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WORD SMART

BUILDING AN EDUCATED VOCABULARY
The Independent Education Consultants Association recognizes The Princeton Review as a valuable resource for high school and college students applying to college and graduate school.

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INTRODUCTION

YOUR VOCABULARY HAS BEEN TALKING ABOUT YOU BEHIND YOUR BACK

The words you use say a lot about you. Some words say that you are smart, persuasive, and informed. Others say that you don’t know what you are talking about. Knowing which words to use and understanding how to use them are keys to getting the most out of your mind.

People often say in frustration, “I know what I mean, but I don’t know how to say it.” If the right words aren’t there, the right ideas can’t get through.

Your vocabulary is the foundation of your ability to share your thoughts with other people. When you improve your vocabulary, you improve your ability to bring your intelligence to bear on the world around you.

BIGGER ISN’T NECESSARILY BETTER

When people say that someone has a “good vocabulary,” they usually mean that he or she uses a lot of important-sounding words—words like jactitation, demulcent, and saxicolous. But a vocabulary consisting of words like these isn’t necessarily a “good” vocabulary.

Why?

Because almost no one knows what jactitation, demulcent, and saxicolous mean. If you used these words in conversation, the chances are that no one listening to you would know what you were talking about. Big, difficult words have important uses, but improving a vocabulary involves much more than merely decorating your speech or your writing with a few polysyllabic zingers.

The goal of communication is clarity. We write and speak in order to make ourselves understood. A good vocabulary is one that makes communication easy and efficient. One mark of an effective speaker or writer is his or her ability to express complex ideas with relatively simple words.

Most discourse among educated people is built on words that are fairly ordinary—words you’ve heard before, even if
you aren’t exactly certain what they mean. The best way to improve your vocabulary isn’t to comb the dictionary for a handful of tongue-twisters to throw at unsuspecting strangers. Instead, you need to hone your understanding of words that turn up again and again in intelligent communication. A person who had a clear understanding of every word in an issue of The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, or Harper’s would have a powerful vocabulary—a vocabulary sophisticated enough to impress almost any teacher, admissions officer, colleague, or employer.

**An Educated Vocabulary**

An educated vocabulary is one that enables you to convey ideas easily. Do you know what *inveterate* means? Do you know the difference between *flaunt* and *flout*? Do you know why an artist might be insulted if you called his or her work *artful*?

None of these words is particularly difficult. But each has its own meaning or meanings. If you misuse these words, you communicate that you are in over your head. Using them correctly can identify you as a member of that most elite of elites: people who know what they’re talking about.

**What’s the Problem?**

When people get into trouble with words, it usually isn’t because they don’t know the meaning of a seldom-used word like *termagant* but because they are confused about the meaning of a much more common word—a word they hear, read, and even use with regularity.

*Peruse*, for example. Many people think that it means “skim” or “glance over.” But it doesn’t. In fact, it means very nearly the opposite. To *peruse* a document is to read it carefully. Misuse of this useful word is one of the most common vocabulary errors we encounter in our SAT-preparation students.

The number of words you know is less important than the care you have taken in learning the ones you really use. Speaking or writing well doesn’t require an enormous vocabulary—but it does require a confident one. And the way to gain confidence in your vocabulary is to buckle down
and learn the words you need to make yourself clearly understood.

WHY YOU NEED THIS BOOK
There are a lot of vocabulary books out there. Most of them, we believe, aren’t that useful. Some contain too many words. Others contain too many absurdly difficult words. Some claim to be based on surefire tricks or “painless” learning methods. Most aren’t very good at helping people learn new words of any kind.

This book is different.

THE PRINCETON REVIEW APPROACH
The philosophy behind The Princeton Review is simple: We teach exactly what students need to know, and we make our courses smart, efficient, and fun. We were founded in the early 1980s, and just a few years later, we grew to have the largest SAT course in the country. Our success is indisputable. We’re proud to compare our results with those of any preparation course in the nation. In addition, our first book, Cracking the SAT, was the first of its kind to appear on The New York Times Best-Seller list.

In preparing students for the SAT and other standardized tests, we spend much of our time working on vocabulary. Despite what many people think, many “intelligence” or “aptitude” tests are largely tests of vocabulary.

The students who earn high scores on such tests are the students who know the right words. The success of our method is in part a result of our success in teaching vocabulary.

NEW WORDS IN A HURRY
Because our course lasts only a few weeks, we don’t have much time to teach our students all the words they need to know to do well on the SAT. As a result, we’ve put a lot of thought into how people learn—and retain—new words.

The methods we have developed are easy to use and, we believe, extremely effective. There’s nothing particularly startling about them. They rely mostly on common sense. But they do work. And although they were developed primarily
for high school students, they can be used profitably by anyone who wants to build a stronger, smarter vocabulary.

**How This Book Is Organized**

In Chapter 1, we’ll describe our basic principles of vocabulary building. We’ll also explain our general techniques for learning new words. You should apply these techniques as you work through the rest of the book. The more carefully you work, the more rapidly you’ll enhance your ability to use words effectively.

The heart of *Word Smart* is the large central section containing the thousand or so words we think an educated person ought to know. Each word is accompanied by a definition and one or more examples intended to help you understand how to use the word properly.

Many entries also include discussions of related words or certain shades of meaning. Scattered throughout the book are drills that should help you strengthen your new vocabulary and make it possible for you to assess your progress as you work along.

At the end of the book are several specialized lists of words, including our famous Hit Parade. This is the vocabulary list we use to help our students boost their Verbal scores on the SAT. It contains the words most frequently tested on the SAT, in the order of their importance on the test. Sometimes simply knowing that a particular word is included on the Hit Parade is enough to lead our students to a correct answer on the SAT, since the Hit Parade emphasizes words appearing in correct answer choices.

Other specialized lists include frequently misused words, useful foreign words and phrases, common abbreviations, and words associated with computers and technology, finance, the arts, and science. If you learn the words on these lists, you’ll be able to follow important articles in the nation’s best-written newspapers and magazines and to keep up your end of conversations with your (undoubtedly) well-educated friends.

Toward the end of this book is a Final Exam covering all the words in the main section. You can use this test to help firm up your new vocabulary knowledge and to help ensure that you’ll retain all the new words you’ve learned.
You can also use the test as a diagnostic tool. By trying your hand at the questions before working your way through the book, you’ll give yourself a good idea of which words cause you the most trouble. And if you’re preparing for a major standardized test, such as the SAT or GRE, you and your friends can use the Final Exam as a handy review device.

**How We Chose These Words**

We assemble our Hit Parade by entering into a computer all the words from released editions of the SAT; sorting them by frequency; weighting them, as mentioned earlier, to give more emphasis to words appearing in correct answer choices; and eliminating words that are too simple to cause problems for most students. The result is a list of the most important words tested on the SAT.

We assembled our other Word Smart lists in much the same way, by monitoring a broad sampling of literate publications and looking for challenging words that appear regularly. For the primary Word Smart list, we selected the 832 difficult words that appeared most frequently.

We also sought the advice of teachers, writers, and others. In brief, we assessed all available sources in an effort to compile a powerful working vocabulary that will help you communicate.

**How to Use This Book**

Don’t try to read this book in a single sitting. You’ll learn much more if you tackle it a little at a time. You may feel comfortable with a number of the words already. You don’t need to spend much time on these, but be certain you really do know a word as well as you think you do before you skip ahead. Some of the most embarrassing vocabulary blunders occur when we boldly misuse words we feel certain we understand.

The words in Word Smart are arranged alphabetically. You’ll find a Quick Quiz every ten words or so. You may find it convenient to tackle words in the main list in ten-word chunks, pausing at each Quick Quiz to make certain you have retained what you just learned. Don’t forget to check your answers.
If you’re trying to build your vocabulary in preparation for a test, you should set a schedule for yourself and work methodically from beginning to end. If you’re simply trying to improve your vocabulary, you may find it more interesting to dip into the text at random. You can also use the book as a companion to your dictionary to help you zero in on the meanings of new words you’ve encountered in your reading or in conversation.

**ABOUT *Word Smart II***

If you’re like most people, you’ll want to learn words as efficiently and as rapidly as possible. The list of words that forms the main portion of this book will provide a foundation on which you can build your own educated vocabulary.

*Word Smart II* picks up where this book leaves off. So many of you finished this book and looked up from your plate, demanding, “More words!” So we compiled a second list.

In *Word Smart II* we place more emphasis on pronunciation, and we also extend our SAT and GRE Hit Parades. The words in *Word Smart II* are somewhat more difficult, and they don’t appear quite as frequently, but otherwise they are just as important for you to know.

When you finish this book, and certainly when you finish *Word Smart II*, you will have a working vocabulary better than that of most college graduates. But don’t stop there. Continue to expand your vocabulary by mastering the new words you encounter.

Start reading!
LEARNING NEW WORDS
**Building a Vocabulary Is Child’s Play**

Young children learn new words by imitating the speakers around them. When a three-year-old hears a new word that catches her interest, she may use it repeatedly for a day or two until she feels comfortable with it. She establishes its meaning from context, often by trial and error. She adds new words to her vocabulary because she needs them to make herself understood.

Children have an easier time learning new words than most adults do. As we grow beyond childhood, our brains seem to lose their magical ability to soak up language from the environment. But adults can still learn a great deal from the way children learn new words.

**How Children Do It**

Young children don’t learn the meanings of new words by looking them up. Sometimes they ask grown-ups directly, but more often they simply infer meanings from context. They figure out what new words mean by paying attention to how they are used.

You need to do the same. You need to make your mind receptive to new words by actively seeking to understand them. When you encounter an unfamiliar word in the newspaper, don’t skim over it. Stop and try to figure out what it means. The words that surround it should provide a few clues. Put your mind to work on it.
A Word Is Useful Only If You Use It
Children learn words by using them. Adults who want to build their vocabularies must do the same. You can’t incorporate a new word into your vocabulary unless you give it a thorough workout, and then keep it in shape through regular exercise.

We tell our students to use new words over and over—at the dinner table, at school, among their friends—even at the risk of making themselves annoying, even at the risk of making mistakes and appearing foolish.

If a word isn’t useful to you, you’ll never remember it. Our students have a powerful incentive for learning the words we teach them: If they learn them carefully, they’ll do better on the SAT or GRE and improve their chances of being admitted to the schools they want to attend. An added bonus is that their writing and speaking skills improve along with their vocabulary, often leading to better grades. Adults and other nonstudents may have other vocabulary needs, but the same general rule applies. With vocabulary, as with many other things in life, you have to use it if you don’t want to lose it. Remember that the size and quality of a person’s vocabulary correlate powerfully with his or her success in school, at work, and beyond.

Read, Read, Read!
The best way to build a solid, sophisticated vocabulary is to read voraciously.

Careful reading not only brings you into contact with new words, but it also forces you to use your head to figure out what those new words mean. If you read widely enough, you will find that your vocabulary will build itself. New words are contagious if you give yourself enough exposure to them. Reading any good book is better for your vocabulary than watching television. Reading well-written magazines and newspapers can help, too.
**Reading Isn’t Enough, Though**

We aren’t the only people who think that avid reading is the key to building an educated vocabulary. You’ve probably heard the same thing from your parents and teachers, and with good reason. But reading isn’t enough.

In reading, you will come across words you don’t know, and some will be critical to the meaning of the passages in which they appear. If you’re serious about understanding what you read, as well as improving your vocabulary, you’ll have to use the dictionary.

**The Dangers of Relying on Context Alone**

The natural way to learn words, as we observed earlier, is to see how other people use them—that is, to see or hear the word in context. While context may tell you how to use the word, relying on context is not without pitfalls.

First, when you encounter a new word, you can’t be certain how to pronounce it unless you hear it spoken by someone whose pronunciation is authoritative. You also can’t be certain the word is being used correctly. Even skillful writers and speakers occasionally misuse language. A writer or speaker may even misuse a word intentionally, perhaps for dramatic or comic effect.

Even more important, most words have many different meanings or shades of meanings. Sometimes the difference between one meaning and another can be tiny; sometimes it can be enormous. Even if you deduce the meaning from the context, you have no way of knowing whether the meaning you’ve deduced will apply in other cases.

Finally, context can be misleading. Below is an example of what we mean. It’s a dialogue we find ourselves having over and over again with our students. The dialogue concerns the meaning of the word *formidable*, although you can substitute just about any medium-difficult word.

**Us:** Do you know what *formidable* means?
**Student:** Sure, of course.
**Us:** Good. Define it.
**Student:** Okay. A *formidable* opponent is someone...
Us: Sorry to cut you off. We want the definition of *formidable*, not an example of how to use it in a sentence. Can you please define the word *formidable* for us?

Student: Sure. Ummm, let’s see... (The student is still thinking of the phrase *formidable opponent*. )

*Formidable* means *good* or *skillful*. Maybe *big*, *aggressive*. What about *tremendous*?

Us: Nice try, but it means *frightening*.

Student: Really? I didn’t know that. I thought it meant something else.

Us: Well, it also means *awe-inspiring*.

What’s the Point?
The point is that context can be misleading. Have you ever played the game Mad Libs? In it, one player is given a text from which a number of words are missing, and the other player is asked to supply those missing words without looking at the text. The results are often funny.

Something similar—and much less funny—can happen when you rely exclusively on context to supply you with the meanings of new words. You may hit upon a meaning that seems to fit the context only to discover later that your guess was far wide of the mark.

To keep this from happening, use a dictionary.

The Big Book
Some ambitious students try to build their vocabularies by sitting down with the dictionary, opening to the first page (*A, a*), and reading it!

Most students who embark on this seldom get beyond the first page. Then they give up all attempts at learning words. Trying to learn new words in this way is virtually impossible. Besides, there are easier and more efficient ways. Like starting with this book.

Which Dictionary Should You Use?
Like cars, not all dictionaries have the same features. Dictionaries can range from children’s editions with lots of pictures to humongous, unabridged dictionaries with lots of
entries in tiny type. (By the way, abridged means shortened. An unabridged dictionary is one that includes almost every single word in the English language!) And then there’s the twenty-volume Oxford English Dictionary.

For most people, however, a good college-edition dictionary is sufficient.

IF YOU’RE A STUDENT, YOU SHOULD CARRY A PORTABLE DICTIONARY WITH YOU

...and maybe even if you’re not a student.

Carrying around a large hardcover dictionary isn’t practical. So buy yourself a small paperback dictionary to carry with you wherever you go. That way, whenever you encounter a new word, you can look it up on the spot and increase the likelihood that you will remember its meaning.

By the way, the definitions in even the best small paperback dictionaries are not always exact or complete. It’s a good idea to verify the definition of a word in a college dictionary when you have access to one.

WHAT FEATURES SHOULD A GOOD COLLEGE DICTIONARY HAVE?

We used several dictionaries in verifying the definitions and usages that appear in Word Smart, including: The American Heritage Dictionary, Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, and The Random House Webster’s College Dictionary. (A “college” dictionary is not for use in college only; the phrase “college dictionary” is simply a rough indication of the vocabulary level of the readers for whom the dictionary is appropriate.) Let’s take a look at a sample entry from The Random House Webster’s College Dictionary:

a•bridge (ə bri’j’), v.t., a•bridged, a•bridg•ing.
1. to shorten by condensation or omission while retaining the basic contents: to abridge a long novel. 2. to reduce or lessen in duration, scope, etc.; diminish, curtail.
3. to deprive; cut off [1350–1400; ME abregge, abrigge < MF abreg(i)er < ML abbreviāre to shorten. See abbreviate] —a•bridg'a•ble; esp. Brit., a•bridg'á•ble, adj.—a•bridg'ér, n.—Syn.1. condense, abstract. See shorten. 2. contract.

Some of us may have developed a fear of dictionaries at about the age when we formed a fear of dentists. “Dad, what does abridge mean?” “Look it up!”

A Dictionary Really Can Help
If you know how to decipher the entry. Let’s examine the above entry part by part:

a•bridge
The main entry—the dot separates the words into syllables. Sometimes the main entry includes stress marks to tell you which syllables to stress when pronouncing the word.

(ə brij’)
The pronunciation—every dictionary includes a pronunciation key up front to explain symbols like the upside-down e known as a schwa, and pronounced “uh.” If a word has more than one acceptable pronunciation, the entry will list them.

Always observe the pronunciation of a word when you look it up. If you know how to pronounce a word, you’re more likely to use it. (If you don’t know how to pronounce a word, you’re more likely to embarrass yourself at cocktail parties.) And the more you use a word, the more likely you’ll be able to remember it.
v.t.

Part of speech—this abbreviation means that *abridge* is a verb, specifically a transitive verb.

A transitive verb is one that carries action from a subject to a direct object. For example, in the sentence *The dog ate the book,* the verb *ate* carries action from the dog to the book. Similarly, in *The editor abridged the book,* the verb *abridged* carries action from the editor to the book.

An example of an intransitive verb is *to sleep.* In *The dog sleeps,* the verb does not carry any action from the subject (dog) to any other thing.

*a•bridged, a•bridg•ing*

Forms—these entries let us know that we should note the spellings of different forms of the word *abridge.* Notice, for example, that we drop the *e* before adding *ing.*

1. to shorten by condensation or omission while retaining the basic contents: *to abridge a long novel.*

The most common definition of the word—*The Random House Webster’s College Dictionary* is one of the few that include helpful phrases or sentences to show you how to use the word in context.

This feature is quite useful. The example tells us that we would not use *abridge* this way: *The tailor abridged Susan’s long skirt to make it a mini.*

2. to reduce or lessen in duration, scope, etc.; diminish, curtail. 3. to deprive; cut off.

Other definitions, generally in order of importance—sometimes a definition will include close synonyms.

[1350–1400; ME abregge, abrigge < MF abreg(i)er < ML ab-breviare to shorten. See ABBREVIATE]

The etymology—some dictionaries include the etymology before the definitions.
You don’t have to be a linguist, but the word *abridge* developed from medieval Latin to Middle French to Middle English: *abbreviare* (meaning “to shorten”), in medieval Latin became *abreg(i)er* in Middle French, which became *abregge* or *abrigge* in Middle English, which finally became *abridge*.

The etymology suggests that we look up *abbreviate*. If you have the time you should do so. It will reinforce your understanding of *abridge*.

We will discuss etymology in more detail later, because it is a powerful mnemonic. (Look It Up!)

—*a•bridg'a•ble*; esp. Brit., *a•bridge'á•ble*, adj.
—*a•bridg'ér*, n.

Other parts of speech, along with an alternative (British) spelling.

—*Syn.* 1. condense, abstract. See *shorten*. 2. contract.

An abridged (!) list of synonyms—the numbers refer to the preceding order of definitions. The entry suggests that we look up *shorten*.

Again, this is a feature of *The Random House College Dictionary*. Not all dictionaries include it.

**DON’T STOP WITH THE DEFINITION**

The editors of the dictionary advise us to look up *shorten* if we want a better understanding of *abridge*, so let’s do just that:

*shorten* (shôr’tən), *v.t.*, 1. to make short or shorter. 2. to reduce, decrease, take in, etc.: to shorten sail. 3. to make (pastry, bread, etc.) short, as with butter or other fat. —*v.i.* 4. to become short or shorter. 5. (of odds) to decrease. —*short'en*, *n.* —*Syn.* Shorten, abbreviate, abridge, cur-
TAIL mean to make shorter or briefer. SHORTEN is a general word meaning to make less in extent or duration: to shorten a dress, a prisoner’s sentence. The other three words suggest methods of shortening. To ABBREVIATE is to make shorter by omission or contraction: to abbreviate a word. To ABRIDGE is to reduce in length or size by condensing, summarizing, and the like: to abridge a document. CURTAIL suggests deprivation and lack of completeness because of cutting off part: to curtail an explanation.

This entry distinguishes shorten from a number of synonyms, including abridge. The digression took another minute or so, but we’ve come away with a better understanding of the meanings and their nuances (LIU!). We will consider synonyms in detail when we discuss how to use a thesaurus.

**Why Aren’t Entries in Word Smart Like Dictionary Entries?**

In the first place, because this isn’t a dictionary. We’ve tried to make Word Smart easier to read and understand than a big dictionary.

Don’t get us wrong. We use dictionaries, we rely on dictionaries, but sometimes we wish that lexicographers (those fun-loving people who write dictionaries) would communicate in basic English.

We aren’t as sophisticated as lexicographers. So for each word in Word Smart, we give you a basic definition. Sometimes a close synonym is enough. Then we give you—and this is important—a sentence or two so that you can see how to use the word. Our entry for abridge reads:

**ABRIDGE** (uh BRIJ) v to shorten; to condense

- The thoughtful editor abridged the massive book by removing the boring parts.

An abridged dictionary is one that has been shortened to keep it from crushing desks and people’s laps.

An abridgment is a shortened or condensed work.
The problem with most dictionaries is that they don’t tell you how to use the word. You can always spot someone who has learned new words almost exclusively through the dictionary rather than through general reading supplemented with a dictionary. When you ask such people the definition of a word, it’s almost as if they fall into a trance—their eyes glaze over as they rattle off the definition almost word for word from a dictionary.

Use a dictionary, but don’t become a slave to it.

**YOU DON’T UNDERSTAND A MEANING UNLESS YOU CAN DEFINE IT IN YOUR OWN WORDS**

To understand a word completely, to make a word yours, you should try to define it in your own words. Don’t settle for the dictionary definition. For that matter, don’t settle for our definition.

Make up your own definition. You’ll understand the meaning better. What’s more, you’ll be more likely to remember it.

**THESAURUSES: DON’T MISUSE, ABUSE, EXPLOIT, CORRUPT, MISAPPLY, OR MISEmploy THEM**

A thesaurus is a dictionary-like reference book that lists synonyms for many words. A thesaurus can be another useful tool in your word-building campaign, but only if you use it properly. Many people don’t.

Thesaurus abuse is common. Students often try to make their vocabularies seem bigger than they actually are by using a thesaurus to beef up the papers they write. (*Neophytes chronically endeavor to induce their parlance to portend more magisterially by employing a lexicon of synonyms to amplify the theses they inscribe.*) They write their papers in their own words, then plug in words from a thesaurus. That’s what we did with the silly-sounding sentence in the parentheses above. You’d be surprised how many students actually compose their papers that way.
Still, a Thesaurus Does Have Uses, Functions, Purposes, and Applications

A thesaurus can be helpful—if you use it properly.

The best way to use a thesaurus is as a supplement to your dictionary, as a reference work that can help you find the word that expresses precisely what you are trying to say. A good thesaurus is intended to help a speaker or writer distinguish the shades of difference between words of similar meaning.

How to Use the Thesaurus: An Example

Let’s say you’re trying to describe Randolph, someone who never lends money to anyone. Randolph examines his monthly bank statement with a calculator to make sure that his interest has been properly computed to the penny. Randolph is someone who, like Jack Benny, would have to think long and hard if a mugger presented him with the dilemma “Your money or your life.”

The first word that comes to mind in describing Randolph may be cheap. Being the careful writer you are, you decide to see whether cheap is the most precise word you can come up with.

In The Random House Roget’s College Thesaurus, you find the following entry:

cheap adj. 1. Chicken is not as cheap as it was: inexpensive, low-priced, economical, reasonable. 2. Talk is cheap: effortless, costless, easy. 3. The coat may be expensive, but it looks cheap: shoddy, shabby, inferior, worthless, poor, second-rate, trashy, meager, paltry, gimcrack, flashy, gaudy, in bad taste, tawdry, tacky, common, inelegant. 4. Spreading gossip is a cheap thing to do: contemptible, petty, despicable, sordid, ignoble, wretched, mean, base. Slang two-bit; vulgar, immoral, indecent. 5. He’s too cheap to pick up the check: tight, stingy, miserly, penurious, tightfisted, close.
The entry *cheap* lists five primary meanings, each preceded by an illustrative sentence. You scan the sentences until you find the one you want: the last one. Now you examine the synonyms.

*tight*: Okay, but perhaps it’s too informal or colloquial—might be confused with other definitions of the word *tight*. Forget this one.

*stingy*: A possibility.

*miserly*: Let’s say you’re not exactly sure what this one means. You decide to look this one up in the regular dictionary.

*penurious*: Better look this one up, too.

*tightfisted*: A little better than *tight*, though perhaps still too slangy—you’ll think about it.

*close*: Nope—too many other definitions.

Before leaving the thesaurus, however, you decide to check out the listing for *miserly* and come up with the following additional words:

*parsimonious*: Look it up.

*avaricious*: Look it up.

*mean*: Too many other definitions.

*grasping*: More a synonym of *greedy*. Randolph isn’t precisely greedy. He doesn’t want to accumulate a lot; he just wants to hold on to what he has. Forget this one.

*scrimping*: Doesn’t sound right—forget this one.

*pinching*: Nope.

*penny-pinching*: Better than *pinching* alone, but colloquial—maybe.
frugal: Look it up.

illiberal: Too vague.

closehanded: Nah.

close-fisted: Similar to tightfisted and penny-pinching, but not as good—drop.

selfish: Too general—Randolph is selfish only with money.

ungenerous: Nope—Randolph isn’t particularly generous, but you want to say what he is rather than what he is not.

greedy: You ruled this out earlier.

niggardly: Look it up.

near: Nope.

meager: Look it up.

grudging: Not precisely what you mean.

You decide you have enough synonyms to work with. Now you have to look up and verify definitions.

**Next, the Dictionary**

You are left with three synonyms you know (stingy, tightfisted, and penny-pinching) and seven you don’t know. Just to be orderly, you look up the seven words alphabetically in The Random House College Dictionary:

**avaricious** characterized by avarice (insatiable greed for riches; inordinate desire to gain and hoard wealth); covetous

Nope, you don’t mean greedy. Avaricious is out.
frugal 1. economical in use or expenditure; prudently saving or sparing. 2. entailing little expense; requiring few resources; meager, scanty.

The first definition means careful with money. Economical and prudent both have positive connotations, but Randolph’s obsession with money is not something good. The second definition is not the one we want—out.

meager 1. deficient in quantity or quality; lacking fullness or richness; poor; scanty. 2. having little flesh; lean; thin. 3. maigre.

Nope, none of these seems to convey the meaning you want.

miserly of, like, or befitting a miser (one who lives in wretched circumstances in order to save and hoard money); penurious; niggardly.

Well, this might be right. You have to think about Randolph a little more. What are his circumstances like? Is he willing to live in wretched circumstances?

niggardly reluctant to give or spend; stingy. —Syn. 1. penurious, miserly.

It’s a possibility. Let’s take a look at the last few before you decide.

parsimonious characterized by or showing parsimony; sparing or frugal, esp. to excess.

Now you have established that parsimonious means stingier than frugal. This seems to hit the mark.

penurious 1. extremely stingy. 2. extremely poor; indigent. 3. poorly or inadequately supplied.

The first definition works, but the second definition seems to imply a stinginess perhaps resulting from poverty. The
third definition does not apply. Now you have to think again about Randolph. Is he poor as well as cheap? If so, this is the right word.

**SO WHICH IS THE RIGHT WORD?**

You’re still left with stingy, tightfisted, penny-pinching, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, and penurious. Oh, and there’s still the blunt, if unassuming, cheap, which you started with. Which word is the right word?

*Stingy* is the right word if you want to use a simple, no-nonsense word.

*Tightfisted* is the word if you want something a little more slangy and graphic.

*Penny-pinching* is right if you want the image to be a little more explicit than tightfisted.

*Miserly* could be the right word, depending on Randolph’s living circumstances.

*Niggardly* is the right word if Randolph is merely reluctant to spend money. If he’s more than reluctant, this isn’t the right word.

*Parsimonious* is the right word if you want a multisyllabic synonym for cheap or stingy. From the definitions, parsimonious seems more extreme than stingy.

*Penurious* is the right word if Randolph is poor as well as stingy.

To decide which word is the right word, you must give more thought to precisely what aspect of Randolph you’re trying to capture and convey.

**THE RIGHT WORD IS NOT MERELY THE ACCURATE WORD WITH THE PROPER CONNOTATIONS**

We don’t want to get into writing style, but other considerations to keep in mind when choosing the right word are:

*Rhythm, or Cadence*

Which word best fits in with the overall flow of the sentence and paragraph? Perhaps you want to achieve alliteration (*Randolph is a pretentious, penny-pinching poet*) or a certain rhyme (*Alimony drove Randolph to parsimony*).
Part of Speech
*Miserly* seems okay as an adjective, but *miserliness* seems a little awkward as a noun.

Vocabulary Level
Who will read your description of Randolph? Your word choice may be limited by your potential reader or audience. Other things being equal, the simple word is the better word.

Variety
If you’ve used *cheap* several times already in the same piece of writing, you may want to use a different word.

Repetition
On the other hand, repeating the same word may have a powerful effect.

Dramatic Effect
A simple word in an academic setting, or an academic word in a simple setting, can have a dramatic effect. Comic effects can also be achieved by using a word in an inappropriate or incongruous context.

**EDITING IS MORE THAN CHOOSING THE RIGHT WORD**
*Word Smart* is a book on words rather than on writing. Still, we want to note in passing that good editing is more than simply reviewing the words you use.

Editing means refining your ideas. Editing means deciding on the ordering and presentation of your ideas. Editing means deciding which ideas you’re going to present at all.

**WHICH THESAURUS SHOULD I USE?**
We recommend that the thesaurus you use be one that lists words alphabetically in the text itself. Ideally, the thesaurus should include sample sentences that distinguish at least some of the different shades of meanings.

We like *The Random House Webster’s College Thesaurus*. Another good book is *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Thesaurus*. 
**Reading This Book**

Reading widely—with the help of a dictionary and perhaps also a thesaurus—is a great way to build a vocabulary. But it’s also a slow way. Which words you encounter in your reading depend on which words the writers happen to use.

That’s where we come in. The main section of *Word Smart* is a concentrated source of the words you want to know—the words you need to help yourself build an educated vocabulary.

We’ve also included fun facts, etymology, and usage, which are integral to the vocabulary learning methods you’re about to encounter.

If you want to build an educated vocabulary, you have to work, too. We have had a great deal of success with our methods, and we think they’re more successful than other methods. But there’s nothing magical about them. You’ll just have to roll up your sleeves and get to work.

**The Best Method to Memorize Words Is the Method That Works Best for You**

Over the years, we have discovered that our students seem to have more success with some methods of learning new words than with others. We’ll describe these methods in a moment. Then, at the end of this chapter, we’ll outline an effective general regimen for learning new words permanently and for incorporating them into your life.

As you work through this book, you’ll undoubtedly find that you need to tailor your approach to the way you think and learn best. You may discover that for a particular word one method works best, and that for another word another method works best. That’s fine.

We’ll show you the methods we have found to be the most successful for our students. Use the one or ones that suit you best.

• **Basic Method #1: Tricks and Mnemonics**

A mnemonic is a device or trick that helps you remember something specific. Grade schoolers are sometimes taught to remember the spelling of *arithmetic* by using the following mnemonic: *A Rat In The House Might Eat Tom’s Ice Cream.*
The first letter in each word in this silly sentence stands for the letters in *arithmetic*. Remember the sentence and you remember how to spell the word.

Mnemonics can appeal to our ears, too. How about the history mnemonic: *In fourteen hundred ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue...*? Or the spelling mnemonic: “*i*” before “*e*” except after “*c,*” and in words that say “*a,*” as in “*neighbor*” and “*weigh*”?

**You Already Know How to Use Mnemonics**

Whether you realize it or not, you use mnemonics all the time. When you make up a little game to remember your locker combination or a friend’s birthday, you’re using a mnemonic.

**How Do Mnemonics Work?**

All mnemonics work in the same way: by forcing you to associate what you’re trying to remember with something that you already know, or with something that is easier to memorize. Patterns and rhymes are easy to memorize, which explains why so many mnemonics use them.

Incidentally, it may also explain why rhyming became a part of poetry. The earliest poets and balladeers didn’t write down their compositions because many didn’t know how to write. Instead, they kept the poems in their heads. Among other things, the rhymes at the ends of the lines made the poems easier to remember.

**There’s a Science to Mnemonics**

Even though we all use mnemonics every day, you may not be aware that some very clever systems of mnemonics have been developed to enable people to memorize just about anything.

The undisputed mnemonic champ is Harry Lorayne, who as a trick used to memorize telephone directories! We’re talking about names, phone numbers, and addresses!

Lorayne’s best book is *The Page-a-Minute Memory Book,* which we recommend highly.

- **Basic Method #2: Seeing Is Remembering**

Letting a new word suggest a vivid mental image to you is a powerful and effective way to remember that word. Mental
images are really mnemonics, too. They help you remember. The emphasis here is on suggestive mental pictures rather than on tricky abbreviations or coincidences of spelling.

Let’s look at an example. We’ll start with a word we’ve already used in this chapter: *abridge*. As you know, to *abridge* is to shorten or condense.

What image pops into your mind when you think of the word *abridge*? That’s easy: a bridge. Now you need to picture something happening on or to that bridge that will help you remember the meaning of the word *abridge*. Your goal is to create such a vivid and memorable image in your mind that the next time you encounter *abridge* in your reading, you’ll instantly remember what it means.

To be useful, your image must have something to do with the meaning of the word rather than merely with the way it sounds or looks. If you merely think of a bridge when you see *abridge*, you won’t help yourself remember what you want to remember.

What you need is an image that suggests shortening or condensing. A dinosaur taking a big bite out of the middle of a bridge? Carpenters sawing it? The image you choose is up to you.

**How About Another Example?**

Another useful word on the *Word Smart* master list is *gregarious*, which means sociable, enjoying the company of others. What image springs to mind? Really think now.

Can’t think of an image? Be creative. A party animal is *gregarious*. How about imagining a party animal named Greg Arious. Don’t stop with his name. You need a picture. So give Greg a funny hat, a noisemaker, and some polka-dot dancing shoes. Or put a lampshade on his head. Think of something that will make you think of sociability the next time you see Greg’s name in a book or a magazine you read. The more real you make Greg Arious seem in your imagination, the less trouble you’ll have remembering the meaning of *gregarious*.

**The Crazier the Mental Image, the Better**

When it comes to mental images, crazy is better than normal. Normal is bland. Normal is boring. If you could easily
remember boring things, you wouldn’t have any trouble learning new words.

Crazy is dramatic. Crazy leaps out at you. You remember crazy. And remember this: Anything goes when you’re learning new words.

Memory Aids Have to Be Personal
Sometimes we’ll give you a mnemonic for the listings in Word Smart, but we won’t do this very often. Memory aids work best when you have to struggle a little to come up with them.

If you come up with your own memory aid, if it really means something to you, it will likely become a permanent part of your memory.

What If You Can’t Come up with a Mnemonic?
One of our students once told us that he had tried and tried to come up with an image for the word proselytize, but he hadn’t been able to think of one.

We asked him what the word meant. He said, “To try to convert someone to a religion or a point of view.” We just smiled and looked at him.

Suddenly, he started laughing. He had tried so hard to devise a mnemonic that he had memorized the word without realizing it.

Harry Lorayne makes this same point in his book: The beauty of a mnemonic is that even if you can’t devise one, you may have memorized the word anyway!

• Basic Method #3: Etymological Clues
Although the English language contains hundreds of thousands of words, you will discover that many groups of words are related in meaning because they developed from a common root. When you recognize that a group of words shares a similar root, you will more easily remember the entire group.

For example, take the word mnemonic. You know now, if you hadn’t already, that a mnemonic is a device that helps you remember something. We’re going to show you two other words that are related to this word.
mnemonic: device to help you remember something
amnesty: a general pardon for offenses against a government
  (an official “forgetting”) 
amnesia: loss of memory

Pretty neat, eh? How about words from another common root:

chronological: in order according to time
synchronize: to put on the same timetable
anachronism: something out of place in time or history
chronic: continuing over a long time
chronicle: chronological record of events
chronometer: device to measure time

Sometimes it is easier to learn a whole cluster of related words than to come up with mnemonics for them individually.

The Advantages of Etymology
The principal virtues of using etymology to remember a definition are that the etymology actually relates to the word’s meaning (as opposed to the image approach) and that the same etymology may be shared by lots of words. Another advantage of etymology is that it may get you interested in words. Etymology gets you involved in a story—the story of a word through the centuries of history.

In Chapter 6 you will find our list of the most important roots with numerous examples following each. We collected all the etymologically related words in the back of the book because we thought that was easier and more efficient than providing the etymology of each word with its entry.

The Dangers of Etymology
Many vocabulary books claim that etymology helps you decipher the meanings of words. That’s true sometimes, but etymology can also lead you astray.

The etymology of a word will tell you something about the word, but it will rarely give you the definition. And it’s easy to be mistaken about the etymology of a word.
For example, on a certain SAT, many clever students got a question wrong because they thought that the word *verdant* was etymologically related to words like *verify, verdict, verisimilitude,* and *verifiable.* *Verdant* must have something to do with the concept of truth or reality, they reasoned.

Clever, but wrong. *Verdant* comes from a different family of words. It comes from the same old root as does the French word *vert,* which means green. If those same clever students had recognized that connection, they might have realized that *verdant* means green with vegetation, as in *a verdant forest.*

Similarly, a lot of words that begin with *ped* have something to do with foot: *pedestrian, pedal, pedestal, pedometer, impede, expedite.* A *pediatrician,* however, is not a foot doctor. A *pediatrician* is a doctor for children. A *podiatrist* is a foot doctor. (The word *pediatrician* is, however, related to the word meaning a strict teacher of children: *pedagogue.*)

Etymology is a powerful tool to remember words that you already know, but it can’t always successfully determine the meanings of words you don’t know.

- **Basic Method #4: Writing on Your Brain**

Many people find that they can learn new information more readily if they write it down. The physical act of writing seems to plant the information more firmly. Perhaps the explanation is that by writing you are bringing another sense into play (you’ve seen the word, you’ve said and heard the word, and now you’re feeling the word).

You may find it useful to spend some time writing down phrases or sentences incorporating each new word. This is a good way to practice and strengthen your spelling as well.

You’ll probably have more luck if you don’t merely write down the word and its definition over and over again. If you’ve hit upon a good mnemonic or mental image to help you remember it, or you liked the etymology, write it down. You can even draw a picture or a diagram.
Basic Method #5: Putting It All Together with Flash Cards and a Notebook

A flash card is a simple piece of paper or cardboard with a word on one side and a definition on the other. You may have used flash cards when you were first learning to read, or when you were first tackling a foreign language. Used in the proper spirit, flash cards can turn learning into a game.

Most of our students find it useful to make flash cards out of index cards. They write a Hit Parade word on one side and the definition on the other. (You should also indicate the pronunciation if you aren’t sure you’ll remember it.) Then they can quiz one another or practice independently during spare moments.

Here’s a basic flash card, front and back:

Front

oblique

Back

(oh-BLEEK)

indirect, at an angle
You’ll learn even more if you use your imagination to make the backs of your flash cards a bit more elaborate. For example, you might decorate the back of this card with a diagram of oblique lines—that is, lines that are neither parallel nor perpendicular to each other:

Back

(indirect, at an angle)

Your diagram now gives you a mental image that can help you remember the word. You’ll probably think of your own mental image, one that means something to you. You could even use the word itself to create a picture that conveys the meaning of the word and that will stick in your mind to help you remember it.

Here’s one possibility. We’ve divided the word into two parts and written them on two different lines that—surprise!—are at an oblique angle to each other:

Back

(indirect, at an angle)
Practicing with flash cards can be fun. Parents and siblings sometimes lend a hand and discover that they learn new words, too. And every time you look at the back of the card, you’ll be reminded of the mnemonic, trick, or mental image you’ve devised to keep the word firmly in your memory.

**Never an Idle Moment**
Many of our students even tuck a few of their flash cards into a pocket when they head out the door in the morning. They can then work on them in spare moments—while riding on a bus or while listening to the radio. The more often you flash through your flash cards, the faster you’ll build your vocabulary.

**Ahem!**
Reading your flash cards isn’t enough, of course. You also need to make an effort to use the words on them. Using the words, much more than reading the cards, makes the definitions sink in and take hold.

For many of our students, the most effective method is to make a few new flash cards each day, study them in spare moments throughout the day, and make an effort to use the new words in their conversations and in their writing.

**A Notebook, Too**
We also encourage students to compile notebooks with the new words they learn. Every time they learn new words, they record them in their notebooks. If you devote an entire page to each new word, the notebook will give you room to practice “writing on your brain.” It will also give you plenty of space to doodle or jot down images that come to mind. Even better, you can use your notebook as a place to record actual uses of new words that you discover in your own reading. If, while reading a magazine, you come across one of the words you’re working on, you can copy the sentence into your notebook, giving you a brand-new example of the word in context.

Students who keep notebooks report a sense of accomplishment when they look back through their notebooks at
the hundreds of new words they have learned. A notebook gives you tangible (a good word) evidence of the progress you’re making.

**OVERVIEW: A MEMORIZATION GAME PLAN**

Here, pulling it all together, is our step-by-step approach to memorizing new words permanently:

*Step 1:* Try to deduce the word’s meaning from context.
*Step 2:* Look it up!
*Step 3:* Note the spelling.
*Step 4:* Say the word out loud.
*Step 5:* Read the main definition. Scan the secondary definitions.
*Step 6:* (If you have time) Compare the definition with the definitions and usages of the word’s synonyms.
*Step 7:* Define the word using your own words.
*Step 8:* Use it in a sentence.
*Step 9:* Attach the word to a mnemonic, mental image, or other memory aid.
*Step 10:* Fill out a flash card and make a new entry in your notebook.
*Step 11:* Use the new word every chance you get.

Let’s take a look at each of these steps.

**Step 1: TRY TO DEDUCE THE WORD’S MEANING FROM CONTEXT**

Context will often lead you astray, but doing a bit of detective work is a good way to sharpen your mind and hone your reading comprehension skills. And who knows? You might even guess the right meaning.

**Step 2: LOOK IT UP!**

Most people try to skip this step. Don’t you dare! You won’t know whether you’re correct about the meaning of a new word until you’ve made sure by looking it up.

No one can learn new words without a dictionary. If you don’t have one, get one now. Even good dictionaries aren’t terribly expensive.

LIU!
Step 3: NOTE THE SPELLING

Look at the spelling. Close your eyes and try to reconstruct the spelling. If you have trouble visualizing, test yourself by writing out the spelling on scrap paper and checking it against the dictionary.

Also, compare the spelling variations with other spelling variations you know. This is a nice trick that helps you recognize words that you think you don’t know.

For example, sober is an adjective; the noun form is sobriety. Okay, with that as a clue, the noun propriety relates to what adjective? Proper. Propriety means what is socially proper or acceptable.

Here’s another example: Do you know what incisive means? Give up? Well, you know what decisive means, don’t you? Decisive relates to what word you know? Decision, of course. Now, what noun do you think incisive relates to? Incision. Incisive means sharp or cutting, as in an incisive remark, or an incisive observation.

Step 4: SAY THE WORD OUT LOUD

Say the word...out loud. Hearing the word will bring another sense into play and help you remember the word. And as we noted earlier, you don’t want to make a fool of yourself by mispronouncing words.
Our Pronunciation Key
We’ve never liked the pronunciation keys most dictionaries use. Our key is based on consistent phonetic sounds, so you don’t have to memorize it. Still, it would be a good idea to take a few minutes now and familiarize yourself with the table below. Be sure to note how the e and i are used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The letter(s)</th>
<th>is (are) pronounced like the letter(s)</th>
<th>in the word(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>bat, can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ah</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>con, bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw</td>
<td>aw</td>
<td>paw, straw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ay</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>skate, rake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>stem, hem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>ea</td>
<td>steam, clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>rim, chin, hint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>sing, ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oh</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>row, tow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>room, boom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ow</td>
<td>ow</td>
<td>cow, brow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oy</td>
<td>oy</td>
<td>boy, toy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u, uh</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>run, bun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y (ye, eye)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>climb, time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>chair, chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>f, ph</td>
<td>film, phony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>go, goon</td>
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<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>join, jungle</td>
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<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>cool, cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>solid, wisp</td>
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<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>shoe, wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>zoo, razor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uh</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>apologize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other consonants are pronounced as you would expect. Capitalized letters are accented.
Step 5: **READ THE MAIN DEFINITION; SCAN THE SECONDARY DEFINITIONS**

Most dictionaries list the definitions in order of importance. That does not mean, of course, that the first definition is the one you are looking for. Read all the definitions; each will add to your understanding of the word.

Step 6: **COMPARE THE DEFINITION WITH THE DEFINITIONS AND USAGES OF THE WORD’S SYNONYMS**

As we showed you with the earlier examples, this step takes a little extra time. Believe us when we say that it is time well spent. Again, seeing how a word is similar to or different from synonyms or related words enhances your understanding of all of them.

Step 7: **DEFINE THE WORD USING YOUR OWN WORDS**

We said it before, and we’ll say it again: You don’t truly know what a word means unless you can define it yourself in your own way.

Step 8: **USE IT IN A SENTENCE**

Now that you know what the word means and what it doesn’t mean, use it. Make up a sentence.

It helps to use the word in a sentence that includes a person or thing or event that you know and that creates a concrete feeling or image. For example, the sentence *They are gregarious* is not as good as *Greg, Gertrude, and Gretchen are gregarious.*

Step 9: **FIX THE WORD WITH A MNEMONIC, MENTAL IMAGE, OR OTHER MEMORY AID**

With all that you’ve done with the word in the previous steps, you may already have memorized it. The only way to be sure, however, is to fix the word with a mnemonic.
Step 10: FILL OUT A FLASH CARD AND MAKE A NEW ENTRY IN YOUR NOTEBOOK

The paperwork is very important, particularly if you’re trying to learn a lot of new words in a short period of time.

Step 11: USE THE NEW WORD EVERY CHANCE YOU GET

Dare to be repetitious. If you don’t keep new knowledge in shape, you won’t keep it at all.

TWO FINAL WORDS OF ADVICE: BE SUSPICIOUS

You already know some of the words in the book. You may know quite a few of them. Naturally, you don’t need to drill yourself on words you already know and use.

But be careful. Before skipping a word, make certain you really do know what it means. Some of the most embarrassing vocabulary mistakes occur when a person confidently uses familiar words incorrectly.

GET TO WORK

Now on to the words. Remember that you’ll retain more (and have more fun) if you tackle this book a little at a time.
CHAPTER 2

THE

WORDS
**ABASH** (uh BASH)  v to make ashamed; to embarrass

- Meredith felt *abashed* by her inability to remember her lines in the school chorus of “Old McDonald Had a Farm.”

To do something without shame or embarrassment is to do it *unabashedly*.

- Ken handed in a term paper that he had *unabashedly* copied from the *National Enquirer*.

**ABATE** (uh BAYT)  v to subside; to reduce

- George spilled a pot of hot coffee on his leg. It hurt quite a bit. Then, gradually, the agony *abated*.

- Bad weather *abates* when good weather begins to return. A rainstorm that does not let up continues *unabated*.

A tax *abatement* is a reduction in taxes. Businesses are sometimes given tax *abatements* in return for building factories in places where there is a particular need for jobs.

**ABDICATE** (AB duh kayt)  v to step down from a position of power or responsibility

- When King Edward VIII of England decided he would rather be married to Wallis Warfield Simpson, an American divorcée, than be king of England, he turned in his crown and *abdicated*.

Even people who aren’t monarchs can *abdicate* their duties and responsibilities.

- Abby *abdicated* her responsibilities as a secretary by dumping in the garbage the reports she was supposed to type and flying to the Bahamas.

**ABERRATION** (ab uh RAY shun)  n something not typical; a deviation from the standard

- Søren’s bad behavior was an *aberration*. So was Harry’s good behavior. That is, Søren’s was usually good and Harry’s was usually bad.

- The chef at this restaurant is dreadful; the good meal we just had was an *aberration*.

- A snowstorm in June is an *aberration*; snow doesn’t normally fall in June.
An aberration is an aberrant (uh BER unt) occurrence.

- Søren’s behavior was aberrant. The summer snowstorm was aberrant.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**ABHOR** (ab HOR) *v* to hate very, very much; to detest

- Emanuel abhorred having anvils dropped on his head.

To abhor something is to view it with horror. Hating a person is almost friendly in comparison with abhoring him or her.

To abhor raw chicken livers is to have an abhorrence of them or to find them abhorrent.

**ABJECT** (AB jekt) *adj* hopeless; extremely sad and servile; defeated

- While most people would quickly recover from a banana-peel accident, Mia felt abject humiliation.

An abject person is one who is crushed and without hope. A slave would be abject, in all likelihood.

Perhaps 90 percent of the time, when you encounter this word it will be followed by the word poverty. Abject poverty is hopeless, desperate poverty. The phrase “abject poverty” is overused. Writers use it because they are too lazy to think of anything original.

**ABNEGATE** (AB nuh gayt) *v* to deny oneself things; to reject; to renounce

- Ascetics practice self-abnegation because they believe it will bring them closer to spiritual purity.

Self-abnegation is giving up oneself, usually for some higher cause.

**ABORTIVE** (uh BOR tiv) *adj* unsuccessful

- Marie and Elizabeth made an abortive effort to bake a birthday cake; that is, their effort did not result in a birthday cake.

- Fred’s attempt to climb the mountain was abortive; he fell off when he was halfway up.

To abort something is to end it before it is completed. An aborted pregnancy, called an abortion, is one that ends before the baby is born. An abortion in this sense doesn’t have to be the result of a controversial medical procedure.

**ABRIDGE** (uh BRIJ) *v* to shorten; to condense

- The thoughtful editor abridged the massive book by removing the boring parts.

An abridged dictionary is one that has been shortened to keep it from crushing desks and people’s laps.

An abridgment is a shortened or condensed work.
**ABSOLUTE** (AB suh loot) *adj* total; unlimited
An *absolute* ruler is one who is ruled by no one else. An *absolute* mess is a total mess. An *absolute* rule is one that has no exceptions and that you must follow, no two ways about it.

*Absolute* is also a noun. It means something that is total, unlimited, or perfect. Death, for living things, is an *absolute*. There just isn’t any way around it.

**ABSOLVE** (ab ZOLV) *v* to forgive or free from blame; to free from sin; to free from an obligation
- The priest *absolved* the sinner who had come to church to confess.
- Tom’s admission of guilt *absolved* Dick, who had originally been accused of the crime.

It is also possible to *absolve* someone of a responsibility.
- Jake *absolved* Ciara of her obligation to go to the prom with him; he told her it was all right if she went with the captain of the football team instead.

The act of *absolving* is called *absolution* (ab suh LOO shun).

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #1**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. abash  a. step down from power
2. abate  b. hopeless
3. abdicate  c. unsuccessful
4. aberration  d. forgive
5. abhor  e. total
6. abject  f. subside
7. abnegate  g. detest
8. abortive  h. shorten
9. abridge  i. deviation
10. absolute  j. embarrass
11. absolve  k. renounce
ABSTINENT (AB stuh nunt) adj abstaining; voluntarily not doing something, especially something pleasant that is bad for you or has a bad reputation

- Beulah used to be a chain-smoker; now she’s abstinent (it was just too hard to get those chains lit).
- Cynthia, who was dieting, tried to be abstinent, but when she saw the chocolate cake she realized that she would probably have to eat the entire thing.

A person who abstains from something is an abstainer and engages in abstinence.

ABSTRACT (AB strakt) adj theoretical; impersonal

- He liked oysters in the abstract, but when he actually tried one he became nauseated.

To like something in the abstract is to like the idea of it.

- Bruno doesn’t like abstract art; he thinks that a painting should resemble something real, not a lot of splattered paint.

ABSTRUSE (ab STROOS) adj hard to understand

- The professor’s article, on the meaning of meaning, was abstruse. Michael couldn’t even pronounce the words in it.

Nuclear physics is a subject that is too abstruse for most people.

ABYSMAL (uh BIZ mul) adj extremely hopeless or wretched; bottomless

An abyss (uh BIS) is a bottomless pit, or something so deep that it seems bottomless. Abysmal despair is despair so deep that no hope seems possible.

- The nation’s debt crisis was abysmal; there seemed to be no possible solution.

Abysmal is often used somewhat sloppily to mean very bad. You might hear a losing baseball team’s performance referred to as abysmal. This isn’t strictly correct, but many people do it.

ACCOLADE (AK uh layd) n an award; an honor

This word is generally used in the plural.

- The first break-dancing troupe to perform in Carnegie Hall, the Teflon Toughs, received accolades from the critics as well as from the fans.

ACCOST (uh KAWST) v to approach and speak to someone aggressively

- Amanda karate-chopped the stranger who accosted her in the street and was embarrassed to find he was an old, blind man.
ACERBIC (uh SUR bik) adj sour; severe; like acid in temper, mood, or tone
- Barry sat silently as our teacher read aloud her acerbic comments on his paper.

Acerbic and acerbic are synonyms. Acerbity is the state of being acerbic.

ACQUIESCE (ak wee ES) v to comply passively; to accept; to assent; to agree
- The pirates asked Pete to walk the plank; he took one look at their swords and then acquiesced.

To acquiesce is to do something without objection—to do it quietly. As the similarity of their spellings indicates, the words acquiesce and quiet are closely related. They are both based on Latin words meaning rest or be quiet.

Acquiesce is sometimes used sloppily as a simple synonym for agree in situations in which it isn’t really appropriate. For example, it isn’t really possible to acquiesce noisily, enthusiastically, or eagerly. Don’t forget the quiet in the middle.

To acquiesce is to exhibit acquiescence.

ACRID (AK rid) adj harshly pungent; bitter
- The chili we had at the party had an acrid taste; it was harsh and unpleasant.
- Long after the fire had been put out, we could feel the acrid sting of smoke in our nostrils.

Acris is used most often with tastes and smells, but it can be used more broadly to describe anything that is offensive in a similar way. A comment that stung like acid could be called acrid. So could a harsh personality.

ACRIMONIOUS (ak ruh MOH nee us) adj full of spite; bitter; nasty
- George and Elizabeth’s discussion turned acrimonious when Elizabeth introduced the subject of George’s perennial, incorrigible stupidity.
- Relations between the competing candidates were so acrimonious that each refused to acknowledge the presence of the other.

ACUMEN (AK yoo mun) n keenness of judgment; mental sharpness
- A woman who knows how to turn one dollar into a million overnight might be said to have a lot of business acumen.
- Ernie’s lack of acumen led him to invest all his money in a company that had already gone out of business.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #2**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. abstinent</td>
<td>a. hard to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. abstract</td>
<td>b. voluntarily avoiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. abstruse</td>
<td>c. wretched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. abysmal</td>
<td>d. bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. accolade</td>
<td>e. comply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. accost</td>
<td>f. harsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. acerbic</td>
<td>g. mental sharpness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. acquiesce</td>
<td>h. theoretical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. acrid</td>
<td>i. award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. acrimonious</td>
<td>j. approach someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. acumen</td>
<td>k. sour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACUTE** (uh KYOOT) adj sharp; shrewd

If your eyesight is *acute*, you can see things that other people can’t. You have visual *acuity* (uh KYOO uh tee). An *acute* mind is a quick, intelligent one. You have mental *acuity*. An *acute* pain is a sharp pain.

*Acute* means sharp only in a figurative sense. A knife, which is sharp enough to *cut*, is never said to be *acute*.

*Acute* is a word doctors throw around quite a bit. An *acute* disease is one that reaches its greatest intensity very quickly and then goes away. What could a disease be if it isn’t *acute*? See *chronic*.

**ADAMANT** (AD uh munt) adj stubborn; unyielding; completely inflexible

- Candice was *adamant*: She would never go out with Paul again.

A very hard substance, like a diamond, is also *adamant*. *Adamantine* (ad uh MAN teen) and *adamant* are synonyms. *Adamancy* is being *adamant*.

**ADDRESS** (uh DRES) v to speak to; to direct one’s attention to

To *address* a convention is to give a speech to the convention. To *address* a problem is to face it and set about solving it.

- Ernie *addressed* the problem of *addressing* the convention by sitting down and writing his speech.

**ADHERENT** (ad HEER unt) n follower; supporter; believer

- The king’s *adherents* threw a big birthday party for him, just to show how much they liked him.
To *adhere* to something is to stick to it. *Adherents* are people who *adhere* to, or stick to, something or someone. Following someone or something, especially rules or laws, is *adherence*.

A religion could be said to have *adherents*, assuming there are people who believe in it. Governments, causes, ideas, people, philosophies, and many other things can have *adherents*, too.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**ADMONISH** (ad MAHN ish) *v* to scold gently; to warn
- The boys’ father *admonished* them not to eat the pie he had just baked. When they did so anyway, he *admonished* them.

In the first sentence *admonish* means warn; in the second it means scold gently. Consider yourself *admonished* not to misuse this word.

The noun is *admonition* (ad muh NISH un) and the adjective is *admonitory* (ad MAHN i tor ee).

**ADROIT** (uh DROYT) *adj* skillful; dexterous; clever; shrewd; socially at ease
- Julio was an *adroit* salesperson: His highly skilled pitch, backed up by extensive product knowledge, nearly always resulted in a sale.

*Adroit* comes from the French word for right (as in the direction), and refers to an old superstition that right-handedness is superior. It’s a synonym of *dexterous* (which comes from the Latin for right) and an antonym of *gauche* and *maladroit*.
- My brilliant accountant *adroitly* whipped my taxes into shape, then made a *gauche* remark about my ignorance of financial matters.

**ADULATION** (aj uh LAY shun) *n* wild or excessive admiration; flattery
- The boss thrived on the *adulation* of his scheming secretary.
- The rock star grew to abhor the *adulation* of his fans.

The verb is *adulate* (AJ uh layt).
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. acute         | a. sharp       |
| 2. adulation     | b. follower    |
| 3. adamant        | c. socially awkward |
| 4. address       | d. scold gently |
| 5. adherent      | e. speak to    |
| 6. admonish      | f. skillful (2) |
| 7. adroit        | g. unyielding  |
| 8. dexterous     | h. wild admiration |
| 9. gauche        |               |

ADULTERATE (uh DUL tuh rayt) v to contaminate; to make impure
- We discovered that our orange juice had radioactive waste in it; we discovered, in other words, that it had been adulterated. Vegetarians do not like their foods adulterated with animal fats. Unadulterated means pure. Unadulterated joy is joy untainted by sadness.

ADVERSE (ad VURS) adj unfavorable; antagonistic
- We had to play our soccer match under adverse conditions: It was snowing and only three members of our team had bothered to show up.

Airplanes often don’t fly in adverse weather. An airplane that took off in bad weather and reached its destination safely would be said to have overcome adversity. Adversity means misfortune or unfavorable circumstances. To do something “in the face of adversity” is to undertake a task despite obstacles. Some people are at their best in adversity because they rise to the occasion.

A word often confused with adverse is averse (uh VURS). The two are related but they don’t mean quite the same thing. A person who is averse to doing something is a person who doesn’t want to do it. To be averse to something is to be opposed to doing it—to have an aversion to doing it.
AESTHETIC (es THET ik) adj having to do with artistic beauty; artistic

- Our art professor had a highly developed aesthetic sense; he found things to admire in paintings that, to us, looked like garbage.

Someone who admires beautiful things greatly can be called an aesthete (ES theet). Aesthetics is the study of beauty or principles of beauty.

AFFABLE (AF uh bul) adj easy to talk to; friendly

- Susan was an affable girl; she could strike up a pleasant conversation with almost anyone.

- The Jeffersons’ dog was big but affable; it liked to lick little children on the nose.

The noun is affability.

AFFECTATION (af ek TAY shun) n unnatural or artificial behavior, usually intended to impress

- Becky’s English accent is an affectation. She spent only a week in England, and that was several years ago.

- Elizabeth had somehow acquired the absurd affectation of pretending that she didn’t know how to turn on a television set.

A person with an affectation is said to be affected.

To affect a characteristic or habit is to adopt it consciously, usually in the hope of impressing other people.

- Edward affected to be more of an artist than he really was. Everyone hated him for it.

AFFINITY (uh FIN uh tee) n sympathy; attraction; kinship; similarity

- Ducks have an affinity for water; that is, they like to be in it.

- Children have an affinity for trouble; that is, they often find themselves in it.

- Magnets and iron have an affinity for each other; that is, each is attracted to the other.

Affinity also means similarity or resemblance. There is an affinity between snow and sleet.

AFFLUENT (AF loo unt) adj rich; prosperous

A person can be affluent; all it takes is money. A country can be affluent, too, if it’s full of affluent people.

Affluence means the same thing as wealth or prosperity.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

AGENDA (uh JEN duh) n program; the things to be done

- What’s on the agenda for the board meeting? A little gossip, then lunch.
A politician is often said to have an *agenda*. The politician’s *agenda* consists of the things he or she wishes to accomplish.

An *agenda*, such as that for a meeting, is often written down, but it doesn’t have to be. A person who has sneaky ambitions or plans is often said to have a secret or hidden *agenda*.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #4**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. adulterate       a. opposed to
2. adverse         b. friendly
3. averse          c. rich
4. aesthetic       d. unnatural behavior
5. affable         e. artistic
6. affectation     f. contaminate
7. affinity        g. sympathy
8. affluent        h. unfavorable
9. agenda          i. program

**AGGREGATE** (AG ruh gut) *n* sum total; a collection of separate things mixed together

- Chili is an *aggregate* of meat and beans.

*Aggregate* (AG ruh gayt) can also be a verb or an adjective. You would make chili by *aggregating* meat and beans. Chili is an *aggregate* (AG ruh gut) food.

Similar and related words include *congregate*, *segregate*, and *integrate*. To *aggregate* is to bring together; to *congregate* is to get together; to *segregate* is to keep apart (or separate); to *integrate* is to unite.

**AGNOSTIC** (ag NAHS tik) *n* one who believes that the existence of a god can be neither proven nor disproven

An *atheist* is someone who does not believe in a god. An *agnostic*, on the other hand, isn’t sure. He doesn’t believe, but he doesn’t *not* believe, either.

The noun is *agnosticism* (ag NAHS tih siz um).

- An *atheist* himself, Jon concluded from Jorge’s spiritual skepticism that they shared similar beliefs. In fact, Jorge’s reluctance to affirm or discredit a god’s existence reflects his *agnosticism*.
**AGRARIAN** (uh GRAR ee un) *adj* relating to land; relating to the management or farming of land

Agrarian usually has to do with farming. Think of agriculture.

- Politics in this country often pit the rural, *agrarian* interests against the urban interests.

**ALACRITY** (uh LAK ri tee) *n* cheerful eagerness or readiness to respond

- David could hardly wait for his parents to leave; he carried their luggage out to the car with great *alacrity*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**ALLEGE** (uh LEJ) *v* to assert without proof

- If I say, “Cedrick *alleges* that I stole his hat,” I am saying two things:
  1. Cedrick says I stole his hat.
  2. I say I didn’t do it.

To *allege* something is to assert it without proving it. Such an assertion is called an *allegation* (al uh GAY shun).

The adjective is *alleged* (uh LEJD). If the police accuse someone of having committed a crime, newspapers will usually refer to that person as an *alleged* criminal.

- The police have *alleged* that he or she committed the crime, but a jury hasn’t made a decision yet.

**ALLEVIA**TE (uh LEE vee ayt) *v* to relieve, usually temporarily or incompletely; to make bearable; to lessen

- Visiting the charming pet cemetery *alleviated* the woman’s grief over the death of her canary.

- Aspirin *alleviates* headache pain. When your headache comes back, take some more aspirin.

**ALLOCATE** (AL uh kayt) *v* to distribute; to assign; to allot

- The long car trip had been a big failure, and David, Aaliyah, and Jan spent several hours attempting to *allocate* the blame. In the end, they decided it had all been Jan’s fault.

- The office manager had *allocated* just seven paper clips for our entire department.

**ALLOY** (AL oy) *n* a combination of two or more things, usually metals

- Brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc. That is, you make brass by combining copper and zinc.

*Alloy* (uh LOY) is often used as a verb. To *alloy* two things is to mix them together. There is usually an implication that the mixture is less than the sum of the parts. That is, there is often something undesirable or debased about an *alloy* (as opposed to a pure substance).
Unalloyed means undiluted or pure. Unalloyed dislike is dislike undiminished by any positive feelings; unalloyed love is love undiminished by any negative feelings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. aggregate</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. congregate</td>
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<td>3. segregate</td>
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<td>4. integrate</td>
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<td>5. agnostic</td>
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<td>6. agrarian</td>
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<td>7. alacrity</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. allege</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. alleviate</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. allocate</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. alloy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ALLUSION** (uh LOO zhun) *n* an indirect reference (often to a literary work); a hint

To *allude* to something is to refer to it indirectly.

- When Ralph said, “I sometimes wonder whether to be or not to be,” he was *alluding* to a famous line in *Hamlet*. If Ralph had said, “As Hamlet said, ‘To be or not to be, that is the question,’” his statement would have been a direct reference, not an *allusion*.

An *allusion* is an *allusion* only if the source isn’t identified directly. Anything else is a reference or a quotation.

- If Andrea says, “I enjoyed your birthday party,” she isn’t *alluding* to the birthday party; she’s mentioning it. But if she says, “I like the way you blow out candles,” she is *alluding* to the party.

**ALOOF** (uh LOOF) *adj* uninvolved; standing off; keeping one’s distance

- Al, on the roof, felt very *aloof*.

To stand *aloof* from a touch-football game is to stand on the sidelines and not take part.

Cats are often said to be *aloof* because they usually mind their own business and don’t crave the affection of people.
ALTRUISM (AL troo iz um) n selflessness; generosity; devotion to the interests of others

- The private foundation depended on the altruism of the extremely rich old man. When he decided to start spending his money on his new twenty-year-old girlfriend, the foundation went out of business.

To be altruistic is to help others without expectation of personal gain. Giving money to charity is an act of altruism. The altruist does it just to be nice, although he’ll probably also remember to take a tax deduction.

An altruistic act is also an act of philanthropy, which means almost the same thing.

AMBIENCE (AM bee uns) n atmosphere; mood; feeling

- By decorating their house with plastic beach balls and Popsicle sticks, the Cramers created a playful ambience that delighted young children.

A restaurant’s ambience is the look, mood, and feel of the place. People sometimes say that a restaurant has “an atmosphere of ambience.” To do so is redundant—atmosphere and ambience mean the same thing.

Ambience is a French word that can also be pronounced “ahm BYAHNS.” The adjective ambient (AM bee unt) means surrounding or circulating.

AMBIGUOUS (am BIG yoo us) adj unclear in meaning; confusing; capable of being interpreted in different ways

- We listened to the weather report, but the forecast was ambiguous; we couldn’t tell whether the day was going to be rainy or sunny.

- The poem we read in English class was ambiguous; no one had any idea what the poet was trying to say.

The noun is ambiguity (am bih GYOO uh tee).

AMBIVALENT (am BIV uh lunt) adj undecided; having opposed feelings simultaneously

- Susan felt ambivalent about George as a boyfriend. Her frequent desire to break up with him reflected this ambivalence.
Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #6

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. allusion a. atmosphere
2. aloof b. standoffish
3. altruism c. confusing
4. ambience d. generosity
5. ambiguous e. indirect reference
6. ambivalent f. undecided

AMELIORATE (uh MEEL yuh rayt) v to make better or more tolerable
• The mood of the prisoners was ameliorated when the warden gave them color television sets and keys to their cells.
• My great-uncle’s gift of several million dollars considerably ameliorated my financial condition.

AMENABLE (uh MEE nuh bul) adj obedient; willing to give in to the wishes of another; agreeable
• I suggested that Bert pay for my lunch as well as for his own; to my surprise, he was amenable.
• The plumber was amenable to my paying my bill with jelly beans, which was lucky, because I had more jelly beans than money.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

AMENITY (uh MEN i tee) n pleasantness; attractive or comfortable feature
• The amenities at the local club include a swimming pool, a golf course, and a fallout shelter.

If an older guest at your house asks you where the amenities are, he or she is probably asking for directions to the bathroom.

Those little bars of soap and bottles of shampoo found in hotel rooms are known in the hotel business as amenities. They are meant to increase your comfort. People like them because people like almost anything that is free (although, of course, the cost of providing such amenities is simply added to the price of hotel rooms).
AMIABLE (AY mee uh bul) adj friendly; agreeable
- Our amiable guide made us feel right at home in what would otherwise have been a cold and forbidding museum.
- The drama critic was so amiable in person that even the subjects of negative reviews found it impossible not to like her.

Amicable is a similar and related word. Two not very amiable people might nonetheless make an amicable agreement. Amicable means politely friendly, or not hostile. Two countries might trade amicably with each other even while technically remaining enemies.
- Julio and Clarissa had a surprisingly amicable divorce and remained good friends even after paying their lawyers’ fees.

AMNESTY (AM nuh stee) n an official pardon for a group of people who have violated a law or policy
Amnesty comes from the same root as amnesia, the condition that causes characters in movies to forget everything except how to speak English and drive their cars.

An amnesty is an official forgetting. When a state government declares a tax amnesty, it is saying that if people pay the taxes they owe, the government will officially “forget” that they broke the law by not paying them in the first place.

The word amnesty always refers to a pardon given to a group or class of people. A pardon granted to a single person is simply a pardon.

AMORAL (ay MOR ul) adj lacking a sense of right and wrong; neither good nor bad, neither moral nor immoral; without moral feelings
- Very young children are amoral; when they cry, they aren’t being bad or good—they’re merely doing what they have to do.

A moral person does right; an immoral person does wrong; an amoral person simply does.

AMOROUS (AM ur us) adj feeling loving, especially in a sexual sense; in love; relating to love
- The amorous couple made quite a scene at the movie. The movie they were watching, Love Story, was pretty amorous itself. It was about an amorous couple, one of whom died.

AMORPHOUS (uh MOR fus) adj shapeless; without a regular or stable shape; bloblike
- Ed’s teacher said that his term paper was amorphous; it was as shapeless and disorganized as a cloud.
- The sleepy little town was engulfed by an amorphous blob of glowing protoplasm—a higher intelligence from outer space.
To say that something has an “amorphous shape” is a contradiction. How can a shape be shapeless?

**ANACHRONISM** (uh NAK ruh niz um) *n* something out of place in time or history; an incongruity
- In this day of impersonal hospitals, a family doctor who will visit you at home seems like an anachronism.

In these modern, liberated times, some women disdain the anachronistic practice of a man’s holding open a door for a woman.

**ANALOGY** (uh NAL uh jee) *n* a comparison of one thing to another; similarity
- To say having an allergy feels like being bitten by an alligator would be to make or draw an analogy between an allergy and an alligator bite.

**ANARCHY** (AN ur kee) *n* absence of government or control; lawlessness; disorder
- The country fell into a state of anarchy after the rebels kidnapped the president and locked the legislature inside the Capitol.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #7**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. ameliorate</th>
<th>a. pleasantness</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. amenable</td>
<td>b. comparison</td>
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<td>3. amenity</td>
<td>c. obedient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. amiable</td>
<td>d. without moral feeling</td>
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<td>5. amicable</td>
<td>e. feeling loving</td>
</tr>
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<td>6. amnesty</td>
<td>f. make better</td>
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<td>7. amoral</td>
<td>g. shapeless</td>
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<td>8. amorous</td>
<td>h. politely friendly</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. amorphous</td>
<td>i. official pardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. anachronism</td>
<td>j. friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. analogy</td>
<td>k. incongruity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**THE WORDS**
The word doesn’t have to be used in its strict political meaning. You could say that there was anarchy in the kindergarten when the teacher stepped out of the door for a moment. You could say it, and you would probably be right.

The words anarchy and monarchy are closely related. Anarchy means no leader; monarchy, a government headed by a king or queen, means one leader.

**ANECDOTE** (AN ik doht) *n* a short account of a humorous or revealing incident
- The old lady kept the motorcycle gang thoroughly amused with anecdote after anecdote about her cute little dog.
- Alvare told an anecdote about the time Sally got her big toe stuck in a bowling ball.
- The vice president set the crowd at ease with an anecdote about his childhood desire to become a vice president.

To say that the evidence of life on other planets is merely anecdotal is to say that we haven’t captured any aliens, but simply heard a lot of stories from people who claimed to have been kidnapped by flying saucers.

**ANGUISH** (ANG gwish) *n* agonizing physical or mental pain
- Theresa had been a nurse in the emergency room for twenty years, but she had never gotten used to the anguish of accident victims.

**ANIMOSITY** (an uh MAHS uh tee) *n* resentment; hostility; ill will
- The rivals for the state championship felt great animosity toward each other. Whenever they ran into each other, they snarled.

A person whose look could kill is a person whose animosity is evident.

**ANOMALY** (uh NAHM uh lee) *n* an aberration; an irregularity; a deviation
- A snowy winter day is not an anomaly, but a snowy July day is.
- A house without a roof is an anomaly—a cold, wet anomaly.

A roofless house could be said to be anomalous. Something that is anomalous is something that is not normal or regular.

**ANTECEDENT** (an tuh SEED unt) *n* someone or something that went before; something that provides a model for something that came after it
- Your parents and grandparents could be said to be your antecedents; they came before you.
The horse-drawn wagon is an antecedent of the modern automobile.

Antecedent can also be used as an adjective. The oil lamp was antecedent to the light bulb.

In grammar, the antecedent of a pronoun is the person, place, or thing to which it refers. In the previous sentence, the antecedent of it is antecedent. In the sentence “Bill and Harry were walking together, and then he hit him,” it is impossible to determine what the antecedents of the pronouns (he and him) are.

Antecedent is related to a word that is similar in meaning: precedent.

ANTIPATHY (an TIP uh thee) n firm dislike; a dislike
- I feel antipathy toward bananas wrapped in ham. I do not want them for dinner. I also feel a certain amount of antipathy toward the cook who keeps trying to force me to eat them. My feelings on these matters are quite antipathetic (an tip uh THET ik).

I could also say that ham-wrapped bananas and the cooks who serve them are among my antipathies. My antipathies are the things I don’t like.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

ANTITHESIS (an TITH uh sis) n the direct opposite
- Erin is the antithesis of Aaron: Erin is bright and beautiful; Aaron is dull and plain.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

APARTHEID (uh PAHRT hyte) n the former policy of racial segregation and oppression in the Republic of South Africa

The word apartheid is related to the word apart. Under apartheid in South Africa, blacks were kept apart from whites and denied all rights.

The word apartheid is sometimes applied to less radical forms of racial injustice and to other kinds of separation. Critics have sometimes accused American public schools of practicing educational apartheid by providing substandard schooling for nonwhites.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anarchy</td>
<td>a. resentment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monarchy</td>
<td>b. racial oppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anecdote</td>
<td>c. firm dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anguish</td>
<td>d. irregularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animosity</td>
<td>e. what went before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anomaly</td>
<td>f. agonizing pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antecedent</td>
<td>g. amusing account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antipathy</td>
<td>h. government by king or queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antithesis</td>
<td>i. lawlessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apartheid</td>
<td>j. direct opposite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APATHY** (AP uh thee) \( n \) lack of interest; lack of feeling
- The members of the student council accused the senior class of apathy because none of the seniors had bothered to sign up for the big annual bake sale.
- Jill didn’t care one bit about current events; she was entirely apathetic.

**APHORISM** (AF uh riz um) \( n \) a brief, often witty saying; a proverb
- Benjamin Franklin was fond of aphorisms. He was frequently aphoristic.
- Chef Hussain is particularly fond of Woolf’s aphorism, “One cannot think well, love well, or sleep well, if one has not dined well.”

**APOCALYPSE** (uh PAHK uh lips) \( n \) a prophetic revelation, especially one concerning the end of the world
In strict usage, apocalypse refers to specific Christian writings, but most people use it more generally in connection with predictions of things like nuclear war, the destruction of the ozone layer, and the spread of fast-food restaurants to every corner of the universe. To make such predictions, or to be deeply pessimistic, is to be apocalyptic (uh pahk uh LIP tik).
**APOCRYPHAL** (uh POK ruh ful) *n* of dubious authenticity; fictitious; spurious
- Brandi’s blog discredited the *apocryphal* report of Martians in Congress.

An *apocryphal* story is one whose truth is not proven or whose falsehood is strongly suspected. Like *apocalypse*, this word has a religious origin. The *Apocrypha* are a number of “extra” books of the Old Testament that Protestants and Jews don’t include in their Bibles because they don’t think they’re authentic.

**APOTHEOSIS** (uh paht ee OH sis) *n* elevation to divine status; the perfect example of something
- Some people think that the Corvette is the *apotheosis* of American car making. They think it’s the ideal.
- Geoffrey is unbearable to be with. He thinks he’s the *apotheosis* of masculinity.

**APPEASE** (uh PEEZ) *v* to soothe; to pacify by giving in to
- Jaleel *appeased* his angry mother by promising to make his bed every morning without fail until the end of time.
- The trembling farmer handed over all his grain, but still the emperor was not *appeased*.

The noun is *appeasement*.

**APPRECIATE** (uh PREE shee ayt) *v* to increase in value
- The Browns bought their house twenty years ago for a hundred dollars, but it has *appreciated* considerably since then; today it’s worth almost a million dollars.
- Harry bought Joe’s collection of old chewing-tobacco tins as an investment. His hope was that the tins would *appreciate* over the next few years, enabling him to turn a profit by selling them to someone else.

The opposite of *appreciate* is *depreciate*. When a car loses value over time, we say it has *depreciated*.

**APPREHENSIVE** (ap ruh HEN siv) *adj* worried; anxious
- The *apprehensive* child clung to his father’s leg as the two of them walked into the main circus tent to watch the lion tamer.
- Rhea was *apprehensive* about the exam, because she had forgotten to go to class for several months. As it turned out, her *apprehensions* were justified. She couldn’t answer a single question on the test.
A misapprehension is a misunderstanding.

- Rhea had no misapprehensions about her lack of preparation; she knew perfectly well she would fail abysmally.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #9**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. apathy | a. of dubious authenticity |
| 2. aphorism | b. misunderstanding |
| 3. apocalypse | c. increase in value |
| 4. apocryphal | d. lack of interest |
| 5. apotheosis | e. soothe |
| 6. appease | f. prophetic revelation |
| 7. appreciate | g. decrease in value |
| 8. depreciate | h. the perfect example |
| 9. apprehensive | i. witty saying |
| 10. misapprehension | j. worried |

**APPROBATION** (ap ruh BAY shun) n approval; praise

- The crowd expressed its approbation of what the team had done by gleefully covering the field with chicken carcasses.
- The ambassador’s actions met with the approbation of his commander in chief.

*Approbation* is a fancy word for approval, to which it is closely related. *Disapprobation* is disapproval.

**APPROPRIATE** (uh PROH pree ayt) v to take without permission; to set aside for a particular use

- Nick appropriated my lunch; he grabbed it out of my hands and ate it. So I appropriated Ed’s.
- The deer and raccoons appropriated the vegetables in our garden last summer. This year we’ll build a better fence.

Don’t confuse the pronunciation of the verb to appropriate with the pronunciation of the adjective appropriate (uh PROH pree it). When Congress decides to buy some new submarines, it appropriates money for them. That is, it sets some money aside. The money thus set aside is called an appropriation.

When an elected official takes money that was supposed to be spent on submarines and spends it on a Rolls-Royce and a few mink coats, he is said to have misappropriated the money.
When the government decides to build a highway through your backyard, it *expropriates* your property for this purpose. That is, it uses its official authority to take possession of your property.

**APTITUDE** (AP tuh tood) *n* capacity for learning; natural ability

- The Princeton Review students have a marked *aptitude* for taking the SAT. They earn high scores.
- I tried to repair my car, but as I sat on the floor of my garage, surrounded by mysterious parts, I realized that I had no *aptitude* for automobile repair.

The opposite of *aptitude* is *ineptitude*.

**ARBITER** (AHR buh tur) *n* one who decides; a judge

- An *arbiter* of fashion determines what other people will wear by wearing it herself.

An *arbiter* *arbitrates*, or weighs opposing viewpoints and makes decisions. The words *arbiter* and *arbitrator* mean the same thing. An *arbiter* *presides* over an *arbitration*, which is a formal meeting to settle a dispute.

**ARBITRARY** (AHR buh trer ee) *adj* random; capricious

- The grades Mr. Simone gave his English students appeared to be *arbitrary*; they didn’t seem related to anything the students had done in class.
- The old judge was *arbitrary* in sentencing criminals; there was no sensible pattern to the sentences he handed down.

**ARCANE** (ahr KAYN) *adj* mysterious; known only to a select few

- The rites of the secret cult were *arcane*; no one outside the cult knew what they were.
- The *arcane* formula for the cocktail was scrawled on a faded scrap of paper.
- We could make out only a little of the *arcane* inscription on the old trunk.

**ARCHAIC** (ahr KAY ik) *adj* extremely old; ancient; outdated

- The tribe’s traditions are *archaic*. They have been in force for thousands of years.

*Archaic* civilizations are ones that disappeared a long time ago. An *archaic* meaning of a word is one that isn’t used anymore.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. approbation
2. appropriate
3. misappropriate
4. expropriate
5. aptitude
6. arbiter
7. arbitrate
8. arbitrary
9. arcane
10. archaic

a. misuse public money
b. extremely old
c. take without permission
d. weigh opposing views
e. mysterious
f. approval
g. random
h. take property officially
i. judge
j. natural ability

ARCHETYPE (AHR kuh type) n an original model or pattern
An archetype is similar to a prototype. A prototype is a first, tentative model that is made but that will be improved in later versions. Henry Ford built a prototype of his Model T in his basement. His mother kicked him out, so he had no choice but to start a motor car company.

An archetype is usually something that precedes something else.
• Plato is the archetype of all philosophers.

An archetype is archetypal or archetypical.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

ARDENT (AHR dunt) adj passionate; enthusiastic
• Larry’s ardent wooing finally got on Cynthia’s nerves, and she told him to get lost.
• Blanche happily stuffed badgers from morning to night. She was an ardent taxidermist.

To be ardent is to have ardor.
• The young lovers were oblivious to everything except their ardor for each other.

ARDUOUS (AHR joo us) adj hard; difficult
• Climbing the mountain was arduous. We were so exhausted when we got to the top that we forgot to enjoy the view.
• The arduous car trip was made even more difficult by the fact that all four tires went flat, one after another.
ARISTOCRATIC (uh ris tuh KRAT ik) adj of noble birth; snobbish
- Prince Charles is aristocratic. He is a member of the British aristocracy.
- Polo, which Prince Charles enjoys, is often said to be an aristocratic sport because it is typically played by privileged people.

It is possible to be an aristocrat (uh RIS tuh krat) without being rich, although aristocrats tend to be quite wealthy. There is nothing you can do to become an aristocrat, short of being born into a family of them.

People who act as though they think they are better than everyone else are often said to be aristocratic. A person with an “aristocratic bearing” is a person who keeps his or her nose in the air and looks down on everyone else.

ARTFUL (AHRT ful) adj crafty; wily; sly
- After dinner, the artful counselor told the campers that there was a madman loose in the woods, thus causing them to lie quietly in the tent.

The Artful Dodger is a sly con man in Charles Dickens’s Oliver Twist.

Someone who is artless, on the other hand, is simple and honest. Young children are charmingly artless.

ARTIFICE (AHRT uh fus) n a clever trick; cunning
- The Trojan Horse was an artifice designed to get the soldiers inside the walls.
- Mrs. Baker had to resort to artifice to get her children to take their baths: She told them that the bathtub was filled with sugar syrup and that they could drink it if they climbed in.

Artifice and artificial are related words.

ASCENDANCY (uh SEN dun see) n supremacy; domination
- Small computers have been in ascendancy for the past few years.
- The ascendancy of the new regime had been a great boon for the economy of the tiny tropical kingdom.

When something is in ascendancy, it is ascendant.

ASCETIC (uh SET ik) adj hermitlike; practicing self-denial
- The college professor’s apartment, which contained no furniture except a single tattered mattress, was uncomfortably ascetic.
In his effort to save money, Roy led an ascetic existence: He never went out, he never ate anything but soup, and he never had any fun.

Ascetic can also be a noun. A person who leads an ascetic existence is an ascetic. An ascetic is someone who practices asceticism.

A similar-sounding word with a very different meaning is aesthetic (es THET ik). Don’t be confused.

ASSIDUOUS (uh SIJ oo us) adj hardworking; busy; quite diligent

The workmen were assiduous in their effort to get nothing done; instead of working, they drank coffee all day long.

Wendell was the only assiduous student in the entire math class; all the other students had to copy their homework from him.

Q-U-I-C-K • Q-U-I-Z #11

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. archetype a. passionate
2. ardent b. of noble birth
3. arduous c. supremacy
4. aristocratic d. hardworking
5. artful e. difficult
6. artifice f. trickery
7. ascendancy g. hermitlike
8. ascetic h. crafty
9. assiduous i. original model

ASSIMILATE (uh SIM uh layt) v to take in; to absorb; to learn thoroughly

To assimilate an idea is to take it in as thoroughly as if you had eaten it. (Your body assimilates nutrients from the food you eat.) To assimilate knowledge is to absorb it, to let it soak in. People can be assimilated, too.

Margaret didn’t have any friends when she first went to the new school, but she was gradually assimilated—she became part of the new community. When she was chosen for the cheerleading squad, her assimilation was complete.

ASSUAGE (uh SWAYJ) v to soothe; to pacify; to ease the pain of; to relieve

Beth was extremely angry, but I assuaged her by promising to leave the house and never return.
• The thunderstorm made the baby cry, but I assured her fears by singing her a lullaby.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**ASTUTE** (uh STOOT) adj shrewd; keen in judgment
• Morris was an astute judge of character; he was very good at seeing what people are really like.
• Yael, who notices everything important and many things that other people don’t see, is an astute observer.

**ATHEIST** (AY thee ist) n one who does not believe in the existence of any god or divine being
• Hadley had always imagined a big religious wedding, but Emma, a life-long atheist, preferred a Vegas elopement.

The noun form is atheism. Atheism is often confused with agnosticism, but the two are not the same.

**ATTRITION** (uh TRISH un) n gradual wearing away, weakening, or loss; a natural or expected decrease in numbers or size
• Mr. Gregory did not have the heart to fire his workers even though his company was losing millions each year. He altruistically preferred to lose workers through attrition when they moved away, retired, or decided to change jobs.

**AUDACITY** (aw DAS uh tee) n boldness; reckless daring; impertinence
• Edgar’s soaring leap off the top of the building was an act of great audacity.
• Ivan had the audacity to tell that nice old lady to shut up.

A person with audacity is said to be audacious.
• Bert made the audacious decision to climb Mt. Everest in bowling shoes.

**AUGMENT** (awg MENT) v to make bigger; to add to; to increase
• The army augmented its attack by sending in a few thousand more soldiers.

To augment a record collection is to add more records to it.
Adding another example to this definition would augment it.

The act of augmenting is called augmentation.

**AUSPICIOUS** (aw SPISH us) adj favorable; promising; pointing to a good result
• A clear sky in the morning is an auspicious sign on the day of a picnic.
• The first quarter of the football game was not auspicious; the home team was outscored by seventy points.
AUSTERE (aw STEER) adj  unadorned; stern; forbidding; without excess
- The Smiths’ house was austere; there was no furniture in it, and there was nothing hanging on the walls.
- Quentin, with his austere personality, didn’t make many friends. Most people were too intimidated by him to introduce themselves and say hello.

The noun austerity (aw STER uh tee) is generally used to mean roughly the same thing as poverty. To live in austerity is to live without comforts.
- Conditions in Austria were very austere after the war.

AUTOCRATIC (aw tuh KRAT ik) adj  ruling with absolute authority; extremely bossy
- The ruthless dictator’s autocratic reign ended when the rebels blew up his palace with plastic explosive.
- A two-year-old can be very autocratic—he wants what he wants when he wants it.
- No one at our office liked the autocratic manager. He always insisted on having his own way, and he never let anyone make a decision without consulting him.

An autocrat is an absolute ruler. Autocracy (aw TAHK ruh see), a system of government headed by an autocrat, is not democratic—the people don’t get a say.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #12

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. assimilate    a. shrewd
2. assuage       b. boldness
3. astute        c. favorable
4. attrition     d. make bigger
5. audacity      e. soothe
6. augment       f. extremely bossy
7. auspicious    g. absorb
8. austere       h. unadorned
9. autocratic    i. gradual wearing away
AUTONOMOUS (aw TAHN uh mus) adj acting independently
- The West Coast office of the law firm was quite autonomous; it never asked the East Coast office for permission before it did anything.

An autonomous nation is one that is independent—it governs itself. It is said to have autonomy.
To act autonomously is to act on your own authority. If something happens autonomously, it happens all by itself.

AVARICE (AV ur is) n greed; excessive love of riches
- The rich man’s avarice was annoying to everyone who wanted to lay hands on some of his money.

Avarice is the opposite of generosity or philanthropy.
To be avaricious is to love wealth above all else and not to share it with other people.

AVOW (uh VOW) v to claim; to declare boldly; to admit
- At the age of twenty-five, Louis finally avowed that he couldn’t stand his mother’s apple pie.

To avow something is to declare or admit something that most people are reluctant to declare or admit.
- Mr. Smith avowed on television that he had never paid any income tax. Shortly after this avowal, he received a lengthy letter from the Internal Revenue Service.

An avowed criminal is one who admits he is a criminal. To disavow is to deny or repudiate someone else’s claim.
- The mayor disavowed the allegation that he had embezzled campaign contributions.

AVUNCULAR (uh VUNG kyuh lur) adj like an uncle, especially a nice uncle
What’s an uncle like? Kind, helpful, generous, understanding, and so on, in an uncle-y sort of way. This is a fun word to use, although it’s usually hard to find occasions to use it.
- Professor Zia often gave us avuncular advice; he took a real interest in our education and helped us with other problems that weren’t related to multi-dimensional calculus.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

AWRY (uh RYE) adj off course; twisted to one side
- The hunter’s bullet went awry. Instead of hitting the bear, it hit his truck.
- When we couldn’t find a restaurant, our dinner plans went awry.
The old man’s hat was awry; it had dipped in front of his left eye.

**AXIOM** (AK see um) *n* a self-evident rule or truth; a widely accepted saying
“Everything that is living dies” is an *axiom*.
An *axiom* in geometry is a rule that doesn’t have to be proved because its truth is accepted as obvious, self-evident, or unprovable.

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**Q•U•I•C•K Q•U•I•Z #13**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. autonomous</th>
<th>a. greed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. avarice</td>
<td>b. like an uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. avow</td>
<td>c. self-evident truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. avuncular</td>
<td>d. acting independently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. awry</td>
<td>e. claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. axiom</td>
<td>f. of course</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**B**

**BANAL** (buh NAL) *adj* unoriginal; ordinary
- The dinner conversation was so *banal* that Amanda fell asleep in her dessert dish.

A *banal* statement is a boring, trite, and uncreative statement. It is a *banality*.
- What made Yu fall asleep was the *banality* of the dinner conversation.

This word can also be pronounced “BANE ul.”

**BANE** (bayn) *n* poison; torment; cause of harm
*Bane* means poison (wolfbane is a kind of poisonous plant), but the word is usually used figuratively. To say that someone is the *bane* of your existence is to say that that person poisons your enjoyment of life.

*Baneful* means harmful.
BASTION (BAS chun) n stronghold; fortress; fortified place
- Mrs. Garnett’s classroom is a bastion of banality; that is, it’s a place where originality seldom, if ever, makes its way inside.
- The robbers terrorized the village for several weeks, then escaped to their bastion high in the treacherous mountains.

BEGET (bih GET) v to give birth to; to create; to lead to; to cause
- Those who lie should be creative and have good memories, since one lie often begets another lie, which begets another.

BELABOR (bi LAY bur) v to go over repeatedly or to an absurd extent
- For more than an hour, the boring speaker belabored his point about the challenge of foreign competition.
- Mr. Irving spent the entire period belaboring the obvious; he made the same dumb observation over and over again.

BELEAGUER (bih LEE gur) v to surround; to besiege; to harass
- No one could leave the beleaguered city; the attacking army had closed off all the exits.
- Oscar felt beleaguered at work. He was months behind in his assignments, and he had little hope of catching up.
- The beleaguered president seldom emerged from the Oval Office as he struggled to deal with the growing scandal.

BELIE (bih LYE) v to give a false impression of; to contradict
- Melvin’s smile belied the grief he was feeling; despite his happy expression he was terribly sad inside.
- The messy appearance of the banquet table belied the huge effort that had gone into setting it up.

A word that is sometimes confused with belie is betray. To rework the first example above: Melvin was smiling, but a small tear in one eye betrayed the grief he was feeling.

BELITTLE (bih LIT ul) v to make to seem little; to put someone down
- We worked hard to put out the fire, but the fire chief belittled our efforts by saying he wished he had brought some marshmallows.
- The chairman’s belittling comments made everyone feel small.
Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z  #14

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. banal a. make to seem little
2. bane b. unoriginal
3. bastion c. go over repeatedly
4. beget d. stronghold
5. belabor e. poison
6. beleaguer f. give a false impression
7. belie g. surround
8. belittle h. give birth to

**BELLIGERENT** (buh LIJ ur unt) adj combative; quarrelsome; waging war
- Al was so belligerent that the convention had the feel of a boxing match.

A bully is belligerent. To be belligerent is to push other people around, to be noisy and argumentative, to threaten other people, and generally to make a nuisance of oneself.

Opposing armies in a war are referred to as belligerents. Sometimes one belligerent in a conflict is more belligerent than the other.

**BEMUSED** (bih MYOOZD) adj confused; bewildered
- The two stood bemused in the middle of the parking lot at Disneyland, trying to remember where they had parked their car.
- Ralph was bemused when all lights and appliances in his house began switching on and off for no apparent reason.

To muse is to think about or ponder things. To be bemused, then, is to have been thinking about things to the point of confusion.

People often use the word bemused when they really mean amused, but bemusement is no laughing matter. Bemused means confused.

**BENEFICTOR** (BEN uh fak tur) n one who provides help, especially in the form of a gift or donation
To give benefits is to be a benefactor. To receive benefits is to be a beneficiary. People very, very often confuse these two words. It would be to their benefit to keep them straight.
If your next-door neighbor rewrites his life insurance policy so that you will receive all his millions when he dies, then you become the beneficiary of the policy. If your neighbor dies, he is your benefactor.

A malefactor (MAL uh fak tur) is a person who does bad things.
• Batman and Robin made life hell for malefactors in Gotham City.

Remember Maleficent, Sleeping Beauty’s evil nemesis? Her name is a variation of this idea.

BENEVOLENT (beh NEV uh lunt) adj generous; kind; doing good deeds
Giving money to the poor is a benevolent act. To be benevolent is to bestow benefits. The United Way, like any charity, is a benevolent organization.

Malevolent (muh LEV uh lunt) means evil, or wishing to do harm.

BENIGN (bih NYNE) adj gentle; not harmful; kind; mild
• Karla has a benign personality; she is not at all unpleasant to be with.
• The threat of revolution turned out to be benign; nothing much came of it.
• Charlie was worried that he had cancer, but the lump on his leg turned out to be benign.

The difference between a benign person and a benevolent (see separate entry) one is that the benevolent one is actively kind and generous while the benign one is more passive. Benevolence is usually active generosity or kindness, while benignancy tends to mean simply not causing harm.

The opposite of a benign tumor is a malignant one. This is a tumor that can kill you. A malignant personality is one you wish a surgeon would remove. Malignant means nasty, evil, full of ill will. The word malignant also conveys a sense that evil is spreading, as with a cancer. An adjective that means the same thing is malign.

As a verb, malign has a different meaning. To malign someone is to say unfairly bad things about that person, to injure that person by telling evil lies about him or her. Slander and malign are synonyms.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. belligerent  a. intending harm
2. bemused  b. donor
3. benefactor  c. not harmful
4. beneficiary  d. deadly
5. benevolent  e. confused
6. benign  f. generous
7. malignant  g. combative
8. malign  h. injure with lies
9. malevolent  i. one who receives benefits
10. malefactor  j. evildoer

BEQUEST (bih KWEST)  n  something left to someone in a will
If your next-door neighbor leaves you all his millions in a will, the money is a bequest from him to you. It is not polite to request a bequest. Just keep smiling and hope for the best.
To leave something to someone in a will is to bequeath it. A bequest is something that has been bequeathed.

BEREAVED (buh REEVD)  adj  deprived or left desolate, especially through death
• The new widow was still bereaved when we saw her. Every time anyone mentioned her dead husband’s name, she burst into tears.
• The children were bereaved by the death of their pet. Then they got a new pet.
Bereft (buh REFT) means the same thing as bereaved.

BESET (bih SET)  v  to harass; to surround
• The bereaved widow was beset by grief.
• Problems beset the expedition almost from the beginning, and the mountain climbers soon returned to their base camp.
• The little town was beset by robberies, but the police could do nothing.
**BLASPHEMY** (BLAS fuh mee) *n* irreverence; an insult to something held sacred; profanity
In the strictest sense, to commit *blasphemy* is to say nasty, insulting things about God. The word is used more broadly, though, to cover a wide range of nasty, insulting comments.
To *blaspheme* (blas FEEM) is to use swear words or say deeply irreverent things. A person who says such things is *blasphemous*.

**BLATANT** (BLAYT unt) *adj* unpleasantly or offensively noisy; glaring
- David was *blatantly* critical of our efforts; that is, he was noisy and obnoxious in making his criticisms.
Blatant is often confused with flagrant, since both words mean glaring. *Blatant* indicates that something was not concealed very well, whereas *flagrant* indicates that something was intentional. A *blatant* act is usually also a *flagrant* one, but a *flagrant* act isn’t necessarily *blatant*. You might want to refer to the listing for *flagrant*.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #16**

**Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.**

| 1. bequest | a. left desolate |
| 2. bequeath | b. something left in a will |
| 3. bereaved | c. harass |
| 4. beset | d. offensively noisy |
| 5. blasphemy | e. leaving in a will |
| 6. blatant | f. irreverence |

**BLIGHT** (blyte) *n* a disease in plants; anything that injures or destroys
- An early frost proved a *blight* to the citrus crops last year, so we had no orange juice for breakfast.

**BLithe** (blythe) *adj* carefree; cheerful
- The *blithe* birds in the garden were making so much noise that Jamilla began to think about the shotgun in the attic.
- The children were playing *blithely* in the hazardous-waste dump. While they played, they were *blithely* unaware that they were doing something dangerous.
To be *blithely* ignorant is to be happily unaware.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
**BOURGEOIS** (boor ZHWAH) *adj* middle class, usually in a pejorative sense; boringly conventional

The original *bourgeoisie* (boor zhwaw ZEE) were simply people who lived in cities, an innovation at the time. They weren’t farmers and they weren’t nobles. They were members of a new class—the middle class. Now the word is used mostly in making fun of or sneering at people who seem to think about nothing but their possessions and other comforts and about conforming with other people who share those concerns.

A hip young city dweller might reject life in the suburbs as being too *bourgeois*. A person whose dream is to have a swimming pool in his backyard might be called *bourgeois* by someone who thinks there are more important things in life. Golf is often referred to as a *bourgeois* sport.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**BOVINE** (BOH vyne) *adj* cow related; cowlike

- Cows are *bovine*, obviously. Eating grass is a *bovine* concern.

There are a number of similar words based on other animals:

- *canine* (KAY nyne): dogs
- *equine* (EE kwyne): horses
- *feline* (FEE lyne): cats
- *piscine* (PYE seen): fish
- *porcine* (POR syne): pigs
- *ursine* (UR syne): bears

**BREVITY** (BREV i tee) *n* briefness

- The audience was deeply grateful for the *brevity* of the after-dinner speaker’s remarks.
- The reader of this book may be grateful for the *brevity* of this example.

*Brevity* is related to the word *abbreviate*.

**BROACH** (brohch) *v* to open up a subject for discussion, often a delicate subject

- Henrietta was proud of her new dress, so no one knew how to *broach* the subject with her of how silly grandmothers look in leather.

**BUCOLIC** (byoo KAHL ik) *adj* charmingly rural; rustic; countrylike

- The changing of the autumn leaves, old stone walls, distant views, and horses grazing in green meadows are examples of *bucolic* splendor.
• The bucolic scene didn’t do much for the city child, who preferred screaming fire engines and honking horns to the sounds of a babbling brook.

**BUREAUCRACY** (byoo RAHK ruh see) *n* a system of government administration consisting of numerous bureaus or offices, especially one run according to inflexible and inefficient rules; any large administrative system characterized by inefficiency, lots of rules, and red tape

• The Department of Motor Vehicles is a *bureaucracy*. The forms you have to fill out all request unnecessary information. After you finally get everything all filled out and handed in, you don’t hear another word from the department for many months.

The people who work in a *bureaucracy* are called *bureaucrats*. These people and the inefficient procedures they follow might be called *bureaucratic*. Administrative systems outside the government can be *bureaucratic*, too. A high school principal who requires teachers and students to fill out forms for everything might be called *bureaucratic*.

**BURGEON** (BUR jun) *v* to expand; to flourish

• The *burgeoning* weeds in our yard soon overwhelmed the grass.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**BURLESQUE** (bur LESK) *n* a ludicrous, mocking, lewd imitation

• Vaudeville actors frequently performed *burlesque* works on the stage.

*Burlesque, parody, lampoon,* and *caricature* share similar meanings.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. blight  a. flourish
2. blithe   b. bearlike
3. bourgeois c. carefree
4. bovine   d. catlike
5. canine   e. cowlike
6. feline   f. charmingly rural
7. equine   g. middle class
8. piscine  h. horselike
9. porcine  i. briefness
10. ursine  j. piglike
11. brevity  k. inflexible administration
12. broach   l. fishlike
13. bucolic  m. doglike
14. bureaucracy n. plant disease
15. burgeon  o. open a subject
16. burlesque p. ludicrous imitation

CACOPHONY  (kuh KAHF uh nee)  n  harsh-sounding mixture of words, voices, or sounds

- The parade’s two marching bands played simultaneously; the resulting cacophony drove many spectators to tears.

A cacophony isn’t just a lot of noise—it’s a lot of noise that doesn’t sound good together. A steam whistle blowing isn’t a cacophony. But a high school orchestra that had never rehearsed together might very well produce a cacophony. The roar of engines, horns, and sirens arising from a busy city street would be a cacophony. A lot of people all shouting at once would produce a cacophony.

Euphony is the opposite of cacophony. Euphony is pleasing sound.

CADENCE  (KAYD uns)  n  rhythm; the rise and fall of sounds

- We wished the tone of Irwin’s words would have a more pleasing cadence, but he spoke in a dull monotone.
CAJOLE (kuh JOHL) v to persuade someone to do something he or she doesn’t want to do
• I didn’t want to give the speech, but Enrique cajoled me into doing it by telling me what a good speaker I am. As it turned out, he simply hadn’t been able to find anyone else.

CALLOW (KAL oh) adj immature
• The patient was alarmed by the callowness of the medical staff. The doctors looked too young to have graduated from high school, much less from medical school.

To be callow is to be youthfully naive, inexperienced, and unsophisticated.

CANDOR (KAN dur) n truthfulness; sincere honesty
• My best friend exhibited candor when he told me that for many years now he has believed me to be a jerk.
• Teddy appreciated Ross’s candor; Teddy was glad to know that Ross thought Teddy’s sideburns looked stupid.

To show candor is to be candid. What is candid about the camera on “Candid Camera”? The camera is candid because it is truthful in showing what people do when they can’t turn off the coffee machine in the office where they’re applying for a job. Candid does not mean concealed or hidden, even though the camera on “Candid Camera” is concealed. To be candid is to speak frankly.

CAPITALISM (KAP uh tuh liz um) n an economic system in which businesses are owned by private citizens (not by the government) and in which the resulting products and services are sold with relatively little government control
The American economy is capitalist. If you wanted to start a company to sell signed photographs of yourself, you could. You, and not the government, would decide how much you would charge for the pictures. Your success or failure would depend on how many people decided to buy your pictures.

CAPITULATE (kuh PICH uh layt) v to surrender; to give up or give in
• On the twentieth day of the strike, the workers capitulated and went back to work without a new contract.
• So few students paid attention to Mr. Hernandez that he had to recapitulate his major points at the end of the class.

To recapitulate is not to capitulate again. To recapitulate is to summarize.
CAPRIOUS (kuh PRISH us) adj unpredictable; likely to change at any moment

- Arjun was capricious. One minute he said his favorite car was a Volkswagen Jetta; the next minute he said it was a Passat.
- The weather is often said to be capricious. One minute it’s snowing; the next minute it’s 120 degrees in the shade.
- Kendra attempted a quadruple somersault off the ten-meter diving board as a caprice. It was a painful caprice.

A caprice (kuh PREES) is a whim.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

CARICATURE (KAR uh kuh chur) n a portrait or description that is purposely distorted or exaggerated, often to prove some point about its subject

- Khoa sat for a caricature at the end of the marathon, but wasn’t pleased with the result: The portrait exaggerated his already dominant acne.

Editorial cartoonists often draw caricatures. Big noses, enormous glasses, floppy ears, and other distortions are common in such drawings. A politician who has been convicted of bribery might be depicted in a prison uniform or with a ball and chain around his ankle. If the politician has big ears to begin with, the ears might be drawn vastly bigger.

A caricature uses exaggeration to bring out the hidden character of its subject.

The word can also be used as a verb. To caricature someone is to create such a distorted portrait.

CASTIGATE (KAS tuh gayt) v to criticize severely; to chastise

- Jose’s mother-in-law castigated him for forgetting to pick her up at the airport.

CATALYST (KAT uh list) n in chemistry, something that changes the rate of a chemical reaction without itself being changed; anyone or anything that makes something happen without being directly involved in it

- When the mad scientist dropped a few grains of the catalyst into his test tube, the bubbling liquid began to boil furiously.

This word is often used outside the laboratory as well. The launching of Sputnik by the Russians provided the catalyst for the creation of the modern American space program.
- The tragic hijacking provided the catalyst for Congress’s new anti-terrorist legislation.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. cacophony — a. truthfulness
2. cadence — b. harsh mixture of sounds
3. cajole — c. surrender
4. callow — d. distorted portrait
5. candor — e. unpredictable
6. capitalism — f. immature
7. capitulate — g. free enterprise
8. recapitulate — h. it makes things happen
9. capricious — i. summarize
10. caricature — j. persuade deceptively
11. castigate — k. criticize severely
12. catalyst — l. rhythm

CATEGORICAL (kat uh GOR uh kul) adj unconditional; absolute
A categorical denial is one without exceptions—it covers every category.
• Crooked politicians often make categorical denials of various charges against them. Then they go to jail.
• I categorically refuse to do anything whatsoever at any time, in any place, with anyone.

CATHARSIS (kuh THAR sis) n purification that brings emotional relief or renewal
To someone with psychological problems, talking to a psychiatrist can lead to a catharsis. A catharsis is a sometimes traumatic event after which one feels better.
A catharsis is cathartic. Some people find emotional movies cathartic—watching one often allows them to release buried feelings. Cathartic can also be a noun.
CATHOLIC (KATH lik) adj universal; embracing everything
  • Da Vinci was a catholic genius who excelled at everything he did.

Parochial means narrow-minded, so parochial and catholic are almost opposites.
  Catholic with a small c means universal. Catholic with a large C means Roman Catholic or pertaining to an ancient, undivided Christian church.

CAUSTIC (KAW stik) adj like acid; corrosive
Paint remover is a caustic substance; if you spill it on your skin, your skin will burn.
  • The caustic detergent ate right through Henry’s laundry.
  • The teacher’s caustic criticism of Sally’s term paper left her in tears.

Caustic can be used figuratively as well. A caustic comment is one that is so nasty or insulting that it seems to sting or burn the person to whom it is directed.

CELIBACY (SEL uh buh see) n abstinence from sex
People who practice celibacy don’t practice sex. Celibacy is one of the requirements for Catholic priesthood.
  To practice celibacy is to be celibate. You will look a very long time in Hollywood before you find a celibate celebrity.

CENSURE (SEN shur) v to condemn severely for doing something bad
  • The Senate sometimes censures senators for breaking laws or engaging in behavior unbecoming to an elected official.

Censure can also be a noun.
  • The clumsy physician feared the censure of his fellow doctors, so he stopped treating anything more complicated than the common cold.

A Senate that made a habit of censuring senators might be said to be censorious. To be censorious is to be highly critical—to do a lot of censuring.

CEREBRAL (suh REE brul) adj brainy; intellectually refined
Your cerebrum is the biggest part of your brain. To be cerebral is to do and care about things that really smart people do and care about.
  A cerebral discussion is one that is filled with big words and concerns abstruse matters that ordinary people can’t understand.
  • Sebastian was too cerebral to be a baseball announcer; he kept talking about the existentialism of the outfield.

This word can also be pronounced “SER uh brul.”
CHAGRIN (shuh GRIN)  n  humiliation; embarrassed disappointment
  • Much to my chagrin, I began to giggle during the eulogy at the
    funeral.
  • Doug was filled with chagrin when he lost the race because he
    had put his shoes on the wrong feet.

The word chagrin is sometimes used incorrectly to mean surprise.
There is, however, a definite note of shame in chagrin.
To be chagrined is to feel humiliated or mortified.

CHARISMA (kuh RIZ muh)  n  a magical-seeming ability to attract followers
or inspire loyalty
  • The glamorous presidential candidate had a lot of charisma;
    voters didn’t seem to support him so much as be entranced by
    him.
  • The evangelist’s undeniable charisma enabled him to bring in
    millions and millions of dollars in donations to his television
    show.

To have charisma is to be charismatic.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z  #19

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the
second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. categorical  a. unconditional
2. catharsis  b. relieving purification
3. catholic  c. abstinence from sex
4. caustic  d. brainy
5. celibacy  e. humiliation
6. censure  f. magical attractiveness
7. cerebral  g. corrosive
8. chagrin  h. condemn severely
9. charisma  i. universal

CHARLATAN (SHAR luh tun)  n  fraud; quack; con man
  • Buck was selling what he claimed was a cure for cancer, but he
    was just a charlatan (the pills were jelly beans).
  • The flea market usually attracts a lot of charlatans who sell
    phony products that don’t do what they claim they will.
**CHASM** (KAZ um) *n* a deep, gaping hole; a gorge
- Mark was so stupid that his girlfriend wondered whether there wasn’t a *chasm* where his brain should be.
- The bad guys were gaining, so the hero grabbed the heroine and swung across the *chasm* on a slender vine.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**CHASTISE** (chas TYZE) *v* to inflict punishment on; to discipline
- Mother *chastised* us for firing our bottle rockets through the living-room window.
- *Chastising* the dog for sleeping in the fireplace never seemed to do any good; the minute we turned our backs, he’d curl up in the ashes again.

**CHICANERY** (shi KAY nuh ree) *n* trickery; deceitfulness; artifice, especially legal or political
- Political news would be dull were it not for the *chicanery* of our elected officials.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**CHIMERA** (kye MEER uh) *n* an illusion; a foolish fancy
- Jie’s dream of becoming a movie star was just a *chimera*.
- Could you take a picture of a *chimera* with a camera? No, of course not. It wouldn’t show up on the film.

Be careful not to mispronounce this word. Its apparent similarity to *chimney* is just a *chimera*.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**CHOLERIC** (KAHL ur ik) *adj* hot-tempered; quick to anger
- The *choleric* watchdog would sink his teeth into anyone who came within biting distance of his doghouse.
- When the grumpy old man was in one of his *choleric* moods, the children refused to go near him.
- The *choleric* administrator kept all the secretaries in a state of terror.

**CHRONIC** (KRAHN ik) *adj* constant; lasting a long time; inveterate
- DJ’s *chronic* back pains often kept him from football practice, but the post-game internal bleeding lasted only a day.

Someone who always comes in last could be called a *chronic* loser. *Chronic* is usually associated with something negative or undesirable: *chronic* illness, *chronic* failure, *chronic* depression. You would be much less likely to encounter a reference to *chronic* success or *chronic* happiness, unless the writer or speaker was being ironic.
A **chronic** disease is one that lingers for a long time, doesn’t go away, or keeps coming back. The opposite of a **chronic** disease is an **acute** disease. An **acute** disease is one that comes and goes very quickly. It may be severe, but it doesn’t last forever.

**CHRONICLE** (KRAHN uh kul)  
*n* a record of events in order of time; a history

- Sally’s diary provided her mother with a detailed *chronicle* of her daughter’s extracurricular activities.

* Chronicle* can also be used as a verb.

- The reporter *chronicled* all the events of the revolution.

*Chronology* and *chronicle* are nearly synonyms: Both provide a *chronological* list of events.

*Chronological* means in order of time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #20</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. charlatan</td>
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<td>2. chasm</td>
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<td>3. chastise</td>
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<td>4. chicanery</td>
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<td>5. chimera</td>
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<td>6. choleric</td>
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<td>7. chronic</td>
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<td>8. chronological</td>
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<td>9. chronology</td>
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<td>10. chronicle</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CIRCUITOUS** (sur KYOO uh tus)  
*adj* roundabout; not following a direct path

- The *circuitous* bus route between the two cities went here, there, and everywhere, and it took an extremely long time to get anywhere.

- The salesman’s route was *circuitous*—it wound aimlessly through many small towns.

*A circuitous* argument is one that rambles around for quite a while before making its point.

*A circuitous* argument is very similar to a *circular* argument, which is one that ends up where it begins or attempts to prove something without offering any new information. To say, “Straight means not
curved, and curved means not straight,” is to give a circular, or
tautological, definition of the word straight.

**CIRCUMLOCATION** (sur kum loh KYOO shun) *n* an indirect expression;
use of wordy or evasive language
- The lawyer’s *circumlocation* left everyone in the courtroom
  wondering what had been said.
- The indicted executive evaded the reporters’ questions by re-
sorting to *circumlocation*.

To use a lot of big, vague words and to speak in a disorganized way
is to be *circumlocutory*.

**CIRCUMSCRIBE** (SUR kum skrybe) *v* to draw a line around; to set the
limits; to define; to restrict
- The Constitution clearly *circumscribes* the restrictions that can
  be placed on our personal freedoms.
- A barbed-wire fence and armed guards *circumscribed* the move-
  ment of the prisoners.

**CIRCUMSPECT** (SUR kum spekt) *adj* cautious
- As a public speaker, Nick was extremely *circumspect*; he always
  took great care not to say the wrong thing or give offense.
- The *circumspect* general did everything he could not to put his
  soldiers at unnecessary risk.

The word *circumspect* comes from Greek roots meaning around and
look (as do the words *circle* and *inspect*). To be *circumspect* is to look
around carefully before doing something.

**CIRCUMVENT** (sur kum VENT) *v* to frustrate as though by surrounding
- Our hopes for an early end of the meeting were *circumvented* by
  the chairperson’s refusal to deal with the items on the agenda.
- The angry school board *circumvented* the students’ effort to
  install color television sets in every classroom.

**CIVIL** (SIV ul) *adj* polite; civilized; courteous
- Our dinner guests conducted themselves *civilly* when we told
  them we weren’t going to serve them dinner after all. They
didn’t bang their cups on the table or throw their plates to the
floor.

The word *civil* also has other meanings. *Civil* rights are rights es-
established by law. *Civil* service is government service. Consult your
dictionary for the numerous shades of meaning.
Clemency (KLEM un see) n mercy; forgiveness; mildness
• The governor committed an act of clemency when he released all the convicts from the state penitentiary.

Mild weather is called clement weather; bad weather is called inclement.
• You should wear a coat and carry an umbrella in inclement weather.

Cliché (klee SHAY) n an overused saying or idea
• The expression “you can’t judge a book by its cover” is a cliché; it’s been used so many times, that freshness has been worn away.

Clichés are usually true. That’s why they’ve been repeated often enough to become overused. But they are boring. A writer who uses a lot of clichés—referring to a foreign country as “a land of contrasts,” describing spring as “a time of renewal,” saying that a snowfall is “a blanket of white”—is not interesting to read, because there is nothing new about these observations.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this French word.

Clique (kleek) n an exclusive group bound together by some shared quality or interest
• The high school newspaper staff was a real clique; they all hung out together and wouldn’t talk to anyone else. It was hard to have fun at that school if you weren’t a member of the right clique. The cheerleaders were cliquish as well.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. circuitous a. cautious
2. circumlocution b. draw a line around
3. circumscribe c. mercy
4. circumspect d. polite
5. circumvent e. roundabout
6. civil f. frustrate
7. clique g. overused saying
8. clemency h. indirect expression
9. inclement i. exclusive group
10. cliché j. bad, as in weather
COALESCE (koh uh LES) v to come together as one; to fuse; to unite
- When the dough coalesced into a big black blob, we began to wonder whether the cookies would be edible.
- The people in our neighborhood coalesced into a powerful force for change in the community.
- The Southern coalition in Congress is the group of representatives from Southern states who often vote the same way.

A coalition is a group of people that has come together for some purpose, often a political one.
Coal miners and cola bottlers might coalesce into a coalition for the purpose of persuading coal mine owners to provide cola machines in coal mines.

COERC (koh URS) v to force someone to do or not to do something
- Darth Vader tried flattery, Darth Vader tried gifts, Darth Vader even tried to coerce, but Darth Vader was never able to make Han Solo reveal the hidden rebel base.

The noun is coercion (koh UR shun).

COGENT (KOH junt) adj powerfully convincing
- Shaft was cogent in explaining why he needed the confidential files, so we gave them to him.
- The lawyer’s argument on his client’s behalf was not cogent, so the jury convicted his client. The jury was persuaded by the cogency of the prosecuting attorney’s argument.

Cogent reasons are extremely persuasive ones.

COGNITIVE (KAHG nu tiv) adj dealing with how we know the world around us through our senses; mental
Scientists study the cognitive apparatus of human beings to pattern how computers should gather information about the world.

Cognition is knowing.

COGNIZANT (KAHG nu zunt) adj aware; conscious
To be cognizant of your responsibilities is to know what your responsibilities are.
- Al was cognizant of the dangers of sword swallowing, but he tried it anyway and hurt himself quite badly.

COHERENT (koh HEER unt) adj holding together; making sense
- After puzzling over Grace’s disorganized Holy Roman Empire essay for almost an hour, Ms. Fabricius needed only twenty minutes to read Arjun’s coherent paper on the Defenestration of Prague.
A coherent wad of cotton balls is one that holds together. A coherent explanation is an explanation that makes sense; the explanation holds together.
To hold together is to cohere.

**COLLOQUIAL** (kul OH kwee ul) adj conversational; informal in language
A writer with a colloquial style is a writer who uses ordinary words and whose writing seems as informal as common speech.
“The way I figure it” is a colloquial expression, or a colloquialism; People often say it but it isn’t used in formal prose.
A colloquy (KAHL uh kwee) is a conversation or conference.

**COLLUSION** (kuh LOO zhun) n conspiracy; secret cooperation
- The increase in oil prices was the result of collusion by the oil-producing nations.
- There was collusion among the owners of the baseball teams; they agreed secretly not to sign any expensive free agents.

If the baseball owners were in collusion, then you could say that they had colluded. To collude is to conspire.

**COMMENSURATE** (kuh MEN sur it) adj equal; proportionate
- Ryan’s salary is commensurate with his ability; like his ability, his salary is small.
- The number of touchdowns scored by the team and the number of its victories were commensurate (both zero).

**COMPELLING** (kum PEL ing) adj forceful; causing to yield
- A compelling argument for buying a digital video recorder is one that makes you go out and buy a digital video recorder.
- The recruiter’s speech was so compelling that nearly everyone in the auditorium enlisted in the Army when it was over.

To compel someone to do something is to force him or her to do it.
- Our consciences compelled us to turn over the money we had found to the authorities.

The noun is compulsion, which also means an irresistible impulse to do something irrational.

**COMPENDIUM** (kum PEN dee um) n a summary; an abridgment
- A yearbook often contains a compendium of the offenses, achievements, and future plans of the members of the senior class.
**Q·U·I·C·K • Q·U·I·Z**  #22

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. coalesce</th>
<th>a. perceptive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. coalition</td>
<td>b. unite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. coerce</td>
<td>c. conversational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. cogent</td>
<td>d. force someone to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. cognitive</td>
<td>e. proportionate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cognizant</td>
<td>f. making sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. coherent</td>
<td>g. group with a purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. colloquial</td>
<td>h. powerfully convincing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. collusion</td>
<td>i. summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. commensurate</td>
<td>j. forceful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. compelling</td>
<td>k. conspiracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. compendium</td>
<td>l. dealing with how we know our environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPLACENT**  (kum PLAY sunt)  *adj*  self-satisfied; overly pleased with oneself; contented to a fault

- The *complacent* camper paid no attention to the bear prowling around his campsite, and the bear ate him up.

- The football team won so many games that it became *complacent*, and the worst team in the league snuck up and beat it.

To fall into *complacency* is to become comfortably uncaring about the world around you.

- The president of the student council was appalled by the *complacency* of his classmates; not one of the seniors seemed to care whether the theme of the prom was “You Light up My Life” or “Color My World.”

Don’t confuse *complacent* with *complaisant* (kum PLAY zunt), which means eager to please.

**COMPLEMENT**  (KAHM pluh munt)  *v*  to complete or fill up; to be the perfect counterpart

This word is often confused with *compliment*, which means to praise. It’s easy to tell them apart. *Complement* is spelled like *complete*.
• The flower arrangement complemented the table decorations.

Complement can also be a noun.
• Fish-flavored ice cream was a perfect complement to the seafood dinner.

COMPLICITY (kum PLIS uh tee) n participation in wrongdoing; the act of being an accomplice
• There was complicity between the bank robber and the dishonest teller. The teller neglected to turn on the alarm, and the robber rewarded him by sharing the loot.
• Complicity among the students made it impossible to find out which of them had pulled the fire alarm.

COMPREHENSIVE (kahm pruh HEN siv) adj covering or including everything
• The insurance policy was comprehensive; it covered all possible losses.
• Maria’s knowledge of English is comprehensive; she even understands what comprehensive means.

A comprehensive examination is one that covers everything in the course or in a particular field of knowledge.

COMPRISE (kum PRYZE) v to consist of
• A football team comprises eleven players on offense and eleven players on defense.
• A company comprises employees.

This word is often misused. Be careful. Players do not “comprise” a football team, and employees do not “comprise” a company. Nor can a football team be said to be “comprised of” players, or a company to be “comprised of” employees. These are common mistakes. Instead, you can say that players constitute or compose a team, and that employees constitute or compose a company. You can also say that a team consists of players or a company consists of employees.

CONCILIATORY (kun SIL ee uh tor ee) adj making peace; attempting to resolve a dispute through goodwill
To be conciliatory is to kiss and make up.
• Come on—be conciliatory!
• The formerly warring countries were conciliatory at the treaty conference.
• After dinner at the all-you-can-eat pancake house, the divorced couple began to feel conciliatory, so they flew to Las Vegas and were remarried.
When peace has been made, we say that the warring parties have come to a reconciliation (rek un sil ee AY shun). To reconcile (REK un style) is to bring two things into agreement.

- The accountant managed to reconcile the company books with the cash on hand only with great creativity.

**CONCISE** (kun SYSE) adj brief and to the point; succinct

- The scientist’s explanation was concise; it was brief and it helped us understand the difficult concept.

To be concise is to say much with few words. A concise speaker is one who speaks concisely or with concision.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #23**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. complacent a. covering everything
2. complement b. complete
3. complicity c. consist of
4. comprehensive d. make up (2)
5. comprise e. brief and to the point
6. compose f. making peace
7. constitute g. participation in wrongdoing
8. conciliatory h. self-satisfied
9. concise

**CONCORD** (KAHN kord) n harmony; agreement

Nations that live in concord are nations that live together in peace.

- The war between the neighboring tribes ended thirty years of concord.

- The faculty meeting was marked by concord; no one yelled at anyone else.

*Discord* is the opposite of *concord*. A faculty meeting where everyone yelled at one another would be a faculty meeting marked by discord. It would be a discordant meeting.

An *accord* is a formal agreement, usually reached after a dispute.
CONCURRENT  (kun KUR unt)  adj happening at the same time; parallel
• The criminal was sentenced to two concurrent fifteen-year sentences; the sentences will run at the same time, and he will be out of jail in fifteen years.
• High prices, falling demand, and poor weather were three concurrent trends that made life especially difficult for corn farmers last month.

To concur means to agree.
• The assistant wanted to keep his job, so he always concurred with his boss.

CONDESCEND  (KAHN duh send)  v to stoop to someone else’s level, usually in an offensive way; to patronize
• I was surprised that the president of the company had condescended to talk with me, a mere temporary employee.

Many grown-ups make the mistake of condescending to young children, who usually prefer to be treated as equals, or at least as rational beings.

CONDONE  (kun DOHN)  v to overlook; to permit to happen
To condone what someone does is to look the other way while it happens or to permit it to happen by not doing anything about it.
• The principal condoned the hoods’ smoking in the bathroom; he simply ignored it.

CONDUCTIVE  (kun DOO siv)  adj promoting
• The chairs in the library are conducive to sleep. If you sit in them to study, you will fall asleep.
• The foul weather was not conducive to our having a picnic.

CONFLUENCE  (KAHN floo uns)  n a flowing together, especially of rivers; the place where they begin to flow together
• The confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers is at St. Louis; that’s the place where they join together.
• There is a remarkable confluence in our thoughts: We think the same way about almost everything.
• A confluence of many factors (no ice, bad food, terrible music) made it inevitable that the party would be a flop.

CONGENIAL  (kun JEEN yul)  adj agreeably suitable; pleasant
• The little cabin in the woods was congenial to the writer; he was able to get a lot of writing done there.
• The new restaurant has a congenial atmosphere. We enjoy just sitting there playing with the ice in our water glasses.
When people get along together at a restaurant, and don’t throw food at one another, they are being **congenial**.

*Genial* and *congenial* share similar meanings. *Genial* means pleasing, kind, sympathetic, or helpful. You can be pleased by a *genial* manner or by a *genial* climate.

**CONGENITAL** (kun JEN uh tul) *adj* describing a trait or condition acquired between conception and birth; innate
A *congenital* birth defect is one that is present at birth but was not caused by one’s genes.
The word is also used more loosely to describe any (usually bad) trait or behavior that is so firmly fixed it seems to be a part of a person’s nature.
A *congenital* liar is a natural liar, a person who can’t help but lie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #24</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. concord</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. discord</td>
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<td>3. concurrent</td>
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<td>4. condescend</td>
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<td>5. condone</td>
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<td>6. conducive</td>
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<td>7. confluence</td>
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<td>8. congenial</td>
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<td>9. congenital</td>
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**CONGREGATE** (KAHN grih gayt) *v* to come together
- Protestors were granted permission to *congregate* peacefully on the plaza.
The noun form is *congregation* and can refer to the membership of a house of worship.
- About half the *congregation* attended the sunrise service.

*Aggregate* also has to do with coming together. Can you think of additional words with the same root?

**CONJECTURE** (kun JEK chur) *v* to guess; to deduce or infer on slight evidence
- If forced to *conjecture*, I would say the volcano will erupt in twenty-four hours.
Conjecture can also be a noun.

- The divorce lawyer for Mr. Davis argued that the putative cause of the lipstick on his collar was mere conjecture.

A conjecture is conjectural.

Conjure (kahN jur) v to summon or bring into being as if by magic

- The chef conjured (or conjured up) a fabulous gourmet meal using nothing more than the meager ingredients in Lucy’s kitchen.
- The wizard conjured (or conjured up) an evil spirit by mumbling some magic words and throwing a little powdered eye of newt into the fire.

Connoisseur (kahN uh SUR) n an expert, particularly in matters of art or taste

- The artist’s work was popular, but connoisseurs rejected it as amateurish.
- Frank was a connoisseur of bad movies. He had seen them all and knew which ones were genuinely dreadful and which ones were merely poorly made.
- The meal was exquisite enough to impress a connoisseur.
- I like sculpture, but I’m no connoisseur; I couldn’t tell you why one statue is better than another.

Consecrate (kahN suh krayt) v to make or declare sacred

- The Veterans Day speaker said that the battlefield had been consecrated by the blood of the soldiers who had died there.
- The priest consecrated the building by sprinkling holy water on it.
- The college chaplain delivered a sermon at the consecration (kahN suh KRAY shun) ceremony for the new chapel.

The opposite of consecrate is desecrate (DES uh krayt), which means to treat irreverently. The vandals desecrated the cemetery by knocking down all the tombstones.

Desecrate can also be applied to areas outside religion.

- Their act of vandalism was a desecration.
- Doodling in a book desecrates the book, even if the book isn’t a Bible.
- The graffiti on the front door of the school is a desecration.

Consensus (kun SEN sus) n unanimity or general agreement

When there is a consensus, everybody feels the same way.
Contrary to how the word is often used, *consensus* implies more than just a rough agreement or a majority opinion. Election results don’t reflect a *consensus* unless everyone or nearly everyone votes for the same candidate.

**CONSONANT** (KAHN suh nunt) *adj* harmonious; in agreement
- Our desires were *consonant* with theirs; we all wanted the same thing.
- The decision to construct a new gymnasium was *consonant* with the superintendent’s belief in physical education.

The opposite of *consonant* is *dissonant* (DIS uh nunt), which means inharmonious. *Dissonant* voices are voices that don’t sound good together.

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**Quick Quiz #25**

*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. congregate</td>
<td>a. incompatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. conjecture</td>
<td>b. harmonious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. conjure</td>
<td>c. make sacred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. connoisseur</td>
<td>d. unanimity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. consecrate</td>
<td>e. summon as if by magic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. desecrate</td>
<td>f. treat irreverently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. consensus</td>
<td>g. artistic expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. consonant</td>
<td>h. guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. dissonant</td>
<td>i. get together</td>
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**CONSTRUE** (kun STROO) *v* to interpret
- Preston *construed* his contract as giving him the right to do anything he wanted.
- The law had always been *construed* as permitting the behavior for which Katya had been arrested.
- The meaning of the poem, as I *construed* it, had to do with the love of a man for his dog.

To *misconstrue* is to misinterpret.
- Tommy *misconstrued* Pamela’s smile, but he certainly did not *misconstrue* the slap she gave him.

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WORD SMART
CONSUMMATE (kun SUM it) adj perfect; complete; supremely skillful

- A consummate pianist is an extremely good one. Nothing is lacking in the way he or she plays.

Consummate (KAHN suh mayt) is also a verb. Notice the different pronunciation. To consummate something is to finish it or make it complete. Signing a contract would consummate an agreement. Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

CONTENTIOUS (kun TEN shus) adj argumentative; quarrelsome

- Liz figured that her contentious style would make her a perfect litigator; after law school, however, the would-be trial attorney discovered that passing the bar requires more than a will to argue.

A person looking for a fight is contentious.

Two people having a fight are contentious.

To be contentious in a discussion is to make a lot of noisy objections.

A contender is a fighter. To contend is to fight or argue for something. Someone who breaks the law may have to contend with the law.

CONTIGUOUS (kun TIG yoo us) adj side by side; adjoining

Two countries that share a border are contiguous; so are two events that happened one right after the other.

If two countries are contiguous, the territory they cover is continuous. That is, it spreads or continues across both countries without any interruption.

CONTINGENT (kun TIN junt) adj dependent; possible

- Our agreement to buy their house is contingent upon the sellers’ finding another house to move into. That is, they won’t sell their house to us unless they can find another house to buy.

- My happiness is contingent on yours; if you’re unhappy, I’m unhappy.

- The Bowdens were prepared for any contingency. Their front hall closet contained a first-aid kit, a fire extinguisher, a life raft, a parachute, and a pack of sled dogs.

A contingency is a possibility or something that may happen but is at least as likely not to happen.

- Several contingencies stand between us and the successful completion of our business proposal; several things could happen to screw it up.
CONTRITE (kun TRYTE) adj admitting guilt; especially feeling remorseful
To be contrite is to admit whatever terrible thing you did.
  • Mira was contrite about her mistake, so we forgave her.

A criminal who won’t confess his crime is not contrite.
Saying that you’re sorry is an act of contrition (kun TRISH un).

CONTRIVED (kun TRYVED) adj artificial; labored
  • Sam’s acting was contrived: No one in the audience believed his
    character or enjoyed his performance.
  • The artist was widely admired for his originality, but his paint-
    ings seemed contrived to me.
  • No one laughed at Mark’s contrived attempt at humor.

A contrivance is a mechanical device, usually something rigged up.

CONVENTIONAL (kun VEN shun nul) adj common; customary; unexcep-
  • The architect’s conventional designs didn’t win him awards for
    originality.

Tipping the waiter in a restaurant is a conventional courtesy.  
Conventional wisdom is what everyone thinks.
  • The bland politician maintained his popularity by never straying far from the conventional wisdom about any topic.

CONVIVIAL (kun VIV ee ul) adj fond of partying; festive
A convivial gathering is one in which the people present enjoy eating,
  drinking, and being together.
To be convivial is to be an eager but generally well-behaved party
animal.
A convivial person is the opposite of an antisocial person.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

COPIOUS (KOH pee us) adj abundant; plentiful
  • The champagne at the wedding reception was copious but not
    very good.
  • Matt had a copious supply of nails in his workshop. Everywhere
    you stepped, it seemed, there was a pile of nails.
  • Phil ate copiously at the banquet and went home feeling quite sick.
**Quick Quiz #26**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. construe | a. admitting guilt |
| 2. consummate | b. interpret |
| 3. contentious | c. perfect |
| 4. contiguous | d. labored |
| 5. contingent | e. dependent |
| 6. contrite | f. abundant |
| 7. contrived | g. adjoining |
| 8. conventional | h. argumentative |
| 9. convivial | i. festive |
| 10. copious | j. common |

**Corollary** (KOR uh ler ee) *n* something that follows; a natural consequence

In mathematics, a *corollary* is a law that can be deduced without further proof from a law that has already been proven.

- Bloodshed and death are *corollaries* of any declaration of war.
- Higher prices were a *corollary* of the two companies’ agreement not to compete.

**Corroborate** (kuh ROB uh rayt) *v* to confirm; to back up with evidence

- I knew my statement was correct when my colleague *corroborated* it.
- Henny Penny’s contention that the sky was falling could not be *corroborated*. That is, no one was able to find any fallen sky.
- The police could find no evidence of theft and thus could not *corroborate* Greg’s claim that he had been robbed.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**Cosmopolitan** (kahz muh PAHL uh tun) *adj* at home in many places or situations; internationally sophisticated

- Marcello’s interests were *cosmopolitan*—he liked Greek wine, German beer, Dutch cheese, Japanese cars, and French fries.
- A truly *cosmopolitan* traveler never feels like a foreigner anywhere on Earth.
• New York is a cosmopolitan city; you can hear nearly every language in the world spoken there.

**COUNTENANCE** (KOWN tuh nuns) *n* face; facial expression, especially an encouraging one
  • His father’s confident countenance gave Lou the courage to persevere.
  • Ed’s harsh words belied his countenance, which was kind and encouraging.

*Countenance* can also be a verb. To *countenance* something is to condone it or tolerate it.

  • Dad *countenanced* our backyard rock fights even though he didn’t really approve of them.

**COUP** (koo) *n* a brilliant victory or accomplishment; the violent overthrow of a government by a small internal group
  • Winning a gold medal at the Olympics was a real coup for the skinny, sickly, fifty-year-old man.
  • The student council’s great coup was persuading Foo Fighters to play at our prom.
  • In the attempted coup in the Philippines, some army officers tried to take over the government.

The full name for this type of *coup* is *coup d’état* (koo day TAH). A *coup de grace* (koo duh GRAHS) is a final blow or concluding event.

  Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**COVENANT** (KUV uh nunt) *n* a solemn agreement; a contract; a pledge
  • The warring tribes made a covenant not to fight each other anymore.
  • We signed a covenant never to drive Masha’s father’s car without permission again.

**COVERT** (KOV urt) *adj* secret; hidden

  To be covert is to be covered.

  A covert activity is secret activities.

  A covert military operation is one the public knows nothing about.

  The opposite of covert is overt. Overt (OH vurt) means open or unconcealed.

**COVET** (KUV it) *v* to wish for enviously
  • To *covet* thy neighbor’s wife is to want thy neighbor’s wife for thyself.
• Any position at MTV is a highly coveted job.
To be covetous is to be envious.

## Q•U•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #27

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>corollary</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>corroborate</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>cosmopolitan</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>countenance</td>
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<td>covenant</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>covet</td>
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### CREDULOUS (KREJ uh lus) adj eager to believe; gullible
- The credulous housewife believed that she had won a million dollars from Publishers Clearing House.
- Judy was so credulous that she simply nodded happily when Kirven told her he could teach her how to fly. Judy’s credulity (kri DYOOL uh tee) was limitless.

Credulous should not be confused with credible. To be credible is to be believable. Almost anything, however incredible, is credible to a credulous person.
- Larry’s implausible story of heroism was not credible. Still, credulous old Louis believed it.

A story that cannot be believed is incredible. If you don’t believe that story someone just told you, you are incredulous. If something is credible, it may gain credence (KREED uns), which means belief or intellectual acceptance.
- No one could prove Frank’s theory, but his standing at the university helped it gain credence.

Another similar word is creditable, which means worthy of credit or praise.
- Our record in raising money was very creditable; we raised several thousand dollars every year.

### CRITERION (krye TEER ee un) n standard; basis for judgment
- When Norm judges a meal, he has only one criterion: Is it edible?
• In choosing among the linemen, the most important criterion was quickness.

The plural of criterion is criteria. You can’t have one criteria; you can only have one criterion. If you have two or more, you have criteria. There is no such thing as criterions and no such thing as a criteria.

CRYPTIC (KRIP tik) adj mysterious; mystifying
• Elaine’s remarks were cryptic; Jerry was baffled by what she said.

A cryptic statement is one in which something important remains hidden.
• The ghost made cryptic comments about the crypt from which he had just emerged; that is, no one could figure out what the ghost meant.

CULINARY (KYOO luh ner ee) adj relating to cooking or the kitchen
A cooking school is sometimes called a culinary institute.
• Allison pursued her culinary interests by attending the culinary institute. Her first meal, which was burned beyond recognition, was a culinary disaster.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

CULMINATE (KUL muh nayt) v to climax; to reach full effect
• Connie’s years of practice culminated in a great victory at the international juggling championship.
• The masquerade ball was the culmination of our fund-raising efforts.

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<th>Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #28</th>
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<tr>
<td>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. credulous          a. related to cooking</td>
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<td>2. credible           b. believable</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. incredible         c. believability</td>
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<td>4. incredulous        d. worthy of praise</td>
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<td>5. credence           e. eager to believe</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. creditable         f. unbelieving</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. criterion          g. unbelievable</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. cryptic            h. climax</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. culinary           i. standard</td>
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<td>10. culminate          j. mysterious</td>
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100 WORD SMART
CULPABLE (KUL puh bul) adj deserving blame; guilty

- The accountant’s failure to spot the errors made him culpable in the tax-fraud case.
- We all felt culpable when the homeless old man died in the doorway of our apartment building.

A person who is culpable (a culprit) is one who can be blamed for doing something.

To decide that a person is not culpable after all is to exculpate (EK skul payt) that person.

- Lou’s confession didn’t exculpate Bob, because one of the things that Lou confessed was that Bob had helped him do it.

The opposite of exculpate is inculpate. To inculpate is to accuse someone of something.

CURSORY (KUR suh ree) adj hasty; superficial

- To give a book a cursory reading is to skim it quickly without comprehending much.
- The cursor on Dave’s computer made a cursory sweep across the data as he scrolled down the page.

To make a cursory attempt at learning French is to memorize a couple of easy words and then say, “The heck with it.”

CURTAIL (kur TAYL) v to shorten; to cut short

- The vet curtailed his effort to cut the cat’s tail with the lawn mower. That is, he stopped trying.

To curtail a tale is to cut it short.

CYNIC (SIN ik) n one who deeply distrusts human nature; one who believes humans are motivated only by selfishness

- When the pop star gave a million dollars to the museum, cynics said he was merely trying to buy himself a reputation as a cultured person.

To be cynical is to be extremely suspicious of the motivations of other people.

Cynicism is general grumpiness and pessimism about human nature.
Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z  #29

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. culpable  a. free from guilt
2. exculpate  b. shorten
3. cursory  c. one who distrusts humanity
4. curtail  d. hasty
5. cynic  e. guilty

D

DAUNT (dawnt) v to make fearful; to intimidate
  • The steepness of the mountain daunted the team of amateur climbers, who hadn’t realized what they were in for.
  • The size of the players on the visiting team was daunting; the players on the home team began to perspire nervously.

To be dauntless or undaunted is to be fearless or unintimidated.
  • The rescue crew was undaunted by the flames and ran into the burning house to look for survivors. They were dauntless in their effort to save the people inside.

DEARTH (durth) n lack; scarcity
  • There is no dearth of comedy at a convention of clowns.
  • When there is a dearth of food, many people may starve.
  • There was a dearth of gaiety at the boring Christmas party.

DEBACLE (di BAHK ul) n violent breakdown; sudden overthrow; overwhelming defeat
  • A political debate would become a debacle if the candidates began screaming and throwing dinner rolls at each other.

This word can also be pronounced “day BAHK ul.”

DEBAUCHERY (di BAW chuh ree) n wild living; excessive intemperance
  • Debauchery can be expensive; fortunately for Jeff, his wallet matched his appetite for extravagant pleasures. He died a poor, albeit happy, man.

To debauch is to seduce or corrupt. Someone who is debauched has been seduced or corrupted.
DEBILITATE  (di BIL uh tayt)  v  to weaken; to cripple
   • The football player’s career was ended by a debilitating injury to his knee.

To become debilitated is to suffer a debility, which is the opposite of an ability.
   • A surgeon who becomes debilitated is one who has lost the ability to operate on the debilities of other people.

DECADENT  (DEK uh dunt)  adj  decaying or decayed, especially in terms of morals
A person who engages in decadent behavior is a person whose morals have decayed or fallen into ruin.
   • Carousing in local bars instead of going to class is decadent. Decadent behavior is often an affectation of bored young people. The noun is decadence.

DECIMATE  (DES uh mayt)  v  to kill or destroy a large part of
To decimate an army is to come close to wiping it out.
   • When locusts attack a crop, they sometimes decimate it, leaving very little that’s fit for human consumption.
   • You might say in jest that your family had decimated its turkey dinner on Thanksgiving, leaving nothing but a few crumbs and a pile of bones.

The noun is decimation.

DECOROUS  (DEK ur us)  adj  proper; in good taste; orderly
Decorous behavior is good, polite, orderly behavior. To be decorous is to be sober and tasteful.
   • The New Year’s Eve crowd was relatively decorous until midnight, when they went wild.

To behave decorously is to behave with decorum (di KOR um).

DEDUCE  (di DOOS)  v  to conclude from the evidence; to infer
To deduce something is to conclude it without being told it directly.
   • From the footprints on the ground, Clarice deduced that the criminal had feet.
   • Daffy deduced from the shape of its bill that the duck was really a chicken. That the duck was really a chicken was Daffy’s deduction.

DEFAME  (di FAYM)  v  to libel or slander; to ruin the good name of
To defame someone is to make accusations that harm the person’s reputation.
• The local businessman accused the newspaper of *defaming* him by publishing an article that said his company was poorly managed.

To *defame* is to take away fame, to take away a good name. To suffer such a loss of reputation is to suffer *defamation*.

• The businessman who believed he had been *defamed* by the newspaper sued the paper’s publisher for *defamation*.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #30**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. daunt       | a. conclude from evidence |
| 2. dearth      | b. lack |
| 3. debacle     | c. kill a large part of |
| 4. debauchery  | d. libel or slander |
| 5. debilitate  | e. make fearful |
| 6. decadent    | f. decaying or decayed |
| 7. decimate    | g. proper |
| 8. decorous    | h. weaken |
| 9. deduce      | i. violent breakdown |
| 10. defame      | j. wild living |

**DEFERENCE** (DEF ur uns) *n* submission to another’s will; respect; courtesy

To show *deference* to another is to place that person’s wishes ahead of your own.

• Dean showed *deference* to his grandfather: He let the old man have first dibs on the birthday cake.

• Danny stopped yodeling at the dinner table in *deference* to the wishes of his mother.

To show *deference* to another is to *defer* to that person.

• Joe was supposed to go first, but he *deferred* to Steve, who had been waiting longer.

To show *deference* is also to be *deferential* (def uh REN shul).

• Joe was being *deferential* when he allowed Steve to go first.

**DEFINITIVE** (di FIN uh tiv) *adj* conclusive; providing the last word

• Walter wrote the *definitive* biography of Keats; nothing more could have been added by another book.
• The army completely wiped out the invaders; its victory was definitive.
• No one could find anything to object to in Cindy’s definitive explanation of how the meteorite had gotten into the bathtub.

DEGENERATE (də JEN uh rāt) v to break down; to deteriorate
• The discussion quickly degenerated into an argument.
• Over the years, the nice old neighborhood had degenerated into a terrible slum.
• The fans’ behavior degenerated as the game went on.

A person whose behavior has degenerated can be referred to as a degenerate (də JEN ur it).
• The mood of the party was spoiled when a drunken degenerate wandered in from off the street.

Degenerate (də JEN ur it) can also be an adjective, meaning degenerated.
• The slum neighborhood was degenerate.
• The fans’ degenerate behavior prompted the police to make several arrests.

Note carefully the pronunciation of the various parts of speech.

DELETERIOUS (də lĕTēr’ē us) adj harmful
• Smoking cigarettes is deleterious to your health.
• Is watching the show “Survivor” deleterious? Of course not.

DELINEATE (dī Līné ayt) v to describe accurately; to draw in outline
• After Jack had delineated his plan, we had no doubt about what he intended to do.
• Sharon’s peculiar feelings about her pet gorilla were delineated in the newspaper article about her.
• The portrait artist delineated Sarah’s features then filled in the shading.

The noun is delineation.

DELUDE (dī LOOD) v to deceive
• The con man deluded us into thinking that he would make us rich. Instead, he tricked us into giving him several hundred dollars.
• The deluded mental patient believed that he was a chicken sandwich.
• Lori is so persuasive that she was able to delude Leslie into thinking she was a countess.
To be *deluded* is to suffer from a *delusion*.

- That he was a great poet was the *delusion* of the English teacher, who could scarcely write two complete sentences in a row.
- Todd, the well-known jerk, suffered from the *delusion* that he was a very great man.

**DELUCE** (DEL yooj) *n* a flood; an inundation

A *deluge* is a flood, but the word is often used figuratively.

- The $1 million reward for the lost poodle brought in a *deluge* of hot leads. The distraught owner was *deluged* by phone calls all week.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**DEMAGOGUE** (DEM uh gawg) *n* a leader of the people, but more a rabble rouser

A *demagogue* is a leader, but not in a good sense of the word. He manipulates the public to support his aims, but he is little different from a dictator. A *demagogue* is often a despot.

This word can also be spelled *demagog*. The methods a *demagogue* uses are *demagoguery* (DEM uh gahg uh ree) or *demagogy* (DEM uh gahg ee).

**DENIZEN** (DEN i zun) *n* inhabitant

To be a *denizen* of a country is to live there. A citizen of a country is usually also a *denizen*.

To be a *denizen* of a restaurant is to go there often—so often that people begin to wonder whether you live there.

Fish are sometimes referred to as “*denizens* of the deep.” Don’t refer to them this way yourself; the expression is a cliché.

**DEPRAVITY** (di PRA v uh tee) *n* extreme wickedness or corruption

- Mrs. Prudinkle wondered whether the *deprravity* of her class of eight-year-olds was the result of their watching Saturday morning television.

To exhibit *deprravity* is to be *depraved* (di PRAYVD).

**DEPRECATE** (DEP ruh kait) *v* to express disapproval of

- To *deprecate* a colleague’s work is to risk making yourself unwelcome in your colleague’s office.

“This stinks!” is a *deprecating* remark.

- The critic’s *deprecating* comments about my new novel put me in a bad mood for an entire month.

- To be *self-deprecating* is to make little of one’s own efforts, often in the hope that someone else will say, “No, you’re swell!”
A very similar word is *deprecate* (dih PREE shee ayt). To *deprecate* a colleague’s work would be to represent it as being of little value. For another meaning of *deprecate*, see *appreciate*.

**DERIDE** (di RYDE) *v* to ridicule; to laugh at contemptuously
- Geraldo *derided* Diana’s driving ability after their hair-raising trip down the twisting mountain road.
- Sportswriters *derided* Columbia’s football team, which hadn’t won a game in many years.
- The boss *derided* his secretary mercilessly, so she quit her job. She was someone who could not accept *derision* (di RIZH un).

**DEROGATORY** (dih RAHG uh tor ee) adj disapproving; degrading
*Derogatory* remarks are negative remarks expressing disapproval. They are nastier than merely critical remarks.
- Stephen could never seem to think of anything nice to say about anyone; virtually all of his comments were *derogatory*.

**DESICCATE** (DES uh kayt) *v* to dry out
- The hot wind *desiccated* the few grapes remaining on the vine; after a day or two, they looked like raisins.
• After a week without water, the desiccated plant fell over and died.

Plums become prunes through a process of desiccation.

DESpondent (dih SPAHN dunt) adj extremely depressed; full of despair
• The cook became despondent when the wedding cake exploded fifteen minutes before the reception.
• After the death of his wife, the man was despondent for many months.
• The team fell into despondency after losing the state championship by a single point.

DESpot (DES puht) n an absolute ruler; an autocrat
• Stephen was a despot; workers who disagreed with him were fired.
• The island kingdom was ruled by a ruthless despot who executed suspected rebels at noon each day in the village square.

To act like a despot is to be despotic (di SPAH tik).
• There was cheering in the street when the country’s despotic government was overthrown.

DEStitute (DES tuh toot) adj extremely poor; utterly lacking
Destitute people are people without money or possessions, or with very little money and very few possessions.
To be left destitute is to be left without money or property. The word can also be used figuratively. A teacher might accuse her students of being destitute of brains, or intellectually destitute.

DESultory (DES ul tor ee) adj without a plan or purpose; disconnected; random
• Aadi made a few desultory attempts to start a garden, but nothing came of them.
• In his desultory address, Rizal skipped from one topic to another and never came to the point.
• The discussion at our meeting was desultory; no one’s comments seemed to bear any relation to anyone else’s.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

DEXtrous (DEX trus) adj skillful; adroit
Dextrous often, but not always, connotes physical ability. Like adroit, it comes from the Latin word for right (as in the direction), because right-handed people were once considered physically and mentally superior.
• Though not imposing in stature, Rashid was the most dextrous basketball player on the court; he often beat taller competitors with his nimble management of the ball.

• Ilya was determined not to sell the restaurant on eBay; even the most dextrous negotiator could not sway him.

You may also see this word spelled dexterous. Dexterity is the noun form. For an antonym, see gauche.

DIALECTICAL (dye uh LEK ti kul) adj relating to discussions; relating to the rules and methods of reasoning; approaching truth in the middle of opposing extremes
The game of Twenty Questions is dialectical, in that the participants attempt to narrow down a chosen object by asking a series of ever more specific questions.
The noun is dialectic.

DICTUM (DIK tum) n an authoritative saying; an adage; a maxim; a proverb
“No pain, no gain” is a hackneyed dictum of sadistic coaches everywhere.

DIDACTIC (dye DAK tik) adj intended to teach; morally instructive; pedantic
  • Luther’s seemingly amusing talk had a didactic purpose; he was trying to show his listeners the difference between right and wrong.
  • The priest’s conversation was always didactic. He never said anything that wasn’t intended to teach a lesson.
  • The new novel is painfully didactic; the author’s aim is always to instruct and never to entertain.

DIFFIDENT (DIF i dunt) adj timid; lacking in self-confidence
Diffident and confident are opposites.
  • The diffident student never made a single comment in class.
  • Sebastian’s stammer made him diffident in conversation and shy in groups of strangers.
  • Carla’s diffidence led many participants to believe she hadn’t been present at the meeting, even though she had.

DIGRESS (dye GRES) v to stray from the main subject
Speaking metaphorically, to digress is to leave the main highway in order to travel aimlessly on back roads. When a speaker digresses, he departs from the main topic and tells a story only distantly related to it.
Such a story is called a *digression*. Sometimes a writer’s or speaker’s *digressions* are more interesting than his or her main points.

- After a lengthy *digression*, the lecturer returned to his speech and brought it to a conclusion.

**DILETTANTE** (DIL uh tahnt) *n* someone with superficial knowledge of the arts; an amateur; a dabbler
To be a *dilettante* is to dabble in something rather than doing it in a serious way.

- Reginald said he was an artist, but he was merely a *dilettante*; he didn’t know a pencil from a paintbrush.
- Antonella dismissed the members of the ladies’ sculpture club as nothing more than a bunch of *dilettantes*.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #32**

*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

1. derogatory  
2. desiccate  
3. despondent  
4. despot  
5. destitute  
6. desultory  
7. dextrous  
8. dialectical  
9. dictum  
10. didactic  
11. diffident  
12. digress  
13. dilettante  

- a. without purpose  
- b. extremely depressed  
- c. amateur  
- d. stray from main subject  
- e. extremely poor  
- f. timid  
- g. dry out  
- h. disapproving  
- i. absolute ruler  
- j. intended to teach  
- k. relating to discussions  
- l. authoritative saying  
- m. skillful

**DISCERN** (dih SURN) *v* to have insight; to see things clearly; to discriminate; to differentiate
To *discern* something is to perceive it clearly. A writer whose work demonstrates *discernment* is a writer who is a keen observer.

- The ill-mannered people at Tisha’s party proved that she had little *discernment* when it came to choosing friends.

**DISCREET** (dih SKREET) *adj* prudent; judiciously reserved
To make *discreet* inquiries is to ask around without letting the whole world know you’re doing it.
• The psychiatrist was very discreet; no matter how much we pestered him, he wouldn’t gossip about the problems of his famous patients.

He had discretion (di SKRESH un).

To be indiscreet is to be imprudent and especially to say or do things you shouldn’t.

• It was indiscreet of Laura to tell Salima how much she hated Bailey’s new hairstyle, because Salima always tells Bailey everything.

• When Laura told Salima, she committed an indiscretion.

DISCRETE (dih SKREET) adj unconnected; separate; distinct

Do not confuse discrete with discreet.

• The twins were identical but their personalities were discrete.

• The drop in the stock market was not the result of any single force but of many discrete trends.

When things are all jumbled up together, they are said to be indi-crete, which means not separated or sorted.

DISCRIMINATE (dih SKRIM uh nyt) v to notice or point out the difference between two or more things; to discern; to differentiate

A person with a refined aesthetic sense is able to discriminate subtle differences where a less observant person would see nothing. Such a person is discriminating. This kind of discrimination is a good thing. To discriminate unfairly, though, is to dwell on differences that shouldn’t make a difference. It is unfair—and illegal—to discriminate between black people and white people in selling a house. Such a practice is not discriminating (which is good), but discriminatory (which is wrong).

Indiscriminate means not discriminating; in other words, random or haphazard.

DISDAIN (dis DAYN) n arrogant scorn; contempt

• Bertram viewed the hot dog with disdain, believing that to eat such a disgusting food was beneath him.

• The millionaire looked upon the poor workers with evident disdain.

Disdain can also be a verb. The millionaire in the previous example could be said to have disdained those workers.

To be filled with disdain is to be disdainful.

DISINTERESTED (dis IN truh stid) adj not taking sides; unbiased

Disinterested should not be used to mean uninterested. If you don’t care about knowing something, you are uninterested, not disinterested.
A referee should be *disinterested*. He or she should not be rooting for one of the competing teams.

A *disinterested* observer is one who has no personal stake in or attachment to what is being observed.

- Meredith claimed that the accident had been Louie’s fault, but several *disinterested* witnesses said that Meredith had actually bashed into his car after jumping the median and driving in the wrong lane for several miles.

**DISPARAGE** (dih SPAR ij) *v* to belittle; to say uncomplimentary things about, usually in a somewhat indirect way

- The mayor *disparaged* our efforts to beautify the town square by saying that the flower bed we had planted looked somewhat worse than the bed of weeds it had replaced.

- My guidance counselor *disparaged* my high school record by telling me that not everybody belongs in college.

**DISPARATE** (DIS pur it) *adj* different; incompatible; unequal

- Our interests were *disparate*: Cathy liked to play with dolls and I liked to throw her dolls out the window.

- The *disparate* interest groups were united only by their intense dislike of the candidate.

- The novel was difficult to read because the plot consisted of dozens of *disparate* threads that never came together.

The noun form of *disparate* is *disparity* (dih SPAR i tee). *Disparity* means inequality. The opposite of *disparity* is *parity*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
DISSEMINATE (dih SEM uh nayt) v to spread the seeds of something; to scatter; to make widely known
News is disseminated through many media: radio, television, newspapers, magazines, and gossips.

DISSIPATE (DIS uh payt) v to thin out, drift away, or dissolve; to cause to thin out, drift away, or dissolve; to waste or squander
- The smoke dissipated as soon as we opened the windows.
- Ilya’s anger dissipated as the day wore on, and he gradually forgot what had upset him.
- The police dissipated the riotous crowd by spraying the demonstrators with fire hoses and firing rubber bullets over their heads.
- Alex won the weekly lottery but dissipated the entire winnings in one abandoned, fun-filled weekend.
We can also say that a person is dissipated, by which we mean that he indulges in wild living. Alex is dissipated.

DISSOLUTION (dis uh LOO shun) n the breaking up or dissolving of something into parts; disintegration
- Nothing could prevent the dissolution of the Jesse Ventura Fan Club after he retired to seek a political career.
A person who is dissolute has lived life in the fast lane too long. Dissolute and dissipated are synonyms in this sense.

DISTEND (di STEND) v to swell; to extend a great deal
- The tire distended alarmingly as the forgetful gas station attendant kept pumping more and more air into it.
- A distended belly is one symptom of malnutrition.
A swelling is a distension.

DISTINGUISH (di STING gwish) v to tell apart; to cause to stand out
- The rodent expert’s eyesight was so acute that he was able to distinguish between a shrew and a vole at more than a thousand paces.
- I studied and studied but I was never able to distinguish between discrete and discreet.
- His face had no distinguishing characteristics; there was nothing about his features that stuck in your memory.
- Lou’s uneventful career as a dogcatcher was not distinguished by adventure or excitement.
**DOCILE** (DAHS ul) *adj* easily taught; obedient; easy to handle

- The *docile* students quietly memorized all the lessons their teacher told them.
- The baby raccoons appeared *docile* at first, but they were almost impossible to control.
- Mia’s *docility* (dah SIL i tee) fooled the professor into believing that she was incapable of thinking for herself.

Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

**DOCTRINAIRE** (dahk truh NAYR) *adj* inflexibly committed to a doctrine or theory without regard to its practicality; dogmatic

A *doctrinaire* supporter of manned space flights to Pluto would be someone who supported such space flights even though it might be shown that such lengthy journeys could never be undertaken.

A *doctrinaire* opponent of fluoridation of water would be someone whose opposition could not be shaken by proof that fluoride is good for teeth and not bad for anything else.

A person with *doctrinaire* views can be called a *doctrinaire*.

**DOGMATIC** (dawg MAT ik) *adj* arrogantly assertive of unproven ideas; stubbornly claiming that something (often a system of beliefs) is beyond dispute

A *dogma* is a belief. A *dogmatic* person, however, is stubbornly convinced of his beliefs.

- Marty is *dogmatic* on the subject of the creation of the world; he sneers at anyone whose views are not identical to his.
- The philosophy professor became increasingly *dogmatic* as he grew older and became more firmly convinced of his strange theories.

The opinions or ideas *dogmatically* asserted by a *dogmatic* person are known collectively as *dogma*.

**DOMESTIC** (duh MES tik) *adj* having to do with the household or family; not foreign

A home that enjoys *domestic* tranquillity is a happy home.

A maid is sometimes referred to as a *domestic* engineer or simply as a *domestic*.

To be *domestic* is to enjoy being at home or to be skillful at doing things around the house.

*Domestic* wine is wine from this country, as opposed to wine imported from, say, France.

The *domestic* steel industry is the steel industry in this country.

A country that enjoys *domestic* tranquillity is a happy country on the homefront.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. disparate  a. committed to a theory
2. disseminate b. thin out
3. dissipate c. of the household
4. dissolution d. firmly held system of ideas
5. distend e. easily taught
6. distinguish f. arrogantly assertive
7. docile g. swell
8. doctrinaire h. tell apart
9. dogmatic i. incompatible
10. dogma j. spread seeds
11. domestic k. disintegration

**DORMANT** (DOR munt) adj inactive; as though asleep; asleep

*Dormant*, like *dormitory*, comes from a root meaning sleep.

- Mt. Vesuvius erupted violently and then fell *dormant* for several hundred years.

Many plants remain *dormant* through the winter; that is, they stop growing until spring.

- Frank’s interest in playing the piano was *dormant* and, quite possibly, dead.

- The snow fell silently over the *dormant* village, which became snarled in traffic jams the following morning.

The noun is *dormancy*.

**DUBIOUS** (DOO bee us) adj full of doubt; uncertain

- I was fairly certain that I would be able to fly if I could merely flap my arms hard enough, but Mary was *dubious*; she said I’d better flap my legs as well.

- We were *dubious* about the team’s chance of success and, as it turned out, our *dubiety* (doo BYE uh tee) was justified: The team lost.

*Dubious* and *doubtful* don’t mean exactly the same thing. A *dubious* person is a person who has doubts. A *doubtful* outcome is an outcome that isn’t certain to occur.
Sam’s chances of getting the job were doubtful because the employer was dubious of his claim that he had been president of the United States while in high school.

Something beyond doubt is indubitable. A dogmatic person believes his opinions are indubitable.

**DUPLICITY** (doo PLIS uh tee)  _n_ the act of being two-faced; double-dealing; deception
- Dave, in his duplicity, told us he wasn’t going to rob the bank and then went right out and robbed it.
- Liars engage in duplicity all the time; they say one thing and do another.
- The duplicitous salesman sold the stuffed camel to someone else even though he had promised to sell it to us.

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*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

1. dormant  a. uncertainty
2. dubiety  b. double-dealing
3. duplicity  c. inactive

**EBULLIENT** (ih BUL yunt)  _adj_ boiling; bubbling with excitement; exuberant
A boiling liquid can be called ebullient. More often, though, this word describes excited or enthusiastic people.

The roaring crowd in a full stadium before the World Series might be said to be ebullient.

A person overflowing with enthusiasm might be said to be ebullient.
- Cammie was ebullient when her fairy godmother said she could use one of her three wishes to wish for three more wishes.

Someone or something that is ebullient is characterized by ebullience.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
**ECCENTRIC** (ek SEN trik) *adj* not conventional; a little kooky; irregular
- The *eccentric* inventor spent all his waking hours fiddling with what he said was a time machine but was actually just an old telephone booth.
- Fred’s political views are *eccentric*: He believes that we should have kings instead of presidents and that the government should raise money by holding bake sales.
- The rocket followed an *eccentric* course; first it veered in one direction, then it veered in another, then it crashed.

An *eccentric* person is a person who has *eccentricities* (ek sen TRIS uh teez).

**ECLECTIC** (ih KLEK tik) *adj* choosing the best from many sources; drawn from many sources
- Adolfo’s taste in art was *eclectic*. He liked the Old Masters, the Impressionists, and Walt Disney.
- The *eclectic* menu included dishes from many different countries.
- George’s *eclectic* reading made him well rounded.

**EDIFY** (ED uh fye) *v* to enlighten; to instruct, especially in moral or religious matters
- We found the pastor’s sermon on the importance of not eating beans to be most *edifying*.
- The teacher’s goal was to *edify* her students, not to force a handful of facts down their throats.
- We would have felt lost at the art show had not the excellent and informative programs been provided for our *edification*.

**EFFACE** (ih FAYS) *v* to erase; to rub away the features of
- The inscription on the tombstone had been *effaced* by centuries of weather.
- The vandals *effaced* the delicate carving by rubbing it with sandpaper.
- We tried to *efface* the dirty words that had been written on the front of our house, but nothing would remove them.

To be *self-effacing* is to be modest.
- John is *self-effacing*: He won an Olympic gold medal and all he said was, “Aw, shucks. I’m just a regular fella.”
**EFFUSION** (ih FYOO zhun) *n* a pouring forth

- When the child was rescued from the well, there was an intense *effusion* of emotion from the crowd that had gathered around the hole.
- The madman’s writings consisted of a steady *effusion* of nonsense.

To be *effusive* is to be highly emotional.
- Anna’s *effusive* thanks for our silly little present made us feel somewhat embarrassed, so we decided to move to a different city.

**EGALITARIAN** (ih gal uh TAYR ee un) *adj* believing in the social and economic equality of all people

- People often lose interest in egalitarian measures when such measures interfere with their own interests.

Egalitarian can also be used as a noun to characterize a person.
- An egalitarian advocates egalitarianism.

**EGOCENTRIC** (ee goh SEN trik) *adj* selfish; believing that one is the center of everything

- Nevitt was so egocentric that he could never give anyone else credit for doing anything.
- Egocentric Lou never read the newspaper unless there was something in it about him.
- It never occurred to the egocentric musician that his audiences might like to hear someone else’s songs every once in a while.
- An egoist is an egocentric person. He believes the entire universe exists for his benefit.

An egotist is another type of egocentric. An egotist is an egoist who tells everyone how wonderful he is.

**EGREGIOUS** (ih GREE jus) *adj* extremely bad; flagrant

Save this word for things that are worse than bad.
- The mother’s egregious neglect was responsible for her child’s accidental cross-country ride on the freight train.
- Erik’s manners were egregious; he ate his mashed potatoes with his fingers and slurped the peas right off his plate.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. ebullient  
2. eccentric  
3. eclectic  
4. edify  
5. efface  
6. effusion  
7. egalitarian  
8. egocentric  
9. egotist  
10. egregious

ELICIT (ih LIS it)  v  to bring out; to call forth
- The interviewer skillfully elicited our true feelings by asking us questions that got to the heart of the matter.
- The defendant tried to elicit the sympathy of the jury by appearing at the trial in a wheelchair, but the jury convicted him anyway.

Don’t confuse this word with illicit.

ELLiptICAL (ih LIP ti kul)  adj  oval; missing a word or words; obscure
This word has several meanings. Consult a dictionary if you are uncertain.
- The orbit of the earth is not perfectly round; it is elliptical.

An egg may have an elliptical shape.
An elliptical statement is one that is hard or impossible to understand, either because something is missing from it or because the speaker or writer is trying to be hard to understand.
- The announcement from the State Department was purposely elliptical—the government didn’t really want reporters to know what was going on.

ELUSIVE (ih LOO siv)  adj  hard to pin down; evasive
To be elusive is to elude, which means to avoid, evade, or escape.
- The answer to the problem was elusive; every time the mathematician thought he was close, he discovered another error. (Or, one could say that the answer to the problem eluded the mathematician.)
• The elusive criminal was next to impossible for the police to catch. (The criminal eluded the police.)
• The team played hard, but victory was elusive and they suffered another defeat. (Victory eluded the hard-playing team.)

**EMIGRATE** (EM uh grayt) v to leave a country permanently; to expatriate

• Pierre emigrated from France because he had grown tired of speaking French. Pierre became an émigré (EM uh gray).
• The Soviet dissidents were persecuted by the secret police, so they sought permission to emigrate.

At the heart of this word is the word *migrate*, which means to move from one place or country to another. Emigrate adds to migrate the sense of moving out of some place in particular. On the other end of every *emigration* is an *immigration* (think of this as “in-migration”). See immigration.
• When Solange emigrated from France, she immigrated to the United States.

**EMINENT** (EM uh nunt) adj well-known and respected; standing out from all others in quality or accomplishment; outstanding

• The visiting poet was so eminent that our English teacher fell to the ground before him and licked his shoes. Our English teacher thought the poet was preeminent in his field.
• The entire audience fell silent when the eminent musician walked onto the stage and picked up his banjo and bongo drums.

Don’t confuse this word with *imminent*.

**EMPIRICAL** (em PIR uh kul) adj relying on experience or observation; not merely theoretical

• The apple-dropping experiment gave the scientists empirical evidence that gravity exists.
• Nicky’s idea about the moon being made of pizza dough was not empirical.
• We proved the pie’s deliciousness empirically, by eating it.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. elicit  a. well-known
2. elliptical  b. bring out
3. elusive  c. hard to pin down
4. emigrate  d. relying on experience
5. immigration  e. move from a country
6. eminent  f. moving into a country
7. empirical  g. obscure

**EMULATE** (EM yuh layt) v to strive to equal or excel, usually through imitation
- To *emulate* someone is to try to be just as good as, or better than, him or her.
- The American company *emulated* its successful Japanese competitor but never quite managed to do as well.
- Little Joey imitated his athletic older brother in the hope of one day *emulating* his success.
- I got ahead by *emulating* those who had gone before me.

**ENCROACH** (en KROHCH) v to make gradual or stealthy inroads into; to trespass
- As the city grew, it *encroached* on the countryside surrounding it.
- With an *encroaching* sense of dread, I slowly pushed open the blood-spattered door.
- My neighbor *encroached* on my yard by building his new stockade fence a few feet on my side of the property line.

**ENDEMIC** (en DEM ik) adj native; restricted to a particular region or era; indigenous
- You won’t find that kind of tree in California; it’s *endemic* to our part of the country.
- That peculiar strain of influenza was *endemic* to a small community in South Carolina; there were no cases anywhere else.
- The writer Tom Wolfe coined the term “Me Decade” to describe the egocentricity *endemic* in the 1970s.
**ENERVATE** (EN ur vayt) *v* to reduce the strength or energy of, especially to do so gradually

- Sander felt *enervated* by his long ordeal and couldn’t make himself get out of bed.
- Clinging to a flagpole for a month without food or water *enervated* me, and one day I fell asleep and fell off.
- Life itself seemed to *enervate* the old man. He grew weaker and paler with every breath he drew.

**ENFRANCHISE** (en FRAN chyze) *v* to grant the privileges of citizenship, especially the right to vote

- In the United States, citizens become *enfranchised* on their eighteenth birthdays. American women were not *enfranchised* until the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, which gave them the right to vote.

To *disfranchise* (or *disenfranchise*) someone is to take away the privileges of citizenship or take away the right to vote.

- One of the goals of the reform candidate was to *disfranchise* the bodies at the cemetery, which had had a habit of voting for the crooked mayor.

**ENGENDER** (en JEN dur) *v* to bring into existence; to create; to cause

- My winning lottery ticket *engendered* a great deal of envy among my co-workers; they all wished that they had won.
- Smiles *engender* smiles.
- The bitter lieutenant *engendered* discontent among his troops.

**ENIGMA** (uh NIG muh) *n* a mystery

- Ben is an *enigma*; he never does any homework but he always gets good grades.
- The wizard spoke in riddles and *enigmas*, and no one could understand what he was saying.

An *enigma* is *enigmatic* (en ig MAT ik).

- Ben’s good grades were *enigmatic*. So was the wizard’s speech.

**ENORMITY** (i NOR muh tee) *n* extreme evil; a hideous offense; immensity

- Hitler’s soldiers stormed through the village, committing one *enormity* after another.

“Hugeness” or “great size” is not the main meaning of *enormity*. When you want to talk about the gigantic size of something, use *immensity* instead.
EPHEMERAL (i FEM ur al) adj lasting a very short time
Ephemeral comes from the Greek and means lasting a single day. The word is usually used more loosely to mean lasting a short time.
Youth and flowers are both ephemeral. They’re gone before you know it.
Some friendships are ephemeral.
• The tread on those used tires will probably turn out to be ephemeral.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #38

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. emulate a. cause to exist
2. encroach b. mystery
3. endemic c. remove voting rights
4. enervate d. reduce the strength of
5. enfranchise e. native
6. disfranchise f. grant voting rights
7. engender g. strive to equal
8. enigma h. lasting a very short time
9. enormity i. extreme evil
10. ephemeral j. trespass

EPGRAM (EP uh gram) n a brief and usually witty or satirical saying
People often find it difficult to remember the difference between an epigram and an:
epigraph: an apt quotation placed at the beginning of a book or essay
epitaph: a commemorative inscription on a grave
epithet: a term used to characterize the nature of something; sometimes a disparaging term used to describe a person.
An epigram is epigrammatic (ep uh gruh MAT ik).

EPITOME (i PIT uh mee) n a brief summary that captures the meaning of the whole; the perfect example of something; a paradigm
• The first paragraph of the new novel is an epitome of the entire book; you could read it and understand what the author was trying to get across. It epitomized the entire work.
• Luke’s freshman year was the epitome of a college experience; he made friends, joined a fraternity, and ate too much pizza.
• Eating corn dogs and drinking root beer is the epitome of the good life, as far as Wilson is concerned.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

EQUANIMITY (ek wuh NIM uh tee) n composure; calm
• The entire apartment building was crumbling, but Rachel faced the disaster with equanimity. She ducked out of the way of a falling beam and made herself a chocolate sundae.
• John’s mother looked at the broken glass on the floor with equanimity; at least he didn’t hurt himself when he knocked over the vase.

EQUITABLE (EK wuh tuh bul) adj fair
• King Solomon’s decision was certainly equitable; each mother would receive half the child.
• The pirates distributed the loot equitably among themselves, so that each pirate received the same share as every other pirate.
• The divorce settlement was quite equitable. Sheila got the right half of the house and Tom got the left half.

Equity is fairness; inequity is unfairness. Iniquity and inequity both mean unfair, but iniquity implies wickedness as well. By the way, equity has a meaning in business. See our Finance chapter at the end of the book.

EQUIVOCAL (ih KWIV uh kul) adj ambiguous; intentionally confusing; capable of being interpreted in more than one way
Ambiguous means unclear. To be equivocal is to be intentionally ambiguous.
• Joe’s response was equivocal; we couldn’t tell whether he meant yes or no, which is precisely what Joe wanted.
• Dr. Festen’s equivocal diagnosis made us think that he had no idea what Mrs. Johnson had.

To be equivocal is to equivocate. To equivocate is to mislead by saying confusing or ambiguous things.
• When we asked Harold whether that was his car that was parked in the middle of the hardware store, he equivocated and asked, “In which aisle?”

ERUDITE (ER yoo dyte) adj scholarly; deeply learned
• The professor said such erudite things that none of us had the slightest idea of what he was saying.
• The erudite biologist was viewed by many of his colleagues as a likely winner of the Nobel Prize.
To be *erudite* is to possess *erudition* (er yoo DISH un), or extensive knowledge.

- Mr. Fernicola’s vast library was an indication of his *erudition*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

### Q•U•I•C•K Q•U•I•Z #39

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. epigram | a. brief summary |
| 2. epigraph | b. fair |
| 3. epitaph | c. composure |
| 4. epithet | d. intentionally confusing |
| 5. epitome | e. apt quotation |
| 6. equanimity | f. say confusing things |
| 7. equitable | g. inscription on a grave |
| 8. equivocal | h. scholarly |
| 9. equivocate | i. brief, witty saying |
| 10. erudite | j. characterizing term |

### ESOTERIC (es uh TER ik) adj hard to understand; understood by only a select few; peculiar

- Chicken wrestling and underwater yodeling were just two of Earl’s *esoteric* hobbies.

- The author’s books were so *esoteric* that not even his mother bought any of them.

### ESPouse (eh SPOWZ) v to support; to advocate

- The Mormons used to *espouse* bigamy, or marriage to more than one woman.

- Alex *espoused* so many causes that he sometimes had trouble remembering which side he was on.

- The candidate for governor *espoused* a program in which all taxes would be abolished and all the state’s revenues would be supplied by income from bingo and horse racing.

### ETHEREAL (ih THIR ee ul) adj heavenly; as light and insubstantial as a gas or ether

- The *etereal* music we heard turned out to be not angels plucking on their harps but the wind blowing past our satellite-television antenna.
• The ethereal mist on the hillside was delicate and beautiful.

EUPHEMISM (YOO fuh miz um) n a pleasant or inoffensive expression used in place of an unpleasant or offensive one
• Aunt Angie, who couldn’t bring herself to say the word death, said that Uncle George had taken the big bus uptown. “Taking the big bus uptown” was her euphemism for dying.
• The sex-education instructor wasn’t very effective. She was so embarrassed by the subject that she could only bring herself to speak euphemistically about it.

EVANESCENT (ev uh NES unt) adj fleeting; vanishing; happening for only the briefest period
• Meteors are evanescent: They last so briefly that it is hard to tell whether one has actually appeared.

EXACERBATE (ig ZAS ur bayt) v to make worse
• Dipping Austin in lye exacerbated his skin condition.
• The widow’s grief was exacerbated by the minister’s momentary inability to remember her dead husband’s name.
• The fender-bender was exacerbated when a line of twenty-five cars plowed into the back of Margaret’s car.

EXACTING (ig ZAK ting) adj extremely demanding; difficult; requiring great skill or care
• The exacting math teacher subtracted points for even the most unimportant errors.
• Weaving cloth out of guinea-pig hair is an exacting occupation because guinea pigs are small and their hair is short.
• The surgeon’s exacting task was to reconnect the patient’s severed eyelashes.

EXALT (ig ZAWLT) v to raise high; to glorify
• The manager decided to exalt the lowly batboy by asking him to pitch in the opening game of the World Series.
The adjective exalted is used frequently. Being queen of England is an exalted occupation.
• Diamante felt exalted when he woke up to discover that his great-uncle had left him $100 million.
• Cleaning out a septic tank is not an exalted task.
Be careful not to confuse this word with exult, listed later.
EXASPERATE (ig ZAS puh rayt) v to annoy thoroughly; to make very angry; to try the patience of

- The child’s insistence on hopping backward on one foot exasperated his mother, who was in a hurry.
- The algebra class’s refusal to answer any questions was extremely exasperating to the substitute teacher.

EXEMPLIFY (ig ZEM pluh fye) v to illustrate by example; to serve as a good example

- Fred participated in every class discussion and typed all of his papers. His teacher thought Fred exemplified the model student; Fred’s classmates thought he was sycophantic.

An exemplar (ig ZEM plahr) is an ideal model or a paradigm. Exemplary (ig ZEM plur ee) means outstanding or worthy of imitation.

EXHAUSTIVE (ig ZAWS tiv) adj thorough; rigorous; complete; painstaking

- Before you use a parachute, you should examine it exhaustively for defects. Once you jump, your decision is irrevocable.

EXHORT (ig ZORT) v to urge strongly; to give a serious warning to

- The coach used his bullhorn to exhort us to try harder.
- The fearful forest ranger exhorted us not to go into the cave, but we did so anyway and became lost in the center of the earth.

The adjective is hortatory (HOR tuh tor ee).

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Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #40

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. esoteric a. peculiar
2. espouse b. make worse
3. ethereal c. extremely demanding
4. euphemism d. raise high
5. evanescent e. inoffensive substitute term
6. exacerbate f. urge strongly
7. exacting g. annoy thoroughly
8. exalt h. heavenly
9. exasperate i. advocate
10. exemplify j. fleeting
11. exhaustive k. illustrate by example
12. exhort l. thorough

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THE WORDS
EXIGENCY  (EK si jen see)  n  an emergency; an urgency

- An academic exigency: You haven’t opened a book all term and the final is tomorrow morning.

Exigent means urgent.

EXISTENTIAL (eg zis TEN shul)  adj  having to do with existence; having to do with the body of thought called existentialism, which basically holds that human beings are responsible for their own actions but is otherwise too complicated to summarize in a single sentence

This word is overused but under-understood by virtually all of the people who use it. Unless you have a very good reason for throwing it around, you should probably avoid it.

EXONERATE  (ig ZAHN uh rayt)  v  to free completely from blame; to exculpate

- The defendant, who had always claimed he wasn’t guilty, expected to be exonerated by the testimony of his best friend.
- Our dog was exonerated when we discovered that it was in fact the cat that had eaten all the chocolate chip cookies.

EXPATRIATE  (eks PAY tree ayt)  v  to throw (someone) out of his or her native land; to move away from one’s native land; to emigrate

- The rebels were expatriated by the nervous general, who feared that they would cause trouble if they were allowed to remain in the country.
- Hugo was fed up with his native country and so expatriated to America. In doing so, Hugo became an expatriate (eks PAY tree ut).

To repatriate (ree PAY tree ayt) is to return to one’s native citizenship; that is, to become a repatriate (ree PAY tree it).

EXPEDIENT  (ik SPEE dee unt)  adj  providing an immediate advantage; serving one’s immediate self-interest; practical

- Since the basement had nearly filled with water, the plumber felt it would be expedient to clear out the drain.
- The candidate’s position in favor of higher pay for teachers was an expedient one adopted for the national teachers’ convention and abandoned shortly afterward.

Expedient can also be used as a noun for something expedient.

- The car repairman did not have his tool kit handy, so he used chewing gum as an expedient to patch a hole.

The noun expediency or expediency is practicality or being especially suited to a particular goal.
**EXPEDITE** (EK spi dyte) *v* to speed up or ease the progress of
- The post office *expedited* mail delivery by hiring more letter carriers.
- The lawyer *expedited* the progress of our case through the courts by bribing a few judges.
- Our wait for a table was *expedited* by a waiter who mistook Angela for a movie star.

**EXPLICIT** (ik SPLIS it) adj clearly and directly expressed
- The sexually *explicit* movie received an X rating.
- The machine’s instructions were *explicit*—they told us exactly what to do.
- No one *explicitly* asked us to set the barn on fire, but we got the impression that that was what we were supposed to do.

*Implicit* means indirectly expressed or implied.
- Gerry’s dissatisfaction with our work was *implicit* in his expression, although he never criticized us directly.

**EXTOL** (ik STOHL) *v* to praise highly; to laud
- The millionaire *extolled* the citizen who returned his gold watch and then rewarded him with a heartfelt handshake.

**EXTRANEOUS** (ik STRAY nee us) adj unnecessary; irrelevant; extra
- Extra ice cream would never be *extraneous*, unless everyone had already eaten so much that no one wanted any more.
- The book’s feeble plot was buried in a lot of *extraneous* material about a talking dog.
- The soup contained several *extraneous* ingredients, including hair, sand, and a single dead fly.

To be *extraneous* is to be *extra* and always with the sense of being unnecessary.

**EXTRAPOLATE** (ik STRAP uh layt) *v* to project or deduce from something known; to infer
- George’s estimates were *extrapolated* from last year’s data; he simply took all the old numbers and doubled them.
- Emeril came up with a probable recipe by *extrapolating* from the taste of the cookies he had eaten at the store.
- By *extrapolating* from a handful of pottery fragments, the archaeologists formed a possible picture of the ancient civilization.
To *extrapolate*, a scientist uses the facts he has to project to facts outside; to *interpolate* (in TUR puh layt), he tries to fill the gaps within his data.

**EXTRICATE** (EK struh kayt) *v* to free from difficulty

- It took two and a half days to *extricate* the little girl from the abandoned well into which she had fallen.
- Yoshi had to pretend to be sick to *extricate* himself from the blind date with the mud wrestler.
- Monica had no trouble driving her car into the ditch, but she needed a tow truck to *extricate* it.

Something that is permanently stuck is *inextricable* (in EKS tri kuh bul).

**EXTROVERT** (EKS truh vurt) *n* an open, outgoing person; a person whose attention is focused on others rather than on himself or herself

- Maria was quite an *extrovert*; she walked boldly into the roomful of strange adults and struck up a friendly conversation.
- Damian was an *extrovert* in the sense that he was always more interested in other people’s business than in his own.

An *introvert* (IN truh vurt) is a person whose attention is directed inward and who is concerned with little outside himself or herself.

- Ryan was an *introvert*; he spent virtually all his time in his room, writing in his diary and talking to himself. An *introvert* is usually introspective.

**EXULT** (ig ZULT) *v* to rejoice; to celebrate

- The women’s team *exulted* in its victory over the men’s team at the badminton finals. They were *exultant*.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. exigency</th>
<th>a. free from blame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. existential</td>
<td>b. clearly expressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. exonerate</td>
<td>c. indirectly expressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. expatriate</td>
<td>d. having to do with existence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. expedient</td>
<td>e. outgoing person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. expedite</td>
<td>f. speed up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. explicit</td>
<td>g. infer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. implicit</td>
<td>h. free from difficulty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. extol</td>
<td>i. immediately advantageous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. extraneous</td>
<td>j. unnecessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. extrapolate</td>
<td>k. inwardly directed person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. extricate</td>
<td>l. throw out of native land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. extrovert</td>
<td>m. emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. introvert</td>
<td>n. rejoice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. exult</td>
<td>o. praise highly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F**

**FABRICATION** (FAB ruh kay shun) *n* a lie; something made up

- My story about being the prince of Wales was a fabrication. I’m really the king of Denmark.

- The suspected murderer’s alibi turned out to be an elaborate fabrication; in other words, he was lying when he said that he hadn’t killed the victim.

To create a fabrication is to fabricate.

**FACETIOUS** (fuh SEE shus) *adj* humorous; not serious; clumsily humorous

- David was sent to the principal’s office for making a facetious remark about the intelligence of the French teacher.

- Our proposal about shipping our town’s garbage to the moon was facetious, but the first selectman took it seriously.
FACILE (FAS il) adj fluent; skillful in a superficial way; easy
To say that a writer’s style is facile is to say both that it is skillful and that it would be better if the writer exerted himself or herself more. The word facile almost always contains this sense of superficiality.

- Paolo’s poems were facile rather than truly accomplished; if you read them closely, you soon realized they were filled with clichés.
- The CEO of the company was a facile speaker. He could speak engagingly on almost any topic with very little preparation. He spoke with great facility.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

FACTION (FAK shun) n a group, usually a small part of a larger group, united around some cause; disagreement within an organization

- At the Republican National Convention, the Bush faction spent much of its time shouting at the McCain faction.
- The faculty was relatively happy, but there was a faction that called for higher pay.
- When the controversial topic of the fund drive came up, the committee descended into bitterness and faction. It was a factional topic.

FARCICAL (FARS i kul) adj absurd; ludicrous

- The serious play quickly turned farcical when the leading man’s belt broke and his pants fell to his ankles.
- The formerly secret documents detailed the CIA’s farcical attempt to discredit Fidel Castro by sprinkling his shoes with a powder that was supposed to make his beard fall out.

Farcical means like a farce, which is a mockery or a ridiculous satire.

FASTIDIOUS (fa STID ee us) adj meticulous; demanding; finicky

- Mrs. O’Hara was a fastidious housekeeper; she cleaned up our crumbs almost before they hit the floor.
- Jeb was so fastidious in his work habits that he needed neither a wastebasket nor an eraser.
- The fastidious secretary was nearly driven mad by her boss, who used the floor as a file cabinet and his desk as a pantry.
**FATALIST** (FAYT uh list) *n* someone who believes that future events are already determined and that humans are powerless to change them

- The old man was a *fatalist* about his illness, believing there was no sense in worrying about something over which he had no control.
- Carmine was such a *fatalist* that he never wore a seat belt; he said that if he were meant to die in a car accident, there was nothing he could do to prevent it.

*Fatalist* is closely related to the word *fate*. A *fatalist* is someone who believes that *fate* determines everything.

To be a *fatalist* is to be *fatalistic*.

**FATUOUS** (FACH oo us) *adj* foolish; silly; idiotic

- Pauline is so pretty that her suitors are often driven to *fatuous* acts of devotion. They are *infatuated* with her.

**FAUNA** (FAW nuh) *n* animals

- We saw little evidence of *fauna* on our walk through the woods. We did, however, see plenty of *flora*, or plants.

“*Flora* and *fauna*” means plants and animals. The terms are used particularly in describing what lives in a particular region or environment.

- Arctic *fauna* are very different from tropical *fauna*.
- In Jim’s yard, the *flora* consists mostly of weeds.

It’s easy to remember which of these words means what. Just remember *flowers* and *fawns*.

**FECUND** (FEE kund) *adj* fertile; productive

- The *fecund* mother rabbit gave birth to hundreds and hundreds of little rabbits.
- The philosopher’s imagination was so *fecund* that ideas hopped out of him like a million baby rabbits.
- Our compost heap became increasingly *fecund* as it decomposed.

The state of being *fecund* is *fecundity* (fi KUN di tee).

This word can also be pronounced “FEK und.”
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. fabrication
2. facetious
3. facile
4. faction
5. farcical
6. fastidious
7. fatalist
8. fatuous
9. fauna
10. flora
11. fecund

FELICITY (fuh LIS uh tee) n happiness; skillfulness, especially at expressing things; adeptness
- Love was not all felicity for Judy and Steve; they argued all the time. In fact their relationship was characterized by infelicity.
- Shakespeare wrote with great felicity. His works are filled with felicitous expressions.

FERVOR (FUR vur) n great warmth or earnestness; ardor; zeal
- Avid baseball fans frequently display their fervor for the game by throwing food at bad players.

FETTER (FET ur) v to restrain; to hamper
- In his pursuit of the Nobel Prize for physics, Professor Jenkins was fettered by his near-total ignorance of the subject.

To be unfettered is to be unrestrained or free of hindrances.
- After the dictator was deposed, the novelist produced fiction that was unfettered by the strict rules of censorship.

A fetter is literally a chain (attached to the foot) that is used to restrain a criminal or, for that matter, an innocent person. A figurative fetter can be anything that hampers or restrains someone.
- The housewife’s young children were the fetters that prevented her from pursuing a second Master’s degree.
FIDELITY (fuh DEL uh tee) n faithfulness; loyalty
- The motto of the United States Marine Corps is *semper fidelis*, which is Latin for always loyal.

A high-fidelity record player is one that is very faithful in reproducing the original sound of whatever was recorded.
- The crusader’s life was marked by fidelity to the cause of justice.
- The soldiers couldn’t shoot straight, but their fidelity to the cause of freedom was never in question.

Infidelity means faithlessness or disloyalty. Marital infidelity is another way of saying adultery. Early phonograph records were marked by infidelity to the original.

FIGURATIVE (FIG yur uh tiv) adj based on figures of speech; expressing something in terms usually used for something else; metaphorical
- When the mayor said that the housing market had sprouted wings, he was speaking figuratively. The housing market hadn’t really sprouted wings; it had merely risen so rapidly that it had almost seemed to fly.

To say that the autumn hillside was a blaze of color is to use the word blaze in a figurative sense. The hillside wasn’t really on fire, but the colors of the leaves made it appear (somewhat) as though it were.

A figurative meaning of a word is one that is not literal. A literal statement is one in which every word means exactly what it says. If the housing market had literally sprouted wings, genuine wings would somehow have popped out of it.

People very, very often confuse these words, using one when they really mean the other.
- Desmond could literally eat money if he chewed up and swallowed a dollar bill. Desmond’s car eats money only figuratively, in the sense that it is very expensive to operate.

FINESSE (fi NES) n skillful maneuvering; subtlety; craftiness
- The doctor sewed up the wound with finesse, making stitches so small one could scarcely see them.
- The boxer moved with such finesse that his opponent never knew what hit him.

FLAGRANT (FLAY grunt) adj glaringly bad; notorious; scandalous
An example of a flagrant theft would be stealing a car from the parking lot of a police station. A flagrant spelling error is a very noticeable one. See the listing for blatant, as these two words are often confused.
FLAUNT (flawnt) v to show off; to display ostentatiously
- The brand-new millionaire annoyed all his friends by driving around his old neighborhood to flaunt his new Rolls-Royce.
- Colleen flaunted her engagement ring, shoving it in the face of almost anyone who came near her.

This word is very often confused with flout.

FLOUT (flowt) v to disregard something out of disrespect
- A driver flouts the traffic laws by driving through red lights and knocking down pedestrians.

To flaunt success is to make certain everyone knows that you are successful. To flout success is to be contemptuous of success or to act as though it means nothing at all.

FOIBLE (FOY bül) n a minor character flaw
- Patti’s foibles included a tendency to prefer dogs to people.
- The delegates to the state convention ignored the candidates’ positions on the major issues and concentrated on their foibles.

FOMENT (foh MENT) v to stir up; to instigate
- The bad news from abroad fomented pessimism among professional investors.
- The radicals spread several rumors in an effort to foment rebellion among the peasants.

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Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. felicity a. loyalty
2. fervor b. stir up
3. fetter c. restrain
4. fidelity d. meaning exactly what it says
5. figurative e. minor character flaw
6. literal f. show off
7. finesse g. based on figures of speech
8. flagrant h. to disregard contemptuously
9. flaunt i. skillful maneuvering
10. flout j. happiness
11. foible k. glaringly bad
12. foment l. zeal
**FORBEAR** *(for BAYR)* *v* to refrain from; to abstain
- Stephen told me I could become a millionaire if I joined him in his business, but his company makes me nervous so I decided to forbear.
- George *forbore* to punch me in the nose, even though I had told him that I thought he was a sniveling idiot.

The noun is *forbearance*.
A *forebear* (FOR bayr)—sometimes also spelled *forbear*—is an ancestor.

**FOREGO** *(for GOH)* *v* to do without; to forbear
- We had some of the chocolate cake, some of the chocolate mousse, and some of the chocolate cream pie, but we were worried about our weight so we decided to forego the chocolate-covered potato chips. That is, we *forewent* them.

Can also be spelled forgo.

**FORSAKE** *(for SAYK)* *v* to abandon; to renounce; to relinquish
- We urged Buddy to forsake his life with the alien beings and return to his job at the drugstore.
- All the guru’s followers had forsaken him, so he became a real estate developer and turned his temple into an apartment building.

**FORTUITOUS** *(for TOO uh tus)* *adj* accidental; occurring by chance
- The program’s outcome was not the result of any plan but was entirely fortuitous.
- The object was so perfectly formed that its creation could not have been fortuitous.

*Fortuitous* is often misused to mean lucky or serendipitous. Don’t make that same mistake. It means merely accidental.

**FOUNDER** *(FOWN dur)* *v* to fail; to collapse; to sink
- The candidate’s campaign for the presidency *foundered* when it was revealed that he had once been married to a drug addict.
- Zeke successfully struggled through the first part of the course but *foundered* when the final examination was given.
- The ship *foundered* shortly after its hull fell off.

Be careful not to confuse this word with *flounder*, which means to move clumsily or in confusion.
- Our field hockey team *floundered* helplessly around the field while the opposing team scored goal after goal.
• The witness began to flounder as the attorney fired question after question.

If you want to remember the difference between the two words, think that when a person flounders, he is flopping around like a flounder.

FRATERNAL (fruh TUR nul) adj like brothers
• The fraternal feelings of the group were strengthened by the monthly fishing trips that were planned.
• A fraternity is an organization of men who have bound themselves together in a relationship analogous to that of real brothers.

FRENETIC (fruh NET ik) adj frantic; frenzied
• There was a lot of frenetic activity in the office, but nothing ever seemed to get accomplished.
• The bird’s frenetic attempt to free itself from the thorn bush finally exhausted it. Then the cat strolled over and ate it.

FRUGAL (FROO gul) adj economical; penny-pinching
• Laura was so frugal that she even tried to bargain with the checkout girl at the supermarket.
• We were as frugal as we could be, but we still ended up several thousand dollars in debt.
• Hannah’s frugality annoyed her husband, who loved nothing better than spending money.

FURTIVE (FUR tiv) adj secretive; sly
• Cal wiggled his ears while the countess was talking to him in a furtive attempt to catch our attention.
• The burglars were furtive, but not furtive enough; the alert policeman grabbed them as they carried the color TV through the Rubenstein’s back door.

FUTILE (FYOOT ul) adj useless; hopeless
• A D+ average and no extracurricular interests to speak of meant that applying to Harvard was futile, but Lucinda hoped against hope.

Something futile is a futility (fyoo TIL uh tee).
• Lucinda doesn’t know what a futility it is.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. forbear  a. economical
2. forebear  b. ancestor
3. forgo  c. move in confusion
4. forsake  d. do without
5. fortuitous  e. refrain from
6. founder  f. sink
7. flounder  g. secretive
8. frenetic  h. accidental
9. frugal  i. abandon
10. furtive  j. frantic

G

GARRULOUS (GAR uh lus) adj talkative; chatty
- Gabriella is gregarious and garrulous; she loves to hang out with the gang and gab.

GAUCHE (gohsh) adj unskillful; awkward; maladroit
Remember dextrous? Well, gauche is pretty much the exact opposite. It is the French word for left—the connection is that left-handed people were once thought to be clumsy (this was clearly before the invention of left-handed scissors) and perverse, even evil. These days, gauche tends to describe social, rather than physical, ineptness.
- Smadar had a poor sense of comic timing, and her gauche attempts to mock her left-handed friends soon left her with none.

GENRE (ZHAWN ruh) n a type or category, especially of art or writing
The novel is one literary genre. Poetry is another.
- Daoyen displayed a great talent for a particular genre: the bawdy limerick.
GENTEEL (jen TEEL) adj refined; polite; aristocratic; affecting refinement
- The ladies at the ball were too genteel to accept our invitation to the wrestling match.

A person who is genteel has gentility.

GESTICULATE (jes TIK yuh layt) v to make gestures, especially when speaking or in place of speaking
- Massimo gesticulated wildly on the other side of the theater in an attempt to get our attention.
- The after-dinner speaker gesticulated in such a strange way that the audience paid more attention to his hands than to his words.

A person who gesticulates makes gesticulations.

GLUT (glut) n surplus; an overabundance
- The international oil shortage turned into an international oil glut with surprising speed.
- We had a glut of contributions but a dearth, or scarcity, of volunteers; it seemed that people would rather give their money than their time.

GRANDILOQUENT (gran DIL uh kwunt) adj pompous; using a lot of big, fancy words in an attempt to sound impressive
- The president’s speech was grandiloquent rather than eloquent; there were some six-dollar words and some impressive phrases, but he really had nothing to say.
- The new minister’s grandiloquence got him in trouble with deacons, who wanted him to be more restrained in his sermons.

GRANDIOSE (GRAN dee ohs) adj absurdly exaggerated
- The scientist’s grandiose plan was to build a huge shopping center on the surface of the moon.
- Their house was genuinely impressive, although there were a few grandiose touches: a fireplace the size of a garage, a kitchen with four ovens, and a computerized media center in every room.

To be grandiose is to be characterized by grandiosity (gran dee AHS uh tee).

GRATUITOUS (gruh TOO uh tus) adj given freely (said of something bad); unjustified; unprovoked; uncalled for
- The scathing review of the movie contained several gratuitous remarks about the sex life of the director.
Their attack against us was *gratuitous*; we had never done anything to offend them.

*Gratuitous* is often misunderstood because it is confused with *gratuity*. A *gratuity* is a tip, like the one you leave in a restaurant. A *gratuity* is a nice thing. *Gratuitous*, however, is not nice. Don’t confuse these words.

**GRAVITY** (GRAV uh tee) *n* seriousness

- The anchorman’s nervous giggling was entirely inappropriate, given the *gravity* of the situation.
- No one realized the *gravity* of Myron’s drug addiction until it was much too late to help him.

*Gravity* is the force that makes apples fall down instead of up, and also a different sort of weightiness.

At the heart of the word *gravity* is the word *grave*, which means serious.

**GREGARIOUS** (gruh GAR ee us) *adj* sociable; enjoying the company of others

- Dirk was too *gregarious* to enjoy the fifty years he spent in solitary confinement.
- Kyle wasn’t very *gregarious*; she went to the party, but she spent most of her time hiding in the closet.

In biology, *gregarious* is used to describe animals that live in groups. Bees, which live together in large colonies, are said to be *gregarious* insects.

**GUILE** (gyle) *n* cunning; duplicity; artfulness

- José used *guile*, not intelligence, to win the spelling bee; he cheated.
- Stuart was shocked by the *guile* of the automobile mechanic, who had poked a hole in his radiator and then told him that it had sprung a leak.

To be *guileless* is to be innocent or naive. *Guileless* and *artless* are synonyms.

The word *beguile* also means to deceive, but in a charming and not always bad way.

- Clarence found Mary’s beauty so *beguiling* that he did anything she asked of him.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. futile          a. chatty
2. garrulous      b. surplus
3. gauche          c. cunning
4. genre           d. unjustified
5. genteel         e. seriousness
6. gesticulate     f. make gestures
7. glut            g. hopeless
8. grandiloquent   h. refined
9. grandiose       i. sociable
10. gratuitous     j. pompous
11. gravity        k. absurdly exaggerated
12. gregarious     l. type of art
13. guile          m. awkward

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H

HACKNEYED (HAK need) adj overused; trite; stale
- Michael’s book was full of clichés and hackneyed phrases.
- The intelligent design issue had been discussed so much as to become hackneyed.

“As cold as ice” is a hackneyed expression.

HAPLESS (HAP lis) adj unlucky
- Joe’s hapless search for fun led him from one disappointment to another.
- Alex led a hapless existence that made all his friends’ lives seem fortunate by comparison.

HARBINGER (HAR bin jur) n a forerunner; a signal of Warm weather is the harbinger of spring.
- A cloud of bad breath and body odor, which preceded him by several yards everywhere he went, was Harold’s harbinger.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
HEDONISM (HEED uh niz um) n the pursuit of pleasure as a way of life
A hedonist practices hedonism twenty-four hours a day.
• Yoshi’s life of hedonism came to an end when his lottery winnings ran out; his massaging armchair and wide-screen TV were repossessed, he had to eat macaroni and cheese instead of champagne and lobster, and he could no longer pay to have Victoria’s Secret models fan him with palm fronds and feed him grapes.

HEGEMONY (hi JEM uh nee) n leadership, especially of one nation over another
• America once held an unchallenged nuclear hegemony.
• Japan and Germany vie for hegemony in the foreign-car market.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

HERESY (HER uh see) n any belief that is strongly opposed to established beliefs
Galileo was tried for the heresy of suggesting that the sun did not revolve around Earth. He was almost convicted of being a heretic (HER uh tik), but he recanted his heretical (huh RET i kul) view.

HERMETIC (hur MET ik) adj impervious to external influence; airtight
• The president led a hermetic existence in the White House, as his advisers attempted to seal him off from the outside world.
• The old men felt vulnerable and unwanted outside the hermetic security of their club.
• The poisonous substance was sealed hermetically inside a glass cylinder.

HEYDAY (HAY day) n golden age; prime
• In his heyday, Vernon was a world-class athlete; today he’s just Vernon.
• The heyday of the British Navy ended a long, long time ago.

HIATUS (hye AY tus) n a break or interruption, often from work
• Spencer looked forward to spring break as a welcome hiatus from the rigors of campus parties.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

HIERARCHY (HYE uh rahr kee) n an organization based on rank or degree; pecking order
• Kendra was very low in the State Department hierarchy. In fact, her phone number wasn’t even listed in the State Department directory.
• There appeared to be no hierarchy in the newly discovered tribe; there were no leaders and, for that matter, no followers.

The adjective is hierarchical (hye uh RAHRK i kul).

**HISTRIONIC** (his tree AHN ik) *adj* overly dramatic; theatrical
• Adele’s histrionic request for a raise embarrassed everyone in the office. She gesticulated wildly, jumped up and down, pulled out handfuls of hair, threw herself to the ground, and groaned in agony.
• The chairman’s histrionic presentation persuaded no one.
• The young actor’s histrionics made everyone in the audience squirm.

*Histrionic* behavior is referred to as *histrionics*.

**HOMILY** (HAHM uh lee) *n* a sermon
• The football coach often began practice with a lengthy homily on the virtues of clean living.

**HOMOGENEOUS** (hoh muh JEE nee us) *adj* uniform; made entirely of one thing
• The kindergarten class was extremely homogeneous: All the children had blond hair, blue eyes, red shoes, and the same last name.

*Homogenized* (huh MAHJ uh nyzed) milk is milk in which the cream, which usually floats on top, has been permanently mixed with the rest of the milk. (Skim milk is milk from which the layer of cream has been skimmed off.) When milk is homogenized, it becomes a *homogeneous* substance—that is, it’s the same throughout, or uniform.

To be heterogeneous (het ur uh JEE nee us) is to be mixed or varied.
• On Halloween the children amassed a heterogeneous collection of candy, chewing gum, popcorn, and cookies.

The nouns are homogeneity (hoh muh juh NEE uh tee) and heterogeneity (het uh roh juh NEE uh tee), respectively.

**HUSBANDRY** (HUZ bun dree) *n* thrifty management of resources; livestock farming
*Husbandry* is the practice of conserving money or resources. To husband is to economize.
• Everyone husbanded oil and electricity during the energy crisis of the 1970s.
HYPERBOLE (hye PUR buh lee) n an exaggeration used as a figure of speech; exaggeration
- When Joe said, “I’m so hungry I could eat a horse,” he was using *hyperbole* to convey the extent of his hunger.
- The candidate was guilty of *hyperbole*; all the facts in his speech were exaggerated.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

HYPOTHETICAL (hye puh THET ul kul) adj uncertain; unproven
- There were several *hypothetical* explanations for the strange phenomenon, but no one could say for certain what had caused it.

A *hypothetical* explanation is a *hypothesis* (hye PAHTH uh sis), the plural of which is *hypotheses* (hye PAHTH uh seez).

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z  #46**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. hackneyed a. leadership
2. hapless b. uniform
3. harbinger c. airtight
4. hedonism d. forerunner
5. hegemony e. pecking order
6. heresy f. overused, trite
7. hermetic g. exaggeration
8. heyday h. golden age
9. hiatus i. varied
10. hierarchy j. unlucky
11. histrionic k. uncertain; unproven
12. homily l. overly dramatic
13. homogeneous m. break
14. heterogeneous n. sermon
15. husbandry o. thrifty management of resources
16. hyperbole p. lifelong pursuit of pleasure
17. hypothetical q. strongly contrary belief
**ICONOCLAST** (eye KAHN uh klast) *n* one who attacks popular beliefs or institutions

*Iconoclast* comes from Greek words meaning image breaker. The original *iconoclasts* were opponents of the use of *icons*, or sacred images, in certain Christian churches. Today the word is used to refer to someone who attacks popular figures and ideas—a person to whom “nothing is sacred.”

- The popular columnist was an inveterate *iconoclast*, avidly attacking public figures no matter what their party affiliations.
- To study and go to class is to be an *iconoclast* on that campus, which has a reputation for being the biggest party school in the country if not the world.
- Herbert’s *iconoclastic* (eye kahn uh KLAS tik) views were not popular with the older members of the board.

**IDEOLOGY** (eye dee AHL uh jee) *n* a system of social or political ideas

Conservatism and liberalism are competing *ideologies*.

- The candidate never managed to communicate his *ideology* to the voters, so few people were able to grasp what he stood for.
- The senator’s tax proposal had more to do with *ideology* than with common sense; his plan, though consistent with his principles, was clearly impractical.

A dogmatic person attached to an *ideology* is an *ideologue* (EYE dee uh lawg). An *ideologue* is doctrinaire.

*Ideology* is sometimes pronounced “ID ee ahl uh jee.”

**IDIOSYNCRASY** (id ee oh SINK ruh see) *n* a peculiarity; an eccentricity

- Eating green beans drenched in ketchup for breakfast was one of Jordana’s *idosyncrasies*.
- The doctor’s interest was aroused by an *idiosyncrasy* in Bill’s skull: There seemed to be a coin slot in the back of his head.

A person who has an *idiosyncrasy* is said to be *idosyncratic* (id ee oh sin KRAT ik).
- Tara’s driving was somewhat *idosyncratic*; she sometimes seemed to prefer the sidewalk to the street.

**IDYLIC** (eye DIL ik) *adj* charming in a rustic way; naturally peaceful

- They built their house on an *idyllic* spot. There was a babbling brook in back and an unbroken view of wooded hills in front.
• Our vacation in the country was idyllic; we went for long walks down winding dirt roads and didn’t see a newspaper all week.

An idyllic time or place could also be called an idyll (EYE dul).

IGNOMINY (IG nuh min ee)  n  deep disgrace
• After the big scandal, the formerly high-flying investment banker fell into a life of shame and ignominy.

• The ignominy of losing the spelling bee was too much for Arnold, who decided to give up spelling altogether.

Something that is deeply disgraceful is ignominious (ig nuh MIN ee us).
• Lola’s plagiarizing of Nabokov’s work was an ignominious act that got her suspended from school for two days.

Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

ILLICIT (i LIS it)  adj  illegal; not permitted
Criminals engage in illicit activities.
  Don’t confuse this word with elicit, listed previously.
• The police interviewed hundreds of witnesses, trying to elicit clues that might help them stop an illicit business.

IMMIGRATE (IM i grayt)  v  to move permanently to a new country
It’s easy to confuse this word with emigrate. To avoid this, just remember that emigrate means exit, and immigrate means come in.
• Edwin immigrated to Canada, thinking the move would give his two-year-old daughter a better shot at attending the University of Toronto preschool.

The noun form of the word is immigration.

IMMINENT (IM uh nunt)  adj  just about to happen
• The pink glow in the east made it clear that sunrise was imminent.

• Patrice had a strange feeling that disaster was imminent, then the jumbo jet crashed into her garage.

Don’t confuse this word with eminent, listed previously.

IMMUTABLE (i MYOO tuh bul)  adj  unchangeable
• Jerry’s mother had only one immutable rule: no dancing on the dinner table.

• The statue of the former principal looked down on the students with an immutable scowl.

Something that is changeable is said to be mutable.
• The mutable shoreline shifted continually as the tides moved sand first in one direction and then in another.

• Sonrisa’s moods were mutable; one minute she was kind and gentle; the next minute she was screaming with anger.

Both immutable and mutable are based on a Latin root meaning change. So are mutation and mutant.

**IMPARTIAL** (im PAHR shul) adj fair; not favoring one side or the other; unbiased

• Jurors are supposed to be impartial rather than partial; they aren’t supposed to make up their minds until they’ve heard all the evidence.

• Beverly tried to be an impartial judge at the beauty contest, but in the end she couldn’t help selecting her own daughter to be the new Pork Queen.

The noun is impartiality (im pahr shee AL uh tee).

**IMPECCABLE** (im PEK uh bul) adj flawless; entirely without sin

• The children’s behavior was impeccable; they didn’t pour dye into the swimming pool.

• Hal’s clothes were always impeccable; even the wrinkles were perfectly creased.

By the way, peccable means liable to sin. And while we’re at it, a peccadillo is a minor sin.

**IMPERIAL** (im PEER ee ul) adj like an emperor or an empire

*Imperial, emperor, and empire are all derived from the same root.

England’s imperial days are over, now that the British Empire has broken apart.

• The palace was decorated with imperial splendor.

• George’s imperial manner was inappropriate since he was nothing more exalted than the local dogcatcher.

A similar word is imperious (im PEER ee us), which means bossy and, usually, arrogant.

• The director’s imperious style rubbed everyone the wrong way; he always seemed to be giving orders, and he never listened to what anyone said.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. iconoclast</td>
<td>a. peculiarity</td>
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<td>2. ideology</td>
<td>b. naturally peaceful</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. idiosyncrasy</td>
<td>c. like an emperor</td>
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<td>4. idyllic</td>
<td>d. flawless</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. ignominy</td>
<td>e. attacker of popular beliefs</td>
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<td>6. illicit</td>
<td>f. just about to happen</td>
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<td>7. imminent</td>
<td>g. fair</td>
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<td>8. immutable</td>
<td>h. system of social ideas</td>
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<td>9. impartial</td>
<td>i. bossy</td>
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<td>10. impeccable</td>
<td>j. deep disgrace</td>
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<td>11. imperial</td>
<td>k. unchangeable</td>
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<td>12. imperious</td>
<td>l. illegal</td>
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**IMPERVIOUS** (im PUR vee us) *adj* not allowing anything to pass through; impenetrable
- A raincoat, if it is any good, is *impervious* to water. It is made of an *impervious* material.
- David was *impervious* to criticism—he did what he wanted to do no matter what anyone said.

**IMPETUOUS** (im PECH oo wus) *adj* impulsive; extremely impatient
- *Impetuous* Dick always seemed to be running off to buy a new car, even if he had just bought one the day before.
- Samantha was so *impetuous* that she never took more than a few seconds to make up her mind.

**IMPLEMENT** (IM pluh munt) *v* to carry out
- Leo developed a plan for shortening the grass in his yard, but he was unable to *implement* it because he didn’t have a lawn mower.
- The government was better at creating new laws than at *implementing* them.
**IMPOTENT** (IM puh tunt) *adj* powerless; helpless; unable to perform sexual intercourse

*Impotent* means not *potent*—not powerful.

- Joe and Olga made a few *impotent* efforts to turn aside the steamroller, but it squished their vegetable garden anyway.
- We felt *impotent* in the face of their overpowering opposition to our plan.

**Omnipotent** (ahm NIP uh tunt) means all powerful. After winning a dozen games in a row, the football team began to feel *omnipotent*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**IMPUGN** (im PYOON) *v* to attack, especially to attack the truth or integrity of something

- The critic *impugned* the originality of Jacob’s novel, claiming that long stretches of it had been lifted from the work of someone else.
- Fred said I was *impugning* his honesty when I called him a dirty liar, but I told him he had no honesty to *impugn*. This just seemed to make him angrier.

**INANE** (i NAYN) *adj* silly; senseless

- Their plan to make an indoor swimming pool by flooding their basement was *inane*.
- Mel made a few *inane* comments about the importance of chewing only on the left side of one’s mouth, and then he passed out beneath the table.

Something that is *inane* is an *inanity* (i NAN i tee).

**INAUGURATE** (in AW gyuh rayt) *v* to begin officially; to induct formally into office

- The mayor *inaugurated* the new no-smoking policy and then celebrated by lighting up a big cigar.
- The team’s loss *inaugurated* an era of defeat that lasted for several years.

To *inaugurate* a United States president is to make him take the oath of office and then give him the keys to the White House.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. impervious    a. begin officially
2. impetuous     b. carry out
3. implement      c. powerless
4. impotent      d. impenetrable
5. impugn        e. silly
6. inane         f. attack the truth of
7. inaugurate    g. impulsive

INCANDESCENT (in kun DES unt) adj brilliant; giving off heat or light
An incandescent light bulb is one containing a wire or filament that gives off light when it is heated. An incandescent person is one who gives off light or energy in a figurative sense.
- Jan’s ideas were so incandescent that simply being near her made you feel as though you understood the subject for the first time.

INCANTATION (in kan TAY shun) n a chant; the repetition of statements or phrases in a way reminiscent of a chant
- Much to our delight, the wizard’s incantation eventually caused the small stone to turn into a sleek black BMW.
- The students quickly became deaf to the principal’s incantations about the importance of school spirit.

INCENSE (in SENS) v to make very angry
- Jeremy was incensed when I told him that even though he was stupid and loathsome, he would always be my best friend.
- My comment about the lovely painting of a tree incensed the artist, who said it was actually a portrait of his mother.

INCESSANT (in SES unt) adj unceasing
- I will go deaf and lose my mind if your children don’t stop the incessant bickering.
- The noise from the city street was incessant; there always seemed to be a fire engine or a police car screaming by.
A cessation is a ceasing.
**Inciipient** (in SIP ee unt) adj beginning; emerging
- Sitting in class, Henrietta detected an incipient tingle of boredom that told her she would soon be asleep.
- Support for the plan was incipient, and the planners hoped it would soon grow and spread.

The *inception* of something is its start or formal beginning.

**Incisive** (in SYE siv) adj cutting right to the heart of the matter
When a surgeon cuts into you, he or she makes an incision. To be incisive is to be as sharp as a scalpel in a figurative sense.
- After hours of debate, Louis offered a few incisive comments that made it immediately clear to everyone how dumb the original idea had been.
- Lloyd’s essays were always incisive; he never wasted any words, and his reasoning was sharp and persuasive.

**Incongruous** (in KAHN groo us) adj not harmonious; not consistent; not appropriate; not fitting in
- The ultramodern kitchen seemed incongruous in the restored eighteenth-century farmhouse. It was an incongruity (in kun GROO uh tee).
- Bill’s membership in the motorcycle gang was incongruous with his mild personality and his career as a management consultant.

**Incorrigible** (in KOR uh juh bul) adj incapable of being reformed
- The convict was an incorrigible criminal; as soon as he got out of prison, he said, he was going to rob another doughnut store.
- Bill is incorrigible—he eats three bags of potato chips every day even though he knows that eating two would be better for him.
- The ever-cheerful Annie is an incorrigible optimist.

Think of incorrigible as incorrectable. The word corrigible is rarely seen or used these days.

**Increment** (IN cruh munt) n an increase; one in a series of increases
- Bernard received a small increment in his salary each year, even though he did less and less work with every day that passed.
- This year’s fund-raising total represented an increment of 1 percent over last year’s. This year’s total represented an incremental change from last year’s.
- Doug built up his savings account incrementally, one dollar at a time.
INDIFFERENT (in DIF ur unt) adj not caring one way or the other; apathetic; mediocre

- Pedro was indifferent about politics; he didn’t care who was elected to office so long as no one passed a law against Monday night football.
- Henry’s indifference was extremely annoying to Melissa, who loved to argue but found it difficult to do so with people who had no opinions.
- We planted a big garden but the results were indifferent; only about half of the flowers came up.
- The painter did an indifferent job, but it was good enough for Susan, who was indifferent about painting.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #49

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. incandescent a. increase
2. incantation b. make very angry
3. incense c. beginning
4. incessant d. chant
5. incipient e. not harmonious
6. incisive f. incapable of being reformed
7. incongruous g. not caring; mediocre
8. incorrigible h. cutting right to the heart
9. increment i. unceasing
10. indifferent j. brilliant

INDIGENOUS (in DIJ uh nus) adj native; originating in that area

- Fast-food restaurants are indigenous to America, where they were invented.
- The grocer said the corn had been locally grown, but it didn’t appear to be indigenous.
- The botanist said that the small cactus was indigenous but that the large one had been introduced to the region by Spanish explorers.
INDIGENT (IN di junt) adj poor
• The *indigent* family had little to eat, nothing to spend, and virtually nothing to wear.
• Rusty had once been a lawyer but now was *indigent*; he spent most of his time sleeping on a bench in the park.

Don’t confuse this word with *indigenous*, listed above.

INDIGNANT (in DIG nunt) adj angry, especially as a result of something unjust or unworthy; insulted
• Ted became *indignant* when the policewoman accused him of stealing the nuclear weapon.
• Isabel was *indignant* when we told her all the nasty things that Blake had said about her over the public address system.

INDOLENT (IN duh lunt) adj lazy
• The *indolent* teenagers slept late, moped around, and never looked for summer jobs.
• Inheriting a lot of money enabled Rodney to do what he loved most: pursue a life of *indolence*.

INDULGENT (in DUL junt) adj lenient; yielding to desire
• The nice mom was *indulgent* of her children, letting them have all the candy, cookies, and ice cream that they wanted, even for breakfast.
• Our *indulgent* teacher never punished us for not turning in our homework. She didn’t want us to turn into ascetic grinds.

Someone who is *self-indulgent* yields to his or her every desire.

INEFFABLE (in EF uh bul) adj incapable of being expressed or described
• The simple beauty of nature is often so *ineffable* that it brings tears to our eyes.

The word *effable*—expressible—is rarely used.

INEPT (in EPT) adj clumsy; incompetent; gauche
• Joshua is an *inept* dancer; he is as likely to stomp on his partner’s foot as he is to step on it.
• Julia’s *inept* attempt at humor drew only groans from the audience.

To be *inept* is to be characterized by *ineptitude*, which is the opposite of aptitude.
• The woodworking class’s ineptitude was both broad and deep; there was little that they were able to do, and nothing that they were able to do well.

The opposite of *inept* is *adept* (uh DEPT). *Adept* and *adroit* are synonyms.

**INERT** (in URT) *adj* inactive; sluggish; not reacting chemically

• The baseball team seemed strangely inert; it was as though they had lost the will not only to win but also to play.

• Having colds made the children inert and reluctant to get out of bed.

• Helium is an inert gas: It doesn’t burn, it doesn’t explode, and it doesn’t kill you if you inhale it.

To be *inert* is to be characterized by *inertia*. As it is most commonly used, *inertia* means lack of get-up-and-go, or an inability or unwillingness to move.

In physics, *inertia* refers to an object’s tendency to continue doing what it’s doing (either moving or staying still) unless it’s acted on by something else.

**INEXORABLE** (in EK sur uh bul) *adj* relentless; inevitable; unavoidable

• The inexorable waves pounded the shore, as they have always pounded it and as they always will pound it.

• Eliot drove his father’s car slowly but inexorably through the grocery store, wrecking aisle after aisle despite the manager’s anguished pleading.

• *Inexorable* death finds everyone sooner or later.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**INFAMOUS** (IN fuh mus) *adj* shamefully wicked; having an extremely bad reputation; disgraceful

Be careful with the pronunciation of this word.

To be *infamous* is to be *famous* for being evil or bad. An *infamous* cheater is one whose cheating is well known.

• Deep within the prison was the infamous torture chamber, where hooded guards tickled their prisoners with feathers until they confessed.

*Infamy* is the state of being *infamous*.

• The former Nazi lived the rest of his life in infamy after the court convicted him of war crimes and atrocities.

• President Roosevelt said that the date of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor would “live in infamy.”
INFATUATED  (in FACH oo ay tid) adj foolish; foolishly passionate or attracted; made foolish; foolishly in love
To be infatuated is to be fatuous or foolish.
- I was so infatuated with Polly that I drooled and gurgled whenever she was near.
- The infatuated candidate thought so highly of himself that he had the ceiling of his bedroom covered with his campaign posters.
- My ride in Boris’s racing car infatuated me; I knew immediately that I would have to have a racing car, too.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z  #50

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. indigenous  a. native
2. indigent  b. inactive
3. indignant  c. lazy
4. indolent  d. foolish
5. indulgent  e. shamefully wicked
6. ineffable  f. poor
7. inept  g. relentless
8. inert  h. angry
9. inexorable  i. clumsy
10. infamous  j. lenient
11. infatuated  k. inexpressible

INFER  (in FUR) v to conclude; to deduce
- Raizel said she loved the brownies, but I inferred from the size of the piece left on her plate that she had actually despised them.
- She hadn’t heard the score, but the silence in the locker room led her to infer that we had lost.

Infer is often confused with imply. To imply something is to hint at it, suggest it, or state it indirectly. To infer something is to figure out what it is without being told directly. An inference is a deduction or conclusion.
**INFINITESIMAL** (in fin uh TES uh mul) *adj* very, very, very small; infinitely small

*Infinitesimal* does not mean huge, as some people incorrectly believe.

- An *infinitesimal* bug of some kind crawled into Heather’s ear and bit her in a place she couldn’t scratch.
- Our chances of winning were *infinitesimal*, but we played our hearts out anyway.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**INGENUOUS** (in JEN yoo us) *adj* frank; without deception; simple; artless; charmingly naive

- A young child is *ingenuous*. He doesn’t know much about the ways of the world, and certainly not enough to deceive anyone.
- An *ingenue* (AHN ji noo) is a somewhat naive young woman, especially a movie actress or character.

*Disingenuous* means crafty or artful.

- The movie producer was being *disingenuous* when he said, “I don’t care about making money on this movie. I just want every man, woman, and child in the country to see it.”

**INHERENT** (in HAIR unt) *adj* part of the essential nature of something; intrinsic

*Wetness* is an *inherent* quality of water. (You could also say that wetness is *inherent* in water.)

- There is an *inherent* strength in steel that cardboard lacks.
- The man’s *inherent* fatness, jolliness, and beardedness made it easy for him to play the part of Santa Claus.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**INJUNCTION** (in JUNGK shun) *n* a command or order, especially a court order

- Wendy’s neighbors got a court *injunction* prohibiting her from playing her radio.
- Herbert, lighting up, disobeyed his doctor’s *injunction* to stop smoking.

**INNATE** (i NAYT) *adj* existing since birth; inborn; inherent

- Joseph’s kindness was *innate*; it was part of his natural character.
- Bill has an apparently *innate* ability to throw a football. You just can’t teach someone to throw a ball as well as he can.
• There’s nothing innate about good manners; all children have to be taught to say, “Please,” and, “Thank you.”

INNOCUOUS (i NAHK yoo us) adj harmless; banal
Innocuous is closely related, in both origin and meaning, to innocent.
• The speaker’s voice was loud but his words were innocuous; there was nothing to get excited about.
• Meredith took offense at Bruce’s innocuous comment about the saltiness of her soup.

INORDINATE (in OR duh nit) adj excessive; unreasonable
• The math teacher paid an inordinate amount of attention to the grammar rather than algebra.
• The limousine was inordinately large, even for a limousine; there was room for more than a dozen passengers.
• Romeo’s love for Juliet was perhaps a bit inordinate, given the outcome of their relationship.

INSATIABLE (in SAH shuh bul) adj hard or impossible to satisfy; greedy; avaricious
• Peter had an insatiable appetite for chocolate macadamia ice cream; he could never get enough. Not even a gallon of chocolate macadamia was enough to sate (sayt) or satiate (SAY shee ayt) his craving.
• Peter’s addiction never reached satiety (suh TYE uh tee or SAY she uh tee).

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Q•U•I•C•K</th>
<th>Q•U•I•Z   #51</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. infer</td>
<td>a. hard or impossible to satisfy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. imply</td>
<td>b. part of the nature of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. infinitesimal</td>
<td>c. hint at</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. ingenuous</td>
<td>d. artless</td>
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<td>5. inherent</td>
<td>e. inborn</td>
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<td>6. injunction</td>
<td>f. conclude</td>
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<td>7. innate</td>
<td>g. excessive</td>
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<td>8. innocuous</td>
<td>h. harmless</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. inordinate</td>
<td>i. infinitely small</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. insatiable</td>
<td>j. court order</td>
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</table>
**INSIDIOUS**  (in SId ee us)  _adj_ treacherous; sneaky
- Winter was _insidious_; it crept in under the doors and through cracks in the windows.
- Cancer, which can spread rapidly from a small cluster of cells, is an _insidious_ disease.

**INSINUATE**  (in SIN yoo ayt)  _v_ to hint; to creep in
- When I told her that I hadn’t done any laundry in a month, Valerie _insinuated_ that I was a slob.
- He didn’t ask us outright to leave; he merely _insinuated_, through his tone and his gestures, that it was time for us to go.
- Jessica _insinuated_ her way into the conversation by moving her chair closer and closer to where we were sitting.

To _insinuate_ is to make an _insinuation_.

**INSIPID**  (in SIP id)  _adj_ dull; bland; banal
- Barney’s jokes were _so insipid_ that no one in the room managed to force out so much as a chuckle.
- We were bored to death at the party; it was full of _insipid_ people making _insipid_ conversation.
- The thin soup was _so insipid_ that all the spices in the world could not have made it interesting.

**INSOLENT**  (IN suh lunt)  _adj_ arrogant; insulting
- The ill-mannered four-year-old was _so insolent_ that even adults were tempted to raise their voices at him.
- The _insolent_ sales clerk said she was sorry but the store did not accept cash.

**INSTIGATE**  (IN stuh gayt)  _v_ to provoke; to stir up
- The strike was _instigated_ by the ambitious union president, who wanted to get his name into the newspapers.
- The CIA tried unsuccessfully to _instigate_ rebellion in the tiny country by distributing pamphlets that, as it turned out, were printed in the wrong language.

**INSULAR**  (IN suh lur)  _adj_ like an island; isolated
The Latin word for island is _insula_. From it we get the words _peninsula_ (“almost an island”), _insulate_ (insulation makes a house an island of heat), and _insular_, among others.
- Lying flat on his back in bed for twenty-seven years, the 1,200-pound man led an _insular_ existence.
• The insular little community had very little contact with the world around it.

Something that is insular has insularity.

• The insularity of the little community was so complete that it was impossible to buy a big-city newspaper there.

**INSURGENT** (in SUR junt) *n* a rebel; someone who revolts against a government

• The heavily armed insurgents rushed into the presidential palace, but they paused to taste the fresh blueberry pie on the dinner table and were captured by the president’s bodyguards.

This word can also be an adjective. A rebellion is an insurgent activity.

*Insurgency* is another word for rebellion; so is *insurrection*.

**INTEGRAL** (IN tuh grul) *adj* essential

• A solid offense was an integral part of our football team; so was a strong defense.

• Dave was integral to the organization; it could never have gotten along without him.

**INTEGRATE** (IN tuh grayt) *v* to combine two or more things into a whole

This word is related to *segregate*, *aggregate*, and *congregate*, all of which describe joining or separating. It has the same root as *integer*, which means a whole number.

• Marisol’s school offered an integrated history and language curriculum so that students learned Roman history and Latin in the same classroom.

The noun form is *integration*, which often refers to the end of racial segregation.

**INTRACTABLE** (in TRAK tuh bul) *adj* uncontrollable; stubborn; disobedient

• The intractable child was a torment to his nursery school teacher.

• Lavanya was intractable in her opposition to pay increases for the library employees; she swore she would never vote to give them a raise.

• The disease was intractable. None of the dozens of medicines the doctor tried had the slightest effect on it.

The opposite of intractable is tractable.
**INTRANSIGENT** (in TRAN suh junt) *adj* uncompromising; stubborn

- Vijay was an *intransigent* hard-liner, and he didn’t care how many people he offended with his views.

- The jury was unanimous except for one *intransigent* member, who didn’t believe that anyone should ever be forced to go to jail.

The noun is *intransigence*.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #52**

*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

1. insidious  
2. insinuate  
3. insipid  
4. insolent  
5. instigate  
6. insular  
7. insurgent  
8. integral  
9. integrate  
10. intractable  
11. intransigent

| 1. insidious | a. hint |
| 2. insinuate | b. uncontrollable |
| 3. insipid | c. treacherous |
| 4. insolent | d. essential |
| 5. instigate | e. provoke |
| 6. insular | f. like an island |
| 7. insurgent | g. rebel |
| 8. integral | h. dull |
| 9. integrate | i. uncompromising |
| 10. intractable | j. arrogant |
| 11. intransigent | k. combine |

**INTRINSIC** (in TRIN sik) *adj* part of the essential nature of something; inherent

- Larry’s *intrinsic* boldness was always getting him into trouble.

- There was an *intrinsic* problem with Owen’s alibi: It was a lie.

The opposite of *intrinsic* is *extrinsic*.

**INTROSPECTIVE** (in truh SPEC tiv) *adj* tending to think about oneself; examining one’s feelings

- The *introspective* six-year-old never had much to say to other people but always seemed to be turning something over in her mind.

- Randy’s *introspective* examination of his motives led him to conclude that he must have been at fault in the breakup of his marriage.

See *extrovert*, listed previously.
**INUNDATE** (IN un dayt) *v* to flood; to cover completely with water; to overwhelm
- The tiny island kingdom was *inundated* by the tidal wave. Fortunately, no one died from the deluge.
- The mother was *inundated* with telegrams and gifts after she gave birth to octuplets.

**INVECTIVE** (in VEK tiv) *n* insulting or abusive speech
- The critic’s searing review was filled with bitterness and *in vective*.
- Herman wasn’t much of an orator, but he was brilliant at *in vective*.

**INVETERATE** (IN VET ur it) *adj* habitual; firm in habit; deeply rooted
- Eric was such an *inveterate* liar on the golf course that when he finally made a hole-in-one, he marked it on his score card as a zero.
- Larry’s practice of spitting into the fireplace became *inveterate* despite his wife’s protestations.

**IRASCIBLE** (i RAS uh bul) *adj* easily angered or provoked; irritable
A grouch is *irascible*.
- The CEO was so *irascible*, his employees were afraid to talk to him for fear he might hurl paperweights at them.

**IRONIC** (eye RAHN ik) *adj* meaning the opposite of what you seem to say; using words to mean something other than what they seem to mean
Don’t use the alternate form, *ironical*.
- Eddie was being * ironic* when he said he loved Peter like a brother; in truth, he hated him.
- Credulous George never realized that the speaker was being *ironic* as he discussed what he called his plan to put a nuclear-missile silo in every backyard in America.

**IRREVOCABLE** (i REV uh kuh bul) *adj* irreversible
To *revoke* (ri VOHK) is to take back. Something *irrevocable* cannot be taken back.
- My decision not to wear a Tarzan costume and ride on a float in the Macy’s Thanksgiving Day Parade is *irrevocable*; there is absolutely nothing you could do or say to make me change my mind.
- Shortly after his car began to plunge toward the sea, Tom decided not to drive off the cliff after all, but by that point his decision was *irrevocable*.
Something that can be reversed is revocable (REV uh kuh bul). Note carefully the pronunciation of both words.

**ITINERANT** (eye TIN ur unt) *adj* moving from place to place

- The life of a traveling salesman is an *itinerant* one.
- The *itinerant* junk dealer passes through our neighborhood every month or so, pulling his wagon of odds and ends.
- The international banker’s *itinerant* lifestyle began to seem less glamorous to him after his first child was born.

A closely related word is *itinerary*, which is the planned route or schedule of a trip.

- The traveling salesman taped his *itinerary* to the refrigerator before every trip so that his wife would know how to reach him on the telephone.

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<tr>
<th>Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #53</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 1. intrinsic               | a. irreversible       |
| 2. introspective          | b. insulting speech  |
| 3. inundate               | c. planned trip route |
| 4. invective              | d. flood             |
| 5. inveterate             | e. inherent          |
| 6. irascible              | f. examining one’s feelings |
| 7. ironic                 | g. meaning other than what’s said |
| 8. irrevocable            | h. moving from place to place |
| 9. itinerant              | i. irritable         |
| 10. itinerary             | j. habitual          |

**J**

**JUDICIOUS** (joo DISH us) *adj* exercising sound judgment

- The judge was far from *judicious*; he told the jury that he thought the defendant looked guilty and said that anyone who would wear a red bow tie into a courtroom deserved to be sent to jail.
• The firefighters made *judicious* use of flame-retardant foam as the burning airplane skidded along the runway.

• The mother of twin boys *judiciously* used an electron microscope and a laser to divide the ice cream into equal parts.

The word *judicial* is obviously closely related, but there is a critically important difference in meaning between it and *judicious*. A judge is *judicial* simply by virtue of being a judge; *judicial* means having to do with judges, judgment, or justice. But a judge is *judicious* only if he or she exercises sound judgment.

**JUXTAPOSE** (JUK stuh pohz) *v* to place side by side

• Comedy and tragedy were *juxtaposed* in the play, which was alternately funny and sad.

• *Juxtaposing* the genuine painting and the counterfeit made it much easier to tell which was which.

The noun is *juxtaposition* (juk stuh puh ZISH un).

**K**

**KINETIC** (ki NET ik) *adj* having to do with motion; lively; active

*Kinetic* energy is energy associated with motion. A speeding bullet has a lot of *kinetic* energy.

*Kinetic* art is art with things in it that move. A mobile is an example of *kinetic* art.

A *kinetic* personality is a lively, active, moving personality.

**L**

**LABYRINTH** (LAB uh rinth) *n* a maze; something like a maze

• Each of the fifty floors in the office building was a *labyrinth* of dark corridors and narrow passageways.

• The bill took many months to pass through the *labyrinth* of congressional approval.

*A labyrinth* is *labyrinthine* (lab uh RINTH in, lab uh RINTH ine, or lab uh RINTH een) or mazelike.

• Before beginning construction on the new house, the contractor had to weave his way through the *labyrinthine* bureaucracy in order to obtain a building permit.
**LACONIC** (luh KAHN ik) *adj* using few words, especially to the point of seeming rude

- The manager’s *laconic* dismissal letter left the fired employees feeling angry and hurt.
- When she went backstage, June discovered why the popular rock musician was so *laconic* in public: His voice was high and squeaky.

**LAMENT** (luh MENT) *v* to mourn

- From the balcony of the bullet-pocked hotel, the foreign correspondents could hear hundreds of women and children *lamenting* the fallen soldiers.
- As the snowstorm gained in intensity, Stan *lamented* his decision that morning to dress in shorts and a T-shirt.

*Lamentable* (LAM en tuh bul) or (luh MEN tuh bul) means regrettable.

Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

**LAMPOON** (lam POON) *v* to satirize; to mock; to parody

- The irreverent students mercilessly *lampooned* their Latin teacher’s lisp in a skit at the school talent show.
- *The Harvard Lampoon*, the nation’s oldest humor magazine, has *lampooned* just about everything there is to *lampoon*.

**LANGUISH** (LANG gwish) *v* to become weak, listless, or depressed

- The formerly eager and vigorous accountant *languished* in his tedious job at the international conglomerate.
- The longer Jill remained unemployed, the more she *languished* and the less likely it became that she would find another job.

To *languish* is to be *languid*.

- The child seemed *so languid* that his father thought he was sick and called the doctor. It turned out that the little boy had simply had an overdose of television.

**LARGESS** (lahr JES) *n* generous giving of gifts (or the gifts themselves); generosity; philanthropy

- Sam was marginally literate at best. Only the *largess* of his uncle got Sam into Princeton.

*Largess* can also be spelled *largesse*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
**LATENT** (LAYT unt) adj present but not visible or apparent; potential
- At four, Maria was a *latent* shopaholic; she learned to read by browsing the descriptions in clothing catalogs.

A photographic image is *latent* in a piece of exposed film; it’s there, but you can’t see it until the film is developed.

**LAUD** (lawd) v to praise; to applaud; to extol; to celebrate
- The bank manager *lauded* the hero who trapped the escaping robber. The local newspaper published a *laudatory* editorial on this intrepid individual.

*Laudatory* means praising.
- Giving several million dollars to charity is a *laudable* act of philanthropy. *Laudable* means praiseworthy.

**LEGACY** (LEG uh see) n something handed down from the past; a bequest
- The *legacy* of the corrupt administration was chaos, bankruptcy, and despair.
- A shoebox full of baseball cards was the dead man’s only *legacy*.
- To be a *legacy* at a college sorority is to be the daughter of a former sorority member.

**LETHARGY** (LETH ur jee) n sluggishness; laziness; drowsiness; indifference
- The couch potato had fallen into a state of such total *lethargy* that he never moved except to change channels or get another bag of chips from the kitchen.
- The *lethargy* of the library staff caused what should have been a quick errand to expand into a full day’s work.

To be filled with *lethargy* is to be *lethargic*.
- The *lethargic* (luh THAR jik) teenagers took all summer to paint the Hendersons’ garage.

**LEVITY** (LEV uh tee) n lightness; frivolity; unseriousness
To *levitate* something is to make it so light that it floats up into the air. *Levity* comes from the same root and has to do with a different kind of lightness.
- The speaker’s *levity* was not appreciated by the convention of funeral directors, who felt that a convention of funeral directors was no place to tell jokes.
- The judge’s attempt to inject some *levity* into the dreary court proceedings (by setting off a few firecrackers in the jury box) was entirely successful.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. judicious  a. sluggishness
2. juxtapose  b. lightness
3. kinetic  c. using few words
4. labyrinth  d. maze
5. laconic  e. place side by side
6. lament  f. present but not visible
7. lampoon  g. bequest
8. languish  h. active
9. latent  i. become weak
10. laud  j. satirize
11. legacy  k. mourn
12. lethargy  l. praise
13. levity  m. exercising sound judgment

**LIBEL**  (LYE bul)  *n*  a written or published falsehood that injures the reputation of, or defames, someone

- The executive said that the newspaper had committed *libel* when it called him a stinking, no-good, corrupt, incompetent, overpaid, lying, worthless moron. He claimed that the newspaper had *libeled* him, and that its description of him had been *libelous*. At the trial, the jury disagreed, saying that the newspaper’s description of the executive had been substantially accurate.

Don’t confuse this word with *liable*, which has an entirely different meaning.

**Slander** is just like *libel* except that it is spoken instead of written.

To *slander* someone is to say something untrue that injures that person’s reputation.

**LITIGATE**  (LIT uh gayt)  *v*  to try in court; to engage in legal proceedings

- His lawyer thought a lawsuit would be fruitless, but the client wanted to *litigate*. He was feeling *litigious* (li TIJ us); that is, he was feeling in a mood to go to court.

- When the company was unable to recover its money outside of court, its only option was to *litigate*. 

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**THE WORDS**

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To *litigate* is to engage in *litigation*; a court hearing is an example of *litigation*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of *litigious*.

**LOQUACIOUS** *(loh KWAY shus)* *adj* talking a lot or too much
- The child was surprisingly *loquacious* for one so small.
- Mary is so *loquacious* that Belinda can sometimes put down the telephone receiver and run a load of laundry while Mary is talking.

A *loquacious* person is one who is characterized by *loquaciousness* or *loquacity* *(loh KWAS uh tee)*.
- The English teacher’s *loquacity* in class left little time for any of the students to speak, which was fine with most of them.

**LUCID** *(LOO sid)* *adj* clear; easy to understand
- The professor’s explanation of the theory of relativity was so astonishingly *lucid* that even I could understand it.
- Hubert’s remarks were few but *lucid*: He explained the complicated issue with just a handful of well-chosen words.
- The extremely old man was *lucid* right up until the moment he died; his body had given out but his mind was still going strong.

To *elucidate* something is to make it clear, to explain it.

**LUGUBRIous** *(loo GOO bree us)* *adj* exaggeratedly mournful
To be mournful is to be sad and sorrowful. To be *lugubrious* is to make a big show of being sad and sorrowful.
- Harry’s *lugubrious* eulogy at the funeral of his dog eventually made everyone start giggling.
- The valedictorian suddenly turned *lugubrious* and began sobbing and tearing her hair at the thought of graduating from high school.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**LUMINOUS** *(LOO muh nus)* *adj* giving off light; glowing; bright
- The moon was a *luminous* disk in the cloudy nighttime sky.
- The snow on the ground appeared eerily *luminous* at night—it seemed to glow.
- The dial on my watch is *luminous*; it casts a green glow in the dark.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. libel
2. slander
3. litigate
4. loquacious
5. lucid
6. lugubrious
7. luminous

a. giving off light
b. try in court
c. exaggeratedly mournful
d. easy to understand
e. written injurious falsehood
f. spoken injurious falsehood
g. talking a lot

MACHINATION (mak uh NAY shun) n scheming activity for an evil purpose
This word is almost always used in the plural—machinations—in which form it means the same thing.
- The ruthless machinations of the mobsters left a trail of blood and bodies.
- The machinations of the conspirators were aimed at nothing less than the overthrow of the government.

This word is often used imprecisely to mean something like "machine-like activity." It should not be used in this way.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

MAGNANIMOUS (mag NAN uh mus) adj forgiving; unresentful; noble in spirit; generous
- The boxer was magnanimous in defeat, telling the sports reporters that his opponent had simply been too talented for him to beat.
- Mrs. Jones magnanimously offered the little boy a cookie when he came over to confess that he had accidentally broken her window while playing baseball.

To be magnanimous is to have magnanimity (mag nuh NIM uh tee).
- The magnanimity of the conquering general was much appreciated by the defeated soldiers.
**MAGNATE** (MAG nayt) *n* a rich, powerful, or very successful businessperson
- John D. Rockefeller was a *magnate* who was never too cheap to give a shoeshine boy a dime for his troubles.

**MALAISE** (ma LAYZ) *n* a feeling of depression, uneasiness, or queasiness
- *Malaise* descended on the calculus class when the teacher announced a quiz.

**MALFEASANCE** (mal FEE zuns) *n* an illegal act, especially by a public official
- President Ford officially pardoned former president Nixon before the latter could be convicted of any *malfeasance*.

**MALIGNANT** (muh LIG nuhnt) *adj* causing harm
Many words that start with *mal-* connote evil or harm, just as words that begin with *ben-* generally have good connotations. *Malignant* and *benign* are often used to describe tumors or physical conditions that are either life-threatening or not.
- Lina has had recurring tumors since the operation; we’re just glad that none of them have proved *malignant*.

**MALINGER** (muh LING ger) *v* to pretend to be sick to avoid doing work
- Indolent Leon always *malingered* when it was his turn to clean up the house.
- Arthur is artful and he always manages to *mangle* before a big exam.

**MALLEABLE** (MAL ee uh bul) *adj* easy to shape or bend
- Modeling clay is very *malleable*. So is Stuart. We can make him do whatever we want him to do.

**MANDATE** (MAN dayt) *n* a command or authorization to do something; the will of the voters as expressed by the results of an election
- Our *mandate* from the executive committee was to find the answer to the problem as quickly as possible.
- The newly elected president felt that the landslide vote had given him a *mandate* to do whatever he wanted to do.

*Mandate* can also be a verb. To *mandate* something is to command or require it.
A closely related word is *mandatory*, which means required or obligatory.
MANIFEST (MAN uh fest)  adj visible; evident
• Daryl’s anger at us was manifest: You could see it in his expression and hear it in his voice.

There is manifest danger in riding a pogo stick along the edge of a cliff.

Manifest can also be a verb, in which case it means to show, to make visible, or to make evident.
• Lee has been sick for a very long time, but it was only recently that he began to manifest symptoms.
• Rebecca manifested alarm when we told her that the end of her ponytail was on fire, but she didn’t do anything to put it out.

A visible sign of something is called a manifestation of it. A lack of comfort and luxury is the most obvious manifestation of poverty.

MANIFESTO (man uh FES toh)  n a public declaration of beliefs or principles, usually political ones
The Communist Manifesto was a document that spelled out Karl Marx’s vision of a Communist world.
• Jim’s article about the election was less a piece of reporting than a manifesto of his political views.

MARSHAL (MAHR shul)  v to arrange in order; to gather together for the purpose of doing something
• The statistician marshaled his facts before making his presentation.
• The general marshaled his troops in anticipation of making an attack on the enemy fortress.
• We marshaled half a dozen local groups in opposition to the city council’s plan to bulldoze our neighborhood.

MARTIAL (MAHR shul)  adj warlike; having to do with combat
Martial is often confused with marital (MAR ih tul), which means having to do with marriage. Marriages are sometimes martial, but don’t confuse these words.
• Karate and judo are often referred to as martial arts.
• The parade of soldiers was martial in tone; the soldiers carried rifles and were followed by a formation of tanks.
• The school principal declared martial law when food riots erupted in the cafeteria.

MARTYR (MAHR tur)  n someone who gives up his or her life in pursuit of a cause, especially a religious one; one who suffers for a cause; one who makes a show of suffering in order to arouse sympathy
Many of the saints were also martyrs; they were executed, often gruesomely, for refusing to renounce their religious beliefs.

- Jacob is a martyr to his job; he would stay at his desk twenty-four hours a day if his wife and the janitor would let him.
- Eloise played the martyr during hay-fever season, trudging wearily from room to room with a jumbo box of Kleenex in each hand.

**MATRICULATE** (muh TRIK yuh layt) *v* to enroll, especially at a college
- Benny told everyone he was going to Harvard, but he actually matriculated to the local junior college.

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### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #56

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. machination</th>
<th>a. forgiving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. magnanimous</td>
<td>b. easy to shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. magnate</td>
<td>c. depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. malaise</td>
<td>d. command to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. malevolent</td>
<td>e. scheming evil activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. malfasance</td>
<td>f. public declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. malignant</td>
<td>g. pretend to be sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. malinger</td>
<td>h. visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. malleable</td>
<td>i. one who dies for a cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. mandate</td>
<td>j. arrange in order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. manifest</td>
<td>k. illegal act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. manifesto</td>
<td>l. enroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. marshal</td>
<td>m. warlike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. martial</td>
<td>n. rich businessperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. martyr</td>
<td>o. harmful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. matriculate</td>
<td>p. wishing to do evil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAUDLIN** (MAWD lin) *adj* silly and overly sentimental
- The high school reunion grew more and more maudlin as the participants shared more and more memories.
- Magdalen had a maudlin concern for the worms in her yard; she would bang a gong before walking in the grass in order to give them a chance to get out of her way.
MAVERICK (MAV ur ik) n a nonconformist; a rebel
The word maverick originated in the Old West. It is derived from the name of Samuel A. Maverick, a Texas banker who once accepted a herd of cattle in payment of a debt. Maverick was a banker, not a rancher. He failed to confine or brand his calves, which habitually wandered into his neighbors’ pastures. Local ranchers got in the habit of referring to any unbranded calf as a maverick. The word is now used for anyone who has refused to be “branded”—who has refused to conform.

- The political scientist was an intellectual maverick; most of his theories had no followers except himself.

Maverick can also be an adjective.
- The maverick police officer got in trouble with the department for using illegal means to track down criminals.

MAXIM (MAK sim) n a fundamental principle; an old saying
- We always tried to live our lives according to the maxim that it is better to give than to receive.
- No one in the entire world is entirely certain of the differences in meaning among the words maxim, adage, proverb, and aphorism.

MEDIATE (MEE dee ayt) v to help settle differences
- The United Nations representative tried to mediate between the warring countries, but the soldiers just kept shooting at one another.
- Joe carried messages back and forth between the divorcing husband and wife in the hope of mediating their differences.

To mediate is to engage in mediation. When two opposing groups, such as a trade union and the management of a company, try to settle their differences through mediation, they call in a mediator to listen to their cases and make an equitable decision.

MELLIFLUOUS (muh LIF loo us) adj sweetly flowing
Mellifluous comes from Greek words meaning, roughly, “honey flowing.” We use the word almost exclusively to describe voices, music, or sounds that flow sweetly, like honey.
- Melanie’s clarinet playing was mellifluous; the notes flowed smoothly and beautifully.
**MENDACIOUS** (men DAY shus) *adj* lying; dishonest
Thieves are naturally mendacious. If you ask them what they are doing, they will automatically answer, “Nothing.”

- The jury saw through the mendacious witness and convicted the defendant.

To be mendacious is to engage in mendacity, or lying. I have no flaws, except occasional mendacity. Don’t confuse this word with mendicant, listed below.

**MENDICANT** (MEN di kunt) *n* a beggar

- The presence of thousands of mendicants in every urban area is a sad commentary on our national priorities.

**MENTOR** (MEN tur) *n* a teacher, tutor, counselor, or coach; especially in business, an experienced person who shows an inexperienced person the ropes

Mentor is too big a word to apply to just any teacher. A student might have many teachers but only one mentor—the person who taught him what was really important.

- Chris’s mentor in the pole vault was a former track star who used to hang out by the gym and give the students pointers.

- Young men and women in business often talk about the importance of having a mentor—usually an older person at the same company who takes an interest in them and helps them get ahead by showing them the ropes.

**MERCENARY** (MUR suh ner ee) *n* a hired soldier; someone who will do anything for money

If an army can’t find enough volunteers or draftees, it will sometimes hire mercenaries. The magazine Soldier of Fortune is aimed at mercenaries and would-be mercenaries; it even runs classified advertisements by soldiers looking for someone to fight.

You don’t have to be a soldier to be a mercenary. Someone who does something strictly for the money is often called a mercenary.

- Our business contains a few dedicated workers and many, many mercenaries, who want to make a quick buck and then get out.

- Larry’s motives in writing the screenplay for the trashy movie were strictly mercenary—he needed the money.

Mercenary can also be used as an adjective.
**MERCURIAL** (mur KYOOR ee ul) *adj* emotionally unpredictable; rapidly changing in mood
A person with a *mercurial* personality is one who changes rapidly and unpredictably between one mood and another.
- *Mercurial* Helen was crying one minute, laughing the next.

**METAMORPHOSIS** (met uh MOR fuh sis) *n* a magical change in form; a striking or sudden change
- When the magician passed his wand over Eileen’s head, she underwent a bizarre *metamorphosis*: She turned into a hamster.
- Damon’s *metamorphosis* from college student to Hollywood superstar was so sudden that it seemed a bit unreal.

To undergo a *metamorphosis* is to *metamorphose*.

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**MICROCOSM** (MYE kruh kahz um) *n* the world in miniature
The *cosmos* is the heavens, *cosmopolitan* means worldly, and a *microcosm* is a miniature version of the world. All three words are related.
- Our community, which holds so many different communities, institutions, businesses, and types of people, is a microcosm of the larger world.

The opposite of *microcosm* is a *macrocossm* (MAK ruh kahz um). A *macrocossm* is a large-scale representation of something, or the universe at large.
MILIEU (mil YOO) n  environment; surroundings
  • A caring and involved community is the proper milieu for raising a family.
  • The farmer on vacation in the big city felt out of his milieu.

MINUSCULE (MIN uh skyool) adj  very tiny
Be careful with the spelling of this word. People tend to spell it “miniscule.” Think of minus.
  • Hank’s salary was minuscule, but the benefits were pretty good:
    He got to sit next to the refrigerator and eat all day long.

Minute (mye NOOT) is a synonym for minuscule. The small details of something are the minutiae (mi NOO shi ee).

MISANTHROPIC (mis un THRAHP ik) adj  hating mankind
A misogynist (mis AH juh nist) hates women. A misanthropic person doesn’t make distinctions; he or she hates everyone. The opposite of a misanthrope (MIS un throhp) is a philanthropist (fuh LAN thruh pist). Curiously, there is no word for someone who hates men only.

MITIGATE (MIT uh gayt) v  to moderate the effect of something
  • The sense of imminent disaster was mitigated by the guide’s calm behavior and easy smile.
  • The effects of the disease were mitigated by the experimental drug treatment.
  • Nothing Joel said could mitigate the enormity of forgetting his mother-in-law’s birthday.

Unmitigated means absolute, unmoderated, not made less intense or severe.

MOLLIFY (MAHL uh fye) v  to soften; to soothe; to pacify
  • Lucy mollified the angry police officer by kissing his hand.
  • My father was not mollified by my promise never to crash his car into a brick wall again.
  • The baby-sitter was unable to mollify the cranky child, who cried all night.

MONOLITHIC (mah nuh LITH ik) adj  massive, solid, uniform, and unyielding
A monolith is a huge stone shaft or column. Many other things can be said to be monolithic.
  • A huge corporation is often said to be monolithic, especially if it is enormous and powerful and all its parts are dedicated to the same purpose.
If the opposition to a plan were said to be *monolithic*, it would probably consist of a large group of people who all felt the same way.

**MORIBUND** (MOR uh bund) *adj* dying
- The steel industry in this country was *moribund* a few years ago, but now it seems to be reviving somewhat.
- The senator’s political ideas were *moribund*; no one thinks that way anymore.

A dying creature could be said to be *moribund*, too, although this word is usually used in connection with things that die only figuratively.

**MOROSE** (muh ROHS) *adj* gloomy; sullen
- Louise was always so *morose* about everything that she was never any fun to be with.
- New Yorkers always seemed *morose* to the writer who lived in the country; they seemed beaten down by the vast, unfriendly city in which they lived.

**MORTIFY** (MOR tuh fye) *adj* to humiliate
- I was *mortified* when my father asked my girlfriend whether she thought I was a dumb, pathetic wimp.
- We had a *mortifying* experience at the opera; when Stanley sneezed, the entire orchestra stopped playing and stared at him for several minutes.

**MUNDANE** (mun DAYN) *adj* ordinary; pretty boring; not heavenly and eternal
- My day was filled with *mundane* chores: I mowed the lawn, did the laundry, and fed the dog.
- Dee’s job was so *mundane* she sometimes had trouble remembering whether she was at work or asleep.
- The monk’s thoughts were far removed from *mundane* concerns; he was contemplating all the fun he was going to have in heaven.

**MUNIFICENT** (myoo NIF uh sunt) *adj* very generous; lavish
- The *munificent* millionaire gave lots of money to any charity that came to him with a request.
- Mrs. Bigelow was a *munificent* hostess; there was so much wonderful food and wine at her dinner parties that the guests had to rest between courses. She was known for her *munificence*.
MYOPIA (mye OH pee uh) adj nearsightedness; lack of foresight
Myopia is the fancy medical name for the inability to see clearly at a
distance. It’s also a word used in connection with people who lack
other kinds of visual acuity.
- The president suffered from economic myopia; he was unable
to see the consequences of his fiscal policies.
- The workers’ dissatisfaction was inflamed by management’s
myopia on the subject of wages.

To suffer myopia is to be myopic (mye AHP ik). Some people who
wear glasses are myopic. So are the people who can’t see the conse-
quences of their actions.

MYRIAD (MIR ee ud) n a huge number
- A country sky on a clear night is filled with a myriad of stars.
- There are a myriad of reasons why I don’t like school.

This word can also be used as an adjective. Myriad stars is a lot of
stars. The teenager was weighted down by the myriad anxieties of
adolescence.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

| 1. microcosm | a. a huge number |
| 2. milieu | b. moderate the effect of |
| 3. minuscule | c. massive and unyielding |
| 4. misanthropic | d. humiliate |
| 5. mitigate | e. ordinary |
| 6. mollify | f. soften |
| 7. monolithic | g. nearsightedness |
| 8. moribund | h. very tiny |
| 9. morose | i. gloomy |
| 10. mortify | j. environment |
| 11. mundane | k. very generous |
| 12. munificent | l. dying |
| 13. myopia | m. world in miniature |
| 14. myriad | n. hating mankind |
**Narcissism** (NAHR si siz um) *n* excessive love of one’s body or oneself

- In Greek mythology, Narcissus was a boy who fell in love with his own reflection. To engage in *narcissism* is to be like Narcissus.
- Throwing a kiss to your reflection in the mirror is an act of *narcissism*—so is filling your living room with all your bowling trophies or telling everyone how smart and good-looking you are. You are a *narcissist* (NAHR suh sist).

Someone who suffers from *narcissism* is said to be *narcissistic* (nahr si SIS tik).

- The selfish students were bound up in *narcissistic* concerns and gave no thought to other people.

**Nebulous** (NEB yuh lus) *adj* vague; hazy; indistinct

- Oscar’s views are so *nebulous* that no one can figure out what he thinks about anything.
- The community’s boundaries are somewhat *nebulous*; where they are depends on whom you ask.
- Molly’s expensive new hairdo was a sort of *nebulous* mass of wisps, waves, and hair spray.

A *nebula* (NEB yuh luh) is an interstellar cloud, the plural of which is *nebulae* (NEB yuh lee).

**Nefarious** (ni FAR ee us) *adj* evil; flagrantly wicked

- The radicals’ *nefarious* plot was to destroy New York by filling the reservoirs with strawberry Jell-O.
- The convicted murderer had committed a myriad of *nefarious* acts.

**Neologism** (nee OL uh jiz um) *n* a new word or phrase; a new usage of a word

Pedants don’t like *neologisms*. They like the words we already have. But at one time every word was a *neologism*. Someone somewhere had to be the first to use it.

**Nepotism** (NEP uh tiz um) *n* showing favoritism to friends or family in business or politics

- Clarence had no business acumen, so he was counting on *nepotism* when he married the boss’s daughter.
NIHILISM (NYE uh liz um) n the belief that there are no values or morals in the universe
• A nihilist does not believe in any objective standards of right or wrong.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

NOMINAL (NOM uh nul) adj in name only; insignificant; A-OK (during rocket launches)
• Bert was the nominal chair of the committee, but Sue was the one who ran things.
• The cost was nominal in comparison with the enormous value of what you received.
• “All systems are nominal,” said the NASA engineer as the space shuttle successfully headed into orbit.

NOSTALGIA (nahs TAL juh) n sentimental longing for the past; homesickness
• A wave of nostalgia overcame me when the old Biggie Smalls song came on the radio; hearing it took me right back to 1997.
• Some people who don’t remember what the decade was really like feel a misplaced nostalgia for the 1950s.

To be filled with nostalgia is to be nostalgic.
• As we talked about the fun we’d had together in junior high school, we all began to feel a little nostalgic.

NOTORIOUS (noh TOR ee us) adj famous for something bad
A well-known actor is famous; a well-known criminal is notorious.
• No one wanted to play poker with Jeremy because he was a notorious cheater.
• Rana’s practical jokes were notorious; people always kept their distance when she came into the room.

To be notorious is to have notoriety (noh tuh RYE uh tee).
• Jesse’s notoriety as a bank robber made it difficult for him to find a job in banking.

NOVEL (NAHV ul) adj new; original
• Ray had a novel approach to homework: He didn’t do it.
• There was nothing novel about the author’s latest novel; the characters were old, and the plot was borrowed.
**NOXIOUS** (NAHK shus) *adj* harmful; offensive
- Smoking is a noxious habit in every sense.
- Poison ivy is a noxious weed.
- The mothers’ committee believed that rock ‘n’ roll music exerted a noxious influence on their children.

**NUANCE** (NOO ahns) *n* a subtle difference or distinction
- The artist’s best work explored the nuance between darkness and deep shadow.
- Harry was incapable of nuance; everything for him was either black or white.

In certain Chinese dialects, the difference between one word and its opposite is sometimes nothing more than a nuance of inflection.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #59**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. narcissism
2. nebulous
3. nefarious
4. neologism
5. nepotism
6. nihilism
7. nominal
8. nostalgia
9. notorious
10. novel
11. noxious
12. nuance

a. excessive love of self
b. in name only
c. harmful
d. original
e. evil
f. subtle difference
g. famous for something bad
h. vague
i. longing for the past
j. favoritism
k. belief in the absence of all values and morals
l. new word

---

**OBDURATE** (AHB duh rit) *adj* stubborn and insensitive
Obdurate contains one of the same roots as durable and endurance; each word conveys a different sense of hardness.
- The committee’s obdurate refusal to listen to our plan was heartbreaking to us since we had spent ten years coming up with it.
The child begged and begged to have a bubble-gum machine installed in his bedroom, but his parents were obdurate in their insistence that he have a soft-drink machine instead.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**OBFUSCATE** (AHB fuh skayt) v to darken; to confuse; to make confusing
- The spokesman’s attempt to explain what the president had meant merely obfuscated the issue further. People had hoped the spokesman would elucidate the issue.
- Too much gin had obfuscated the old man’s senses.
- The professor’s inept lecture gradually obfuscated a subject that had been crystal clear to us before.

To obfuscate something is to engage in obfuscation.
- Lester called himself a used-car salesman, but his real job was obfuscation: He sold cars by confusing his customers.

**OBLIQUE** (oh BLEEK) adj indirect; at an angle
In geometry, lines are said to be oblique if they are neither parallel nor perpendicular to one another. The word has a related meaning outside of mathematics. An oblique statement is one that does not directly address the topic at hand, that approaches it as if from an angle.

An allusion could be said to be an oblique reference.
An oblique argument is one that does not directly confront its true subject.

To insult someone obliquely is to do so indirectly.
- Essence sprinkled her student council speech with oblique references to the principal’s new toupee; the principal is so dense that he never figured out what was going on, but the rest of us were rolling on the floor.

**OBLIVION** (uh BLIV ee un) n total forgetfulness; the state of being forgotten
- A few of the young actors would find fame, but most were headed for oblivion.
- After tossing and turning with anxiety for most of the night, Marisol finally found the oblivion of sleep.

To be oblivious is to be forgetful or unaware.
- Old age had made the retired professor oblivious of all his old theories.
- The workmen stomped in and out of the room, but the happy child, playing on the floor, was oblivious of all distraction.

It is also acceptable to say “oblivious to” rather than “oblivious of.”
OBSCURE (ub SKYOOR)  **adj**  unknown; hard to understand; dark
- The comedy nightclub was filled with obscure comedians who stole one another’s jokes and seldom got any laughs.
- The artist was so obscure that even his parents had trouble remembering his name.
- The noted scholar’s dissertation was terribly obscure; it had to be translated from English into English before anyone could make head or tail of it.
- Some contemporary poets apparently believe that the only way to be great is to be obscure.
- The features of the forest grew obscure as night fell.

The state of being obscure in any of its senses is called obscurity.

OBSEQUIOUS (ub SEE kwee us)  **adj**  fawning; subservient; sucking up to
- Ann’s assistant was so obsequious that she could never tell what he really thought about anything.
- My obsequious friend seemed to live only to make me happy and never wanted to do anything if I said I didn’t want to do it.

OBTUSE (ahb TOOS)  **adj**  insensitive; blockheaded
- Karen was so obtuse that she didn’t realize for several days that Caleb had asked her to marry him.
- The obtuse student couldn’t seem to grasp the difference between addition and subtraction.

OFFICIOUS (uh FISH us)  **adj**  annoyingly eager to help or advise
- The officious officer could never resist sticking his nose into other people’s business.
- The officious salesperson refused to leave us alone, so we finally left without buying anything.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

ONEROUS (AHN ur us)  **adj**  burdensome; oppressive
- We were given the onerous task of cleaning up the fairgrounds after the carnival.
- The job had long hours, but the work wasn’t onerous; Bill spent most of his time sitting with his feet on the desk.

This word can be pronounced (OH nur us).
OPAQUE (oh PAYK) adj impossible to see through; impossible to understand
- The windows in the movie star’s house were made not of glass but of some opaque material intended to keep his fans from spying on him.
- We tried to figure out what Horace was thinking, but his expression was opaque: It revealed nothing.
- Jerry’s mind, assuming he had one, was opaque.
- The statement was opaque; no one could make anything of it.

The noun form of opaque is opacity (oh PAS uh tee).

OPULENT (AHP yuh lunt) adj luxurious
- Everything in the opulent palace was made of gold—except the toilet-paper holder, which was made of platinum.
- The investment banker had grown so accustomed to an opulent lifestyle that he had trouble adjusting to the federal penitentiary.

Opulence is often ostentatious.

ORTHODOX (OR thuh dahks) adj conventional; adhering to established principles or doctrines, especially in religion; by the book
- The doctor’s treatment for Lou’s cold was entirely orthodox: plenty of liquids, aspirin, and rest.
- Austin’s views were orthodox; there was nothing shocking about any of them.

The body of what is orthodox is called orthodoxy.
- The teacher’s lectures were characterized by strict adherence to orthodoxy.

To be unconventional is to be unorthodox.
- “Swiss cheese” is an unorthodox explanation for the composition of the moon.

OSTENSIBLE (ah STEN suh bul) adj apparent (but misleading); professed
- Blake’s ostensible mission was to repair a broken telephone, but his real goal was to eavesdrop on the boss’s conversation.
- Trevor’s ostensible kindness to squirrels belied his deep hatred of them.

OSTENTATIOUS (ahs ten TAY shus) adj excessively conspicuous; showing off
- The designer’s use of expensive materials was ostentatious; every piece of furniture was covered with silk or velvet, and every piece of hardware was made of silver or gold.
• The donor was ostentatious in making his gift to the hospital. He held a big press conference to announce it and then walked through the wards to give patients an opportunity to thank him personally.

• The young lawyer had ostentatiously hung his Harvard diploma on the door to his office.

To be ostentatious is to engage in ostentation.

• Lamar wore solid-gold shoes to the party; I was shocked by his ostentation.

P

PACIFY (PAS uh fye) v to calm someone down; to placate
A parent gives a baby a pacifier to pacify him or her. A pacifist is someone who does not believe in war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #60</th>
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<tr>
<td>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.</td>
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</table>

1. obdurate    a. forgetfulness
2. obfuscate   b. hard to understand
3. oblique     c. stubborn
4. oblivion    d. insensitive
5. obscure     e. burdensome
6. obsequious  f. luxurious
7. obtuse      g. indirect
8. officious   h. misleadingly apparent
9. onerous     i. showing off
10. opaque     j. impossible to see through
11. opulent    k. calm someone down
12. orthodox   l. confuse
13. ostensible m. fawning
14. ostentatious n. conventional
15. pacify     o. annoyingly helpful

THE WORDS
**PAINSTAKING** (PAYN stay king) *adj* extremely careful; taking pains

*Painstaking* = pains-taking = taking pains.

- The jeweler was *painstaking* in his effort not to ruin the $50 million diamond.

**PALLIATE** (PAL ee ayt) *v* to relieve or alleviate something without getting rid of the problem; to assuage; to mitigate

- You take aspirin in the hope that it will *palliate* your headache.

Aspirin is a *palliative* (PAL yuh tiv).

**PALPABLE** (PAL puh bul) *adj* capable of being touched; obvious; tangible

- The tumor was *palpable*; the doctor could feel it with his finger.
- Harry’s disappointment at being rejected by every college in America was *palpable*; it was so obvious that you could almost reach out and touch it.
- There was *palpable* danger in flying the kite in a thunderstorm.

The opposite of *palpable* is *impalpable*.

**PALTRY** (PAWL tree) *adj* insignificant; worthless

- The lawyer’s efforts on our behalf were *paltry*; they didn’t add up to anything.
- The *paltry* fee he paid us was scarcely large enough to cover our expenses.

**PANACEA** (pan uh SEE uh) *n* something that cures everything

- The administration seemed to believe that a tax cut would be a *panacea* for the country’s economic ills.
- Granny believed that her “rheumatiz medicine” was a *panacea*. No matter what you were sick with, that was what she prescribed.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**PARADIGM** (PAR uh dime) *n* a model or example

- Mr. Hufstader is the best teacher in the whole world; his classroom should be the *paradigm* for all classrooms.
- In selecting her wardrobe, messy Ana apparently used a scarecrow as her *paradigm*.

*Paradigm* is *paradigmatic* (par uh dig MAT ik).

- Virtually all the cars the company produced were based on a single, *paradigmatic* design.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
PARADOX (PAR uh dahks) n a true statement or phenomenon that nonetheless seems to contradict itself; an untrue statement or phenomenon that nonetheless seems logical

- Mr. Cooper is a political paradox; he’s a staunch Republican who votes only for Democrats.
- One of Xeno’s paradoxes seems to prove the impossibility of an arrow’s ever reaching its target: If the arrow first moves half the distance to the target, then half the remaining distance, then half the remaining distance, and so on, it can never arrive.

A paradox is paradoxical.

- Pasquale’s dislike of ice cream was paradoxical considering that he worked as an ice-cream taster.

PAROCHIAL (puh ROH kee ul) adj narrow or confined in point of view; provincial

- The townspeople’s concerns were entirely parochial; they worried only about what happened in their town and not about the larger world around it.
- The journalist’s parochial point of view prevented him from becoming a nationally known figure.

A lot of people think a parochial school is a religious school. Traditionally, a parochial school is just the school of the parish or neighborhood. In other contexts parochial has negative connotations.

PARODY (PAR uh dee) n a satirical imitation

- At the talent show the girls sang a terrible parody of a Beatles song called “I Want to Hold Your Foot.”

Some parodies are unintentional and not very funny.
- The unhappy student accused Mr. Benson of being not a teacher but a parody of one.

Parody can also be a verb. To parody something is to make a parody of it. A parody is parodic (puh ROD ik).

PARSIMONIOUS (pahr suh MOH nee us) adj stingy

- The widow was so parsimonious that she hung used teabags out to dry on her clothesline so that she would be able to use them again.
- We tried to be parsimonious, but without success. After just a couple of days at the resort we realized that we had spent all the money we had set aside for our entire month-long vacation.

To be parsimonious is to practice parsimony.
PARTISAN (PAHR tuh zun) n  one who supports a particular person, cause, or idea

- Henry’s plan to give himself the award had no partisan except himself.
- I am the partisan of any candidate who promises not to make promises.
- The mountain village was attacked by partisans of the rebel chieftain.

Partisan can also be used as an adjective meaning biased, as in partisan politics. An issue that everyone agrees on regardless of the party he or she belongs to is a nonpartisan issue. Bipartisan means supported by two (bi) parties.
- Both the Republican and Democratic senators voted to give themselves a raise. The motion had bipartisan support.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #61

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. painstaking a. obvious
2. palliate b. model
3. palpable c. supporter of a cause
4. paltry d. narrow in point of view
5. panacea e. contradictory truth
6. paradigm f. stingy
7. paradox g. cure for everything
8. parochial h. insignificant
9. parody i. extremely careful
10. parsimonious j. satirical imitation
11. partisan k. alleviate

PATENT (PAYT unt) adj obvious

- To say that the earth is flat is a patent absurdity since the world is obviously spherical.
- It was patently foolish of Lee to think that he could sail across the Pacific Ocean in a washtub.

PATERNAL (puh TUR nul) adj fatherly; fatherlike

- Rich is paternal toward his niece.

Maternal (muh TUR nul) means motherly or momlike.
PATHOLOGY (puh THAHL uh jee) n the science of diseases
*Pathology* is the science or study of diseases, but not necessarily in the medical sense. *Pathological* means relating to *pathology*, but it also means arising from a disease. So if we say Brad is an inveterate, incorrigible, *pathological* (path uh LAHJ uh kul) liar, we are saying that Brad’s lying is a sickness.

Patriarch (PAY tree ahkr) n the male head of a family or tribe
- The patriarch of the Murphy family, Jacob V. Murphy, made millions selling cobra fillets and established the Murphy family’s empire in the snake meat business.

The adjective is *patriarchal* (pay tree AHRK ul).
- In the *patriarchal* country of Spambulia, the ruling monarch can never be a woman, though the current king is such a numbskull that his sister runs things behind the scenes.

A female head of a family is a matriarch, and such a family would be described as *matriarchal*.
- Spambulia is considering becoming a *matriarchy* (MA Y tree ahr kee).

Patrician (puh TRISH un) n a person of noble birth; an aristocrat
- Mr. Perno was a *patrician*, and he was never truly happy unless his place at the dinner table was set with at least half a dozen forks.

*Patrician* can also be an adjective. Polo is a *patrician* sport.
- The noisy crowd on the luxury ocean liner was *patrician* in dress but not in behavior; they were wearing tuxedos but throwing deck chairs into the ocean.

Patronize (PAY truh nyze) v to treat as an inferior; to condescend to
- Our guide at the art gallery was extremely *patronizing*, treating us as though we wouldn’t be able to distinguish a painting from a piece of sidewalk without her help.
- We felt *patronized* by the waiter at the fancy restaurant; he ignored all our efforts to attract his attention and then pretended not to understand our accents.

*Patronize* also means to frequent or be a regular customer of. To *patronize* a restaurant is to eat there often, not to treat it as an inferior.

Paucity (PAW suh tee) n scarcity
- There was a *paucity* of fresh vegetables at the supermarket, so we had to buy frozen ones.
- The plan was defeated by a *paucity* of support.
- There is no *paucity* of water in the ocean.
PECCADILLO (pek uh DIL oh) n a minor offense
- The smiling defendant acted as though first-degree murder were a mere peccadillo rather than a hideous crime.
- The reporters sometimes seemed more interested in the candidates’ sexual peccadillos than in their inane programs and proposals.

PEDANTIC (puh DAN tik) adj boringly scholarly or academic
- The discussion quickly turned pedantic as each participant tried to sound more learned than all the others.
- The professor’s interpretation of the poem was pedantic and empty of genuine feeling.

A pedantic person is called a pedant (PED unt). A pedant is fond of pedantry (PED un tree).

PEDESTRIAN (puh DES tree un) adj unimaginative; banal
A pedestrian is someone walking, but to be pedestrian is to be something else altogether.
- Mary Anne said the young artist’s work was brilliant, but I found it to be pedestrian; I’ve seen better paintings in kindergarten classrooms.
- The menu was pedestrian; I had encountered each of the dishes dozens of times before.

PEJORATIVE (pi JOR uh tiv) adj negative; disparaging
“Hi, stupid” is a pejorative greeting. “Loudmouth” is a nickname with a pejorative connotation.
- Abe’s description of the college as “a pretty good school” was unintentionally pejorative.

PENCHANT (PEN chunt) n a strong taste or liking for something; a predilection
- Dogs have a penchant for chasing cats and mailmen.

PENITENT (PEN uh tunt) adj sorry; repentant; contrite
- Julie was penitent when Kanye explained how much pain she had caused him.
- The two boys tried to sound penitent at the police station, but they weren’t really sorry that they had herded the sheep into Mr. Ingersoll’s house. They were impenitent.

PENSIVE (PEN siv) adj thoughtful and sad
- Norton became suddenly pensive when Jack mentioned his dead father.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. patent   | a. male head of a family |
| 2. paternal | b. minor offense        |
| 3. pathology| c. unimaginative        |
| 4. patriarch| d. thoughtful and sad   |
| 5. patrician| e. boringly scholarly   |
| 6. patronize| f. science of diseases  |
| 7. paucity  | g. treat as an inferior |
| 8. peccadillo| h. negative             |
| 9. pedantic | i. obvious              |
| 10. pedestrian| j. aristocrat          |
| 11. pejorative| k. scarcity            |
| 12. penchant| l. fatherly            |
| 13. penitent| m. sorry               |
| 14. pensive | n. strong liking        |

**PEREMPTORY** (puh REMP tuh ree) *adj* final; categorical; dictatorial
Someone who is *peremptory* says or does something without giving anyone a chance to dispute it.
- Asher’s father *peremptorily* banished him to his room.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**PERENNIAL** (puh REN ee ul) *adj* continual; happening again and again or year after year
- Mr. Lorenzo is a *perennial* favorite of students at the high school because he always gives everyone an A.
- Milton was a *perennial* candidate for governor; every four years he printed up another batch of his BINGO AND HORSE RACING bumper stickers.

Flowers called *perennials* are flowers that bloom year after year without being replanted.

*Biennial* (bye EN ee ul) and *centennial* (sen TEN ee ul) are related words. *Biennial* means happening once every two years (biannual means happening twice a year). *Centennial* means happening once every century.
PERFIDY (PUR fuh dee) n treachery
- It was the criminals’ natural perfidy that finally did them in, as each one became an informant on the other.
- I was appalled at Al’s perfidy. He had sworn to me that he was my best friend, but then he asked my girlfriend to the prom.

To engage in perfidy is to be perfidious (pur FID ee us).

PERFUNCTOR Y (pur FUNGK tuh ree) adj unenthusiastic; careless
- John made a couple of perfunctory attempts at answering the questions on the test, but then he put down his pencil and his head and slept until the end of the period.
- Sandra’s lawn mowing was perfunctory at best: She skipped all the difficult parts and didn’t rake up any of the clippings.

PERIPATETIC (per uh peh TET ik) adj wandering; traveling continually; itinerant
- Groupies are a peripatetic bunch, traveling from concert to concert to follow their favorite rock stars.

PERIPHER Y (puh RIF uh ree) n the outside edge of something
- José never got involved in any of our activities; he was always at the periphery.
- The professional finger painter enjoyed his position at the periphery of the art world.

To be at the periphery is to be peripheral (puh RIF uh rul). A peripheral interest is a secondary or side interest.
- Your peripheral vision is your ability to see to the right and left while looking straight ahead.

PERJURY (PUR jur ee) n lying under oath
- The defendant was acquitted of bribery but convicted of perjury because he had lied on the witness stand during his trial.

To commit perjury is to perjure oneself.
- The former cabinet official perjured himself when he said that he had not committed perjury during his trial for bribery.

PERMEATE (PUR mee ayt) v to spread or seep through; to penetrate
- A horrible smell quickly permeated the room after Jock lit a cigarette.
- Corruption had permeated the company; every single one of its executives belonged in jail.

Something that can be permeated is said to be permeable. A permeable raincoat is one that lets water seep through.
PERNICIOUS (pur NISH us) adj deadly; extremely evil
- The drug dealers conducted their pernicious business on every street corner in the city.
- Lung cancer is a pernicious disease.

PERQUISITE (PUR kwuh zit) n a privilege that goes along with a job; a “perk”
- Free access to a photocopier is a perquisite of most office jobs.
- The big corporate lawyer’s perquisites included a chauffered limousine, a luxurious apartment in the city, and all the chocolate ice cream he could eat.

A perquisite should not be confused with a prerequisite (pree REK wuh zit), which is a necessity.
- Health and happiness are two prerequisites of a good life.
- A college degree is a prerequisite for many high-paying jobs.

PERTINENT (PUR tuh nunt) adj relevant; dealing with the matter at hand
- The suspect said that he was just borrowing the jewelry for a costume ball. The cop said he did not think that was pertinent.

By the way, impertinent means disrespectful.

PERTURB (pur TURB) v to disturb greatly
- Ivan’s mother was perturbed by his aberrant behavior at the dinner table. Ivan’s father was not bothered. Nothing bothered Ivan, Sr. He was imperturbable.

PERUSE (puh ROOZ) v to read carefully
This word is misused more often than it is used correctly. To peruse something is not to skim it or read it quickly. To peruse something is to study it or read it with great care.
- The lawyer perused the contract for many hours, looking for a loophole that would enable his client to back out of the deal.

To peruse something is to engage in perusal.
- My perusal of the ancient texts brought me no closer to my goal of discovering the meaning of life.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. peremptory a. outside edge of something
2. perennial b. unenthusiastic
3. perfidy c. penetrate
4. perfunctory d. lying under oath
5. peripatetic e. job-related privilege
6. periphery f. continual
7. perjury g. disturb greatly
8. permeate h. necessity
9. pernicious i. read carefully
10. perquisite j. treachery
11. prerequisite k. final
12. pertinent l. wandering
13. perturb m. relevant
14. peruse n. deadly

**Pervade** (pur VAYD) v to spread throughout
- A terrible smell *pervaded* the apartment building after the sewer main exploded.
- On examination day, the classroom was *pervaded* by a sense of imminent doom.

Something that *pervades* is *pervasive*.
- There was a *pervasive* feeling of despair on Wall Street on the day the Dow-Jones industrial average fell more than 500 points.
- There was a *pervasive* odor of fuel oil in the house, and we soon discovered why: The basement was filled with the stuff.

**Petulant** (PECH uh lunt) adj rude; cranky; ill-tempered
- Gloria became *petulant* when we suggested that she leave her pet cheetah at home when she came to spend the weekend; she said that we had insulted her cheetah and that an insult to her cheetah was an insult to her.
- The *petulant* waiter slammed down our water glasses and spilled a tureen of soup onto Roger’s kilt.

To be *petulant* is to engage in *petulance*, or rudeness.
PHILANTHROPY (fi LAN thruh pee) n love of mankind, especially by doing good deeds
  • His gift of one billion dollars to the local orphanage was the finest act of philanthropy I’ve ever seen.

A charity is a philanthropic (fi lun THRAH pik) institution. An altruist is someone who cares about other people. A philanthropist (fi LAN thruh pist) is actively doing things to help, usually by giving time or money.

PHILISTINE (FIL i steen) n a smugly ignorant person with no appreciation of intellectual or artistic matters
  • The novelist dismissed his critics as philistines, saying they wouldn’t recognize a good book if it crawled up and bit them on the nose; the critics, in reply, dismissed the novelist as a philistine who wouldn’t recognize a good book if it crawled up and rolled itself into his typewriter.

Philistine can also be an adjective. To be philistine is to act like a philistine.

PIOUS (PYE us) adj reverent or devout; outwardly (and sometimes falsely) reverent or devout; hypocritical
This is a sometimes confusing word with meanings that are very nearly opposite each other.
  A pious Presbyterian is one who goes to church every Sunday and says his prayers every night before bed. Pious in this sense means something like religiously dutiful.

Pious can also be used to describe behavior or feelings that aren’t religious at all but are quite hypocritical.
  • The adulterous minister’s sermon on marital fidelity was filled with pious disregard for his own sins.

The state of being pious is piety (PYE uh tee). The opposite of pious is impious (IM pee us).
  Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

PIVOTAL (PIV uh tul) adj crucial
Pivotal is the adjective form of the verb to pivot. To pivot is to turn on a single point or shaft. A basketball player pivots when he turns while leaving one foot planted in the same place on the floor.

A pivotal comment is a comment that turns a discussion. It is an important comment.

A pivotal member of a committee is a crucial or important member of a committee.
  • Sofia’s contribution was pivotal; without it, we would have failed.
PLACATE (PLAY kайt)  v to pacify; to appease; to soothe
• The tribe placated the angry volcano by tossing a few teenagers into the raging crater.
• The beleaguered general tried to placate his fierce attacker by sending him a pleasant flower arrangement. His implacable enemy decided to attack anyway.

PLAINTIVE (PLAYN tіv)  adj expressing sadness or sorrow
• The lead singer’s plaintive love song expressed his sorrow at being abandoned by his girlfriend for the lead guitarist.
• The chilly autumn weather made the little bird’s song seem plaintive.
You could also say that there was plaintiveness in that bird’s song.
Don’t confuse plaintive with plaintiff. A plaintiff is a person who takes someone to court—who makes a legal complaint.

PLATITUDE (PLAT uh tood)  n a dull or trite remark; a cliché
• The principal thinks he is a great orator, but his loud, boring speech was full of platitudes.
• Instead of giving us any real insight into the situation, the lecturer threw platitudes at us for the entire period. It was a platitudinous speech.

PLEBEIAN (pluh BEE un)  adj common; vulgar; low-class
Plebeian is the opposite of aristocratic.
• Sarah refused to eat frozen dinners, saying they were too plebeian for her discriminating palate.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

PLETHORA (PLETH ur uh)  n an excess
• We ate a plethora of candy on Halloween and a plethora of turkey on Thanksgiving.
• Letting the air force use our backyard as a bombing range created a plethora of problems.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

POIGNANT (POYN yunt)  adj painfully emotional; extremely moving; sharp or astute
The words poignant and pointed are very closely related, and they share much of the same range of meaning.
A poignant scene is one that is so emotional or moving that it is almost painful to watch.
• All the reporters stopped taking notes as they watched the old woman’s poignant reunion with her daughter, whom she hadn’t seen in forty-five years.

*Poignant* can also mean pointed in the sense of sharp or astute. A poignant comment might be one that shows great insight. To be poignant is to have poignancy.

### Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. pervade | a. painfully emotional |
| 2. petulant | b. spread throughout |
| 3. philanthropy | c. pacify |
| 4. philistine | d. smugly ignorant person |
| 5. pious | e. excess |
| 6. pivotal | f. expressing sadness |
| 7. placate | g. reverent |
| 8. plaintive | h. trite remark |
| 9. platitude | i. rude |
| 10. plebeian | j. crucial |
| 11. plethora | k. love for mankind |
| 12. poignant | l. low class |

### POLARIZE (POH luh ryze) v to break up into opposing factions or groupings

• The issue of what kind of sand to put in the sandbox polarized the nursery school class; some students would accept nothing but wet, while others wanted only dry.

• The increasingly acrimonious debate between the two candidates polarized the political party.

### POLEMIC (puh LEM ik) n a powerful argument often made to attack or refute a controversial issue

• The book was a convincing polemic that revealed the fraud at the heart of the large corporation.

• Instead of the traditional Groundhog Day address, the state senator delivered a polemic against the sales tax.

A polemic is polemical.
PONDEROUS (PAHN dur us) adj so large as to be clumsy; massive; dull
• The wedding cake was a ponderous blob of icing and jelly beans.
• The chairman, as usual, gave a ponderous speech that left half his listeners snoring in their plates.

PORTENT (POR tent) n an omen; a sign of something coming in the future
• The distant rumbling we heard this morning was a portent of the thunderstorm that hit our area this afternoon.
• Stock market investors looked for portents in their complicated charts and graphs; they hoped that the market’s past behavior would give them clues as to what would happen in the future.

Portentous (por TENT uhs) is the adjective form of portent, meaning ominous or filled with portent. But it is very often used to mean pompous, or self-consciously serious or ominous sounding. It can also mean amazing or prodigious.

A portentous speech is not one that you would enjoy listening to.

A portentous announcement might be one that tried to create an inappropriate sense of alarm in those listening to it.

Portentous can also mean amazing or astonishing. A portentous sunset might be a remarkably glorious one rather than an ominous or menacing one.

POSTULATE (PAHS chuh lut) n something accepted as true without proof; an axiom
A postulate is taken to be true because it is convenient to do so.
• We might be able to prove a postulate if we had the time, but not now. A theorem is something that is proven using postulates.

Postulate (PAHS chuh layt) can be used as a verb, too.
• Sherlock Holmes rarely postulated things, waiting for evidence before he made up his mind.

PRAGMATIC (prag MAT ik) adj practical; down to earth; based on experience rather than theory
A pragmatic person is one who deals with things as they are rather than as they might be or should be.
• Erecting a gigantic dome of gold over our house would have been the ideal solution to the leak in our roof, but the small size of our bank account forced us to be pragmatic; we patched the hole with a dab of tar instead.
**Pragmatism** (PRAG muh tiz um) is the belief or philosophy that the value or truth of something can be measured by its practical consequences.

**Precedent** (PRES uh dunt) *n* an earlier example or model of something. *Precedent* is a noun form of the verb *to precede*, or go before. To set a *precedent* is to do something that sets an example for what may follow.

- Last year’s million-dollar prom set a *precedent* that the current student council hopes will not be followed in the future. That is, the student council hopes that future proms won’t cost a million dollars.

To be *unprecedented* is to have no *precedent*, to be something entirely new.

- Urvashi’s consumption of 10,677 hot dogs was *unprecedented*; no one had ever eaten so many hot dogs before.

**Precept** (PREE sept) *n* a rule to live by; a principle establishing a certain kind of action or behavior; a maxim

- “Love thy neighbor” is a *precept* we have sometimes found difficult to follow; our neighbor is a noisy oaf who painted his house electric blue and who throws his empty beer cans into our yard.

**Precipitate** (pri SIP uh tayt) *v* to cause to happen abruptly

- A panic among investors *precipitated* last Monday’s crisis in the stock market.

- The police were afraid that arresting the angry protestors might *precipitate* a riot.

*Precipitate* (pri SIP uh tit) can also be an adjective, meaning unwisely hasty or rash. A *precipitate* decision is one made without enough thought beforehand.

- The guidance counselor, we thought, was *precipitate* when he had the tenth grader committed to a mental hospital for saying that homework was boring.

**Precipitous** (pri SIP uh tus) *adj* steep

*Precipitous* means like a precipice, or cliff. It and *precipitate* are closely related, as you probably guessed. But they don’t mean the same thing, even though *precipitous* is often used loosely to mean the same thing as *precipitate*.

A mountain can be *precipitous*, meaning either that it is steep or that it comprises lots of steep cliffs.

*Precipitous* can also be used to signify things that are only figuratively steep. For example, you could say that someone had stumbled down a *precipitous* slope into drug addiction.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. polarize | a. massive and clumsy |
| 2. polemic | b. rule to live by |
| 3. ponderous | c. practical |
| 4. portent | d. powerful refutation |
| 5. portentous | e. steep |
| 6. postulate | f. cause to happen abruptly |
| 7. pragmatic | g. cause opposing positions |
| 8. precedent | h. ominous |
| 9. precept | i. earlier example |
| 10. precipitate | j. omen |
| 11. precipitous | k. axiom |

**PRECLUDE** (pri KLOOD) v to prevent something from ever happening
- Ann feared that her abysmal academic career might *preclude* her becoming a brain surgeon.

**PRECURSOR** (pri KUR sur) n forerunner; something that goes before and anticipates or paves the way for whatever it is that follows
- The arrival of a million-dollar check in the mail might be the *precursor* of a brand-new car.
- A sore throat is often the *precursor* of a cold.
- Hard work on the practice field might be the *precursor* of success on the playing field.

**PREDILECTION** (pred uh LEK shun) n a natural preference for something
- The impatient judge had a *predilection* for well-prepared lawyers who said what they meant and didn’t waste his time.
- Joe’s *predilection* for saturated fats has added roughly a foot to his waistline in the past twenty years.

**PREEMINENT** (pree EM uh nunt) adj better than anyone else; outstanding; supreme
- The nation’s *preeminent* harpsichordist would be the best harpsichordist in the nation.
- The Nobel Prize-winning physicist was *preeminent* in his field but he was still a lousy teacher.
See our listing for *eminent*.

**PREEMPT** (pree EMPT) *v* to seize something by prior right
When television show A *preempts* television show B, television show A is shown at the time usually reserved for television show B. The word *preempt* implies that television show A is more important than television show B and thus has a greater right to the time slot.

A *preemptive* action is one that is undertaken in order to prevent some other action from being undertaken.
- When the air force launched a *preemptive* strike against the missile base, the air force was attacking the missiles in order to prevent the missiles from attacking the air force.

**PREMISE** (PREM is) *n* an assumption; the basis for a conclusion
- In deciding to eat all the ice cream in the freezer, my *premise* was that if I didn’t do it, you would.
- Based on the *premise* that two wrongs don’t make a right, I forgave him for insulting me rather than calling him a nasty name.

**PREPSESS** (pee puh ZES) *v* to preoccupy; to influence beforehand or prejudice; to make a good impression on beforehand
This word has several common meanings. Be careful.
When a person is *prepossessed* by an idea, he or she can’t get it out of his or her mind.
- My dream of producing energy from old chewing-gum wrappers *prepossessed* me, and I lost my job, my home, my wife, and my children.
- Experience had *prepossessed* Larry’s mother not to believe him when he said that someone else had broken the window; Larry had broken it every other time, so she assumed that he had broken it this time.
- The new girl in the class was extremely *prepossessing*. The minute she walked into the room, her classmates rushed over to introduce themselves.

*Unprepossessing* means unimpressive, but the word is only mildly negative.
- The quaint farmhouse had an *unprepossessing* exterior, but a beautiful interior. Who would have imagined?

**PREROGATIVE** (pri RAHG uh tiv) *n* a right or privilege connected exclusively with a position, a person, a class, a nation, or some other group or classification
- Giving traffic tickets to people he didn’t like was one of the *prerogatives* of Junior’s job as a policeman.
• Sentencing people to death is a *prerogative* of many kings and queens.
• Big mansions and fancy cars are among the *prerogatives* of wealth.

**PREVAIL** *(pri VAYL) v* to triumph; to overcome rivals; (with *on, upon, or with*) to persuade

When justice *prevails*, it means that good defeats evil.
• The prosecutor *prevailed* in the murder trial; the defendant was found guilty.
• My mother *prevailed* on me to make my bed. She told me she would punish me if I didn’t, so I did.

The adjective *prevailing* means most frequent or predominant. The *prevailing* opinion on a topic is the one that most people hold. If the *prevailing* winds are out of the north, then the wind is out of the north most of the time. A *prevailing* theory is the one most widely held at the time. It is *prevalent* *(PREV uh lunt)*.

**PRISTINE** *(PRIS teen) adj* original; unspoiled; pure

An antique in *pristine* condition is one that hasn’t been tampered with over the years. It’s still in its original condition.

A *pristine* mountain stream is a stream that hasn’t been polluted.

**PRODIGAL** *(PRAHD uh gul) adj* wastefully extravagant

• The chef was *prodigal* with his employer’s money, spending thousands of dollars on ingredients for what was supposed to be a simple meal.

• The young artist was *prodigal* with his talents: He wasted time and energy on greeting cards that might have been devoted to serious paintings.

• The *prodigal* gambler soon found that he couldn’t afford even a two-dollar bet.

To be *prodigal* is to be characterized by *prodigality*. 

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. preclude          a. outstanding
2. precursor         b. triumph
3. predilection      c. seize by prior right
4. preeminent        d. wastefully extravagant
5. preempt           e. unspoiled
6. premise           f. natural preference
7. prepossess        g. preoccupy
8. prerogative       h. right or privilege
9. prevail           i. assumption
10. pristine         j. forerunner
11. prodigal         k. prevent

PRODIGIOUS (pruh DIJ us) adj extraordinary; enormous
- To fill the Grand Canyon with Ping-Pong balls would be a prodigious undertaking; it would be both extraordinary and enormous.
- The little boy caught a prodigious fish—it was ten times his size and might more easily have caught him had their situations been reversed.

See also prodigy.

PRODIGY (PRAHD uh jee) n an extremely talented child; an extraordinary accomplishment or occurrence
- The three-year-old prodigy could play all of Beethoven and most of Brahms on his harmonica.
- Barry was a mathematical prodigy; he had calculated pi to 100 decimal places almost before he could walk.
- Josephine’s tower of dominoes and Popsicle sticks was a prodigy of engineering.

PROFANE (proh FAYN) adj not having to do with religion; irreverent; blasphemous
Profane is the opposite of sacred. Worshiping the almighty dollar is profane. Profane can also mean disrespectful of religion. Cursing in class would be profane.
- Sticking out your tongue in church would be a profane gesture.
Profane can also be a verb.
• You profaned the classroom by cursing in it.
• Nick profaned his priceless Egyptian statue by using it as a doorstop.

The noun form of profane is profanity (proh FAN uh tee).
Spray painting the hallways at school would be an act of profanity.

PROFESS (pruh FES) v to declare; to declare falsely or pretend
• Jason professed to have taught himself calculus.
• No one in our town was fooled by the candidate’s professed love for llama farmers; everyone knew he was just trying to win votes from the pro-llama faction.

PROFICIENT (pruh FISH unt) adj thoroughly competent; skillful; good (at something)
• Lillian was a proficient cabinetmaker. She could make a cabinet that would make you sit back and say, “Now, there’s a cabinet.”
• I fiddled around at the piano for many years but never became proficient at playing.
• Lucy was merely competent, but Molly was proficient at plucking canaries.

Proficiency is the state of being proficient.

PROFLIGATE (PRAHF luh git) adj extravagantly wasteful and, usually, wildly immoral
• The fraternity members were a profigate bunch; they held all-night orgies on weeknights and nearly burned down their fraternity house with their parties every weekend.
• The young heir was profigate with his fortune, spending millions on champagne and racehorses.

PROFOUND (pruh FOUND) adj deep (in several senses)
Profound understanding is deep understanding.
To say something profound is to say something deeply intelligent or discerning.
Profound respect is deep respect. Profound horror is deep horror.
The noun form of profound is profundity (pruh FUN duh tee).

PROFUSE (pruh FYOOS) adj flowing; extravagant
• When we gave Marian our house, our car, and all our clothes, her gratitude was profuse.
My teacher said I had done a good job, but his praise was far from profuse. I got the feeling he hadn’t really liked my epic poem about two dinosaurs who fall in love just before they become extinct.

The grieving widow’s tears were profuse. She had tears in profusion.

PROLETARIAT (proh luh TER ee ut) n the industrial working class

The proletariat is the laboring class—blue-collar workers or people who roll up their shirtsleeves to do an honest day’s work.

PROLIFERATE (proh LIF uh rayt) v to spread or grow rapidly

- Honey bees proliferated when we filled our yard with flowering plants.
- Coughs and colds proliferate when groups of children are cooped up together during the winter.
- The police didn’t know what to make of the proliferation of counterfeit money in the north end of town.

PROLIFIC (proh LIF ik) adj abundantly productive; fruitful or fertile

A prolific writer is a writer who writes a lot of books. A prolific artist is an artist who paints a lot of pictures.

- The old man had been extraordinarily prolific; he had thirty children and more than one hundred grandchildren.

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. prodigious  | a. declare       |
| 2. prodigy     | b. irreverent    |
| 3. profane     | c. abundantly productive |
| 4. profess     | d. flowing       |
| 5. proficient  | e. extremely talented child |
| 6. profligate  | f. extraordinary |
| 7. profound    | g. spread rapidly |
| 8. profuse     | h. deep          |
| 9. proletariat | i. thoroughly competent |
| 10. proliferate| j. extravagantly wasteful |
| 11. prolific   | k. industrial working class |
PROMULGATE  (PRAHM ul gayt)  v  to proclaim; to publicly or formally declare something
- The principal promulgated a new dress code over the loudspeaker system: Red, green, yellow, and blue were the only permissible artificial hair colors.

PROPENSITY  (pruh PEN suh tee)  n  a natural inclination or tendency; a predilection
- Jessie has a propensity for saying stupid things: Every time she opens her mouth, something stupid comes out.
- Edwin’s propensity to sit around all day doing nothing came into conflict with his mother’s propensity to kick him out of the house.

PROPITIOUS  (pruh PISH us)  adj  marked by favorable signs or conditions
- Rush hour is not a propitious time to drive into the city.
- The early negotiations between the union and the company had been so propitious that no one was surprised when a new contract was announced well before the strike deadline.

PROPRIETARY  (pruh PRYE uh ter ee)  adj  characteristic of an owner of property; constituting property
To take a proprietary interest in something is to act as though you own it.
- George felt proprietary about the chocolate-cookie recipe; he had invented it himself.
- The company’s design for musical toilet paper is proprietary; the company owns it, and outsiders can’t look at it for nothing.

A proprietor (pruh PRYE uh uh tur) is an owner.

PROPRIETY  (pruh PRYE uh uh tee)  n  properness; good manners
- The old lady viewed the little girl’s failure to curtsy as a flagrant breach of propriety. She did not approve of or countenance such improprieties.
- Propriety prevented the young man from trashing the town in celebration of his unexpected acceptance by the college of his choice.

Propriety derives from proper, not property, and should not be confused with proprietary.
PROSAIC (proh ZAY ik) adj dull; unimaginative; like prose (as opposed to poetry)
• His description of the battle was so prosaic that it was hard for his listeners to believe that any of the soldiers had even been wounded, much less blown to smithereens.
• The little boy’s ambitions were all prosaic: He said he wanted to be an accountant, an auditor, or a claims adjuster.

PROSCRIBE (proh SKRYBE) v to outlaw; to prohibit
• Spitting on the sidewalk and shooting at road signs were both proscribed activities under the new administration.
• The young doctor proscribed smoking in the waiting room of his office.
The act of proscribing is proscription; an individual act of proscribing is also a proscription.

PROSELYTIZE (PRAHS uh luh tyze) v to convert (someone) from one religion or doctrine to another; to recruit converts to a religion or doctrine
• The former Methodist had been proselytized by a Lutheran deacon.
• The airport terminal was filled with proselytizers from a dozen different sects, cults, and religions. They were attempting to proselytize the passengers walking through the terminal.

PROTAGONIST (proh TAG uh nist) n the leading character in a novel, play, or other work; a leader or champion
• Martin Luther King, Jr., was a protagonist in the long and continuing struggle for racial equality.
• The protagonist of the movie was an eleven-year-old boy who saved his hometown from destruction by eating all the doughnuts that the mad scientist had been using to fuel his nuclear reactor.
• The mad scientist was the boy’s chief antagonist. An antagonist is an opponent or adversary.

PROTRACT (proh TRAKT) v to prolong
• The trial was so protracted that one of the jurors died of old age and another gave birth.
• The commencement speaker promised not to protract his remarks, but then he spoke for two solid hours. It was a protracted speech.
**PROVIDENT** (PRAHV uh dunt) *adj* preparing for the future; providing for the future; frugal

- We were *provident* with our limited food supplies, knowing that the winter ahead would be long and cold.

- The *provident* father had long ago set aside money for the college education of each of his children.

To be *improvident* is to fail to provide for the future.

- It was *improvident* of the grasshopper not to store any food for the winter, unlike his acquaintance the *provident* ant.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #68**

*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

1. promulgate  
   a. natural inclination
2. propensity  
   b. good manners
3. propitious  
   c. advocate
4. proponent  
   d. prohibit
5. proprietary  
   e. prolong
6. propriety  
   f. leading character
7. prosaic  
   g. constituting property
8. proscribe  
   h. frugal
9. proselytize  
   i. dull
10. protagonist  
    j. marked by favorable signs
11. protract  
    k. convert
12. provident  
    l. proclaim

---

**PROVINCIAL** (pruh VIN shul) *adj* limited in outlook to one’s own small corner of the world; narrow

- The farmers were *provincial*; they had no opinions about anything but the price of corn and no interest in anything except growing more of it.

- New Yorkers have reputations for being sophisticated and cosmopolitan, but most of them are actually *provincial*; they act as though nothing of interest had ever happened west of the Hudson River.

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**PROVISIONAL** (pruh VIZH uh nul) *adj* conditional; temporary; tentative

- Louis had been accepted as a *provisional* member of the club. He wouldn’t become a permanent member until the other members had had a chance to see what he was really like.
- The old man’s offer to donate $10,000 to the charity was *provisional*; he said that he would give the money only if the charity could manage to raise a matching sum.

**PROXIMITY** (prok SIM uh tee) *n* nearness
- I can’t stand being in the *proximity* of a nuclear explosion. The radiation leaves my hair a mess.
- In a big city, one is almost always in the *proximity* of a restaurant.

**PRUDENT** (PROOD unt) *adj* careful; having foresight
- Joe is a *prudent* money manager. He doesn’t invest heavily in racehorses, and he puts only a small part of his savings in the office football pool. Joe is the epitome of *prudence*.

The opposite of *prudent* is *imprudent*.
- It was *imprudent* of us to pour gasoline all over the floor of our living room and then light a fire in the fireplace.

**PURPORTED** (pur PORT id) *adj* rumored; claimed
- The heiress is *purported* to have been kidnapped by adventurers and buried in a concrete vault beneath the busiest intersection in Times Square. No one believes this story except the psychic who was consulted by the police.

To *purport* something is to claim or allege it.

**PUTATIVE** (PYOO tuh tiv) *adj* commonly accepted; supposed; reputed
- The *putative* reason for placing the monument downtown is that nobody had wanted it uptown.

When you use the word *putative*, you emphasize that the reason is only supposed, not proven.

---

**Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.**

1. provincial a. commonly accepted
2. provisional b. nearness
3. proximity c. narrow in outlook
4. prudent d. rumored
5. purported e. careful
6. putative f. conditional
QUALIFY (KWAHL uh fye)  v  to modify or restrict
You already know the primary meaning of qualify. Here’s another meaning.

- Susan qualified her praise of Judith by saying that her kind words applied only to Judith’s skillful cooking and not to her abhorrent personality. Judith was upset by Susan’s qualification.

- The library trustees rated their fund-raiser a qualified success; many more people than expected had come, but virtually no money had been raised.

An unqualified success is a complete, unrestricted success.

QUALITATIVE (KWAHL uh tay tiv)  adj  having to do with the quality or qualities of something (as opposed to the quantity)
If a school achieves a qualitative improvement in enrollment, it means the school is being attended by better students. If the school achieves a quantitative improvement, it means the school is being attended by more students.

- The difference between the two restaurants was quantitative rather than qualitative. Both served the same dreadful food, but the second restaurant served more of it.

QUERULOUS (KWER uh lus)  adj  complaining; grumbling; whining
Although a query is a question, querulous does not mean questioning.

- The exasperated mother finally managed to hush her querulous child.

- The querulous voices of the students, who believed that their quizzes had been graded too harshly, could be heard all the way at the other end of the school building.

QUIXOTIC (kwik SAHT ik)  adj  romantic or idealistic to a foolish or impractical degree
The word quixotic is derived from the name of Don Quixote, the protagonist of Miguel de Cervantes’s classic seventeenth-century novel. Don Quixote had read so many romances about the golden age of chivalry that he set out to become a knight himself and have chivalrous adventures. Instead, his romantic idealism almost invariably got him into trouble. To be quixotic is to be as foolish or impractical as Don Quixote in pursuing an ideal.
• For many years Mr. Morris had led a *quixotic* effort to repeal the federal income tax.

• The political organization had once been a powerful force in Washington, but its membership had dwindled, and its causes had become increasingly *quixotic*.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #70**

*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

1. qualify  
   a. having to do with quantity

2. qualitative  
   b. foolishly romantic

3. quantitative  
   c. complaining

4. querulous  
   d. modify or restrict

5. quixotic  
   e. having to do with quality

---

**R**

**RAMIFICATION** (ram uh fuh KAY shun) *n* a consequence; a branching out

A tree could be said to *ramify*, or branch out, as it grows. A *ramification* is a consequence that grows out of something in the same way that a tree branch grows out of a tree trunk.

• The professor found a solution to the problem, but there are many *ramifications*; some experts are afraid that he has created more problems than he has solved.

**RANCOR** (RANG kur) *n* bitter, long-lasting ill will or resentment

• The mutual *rancor* felt by the two nations eventually led to war.

• Jeremy’s success produced such feelings of *rancor* in Jessica, his rival, that she was never able to tolerate being in the same room with him again.

To feel *rancor* is to be *rancorous*.

• The *rancorous* public exchanges between the two competing boxers are strictly for show; outside the ring, they are the best of friends.
RAPACIOUS (ruh PAY shus) adj greedy; plundering; avaricious
  • Wall Street investment bankers are often accused of being rapacious, but they claim they are performing a valuable economic function.

The noun form is rapacity (ruh PAS uh tee).

REBUKE (ri BYOOK) v to criticize sharply
  • We trembled as Mr. Solomon rebuked us for flipping over his car and taking off the tires.

A piece of sharp criticism is called a rebuke.
  • When the students got caught cheating on their French test, the principal delivered a rebuke that made their ears twirl.

REBUT (ri BUT) v to contradict; to argue in opposition to; to prove to be false
  • They all thought I was crazy, but none of them could rebut my argument.
  • The defense attorney attempted to rebut the prosecutor’s claim that the defendant’s fingerprints, hair, clothing, signature, wallet, wristwatch, credit cards, and car had been found at the scene of the crime.

An act or instance of rebutting is called a rebuttal. Rebut and refute are synonyms.

RECALCITRANT (ri KAL suh trunt) adj stubbornly defiant of authority or control; disobedient
  • The recalcitrant cancer continued to spread through the patient’s body despite every therapy and treatment the doctors tried.
  • The country was in turmoil, but the recalcitrant dictator refused even to listen to the pleas of the international representatives.

RESCAN (ri KANT) v to publicly take back and deny (something previously said or believed); to openly confess error
  • The chagrined scientist recanted his theory that mice originated on the moon; it turned out that he had simply mixed up the results of two separate experiments.
  • The secret police tortured the intellectual for a week, by tickling his feet with a feather duster, until he finally recanted.

An act of recanting is called a recantation.
**Reciprocal** (ri SIP ruh kul) *adj* mutual; shared; interchangeable

- The Rochester Club had a *reciprocal* arrangement with the Duluth Club. Members of either club had full privileges of membership at the other.
- Their hatred was *reciprocal*; they hated each other.

To *reciprocate* is to return in kind, to interchange, or to repay.
- Our new neighbors had had us over for dinner several times, but we were unable to *reciprocate* immediately because our dining room was being remodeled.

*Reciprocity* (res uh PRAHS uh tee) is a *reciprocal* relation between two parties, often whereby both parties gain.

**Reclusive** (ri KLOOS iv) *adj* hermitlike; withdrawn from society

- The crazy millionaire led a *reclusive* existence, shutting himself up in his labyrinthine mansion and never setting foot in the outside world.
- Our new neighbors were so *reclusive* that we didn’t even meet them until a full year after they had moved in.

A *reclusive* person is a *recluse*.
- After his wife’s death, the grieving old man turned into a *recluse* and seldom ventured out of his house.

Emily Dickinson, one of America’s most creative poets, became a *recluse* (REK loos) after her father’s death in 1874—she kept in contact with friends and family through cards and letters.

**Recondite** (REK un dyte) *adj* hard to understand; over one’s head

- The philosopher’s thesis was so *recondite* that I couldn’t get past the first two sentences.
- Every now and then the professor would lift his head from his desk and deliver some *recondite* pronouncement that left us scratching our heads and trying to figure out what he meant.
- The scholarly journal was so *recondite* as to be utterly incomprehensible.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #71**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. ramification</th>
<th>a. hard to understand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. rancor</td>
<td>b. criticize sharply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. rapacious</td>
<td>c. consequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. rebuke</td>
<td>d. mutual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. rebut</td>
<td>e. hermitlike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. recalcitrant</td>
<td>f. bitter resentment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. recant</td>
<td>g. stubbornly defiant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. reciprocal</td>
<td>h. publicly deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. reclusive</td>
<td>i. contradict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. recondite</td>
<td>j. greedy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RECRIMINATION** *(ri krim uh NAY shun)*  
*n* a bitter counteraccusation, or the act of making a bitter counteraccusation

- Melissa was full of *recrimination*. When I accused her of stealing my pen, she angrily accused me of being careless, evil, and stupid.

The word is often used in the plural.

- The courtroom echoed with the *recriminations* of the convicted defendant as he was taken off to the penitentiary.

To make a *recrimination* is to *recriminate*. The adjective is *recriminatory* *(ruh KRIM uh nuh tor ee).*

**REDOLENT** *(RED uh lunt)*  
*adj* fragrant

- The air in autumn is *re dolent* of wood smoke and fallen leaves.

- The flower arrangements on the tables were both beautiful and *re dolent.*

Something that is *re dolent* has *re dolence*. *Redolent* also means suggestive.

- The new play was *re dolent* of one I had seen many years ago.

**REDUNDANT** *(ri DUN dunt)*  
*adj* unnecessarily repetitive; excessive; excessively wordy

- Eric had already bought paper plates, so our purchase of paper plates was *redundant.*
• Shawn’s article was redundant—he kept saying the same thing over and over again.

An act of being redundant is a redundancy. The title “Department of Redundancy Department” is redundant.

REFUTE (ri FYOOT) v to prove to be false; to disprove
• His expensive suit and imported shoes clearly refuted his claim that he was poor.
• I refuted Billy’s mathematical proof by showing him that it depended on two and two adding up to five.

An act of refuting is called a refutation.
• The audience enjoyed the panelist’s humorous refutation of the main speaker’s theory about the possibility of building an antigravity airplane.

Something that is indubitable, something that cannot be disproven, is irrefutable.
• Claudia’s experiments with jelly beans and pencil erasers offered irrefutable proof that jelly beans taste better than pencil erasers.

REITERATE (ree IT uh rayt) v to say again; to repeat
• The candidate had reiterated his position so many times on the campaign trail that he sometimes even muttered it in his sleep.
• To reiterate, let me say once again that I am happy to have been invited to the birthday celebration of your adorable Pekingese.

An act of reiterating is called a reiteration.

RELEGATE (REL uh gayt) v to banish; to send away
• The most junior of the junior executives was relegated to a tiny, windowless office that had once been a broom closet.
• The new dad’s large collection of jazz records was relegated to the cellar to make room for the new baby’s larger collection of stuffed animals. The father objected to the relegation of his record collection to the cellar, but his objection did no good.

RELENTLESS (ri LENT lis) adj continuous; unstoppable
To relent is to stop or give up. Relentless, or unrelenting, means not stopping.
• The insatiable rabbit was relentless; it ate and ate until nothing was left in the botanical garden.
• The torrential rains were relentless, eventually creating a deluge.
**RELINQUISH** *(ri LING kwish) v* to release or let go of; to surrender; to stop doing

- The hungry dog refused to *relinquish* the enormous beef bone that he had stolen from the butcher’s shop.
- The retiring president *relinquished* control of the company only with the greatest reluctance.
- Sandra was ninety-five years old before she finally *relinquished* her view of herself as a glamorous teenaged beauty.

**REMONSTRATE** *(ri MAHN strayt)* v to argue against; to protest; to raise objections

- My boss *remonstrated* with me for telling all the secretaries they could take off the rest of the week.
- The manager *remonstrated*, but the umpire continued to insist that the base runner had been out at third. When the manager continued to *remonstrate*, the umpire threw him out of the game.

An act of *remonstrating* is a *remonstration*.

**RENAISSANCE** *(REN uh sahns)* *n* a rebirth or revival

The capitalized R *Renaissance* was a great blossoming of art, literature, science, and culture in general that transformed Europe between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. The word is also used in connection with lesser rebirths.

- The declining neighborhood underwent a *renaissance* when a group of investors bought several crumbling tenements and turned them into attractive apartment buildings.
- The small college’s football team had endured many losing seasons but underwent a dramatic *renaissance* when the new coach recruited half-a-dozen 400-pound freshmen.

*Renaissance* can also be spelled *renascence* *(ri NAY suns)*.

**RENOUNCE** *(ri NOWNSE) v* to give up formally or resign; to disown; to have nothing to do with anymore

- Despite the pleadings and protestations of her parents, Debo-rah refused to *renounce* her love for the leader of the motorcycle gang.
- The presidential candidate *renounced* his manager after it was revealed that the zealous manager had tried to murder the candidate’s opponent in the primary.

To *renounce* is to make a *renunciation* *(ri nun see AY shun)*.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. recrimination      | a. surrender        |
| 2. redolent           | b. disown           |
| 3. redundant          | c. rebirth          |
| 4. refute             | d. argue against    |
| 5. reiterate          | e. fragrant         |
| 6. relegate           | f. banish           |
| 7. relinquish         | g. say again        |
| 8. remonstrate        | h. bitter counteraccusation |
| 9. renaissance        | i. unnecessarily repetitive |
| 10. renounce          | j. prove to be false |

**REPARATION** (rep uh RAY shun) *n* paying back; making amends; compensation
To make a *reparation* is to *repair* some damage that has occurred. This word is often used in the plural.

- The defeated country demanded *reparations* for the destruction it had suffered at the hands of the victorious army.

- After the accident we sought *reparation* in court, but our lawyer was not competent and we didn’t win a cent.

Something that cannot be *repaired* is *irreparable* (i REP uh ruh bul). Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**REPERCUSSION** (ree pur KUSH un) *n* a consequence; an indirect effect
- One *repercussion* of the new tax law was that accountants found themselves with a lot of new business.

- The declaration of war had many *repercussions*, including a big increase in production at the bomb factory.

**REPLENISH** (ri PLEN ish) *v* to fill again; to resupply; to restore
- The manager of the hardware store needed to *replenish* his stock; quite a few of the shelves were empty.

- The commanding general *replenished* his army with a trainload of food and other supplies.

- After the big Thanksgiving meal, everyone felt *replenished*.

An act of *replenishing* is a *replenishment*. 
• The **replenishment** of our firewood supply was our first thought after the big snowstorm.

**REPLETE** *(ri PLEET)* **adj** completely filled; abounding
- The once-polluted stream was now *replete* with fish of every description.
- The bride wore a magnificent sombrero *replete* with fuzzy dice and campaign buttons.
- Tim ate all nine courses at the wedding banquet. He was filled to the point of *repletion*.

**REPREHENSIBLE** *(rep ri HEN suh bul)* **adj** worthy of severe blame or censure
- He put the cat in the laundry chute, tied the dog to the chimney, and committed several other *reprehensible* acts.
- Malcolm’s manners were *reprehensible*: He ate his soup by drinking it from his empty wineglass and flipped his peas into his mouth with the back of his salad fork.

**REPRISAL** *(ri PRYE zul)* **n** a military action undertaken in revenge for another; an act of taking “an eye for an eye”
- The raid on the Iranian oil-drilling platform was a *reprisal* for the Iranians’ earlier attack on the American tanker.
- Fearing *reprisals*, the CIA beefed up its security after capturing the insurgent leader.

**REPROACH** *(ri PROHCH)* **v** to scold, usually in disappointment; to blame; to disgrace
- The police officer *reproached* me for leaving my car parked overnight in a no-stopping zone.

*Reproach* can also be a noun. To look at someone with *reproach* is to look at that person critically or accusingly. To be filled with *self-reproach* can mean to be ashamed.
- Impeccable behavior that’s beyond fault is *irreproachable*.
- Even though Jerome did hit Mabel on the head, his motive was *irreproachable*: He had merely been trying to kill a fly perched on her hairnet.

**REPROVE** *(ri PROOV)* **v** to criticize mildly
- Aunt May *reproved* us for eating too much, but we could tell she was actually thrilled that we had enjoyed the meal.
- My friend *reproved* me for leaving my dirty dish in the sink.
An act of *reproving* is called a *reproof*.
- The judge’s decision was less a sentence than a gentle *reproof*; he put Jerry on probation and told him never to get in trouble again.

**REPUDIATE** (ri PYOO dee ayt) *v* to reject; to renounce; to disown; to have nothing to do with
- Hoping to receive a lighter sentence, the convicted gangster *repudiated* his former connection with the mob.

**REQUISITE** (REK wuh zit) *adj* required; necessary
- Howard bought a hunting rifle and the *requisite* ammunition.
- As the *requisite* number of members was not in attendance, the chairman adjourned the meeting just after it had begun.

*Requisite* can also be a noun, meaning a requirement or a necessity. A hammer and a saw are among the *requisites* of the carpenter’s trade.

A *prerequisite* is something required before you can get started. A high school diploma is usually a *prerequisite* to entering college.

**RESOLUTE** (REZ uh loot) *adj* determined; firm; unwavering
- Uncle Ted was *resolute* in his decision not to have a good time at our Christmas party; he stood alone in the corner and muttered to himself all night long.
- The other team was strong, but our players were *resolute*. They kept pushing and shoving until, in the final moments, they won the roller-derby tournament.

Someone who sticks to his New Year’s *resolution* is *resolute*. *Resolute* and *resolved* are synonyms.
- To be *irresolute* is to be wavering or indecisive.
- Our *irresolute* leader led us first one way and then the other way in the process of getting us thoroughly and completely lost.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. reparation      a. act of revenge
2. repercussion    b. determined
3. replenish       c. worthy of blame
4. replete         d. consequence
5. reprehensible   e. scold
6. reprisal        f. completely filled
7. reproach        g. paying back
8. reprove         h. necessary
9. repudiate       i. criticize mildly
10. requisite       j. fill again
11. resolute        k. reject

**RESPITE** (RES pīt) *n* a period of rest or relief
- We worked without *respite* from five in the morning until five in the afternoon.
- The new mother fell asleep when her baby stopped crying, but the *respite* was brief; the baby started up again almost immediately.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**RETICENT** (RET ih sant) *adj* quiet; restrained; reluctant to speak, especially about oneself
- Luther’s natural *reticence* made him an ideal speaker: His speeches never lasted more than a few minutes.
- Kaynard was *reticent* on the subject of his accomplishments; he didn’t like to talk about himself.

To be *reticent* is to be characterized by *reticence*.

**REVERE** (ri VEER) *v* to respect highly; to honor
- Einstein was a preeminent scientist who was *revered* by everyone, even his rivals. Einstein enjoyed nearly universal *reverence* (REV uh rins).

To be *irreverent* is to be mildly disrespectful.
- Peter made jokes about his younger sister’s painting. She was perturbed at his *irreverence* and began to cry.
RHETORIC  (RET ur ik)  n  the art of formal speaking or writing; inflated discourse
A talented public speaker might be said to be skilled in *rhetoric*.

The word is often used in a pejorative sense to describe speaking or writing that is skillfully executed but insincere or devoid of meaning.

A political candidate’s speech that was long on drama and promises but short on genuine substance might be dismissed as “mere *rhetoric*.”

To use *rhetoric* is to be *rhetorical* (ruh TOR ik uhl). A *rhetorical* question is one the speaker intends to answer himself or herself—that is, a question asked only for *rhetorical* effect.

RIGOROUS  (RIG ur us)  adj  strict; harsh; severe
To be *rigorous* is to act with *rigor*.

- Our exercise program was *rigorous* but effective; after just a few months, our eighteen hours of daily exercise had begun to pay off.

- The professor was popular largely because he wasn’t *rigorous*; there were no tests in his course and only one paper, which was optional.

ROBUST  (roh BUST)  adj  strong and healthy; vigorous

- The hundred-year-old woman was still *robust*. Every morning she ran several miles down to the ocean and jumped in.

- The tree we planted last year isn’t looking *robust*. Most of the leaves have fallen off, and the bark has begun to peel.

ROGUE  (rohg)  n  a criminally dishonest person; a scoundrel
A *rogue* is someone who can’t be trusted. This word is often used, however, to characterize a playfully mischievous person.

- Huckleberry Finn is a bit of a *rogue*; while his actions are technically criminal, he performs them with noble intentions and a humorous spirit.

RUDIMENTARY  (ruh duh MEN tuh ree)  adj  basic; crude; unformed or undeveloped

- The boy who had lived with wolves for fifteen years lacked even the most *rudimentary* social skills.

- The strange creature had small bumps on its torso that appeared to be *rudimentary* limbs.
**RUMINATE** *(R00 muh nayt) v to contemplate; to ponder; to mull over*

*Ruminante* comes from a Latin word meaning to chew cud.

Cows, sheep, and other cud-chewing animals are called *ruminants.*

To *ruminant* is to quietly chew on or ponder your own thoughts.

- The teacher’s comment about the causes of weather set me to *ruminating* about what a nice day it was and to wishing that I were outside.

An act of *ruminating* is called a *ruminations*.

- Serge was a private man; he kept his *ruminations* to himself.

**RUSTIC** *(RUS tik)* *adj* rural; lacking urban comforts or sophistication; primitive

- Life in the log cabin was too *rustic* for Leah; she missed hot showers, cold beer, and electricity.

*Rustic* can be used as a noun. A *rustic* is an unsophisticated person from the country.

- We enjoyed the *rustic* scenery as we traveled through the countryside.

To *rusticate* is to spend time in the country.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #74**

*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

| 1. respite       | a. basic         |
| 2. reticent     | b. contemplate  |
| 3. revere       | c. vigorous     |
| 4. rhetoric     | d. formal writing or speaking |
| 5. rigorous     | e. restrained   |
| 6. robust       | f. rural        |
| 7. rogue        | g. period of rest |
| 8. rudimentary  | h. strict       |
| 9. ruminant     | i. honor        |
| 10. rustic      | j. scoundrel    |
SACCHARINE  (SAK uh rin)  adj  sweet; excessively or disgustingly sweet

Saccharin is a calorie-free sweetener; saccharine means sweet. Except for the spelling, this is one of the easiest-to-remember words there is.

Saccharine can be applied to things that are literally sweet, such as sugar, saccharin, fruit, and so on. It can also be applied to things that are sweet in a figurative sense, such as children, personalities, and sentiments—especially things that are too sweet, or sweet in a sickening way.

- We wanted to find a nice card for Uncle Mo, but the cards in the display at the drugstore all had such saccharine messages that we would have been too embarrassed to send any of them.
- The love story was so saccharine that I vowed never to see another sappy, predictable movie again.

SACRILEGE  (SAK ruh lij)  n  a violation of something sacred; blasphemy

- The minister committed the sacrilege of delivering his sermon while wearing his golf shoes; he didn’t want to be late for his tee-off time, which was just a few minutes after the scheduled end of the service.
- The members of the fundamentalist sect believed that dancing, going to movies, and watching television were sacrileges.

To commit a sacrilege is to be sacrilegious.

Be careful with the spelling of these words.

SACROSANCT  (SAK roh sangkt)  adj  sacred; held to be inviolable

A church or temple is sacrosanct. So, for Christians, is belief in the divinity of Jesus. Sacrosanct is also used loosely, and often ironically, outside of religion.

- Mr. Peters’s lunchtime trip to his neighborhood bar was sacrosanct; he would no sooner skip it than he would skip his mother’s funeral.

SAGACIOUS  (suh GAY shus)  adj  discerning; shrewd; keen in judgment; wise

- Edgar’s decision to move the chickens into the barn turned out to be sagacious; about an hour later, the hailstorm hit.
- The announcer’s sagacious commentary made the baseball game seem vastly more profound than we had expected it to be.
To be *sagacious* is to have *sagacity* (suh GAS uh tee). A similar word is *sage*, which means wise, possessing wisdom derived from experience or learning.

- When we were contemplating starting our own popcorn business, we received some *sage* advice from a man who had lost all his money selling candied apples.
- The professor’s critique, which comprised a few *sage* comments, sent me back to my room feeling pretty stupid.

*Sage* can also be a noun. A wise person, especially a wise old person, is often called a *sage*.

**SALIENT** (SAYL yunt) *adj* sticking out; conspicuous; leaping

A *salient* characteristic is one that leaps right out at you.

- Ursula had a number of *salient* features including, primarily, her nose, which stuck out so far that she was constantly in danger of slamming it in doors and windows.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**SALUTARY** (SAL yuh ter ee) *adj* healthful; remedial; curative

- Lowered blood pressure is among the *salutary* effects of exercise.
- The long sea voyage was *salutary*; when Elizabeth landed she looked ten years younger than she had when she set sail.

**SANCTIMONIOUS** (sangk tuh MOH nee us) *adj* pretending to be devout; affecting religious feeling

- The *sanctimonious* old bore pretended to be deeply offended when Lucius whispered a mild swearword after dropping the anvil on his bare foot.
- Simon is an egoist who speaks about almost nothing but caring for one’s fellow man. His altruism is *sanctimonious*.

**SANGUINE** (SANG gwin) *adj* cheerful; optimistic; hopeful

- Miguel was *sanguine* about his chances of winning the Nobel Peace Prize, even though, as an eighth grader, he hadn’t really done anything to deserve it.
- The ebullient checkers champion remained *sanguine* in defeat; he was so sure of himself that he viewed even catastrophe as merely a temporary setback.

Don’t confuse *sanguine* (a nice word) with *sanguinary* (not a nice word). *Sanguinary* means bloodthirsty.
**SARDONIC** (sahr DAHN ik) *adj* mocking; scornful

- Isabella’s weak attempts at humor were met by nothing but a few scattered pockets of *sardonic* laughter.
- Even George’s friends found him excessively *sardonic*; he couldn’t discuss anything without mocking it, and there was almost nothing about which he could bring himself to say two nice words in a row.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #75**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. saccharine</th>
<th>a. blasphemy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. sacrilege</td>
<td>b. wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sacrosanct</td>
<td>c. sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sagacious</td>
<td>d. pretending to be devout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. sage</td>
<td>e. healthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. salient</td>
<td>f. mocking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. salutary</td>
<td>g. cheerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. sanctimonious</td>
<td>h. sacred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. sanguine</td>
<td>i. sticking out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sardonic</td>
<td>j. discerning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCINTILLATE** (SIN tuh layt) *v* to sparkle, either literally or figuratively

- Stars and diamonds *scintillate*—so do witty comments, charming personalities, and anything else that can be said to sparkle.
- Stefan was a quiet drudge at home, but at a party he could be absolutely *scintillating*, tossing off witty remarks and charming everyone in the room.
- Benny’s grades last term weren’t *scintillating*, to put it mildly; he had four Ds and an F.

The act of *scintillating* is called *scintillation*.

**SCRUPULOUS** (SKROO pyuh lus) *adj* strict; careful; hesitant for ethical reasons

- Leela was *scrupulous* in keeping her accounts; she knew where every penny came from and where every penny went.
- We tried to be *scrupulous* about not dripping paint, but by the time the day was over there was nearly as much paint on the floor as there was on the walls.
• Philip was too scrupulous to make a good used-car dealer; every time he started to lie, he was overcome by ethical doubts.

A scruple is a qualm or moral doubt. To have no scruples—to be unscrupulous—is to have no conscience.

SCRUTINIZE (SKROOT uh nyze) v to examine very carefully
• I scrutinized the card catalog at the library but couldn’t find a single book on the topic I had chosen for my term paper.
• The rocket scientists scrutinized thousands of pages of computer printouts, looking for a clue to why the rocket had exploded.
• My mother scrutinized my clothes and my appearance before I left for the evening, but even after several minutes of careful analysis she was unable to find anything to complain about.

To scrutinize something is to subject it to scrutiny.
• The clever forgery fooled the museum curator but did not withstand the scrutiny of the experts; after studying for several weeks, the experts pronounced the painting to be a fake.

Something that cannot be examined is inscrutable. Inscrutable means mysterious, impossible to understand.
• We had no idea what Bill was thinking, because his smile was inscrutable. Poker players try to be inscrutable to their opponents.

SEK yuh lur)
adj having nothing to do with religion or spiritual concerns
• The group home had several nuns on its staff, but it was an entirely secular operation; it was run by the city, not the church.
• The priest’s secular interests include German food and playing the trombone.

SEDition (si DISH un) n treason; the incitement of public disorder or rebellion
• The political group was charged with sedition because it had advocated burning the capital to the ground.

SEG REGATE (SEG ruh gayt) v to separate
• Rico kept his prize-winning poodle, Fluffy, segregated from males until her thirtieth birthday.

The noun form is segregation, which can also refer to periods in history when people of different races were kept apart by social norms or law. In other nations, segregation has been called by other names: See apartheid.

Integrate, conglomerate, segregate, and aggregate—all words about joining and separating—share a common root.
SENSORY (SEN suh ree) adj having to do with the senses or sensation
- Babies enjoy bright colors, moving objects, pleasant sounds, and other forms of sensory stimulation.

Your ears, eyes, and tongue are all sensory organs. It is through them that your senses operate.

Extrasensory perception is the supposed ability of some people to perceive things without using the standard senses of sight, hearing, smell, touch, or taste.

Two similar-sounding and often confusing words are sensual and sensuous. To be sensual is to be devoted to gratifying one’s senses through physical pleasure, especially sexual pleasure; to be sensuous is to delight the senses. A sensual person is one who eagerly indulges his or her physical desires. A sensuous person is one who stimulates the senses of others.

SENTIENT (SEN shunt) adj able to perceive by the senses; conscious
Human beings are sentient. Rocks are not.
- While trees are not, strictly speaking, sentient beings, many credible people claim to have communicated with them.

SEQUESTER (si KWES tur) v to set or keep apart
- Since much of the rest of the city had become a battle zone, the visiting entertainers were sequestered in the international hotel.
- The struggling writer sequestered himself in his study for several months, trying to produce the Great American Novel.
- Juries are sometimes sequestered during trials to prevent them from talking to people or reading newspapers.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. scintillate a. sparkle
2. scrupulous b. having nothing to do with
3. scrutinize c. religion
4. secular d. having to do with the senses
5. sedition e. set apart
6. segregate f. strict
7. sensory g. delighting the senses
8. sensual h. examine very carefully
9. sensuous i. devoted to pleasure
10. sentient j. conscious
11. sequester k. separate

SERENDIPITY (ser un DIP uh tee) n accidental good fortune; discovering good things without looking for them

- It was serendipity rather than genius that led the archaeologist to his breathtaking discovery of the ancient civilization. While walking his dog in the desert, he tripped over the top of a buried tomb.

Something that occurs through serendipity is serendipitous.

- Our arrival at the airport serendipitously coincided with that of the queen, and she offered us a ride to our hotel in her carriage.

SERVILE (SUR vyle) adj submissive and subservient; like a servant

- Cat lovers sometimes say that dogs are too servile; they follow their owners everywhere and slobber all over them at every opportunity.

- The horrible boss demanded servility from his employees; when he said, “Jump!” he expected them to ask, “How high?”

A similar word is slavish (SLAY vish), which means even more subservient than servile. Slavish devotion to a cause is devotion in spite of everything. An artist’s slavish imitator would be an imitator who imitated everything about the artist.
**SINGULAR** (SING gyuh lur) *adj* unique; superior; exceptional; strange
- Darren had the *singular* ability to stand on one big toe for several hours at a time.
- The man on the train had a *singular* deformity: Both of his ears were on the same side of his head.

*A singularity* is a unique occurrence. *Singularity* is also the quality of being unique.

**SINISTER** (SIN ih stur) *adj* evil, wicked; foreshadowing evil, trouble, or wickedness
- The house on the hill is pretty by day, but at night it casts *sinister* shadows and emits frightening moans.

**SLANDER** (SLAN dur) *v* to speak badly about someone publicly; to defame; to spread malicious rumor
- Jonathan *slandered* Mr. Perriwinkle by telling everyone in school that the principal was a thief; Mr. Perriwinkle resented this *slander*. Since he was the principal, he expelled the *slanderous* student.

**SLOTH** (slawth) *n* laziness; sluggishness
You may have seen a picture of an animal called a *sloth*. It hangs upside down from tree limbs and is never in a hurry to do anything. To fall into *sloth* is to act like a *sloth*.
- Yusuke’s weekends were devoted to *sloth*. He never arose before noon, and he seldom left the house before Monday morning.

To be lazy and sluggish is to be *slothful*.
- Ophelia’s *slothful* husband virtually lived on the couch in the living room, and the television remote-control device was in danger of becoming grafted to his hand.

**SOBRIETY** (suh BRYE uh tee) *n* the state of being sober; seriousness
A *sober* person is a person who isn’t drunk. A *sober* person can also be a person who is serious, solemn, or not ostentatious. *Sobriety* means both “undrunkness” and seriousness or solemnity.
- *Sobriety* was such an unfamiliar condition that the reforming alcoholic didn’t recognize it at first.

*Sobriety* of dress is one characteristic of the hardworking Amish. Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**SOLICITOUS** (suh LIS uh tus) *adj* eager and attentive, often to the point of hovering; anxiously caring or attentive
- Every time we turned around, we seemed to step on the foot of
the solicitous salesman, who appeared to feel that if he left us alone for more than a few seconds, we would decide to leave the store.

- When the sick movie star sneezed, half-a-dozen solicitous nurses came rushing into his hospital room.

The noun is solicitude.

**SOLVENT** (SAHL vunt) *adj* not broke or bankrupt; able to pay one’s bills
- Jerry didn’t hope to become a millionaire; all he wanted to do was remain solvent.

To be broke is to be insolvent. An insolvent company is one that can’t cover its debts.
- The state of being solvent is called solvency; the state of being insolvent is called insolvency.

**SOPORIFIC** (sah puh RIF ik) *adj* sleep inducing; boring; sleepy
- The doctor calmed his hysterical patient by injecting him with some sort of soporific medication.
- Sam’s soporific address was acknowledged not by applause but by a chorus of snores.
- The soporific creature from the bottom of the sea lay in a gigantic blob on the beach for several days and then roused itself enough to consume the panic-stricken city.

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**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z  #77**

**Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. serendipity</th>
<th>a. accidental good fortune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. servile</td>
<td>b. sleep inducing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. singular</td>
<td>c. eager and attentive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sinister</td>
<td>d. not bankrupt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. slavish</td>
<td>e. submissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. sloth</td>
<td>f. broke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. sobriety</td>
<td>g. laziness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. solicitous</td>
<td>h. state of being sober</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. solvent</td>
<td>i. extremely subservient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. insolvent</td>
<td>j. unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. soporific</td>
<td>k. wicked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SORDID (SOR did) adj vile; filthy; squalid
  • The college roommates led a sordid existence, surrounded by dirty laundry, rotting garbage, and body odor.
  • The conspirators plotted their sordid schemes at a series of secret meetings in an abandoned warehouse.
  • The leprosy blight had turned a once-pretty neighborhood into a sordid outpost of despair and crime.

SPAWN (spawn) v to bring forth; to produce a large number
  • A best-selling book or blockbuster movie will spawn dozens of imitators.

SPECIOUS (SPEE shus) adj deceptively plausible or attractive
  • The charlatan’s specious theories about curing baldness with used tea bags charmed the studio audience but did not convince the experts, who believed that fresh tea bags were more effective.
  • The river’s beauty turned out to be specious; what had looked like churning rapids from a distance was, on closer inspection, some sort of foamy industrial waste.
To be specious is to be characterized by speciousness.

SPORADIC (spuh RAD ik) adj stopping and starting; scattered; occurring in bursts every once in a while
  • Kyle’s attention to his schoolwork was sporadic at best; he tended to lose his concentration after a few minutes of effort.

SPURIOUS (SPYOOR ee us) adj false; fake
An apocryphal story is one whose truth is uncertain. A spurious story, however, is out-and-out false, no doubt about it.
  • The political candidate attributed his loss to numerous spurious rumors that had hounded him throughout his campaign.

SQUALOR (SKWAHL ur) n filth; wretched, degraded, or repulsive living conditions
  • If people live in squalor for too long, the ruling elite can count on an insurgency.

SQUANDER (SKWAHN dur) v to waste
  • Jerry failed to husband his inheritance; instead, he squandered it on stuffed toys.

STAGNATION (stag NAY shun) n motionlessness; inactivity
  • The company grew quickly for several years, then fell into stagnation.
• Many years of carelessly dumping pollutants led to the gradual stagnation of the river.

To fall into stagnation is to stagnate. To be in a state of stagnation is to be stagnant.

**STATIC** (STAT ik) adj stationary; not changing or moving
• Sales of the new book soared for a few weeks then became static.
• The movie was supposed to be a thriller, but we found it tediously static; nothing seemed to happen from one scene to the next.

**STAUNCH** (stawnch) adj firmly committed; firmly in favor of; steadfast
A staunch Republican is someone who always votes for Republican candidates.
A staunch supporter of tax reform would be someone who firmly believes in tax reform.
To be staunch in your support of something is to be unshakable.

**STEADFAST** (STED fast) adj loyal; faithful
• Steadfast love is love that never wavers. To be steadfast in a relationship is to be faithfully committed.
To be steadfast is to be like a rock: unchanging, unwavering, unmoving.

**STIGMATIZE** (STIG muh tyze) v to brand with disgrace; to set a mark of disgrace upon
• Steve’s jeans were Lee’s instead of Levi’s, and this mistake stigmatized him for the rest of his high school career.
A stigma is a mark of disgrace.

**STIPULATE** (STIP yuh layt) v to require something as part of an agreement
• You are well advised to stipulate the maximum amount you will pay in any car-repair contract.
Guarantees often stipulate certain conditions that must be met if the guarantee is to be valid.

**STOIC** (STOH ik) adj indifferent (at least outwardly) to pleasure or pain, to joy or grief, to fortune or misfortune
• Nina was stoic about the death of her canary; she went about her business as though nothing sad had happened.
• We tried to be stoic about our defeat, but as soon as we got into the locker room, we all began to cry and bang our foreheads on the floor.
**STRATUM** (STRAT um) *n* a layer; a level
The middle class is one stratum of society.
The plural of stratum is strata. A hierarchy is composed of strata.
To stratify is to make into layers.
This word can also be pronounced “STRAY tum.”

**STRUCTURE** (STRIK chur) *n* a restriction; a limitation; a negative criticism
- Despite the strictures of apartment living, we enjoyed the eight years we spent in New York City.
- The unfavorable lease placed many strictures on how the building could be used.
- The poorly prepared violinist went home trembling after his concert to await the inevitable strictures of the reviewers.

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**QUICK QUIZ**

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. sordid   a. disgrace
2. spawn    b. stopping and starting
3. specious  c. restriction
4. sporadic  d. inactivity
5. spurious  e. require
6. squander  f. indifferent to pain, pleasure
7. stagnation g. bring forth
8. static    h. vile
9. staunch  i. firmly committed (2)
10. steadfast j. layer
11. stigmatize k. stationary
12. stipulate l. deceptively plausible
13. stoic    m. false
14. stratum  n. waste
15. stricture

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**STRIFE** (stryfe) *n* bitter conflict; discord; a struggle or clash
- Marital strife often leads to divorce.

**STRINGENT** (STRIN junt) *adj* strict; restrictive
- The restaurant’s stringent dress code required diners to wear paper hats, army boots, and battery-operated twirling bow ties.
• The IRS accountant was quite stringent in his interpretation of the tax code; he disallowed virtually all of Leslie’s deductions.

**STYMIE** (STYE mee) v to thwart; to get in the way of; to hinder  
*Stymie* is a golfing term. A golfer is *stymied* when another player’s ball lies on the direct path between his or her own ball and the cup.

Off the golf course, one might be *stymied* by one’s boss.  
• In my effort to make a name for myself in the company, I was *stymied* by my boss, who always managed to take credit for all the good things I did and to blame me for his mistakes.

**SUBJUGATE** (SUB juh gayt) v to subdue and dominate; to enslave  
• I bought the fancy riding lawn mower because I thought it would make my life easier, but it quickly *subjugated* me; all summer long, it seems, I did nothing but change its oil, sharpen its blades, and drive it back and forth between my house and the repair shop.

• The tyrant *subjugated* all the peasants living in the kingdom; once free, they were now forced to do his bidding.

**SUBLIME** (suh BLYME) adj awesome; extremely exalted; lofty; majestic  
• After winning $70 million in the lottery and quitting our jobs as sewer workers, our happiness was *sublime*.

• Theodore was a *sublime* thinker; after pondering even a difficult problem for just a few minutes, he would invariably arrive at a concise and elegant solution.

• The soup at the restaurant was *sublime*. I’ve never tasted anything so good.

The noun form of *sublime* is *sublimity* (suh BLIM i tee). Don’t confuse *sublime* with *subliminal* (suh BLIM uh nuhl), which means subconscious, or *sublimate*, which means to suppress one’s subconscious mind.

**SUBORDINATE** (suh BOR duh nit) adj lower in importance, position, or rank; secondary  
• My desire to sit on the couch and watch television all night long was *subordinate* to my desire to stand in the kitchen eating junk food all night long, so I did the latter instead of the former.

A vice president is *subordinate* to a president.  
*Subordinate* (suh BOR duh nayt) can also be a verb. To *subordinate* something in relation to something else is to make it secondary or less important.
To be *insubordinate* (in suh BOR duh nit) is not to acknowledge the authority of a superior. An army private who says, “Bug off!” when ordered to do something by a general is guilty of being *insubordinate* or of committing an act of *insubordination*.

**SUBSTANTIVE** (SUB stan tiv) *adj* having substance; real; essential; solid; substantial

- The differences between the two theories were not *substantive*; in fact, the two theories said the same thing with different words.
- The gossip columnist’s wild accusations were not based on anything *substantive*; her source was a convicted perjurer, and she had made up all the quotations.

**SUBTLE** (SUT ul) *adj* not obvious; able to make fine distinctions; ingenious; crafty

- The alien beings had created a shrewd replica of Mr. Jenson, but his wife did notice a few *subtle* differences, including the fact that the new Mr. Jenson had no pulse.
- Jim’s *subtle* mind enables him to see past problems that confuse the rest of us.
- The burglar was *subtle*; he had come up with a plan that would enable him to steal all the money in the world without arousing the suspicions of the authorities.

Something *subtle* is a *subtlety*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**SUBVERSIVE** (sub VUR siv) *adj* corrupting; overthrowing; undermining; insurgent

- The political group destroyed the Pentagon’s computer files, hijacked *Air Force One*, and engaged in various other *subversive* activities.
- Madeline’s efforts to teach her first-grade students to read were thwarted by that most *subversive* of inventions, the television set.

**SUCCINCT** (suk SINGKT) *adj* brief and to the point; concise

- Aaron’s *succinct* explanation of why the moon doesn’t fall out of the sky and crash into the earth quickly satisfied even the dullest of the anxious investment bankers.
- We were given so little room in which to write on the examination that we had no choice but to keep our essays *succinct*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. strife  
   a. not obvious
2. stringent  
   b. awesome
3. stymie  
   c. brief and to the point
4. subjugate  
   d. thwart
5. sublime  
   e. subdue
6. subordinate  
   f. corrupting
7. insubordinate  
   g. not respectful of authority
8. substantive  
   h. strict
9. subtle  
   i. lower in importance
10. subversive  
    j. having substance
11. succinct  
    k. bitter conflict

**SUCCUMB** (suh KUM) v to yield or submit; to die
- I had said I wasn’t going to eat anything at the party, but when Ann held the tray of imported chocolates under my nose, I quickly succumbed and ate all of them.
- The Martians in *The War of the Worlds* survived every military weapon known to man but succumbed to the common cold.
- When Willard reached the age of 110, his family began to think that he would live forever, but he succumbed not long afterward.

**SUPERCILIOUS** (soo pur SIL ee us) adj haughty; patronizing
- The supercilious Rolls-Royce salesman treated us like peasants until we opened our suitcase full of one-hundred-dollar bills.
- The newly famous author was so supercilious that he pretended not to recognize members of his own family, whom he now believed to be beneath him.

**SUPERFICIAL** (soo pur FISH ul) adj on the surface only; shallow; not thorough
- Tom had indeed been shot, but the wound was superficial; the bullet had merely creased the tip of his nose.
- The mechanic, who was in a hurry, gave my car what appeared to be a superficial tune-up. In fact, if he checked the oil, he did it without opening the hood.
A person who is superficial can be accused of superficiality.
- The superficiality of the editor’s comments made us think that he hadn’t really read the manuscript.

**SUPERFLUOUS** (soo PUR floo us) *adj* extra; unnecessary; redundant
- Andrew’s attempt to repair the light bulb was superfluous, since the light bulb had already been repaired.
- Roughly 999 of the 1,000-page book’s pages were superfluous.

The noun is superfluity (soo pur FLOO uh tee).
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**SURFEIT** (SUR fit) *n* excess; an excessive amount; excess or overindulgence in eating or drinking
Thanksgiving meals are usually a surfeit for everyone involved.
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**SURREPTITIOUS** (sur up TISH us) *adj* sneaky; secret
- The dinner guest surreptitiously slipped a few silver spoons into his jacket as he was leaving the dining room.
- The baby-sitter made herself a surreptitious meal of lobster as soon as Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had driven away.

**SURROGATE** (SUR uh git) *adj* substitute
A surrogate mother is a woman who bears a child for someone else.
This word is often a noun. A surrogate is a substitute.
- A kind parent offered to go to prison as a surrogate for his son, who had been convicted of extortion.

**SYCOPHANT** (SIK uh funt) *n* one who sucks up to others
- The French class seemed to be full of sycophants; the students were always bringing apples to the teacher and telling her how nice she looked.

A sycophant is sycophantic (sik uh FAN tik).
- The exasperated boss finally fired his sycophantic secretary because he couldn’t stand being around someone who never had anything nasty to say.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**SYNTHESIS** (SIN thuh sis) *n* the combining of parts to form a whole
- It seemed as though the meeting might end in acrimony and confusion until Raymond offered his brilliant synthesis of the two diverging points of view.
- A hot fudge sundae is the perfect synthesis of hot fudge and vanilla ice cream.
T

TACIT (TAS it) adj implied; not spoken
- Mrs. Rodgers never formally asked us to murder her husband, but we truly believed that we were acting with her tacit consent.

Tacit is related to taciturn.

TACITURN (TAS i turn) adj untalkative by nature
- The chairman was so taciturn that we often discovered that we had absolutely no idea what he was thinking.
- The taciturn physicist was sometimes thought to be brilliant simply because no one had ever heard him say anything stupid. Everyone misconstrued his taciturnity; he was actually quite stupid.

Taciturn is related to tacit.

TANGENTIAL (tan JEN shul) adj only superficially related to the matter at hand; not especially relevant; peripheral
- The vice president’s speech bore only a tangential relationship to the topic that had been announced.
- Stuart’s connection with our organization is tangential; he once made a phone call from the lobby of our building, but he never worked here.
When a writer or speaker “goes off on a tangent,” he or she is making a digression or straying from the original topic. Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**Tangible** (TAN juh bul) *adj* touchable; palpable
- A mountain of cigarette butts was the only tangible evidence that Luke had been in our house.
- There was no tangible reason I could point to, but I did have a sneaking suspicion that Ernest was a rodeo fan.

The opposite of tangible is intangible.

**Tantamount** (TAN tuh mownt) *adj* equivalent to
- Waving a banner for the visiting team at that football game would be tantamount to committing suicide; the home-team fans would tear you apart in a minute.
- Yvonne’s method of soliciting donations from her employees was tantamount to extortion; she clearly implied that she would fire them if they didn’t pitch in.

**Tautological** (tawt uh LAH juh kul) *adj* redundant; circular
“When everyone has a camera, cameras will be universal” is a tautological statement, because “everyone having a camera” and “cameras being universal” mean the same thing.
- The testing company’s definition of intelligence—“that which is measured by intelligence tests”—is tautological.

A tautology (taw TAHL uh jee) is a needless repetition of words, or saying the same thing using different words. For example:
- The trouble with bachelors is that they aren’t married.

**Temerity** (tuh MER uh tee) *n* boldness; recklessness; audacity
- Our waiter at the restaurant had the temerity to tell me he thought my table manners were atrocious.
- The mountain climber had more temerity than skill or sense. He tried to climb a mountain that was much too difficult and ended up in a heap at the bottom.

**Temperate** (TEM pur it) *adj* mild; moderate; restrained
- Our climate is temperate during the spring and fall but nearly unbearable during the summer and winter.
- The teacher’s temperate personality lent a feeling of calm and control to the kindergarten class.

The opposite of temperate is intemperate, which means not moderate.
- Becky’s intemperate use of oregano ruined the chili.
To *temper* something is to make it milder.

- Anna laughed and shrieked so loudly at every joke that even the comedian wished she would *temper* her appreciation.

*Temperance* is moderation, especially with regard to alcoholic drinks.

**TENABLE** (TEN uh bul) *adj* defensible, as in one’s position in an argument; capable of being argued successfully; valid
- Members of the Flat Earth Society continue to argue that the earth is flat, although even children dismiss their arguments as *untenable*.

*Untenable* means unable to be defended.

**TENACIOUS** (tuh NAY shus) *adj* persistent; stubborn; not letting go
- The foreign student’s *tenacious* effort to learn English won him the admiration of all the teachers at our school.
- Louise’s grasp of geometry was not *tenacious*. She could handle the simpler problems most of the time, but she fell apart on quizzes and tests.
- The ivy growing on the side of our house was so *tenacious* that we had to tear the house down to get rid of it.

To be *tenacious* is to have *tenacity* (tuh NAS us tee).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q•U•I•C•K</th>
<th>Q•U•I•Z #81</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tacit</td>
<td>a. persistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. taciturn</td>
<td>b. naturally untalkative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tangential</td>
<td>c. boldness</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. tangible</td>
<td>d. equivalent to</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. tantamount</td>
<td>e. not deeply relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. tautological</td>
<td>f. redundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. temerity</td>
<td>g. mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. temperate</td>
<td>h. defensible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. tenable</td>
<td>i. implied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. tenacious</td>
<td>j. touchable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TENET** (TEN it) *n* a shared principle or belief
- The *tenets* of his religion prohibited him from dancing and going to movies.
- One of the most important *tenets* of our form of government is that people can be trusted to govern themselves.

**TENTATIVE** (TEN tuh tiv) *adj* experimental; temporary; uncertain
- George made a *tentative* effort to paint his house by himself; he slapped some paint on the front door and his clothes, tipped over the bucket, and called a professional.
- Our plans for the party are *tentative* at this point, but we are considering hiring a troupe of accordionists to play polkas while our guests are eating dessert.
- Hugo believed himself to be a great wit, but his big joke was rewarded by nothing more than a very *tentative* chuckle from his audience.

**TENUOUS** (TEN yoo us) *adj* flimsy; extremely thin
- The organization’s financial situation has always been *tenuous*; the balance of the checking account is usually close to zero.

To *attenuate* is to make thin. *Extenuating* circumstances are those that lessen the magnitude of something, especially a crime.
- Cherrie admitted that she stole the Cracker Jacks, but claimed that there were *extenuating* circumstances: She had no money to buy food for her pet chameleon.

**TERSE** (turs) *adj* using no unnecessary words; succinct
- The new recording secretary’s minutes were so *terse* that they were occasionally cryptic.
- *Terseness* is not one of Rex’s virtues; he would talk until the crack of dawn if someone didn’t stop him.

**THEOLOGY** (thee AHL uh jee) *n* the study of God or religion
- Ralph was a paradox: He was an atheist, yet he passionately studied *theology*.

**TIRADE** (TYE rayd) *n* a prolonged, bitter speech
- Preston launched into a *tirade* against imitation cheese on the school lunch menu.
TORPOR (TOR pur) n sluggishness; inactivity; apathy

- After consuming the guinea pig, the boa constrictor fell into a state of contented torpor that lasted several days.
- The math teacher tried to reduce the torpor of his students by banging on his desk, but the students scarcely blinked.

To be in a state of torpor is to be torpid.

TOUCHSTONE (TUCH stohn) n a standard; a test of authenticity or quality

- The size of a student’s vocabulary is a useful touchstone for judging the quality of his or her education.
- A candidate’s pronouncements about the economy provided a touchstone by which his or her fitness for office could be judged.

In its original usage, a touchstone was a dark stone against which gold and other precious metals were rubbed in order to test their purity. Now the word is used more loosely to describe a broad range of standards and tests.

TOUT (towt) v to praise highly; to brag publicly about

- Advertisements touted the chocolate-flavored toothpaste as getting rid of your sweet tooth while saving your teeth.

TRANSCEND (tran SEND) v to go beyond or above; to surpass

- The man who claimed to have invented a perpetual motion machine believed that he had transcended the laws of physics.
- The basketball player was so skillful that she seemed to have transcended the sport altogether; she was so much better than her teammates that she seemed to be playing an entirely different game.

To be transcendent is to be surpassing or preeminent. Something transcendent is transcendental (tran sen DEN tul).

TRANSGRESS (trans GRES) v to violate (a law); to sin

- The other side had transgressed so many provisions of the treaty that we had no choice but to go to war.
- We tried as hard as we could not to transgress their elaborate rules, but they had so many prohibitions that we couldn’t keep track of all of them.

An act of transgressing is a transgression.

- The bully’s innumerable transgressions included breaking all the windows in the new gymnasium and pushing several first graders off the jungle gym.
TRANSIENT (TRAN shunt) adj not staying for a long time; temporary
- The transient breeze provided some relief from the summer heat, but we were soon perspiring again.
- The child’s smile was transient; it disappeared as soon as the candy bar was gone.
- A hotel’s inhabitants are transient; they come and go, and the population changes every night.

Transient can also be a noun. A transient person is sometimes called a transient. Hoboes, mendicants, and other homeless people are often called transients.

A very similar word is transitory, which means not lasting long. A transient breeze might provide transitory relief from the heat.
This word can also be pronounced TRAN zee unt.

TREPIDATION (trep uh DAY shun) n fear; apprehension; nervous trembling
- The nursery school students were filled with trepidation when they saw the other children in their class dressed in their Halloween costumes.
- The trepidation of the swimming team was readily apparent: Their knees were knocking as they lined up along the edge of the pool.

To be fearless is to be intrepid.
- The intrepid captain sailed his ship around the world with only a handkerchief for a sail.

TURPITUDE (TUR puh tood) n shameful wickedness; depravity
- Paul was sacked by his boss because of a flagrant act of turpitude: He was caught stealing office supplies.
### Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tenet</td>
<td>a. without unnecessary words</td>
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<td>2. tentative</td>
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<td>d. fearless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. torpor</td>
<td>e. experimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. theology</td>
<td>f. not lasting long (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. tirade</td>
<td>g. bitter speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. touchstone</td>
<td>h. shared principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. tout</td>
<td>i. wickedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. transcend</td>
<td>j. sluggishness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. transgress</td>
<td>k. flimsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. transient</td>
<td>l. fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. transitory</td>
<td>m. study of religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. trepidation</td>
<td>n. standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. intrepid</td>
<td>o. violate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. turpitude</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**UBIQUITOUS** (yoo BIK wuh tus) *adj* being everywhere at the same time

- The new beer commercial was *ubiquitous*—it seemed to be on every television channel at once.

- Personal computers, once a rarity, have become *ubiquitous*.

To be *ubiquitous* is to be characterized by *ubiquity* (yoo BIK wuh tee). The *ubiquity* of fast-food restaurants is one of the more depressing features of American culture.

Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

**UNCONSCIONABLE** (un KAHN shuh nuh bul) *adj* not controlled by conscience; unscrupulous

- Leaving a small child unattended all day long is an *unconscionable* act.
• Robbing every citizen of that town was *unconscionable*. Bert should be ashamed of himself for doing it.

Don’t confuse this word with *unconscious*.

**UNCTUOUS** ([UNGK choo us]) *adj* oily, both literally and figuratively; insincere

Salad oil is literally *unctuous*. A used-car salesman might be figuratively *unctuous*—that is, oily in the sense of being slick, sleazy, and insincere.

**UNIFORM** ([YOO nuh form]) *adj* consistent; unchanging; the same for everyone

• Traffic laws are similar from one state to the next, but they aren’t *uniform*; each state has its own variations.

• The school did not have a *uniform* grading policy; each teacher was free to mark students according to any system that he or she thought appropriate.

Something that is *uniform* has *uniformity* ([yoo nuh FOR muh tee]). *Uniforms* are suits of clothing that are *uniform* in appearance from one person to the next.

**UNREMITTING** ([un ri MIT ing]) *adj* unceasing; unabated; relentless

• Superman waged an *unremitting* battle against evildoers everywhere.

**UNWITTING** ([un WIT ing]) *adj* unintentional; ignorant; not aware

• When Leo agreed to hold open the door of the bank, he became an *unwitting* accomplice to the bank robbery.

• My theft was *unwitting*; I hadn’t meant to steal the car, but had absentmindedly driven it away from the automobile dealership and parked it in my garage.

• On the camping trip, Josephine *unwittingly* stepped into a bear trap and remained stuck in it for several days.

**URBANE** ([ur BAYN]) *adj* poised; sophisticated; refined

• The British count was witty and *urbane*; all the hosts and hostesses wanted to have him at their parties.

• The new magazine was far too *urbane* to appeal to a wide audience outside the big city.

*Urbanity* ([ur BAN uh tee]) is a quality more often acquired in an *urban* setting than in a rural one.
USURP (yoo SURP) v to seize wrongfully

- The children believed that their mother’s new boyfriend had usurped their father’s rightful place in their family.
- The founder’s scheming young nephew usurped a position of power in the company.

The noun is usurpation (yoo sur PAY shun).

UTILITARIAN (yoo til uh TAR ee un) adj stressing usefulness or utility above all other qualities; pragmatic

- Jason’s interior-decorating philosophy was strictly utilitarian; if an object wasn’t genuinely useful, he didn’t want it in his home.

Utilitarian can also be a noun. Jason, just aforementioned, could be called a utilitarian.

UTOPIA (yoo TOH pee uh) n an ideal society

- A country where nobody had to work would be Quentin’s idea of utopia.
- The little town wasn’t just a nice place to live, as far as Ed was concerned; it was utopia.

A utopian is someone with unrealistic or impractical plans or expectations for society. Such plans or expectations are utopian plans or expectations.

The opposite of a utopia is a dystopia.

| Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #83 |

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. ubiquitous    a. oily
2. unconscionable b. poised and sophisticated
3. unctuous      c. everywhere at once
4. uniform       d. pragmatic
5. unremitting   e. seize wrongfully
6. unwitting     f. unscrupulous
7. urbane        g. an ideal society
8. usurp         h. unintentional
9. utilitarian   i. consistent
10. utopia       j. unceasing
V

VACILLATE (VAS uh layt) v to be indecisive; to waver
- We invited James to spend Thanksgiving with us, but he *vacillated* for so long that we finally became annoyed and disinvited him.
- Tyler *vacillated* about buying a new car. He couldn’t decide whether to get one.

The act of *vacillating* is called *vacillation*.

VAPID (VAP id) adj without liveliness; dull; spiritless
An apathetic person just doesn’t care about anything, and everything he does is *vapid*.
- The novelist’s prose was so *vapid* that Mary couldn’t get beyond the first page.

VEHEMENT (VEE uh munt) adj intense; forceful; violent
- Shaking his fist and stomping his foot, Gerry was *vehement* in his denial.

The noun is *vemence*.

VENAL (VEEN ul) adj capable of being bribed; willing to do anything for money; corrupt
- The *venal* judge reversed his favorable ruling when the defendant refused to make good on his promised bribe.
- The young man’s interest in helping the sick old woman was strictly *venal*; he figured that if he was kind to her, she would leave him a lot of money in her will.

A *venal* person is a person characterized by *venality* (vee NAL uh tee).

Don’t confuse this word with *venial* (VEE nee ul), which means trivial or pardonable. A peccadillo is a *venial*, harmless sin.

VENERATE (VEN uh rayt) v to revere; to treat as something holy, especially because of great age
- Lester *venerated* his grandfather; he worshiped the ground the old man limped on.
- The members of the curious religion *venerated* Elvis Presley and hoped that the pope would declare him a saint.

A person who is worthy of being *venerated* is said to be *venerable*. 
VERACITY (vuh RAS uh tee) n truthfulness
   • The veracity of young George Washington is apocryphal.

Veracious (vuh RAY shus) means truthful.

VERBOSE (vur BOHS) adj using too many words; not succinct; circumlocutory
Someone who is verbose uses too many words when fewer words would suffice.
   • Lee handed in a 178-word final assignment; no one ever accused him of verbosity (vur BAHS uh tee).

VERISIMILITUDE (ver uh si MIL uh tood) n similarity to reality; the appearance of truth; looking like the real thing
   • They used pine cones and old truck tires to make statues of Hollywood celebrities that were remarkable for their verisimilitude.
   • The verisimilitude of counterfeit eleven-dollar bills did not fool the eagle-eyed treasury officer, who recognized them immediately for what they were.

VERNACULAR (vur NAK yuh lur) n everyday speech; slang; idiom
   • Our teacher said that we should save our vernacular for the street; in the classroom we should use proper grammar.

VESTIGE (VES tij) n a remaining bit of something; a last trace
   • The unhappy young man found vestiges of his fiancée in the rubble, but the explosion had effectively ended their romance.
   • An old uniform and a tattered scrapbook were the only vestiges of the old man’s career as a professional athlete.

Your appendix is a vestige: It used to have a function, but now this organ does nothing.
   The adjective form of vestige is vestigial (vuh STIJ ee ul). The appendix is referred to as a vestigial organ. It is still in our bodies, although it no longer has a function. It is a mere vestige of some function our digestive systems no longer perform.
   Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

VEX (veks) v to annoy; to pester; to confuse
   • Margaret vexed me by poking me with a long, sharp stick.
   • Stuck at the bottom of a deep well, I found my situation extremely vexing.

The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed, is vexation. A vexed issue is one that is troubling or puzzling.
**Viable** (VYE uh bul) *adj* capable of living; workable
- When a doctor says that a patient is no longer *viable*, it’s time to begin planning a funeral.
- A fetus is said to be *viable* when it has developed to the point when it is capable of surviving outside the womb.
- Lupe’s plan for storing marshmallows in the dome of the Capitol just wasn’t *viable*.

Something that is *viable* has *viability* (vye uh BIL uh tee).

**Vicarious** (vye KAR ee us) *adj* experienced, performed, or suffered through someone else; living through the experiences of another as though they were one’s own experiences
To take *vicarious* pleasure in someone else’s success is to enjoy that person’s success as though it were your own.
- We all felt a *vicarious* thrill when the mayor’s daughter won fourth prize in the regional kickboxing competition.

**Vicissitude** (vi SIS uh tood) *n* upheaval; natural change; change in fortune
- The *vicissitudes* of the stock market were too much for Karen; she decided to look for a job that would stay the same from one day to the next.
- The *vicissitudes* of the local political machine were such that one could never quite be certain whom one was supposed to bribe.

**Vilify** (VIL uh fye) *v* to say vile things about; to defame
- The teacher was reprimanded for *vilifying* the slow student in front of the rest of the class.
- Our taxi driver paused briefly on the way to the airport to *vilify* the driver of the car that had nearly forced him off the road.
- The political debate was less a debate than a *vilification* contest. At first the candidates took turns saying nasty things about one another; then they stopped taking turns.
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

| 1. vacillate | a. annoy |
| 2. vapid | b. be indecisive |
| 3. vehement | c. defame |
| 4. venal | d. capable of living |
| 5. venerate | e. experienced through another |
| 6. veracity | f. dull |
| 7. verbose | g. upheaval |
| 8. verisimilitude | h. revere |
| 9. vernacular | i. last trace |
| 10. vestige | j. similarity to reality |
| 11. vex | k. truthfulness |
| 12. viable | l. corrupt |
| 13. vicarious | m. wordy |
| 14. vicissitude | n. slang |
| 15. vilify | o. intense |

**VINDICATE** (VIN duh kayt) v to clear from all blame or suspicion; to justify

- George, having been accused of stealing money from the cash register, was vindicated when the store manager counted the money again and found that none was missing after all.
- Tom’s claim of innocence appeared to be vindicated when several dozen inmates at the state mental hospital confessed to the crime of which he had been accused.

A person who has been *vindicated* is a person who has found *vindication*.

**VINDICTIVE** (vin DIK tiv) adj seeking revenge

- Jeremy apologized for denting the fender of my car, but I was feeling vindictive, so I filed a $30 million lawsuit against him.
- Samantha’s vindictive ex drove all the way across the country just to put a stink bomb in her car.

To feel *vindictive* is to be filled with *vindictiveness*. 
VIRTUOSO (vur choo WOH soh) n a masterful musician; a masterful practitioner in some other field
- The concert audience fell silent when the virtuoso stepped forward to play the sonata on his electric banjo.
- As an artist, he was a virtuoso; as a husband, he was a chump.

Virtuoso can also be an adjective. A virtuoso performance is a performance worthy of a virtuoso.

VIRULENT (VIR uh lunt) adj extremely poisonous; malignant; full of hate
- The virulent disease quickly swept through the community, leaving many people dead and many more people extremely ill.
- The snake was a member of a particularly virulent breed; its bite could kill an elephant.
- Jonathan is a virulent antifeminist; he says that all women should sit down and shut up.

To be virulent is to be characterized by virulence. Virulent is related to virus, not to virile, which means manly.

VISIONARY (VIZH uh ner ee) n a dreamer; someone with impractical goals or ideas about the future
- My uncle was a visionary, not a businessman; he spent too much time tinkering with his antigravity generator and not enough time working in his plumbing business.
- The candidate was a visionary; he had a lot of big ideas but no realistic plan for putting them into practice.

Visionary can also be an adjective. A visionary proposal is an idealistic and usually impractical proposal.

VITIATE (VISH ee ayt) v to make impure; to pollute
- For years a zealous group of individuals has campaigned against the use of fluoride in water, claiming that it has vitiated our bodies as well as our morals.

VITRIOLIC (vi tree AHL ik) adj caustic; full of bitterness
Vitriol is another name for sulfuric acid. To be vitriolic is to say or do something so nasty that your words or actions burn like acid.
- The review of the new book was so vitriolic that we all wondered whether the reviewer had some personal grudge against the author.
**Vocation** (voh KAY shun) *n* an occupation; a job

Your *vocation* is what you do for a living.
- If Stan could figure out how to make a *vocation* out of watching television and eating potato chips, he would be one of the most successful people in the world.

*Vocational* training is job training. Since your *vocation* is your job, your *avocation* is your hobby.
- The accountant’s *vocation* bored her, but her *avocation* of mountain climbing did not.

**Vociferous** (voh SIF ur us) *adj* loud; noisy

- Randy often becomes *vociferous* during arguments. He doesn’t know what he believes, but he states it loudly nevertheless.

**Volatile** (VAHL uh tul) *adj* quick to evaporate; highly unstable; explosive

- A *volatile* liquid is one that evaporates readily. Gasoline is a *volatile* liquid. It evaporates readily, and then the vapor poses a great danger of explosion.
- A *volatile* crowd is one that seems to be in imminent danger of getting out of control or exploding.
- The situation in the Middle East was highly *volatile*; the smallest incident could have set off a war.

To be *volatile* is to be characterized by *volatility*.

**Volition** (voh LISH un) *n* will; conscious choice

- Insects, lacking *volition*, simply aren’t as interesting as humans are.
- The question the jury had to answer was whether the killing had been an accident or an act of *volition*. 
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.

1. vindicate  a. extremely poisonous
2. vindictive  b. masterful musician
3. virtuoso  c. dreamer
4. virulent  d. caustic
5. visionary  e. clear from suspicion
6. vitiate  f. will
7. vitriolic  g. quick to evaporate
8. vocation  h. seeking revenge
9. vociferous  i. occupation
10. volatile  j. make impure
11. volition  k. noisy

W

WANTON (WAHN tun) adj malicious; unjustifiable; unprovoked; egregious
- Terrorists commit wanton acts on a helpless populace to make their point.

Wanton also means intemperate.
- A hedonist lives a wanton life in the relentless, unremitting pursuit of pleasure; an ascetic does not.

WILLFUL (WIL ful) adj deliberate; obstinate; insistent on having one’s way
- The mother insisted that the killing committed by her son had not been willful, but the jury apparently believed that he had known what he was doing.
- When her mother told her she couldn’t have a cookie, the willful little girl simply snatched the cookie jar and ran out of the room with it. She had stolen the cookies willfully.

Note carefully the spelling of this word.

WISTFUL (WIST ful) adj yearning; sadly longing
- I felt wistful when I saw Steve’s fancy new car. I wished that I had enough money to buy one for myself.
The boys who had been cut from the football team watched *wistfully* as the team put together an undefeated season and won the state championship.

**Z**

**ZEALOUS** (ZEL us) adj enthusiastically devoted to something; fervent
- The *zealous* young policeman made so many arrests that the city jail soon became overcrowded.
- The dictator’s followers were so *zealous* that if he had asked them all to jump off a cliff, most of them would have done so.

To be *zealous* is to be full of zeal, or fervent enthusiasm. An overly *zealous* person is a zealot.

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*Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book.*

1. wanton a. fervent
2. willful b. yearning
3. wistful c. deliberate
4. zealous d. malicious
CHAPTER 3

THE FINAL EXAM
The following final exam drills contain every word in the Word Smart core list. If you get a question wrong, try it again. Perhaps you were careless. If not, look up all the answer choices for that question and review the definitions.

**Final Exam Drill #1: COMPLETIONS**

For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. Because Stan had been preoccupied during his dynamite-juggling demonstration, the jury felt that he was not _____ for the destruction of the audience.
   a. decorous
   b. decimated
   c. indiscreet
   d. culpable
   e. indiscrete

2. Sally was sad because Mr. Reeves, our English teacher, filled the margins of her term paper with _____ remarks about her spelling, grammar, and writing style.
   a. fatuous
   b. heretical
   c. ineffable
   d. prepossessing
   e. derogatory

3. The fans were _____ when the football team lost its fiftieth game in a row.
   a. irascible
   b. despondent
   c. rapacious
   d. stigmatized
   e. precipitous
4. Da-Shawn and Harry were given jobs on the stage crew because their ______ voices ruined the sound of the chorus.
   a. unremitting
   b. paternal
   c. wanton
   d. laconic
   e. dissonant

5. The baby kittens were so ______ that the nursery school children were able to pick them up, carry them around by the scruffs of their necks, and dress them up in doll clothes.
   a. abashed
   b. peripatetic
   c. docile
   d. agrarian
   e. nefarious

Final Exam Drill #2: BUDDY CHECK
For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

1. litigious                      a. ingenuous
2. artless                       b. querulous
3. taciturn                      c. auspicious
4. refute                        d. perennial
5. perjure                       e. avow
6. allege                        f. reticent
7. gauche                        g. impugn
8. officious                     h. rebut
9. chronic                       i. inept
10. propitious                   j. solicitous
Final Exam Drill #3: ODD MAN OUT
Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. address    infer    construe    extrapolate
2. rigorous    punctilious    integral    painstaking
3. consecrate    revere    venerate    delineate
4. abstain    relegate    forbear    forgo
5. insubordinate    willful    didactic    intransigent
6. labyrinthine    profane    secular    atheistic
7. acrid    amoral    sardonic    virulent
8. analogous    perfunctory    cursory    desultory
9. decadent    degenerate    profligate    magnanimous
10. connoisseur    virtuoso    malleable    aesthete

Final Exam Drill #4: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. sporadic    incessant
2. beget    spawn
3. malaise    subversion
4. coerce    compel
5. peccadillo    enormity
6. charismatic    insipid
7. countenance    condone
8. usurp    appropriate
9. espouse    extricate
10. arbitrate    mediate

Final Exam Drill #5: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The applicant’s credentials were _____, but I didn’t like the color of his necktie so I didn’t hire him.
   a. irreproachable
   b. aloof
   c. domestic
   d. vitriolic
   e. histrionic
2. Walter’s skin took on a(n) _____ cast after his exposure to the pool of radioactive wastes.
   a. artful
   b. squalid
   c. luminous
   d. nebulous
   e. garrulous

3. The police spent seven months working on the crime case but were never able to determine the identity of the _____.
   a. demagogue
   b. dilettante
   c. egotist
   d. malefactor
   e. patriarch

4. The portions at the restaurant were so _____ that immediately after dessert we drove to another restaurant and ordered a second full meal.
   a. pertinent
   b. minuscule
   c. exhaustive
   d. futile
   e. misanthropic

5. Xavier thought that throwing some scraps to the bear would _____ it, but instead the beast tore apart our campsite in search of more to eat.
   a. accost
   b. mollify
   c. preclude
   d. efface
   e. tout
## Final Exam Drill #6: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

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## Final Exam Drill #7: ODD MAN OUT
Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

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<td>9</td>
<td>allocate</td>
<td>relinquish</td>
<td>capitulate</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>effusive</td>
<td>histrionic</td>
<td>avuncular</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Final Exam Drill #8: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. abyss  chasm
2. substantive  ethereal
3. loquacious  taciturn
4. doctrinaire  dogmatic
5. colloquial  pedantic
6. encroach  transgress
7. amorphous  nebulous
8. domestic  endemic
9. cogent  incisive
10. lethargic  capricious

Final Exam Drill #9: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word or phrase that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. Mei _____ her daughter for putting the cat in the washing machine.
   a. expropriated
   b. disfranchised
   c. coerced
   d. broached
   e. chastised

2. David’s salary was _____ his limited skills; he was paid nothing.
   a. as vapid as
   b. tenable despite
   c. vehement in view of
   d. commensurate with
   e. acerbic notwithstanding
3. After several decades of peace, the little country grew _____ about defense and let its army slowly drift away.
   a. dissolute
   b. partisan
   c. catholic
   d. adamant
   e. complacent

4. None of us had enough money to undertake the project alone, so we had to depend on the _____ of our parents.
   a. postulate
   b. vilification
   c. largess
   d. hedonism
   e. veracity

5. The court ruled that Ursula’s covert discussions with the Russian ambassador did not _____ treason.
   a. comprise
   b. abnegate
   c. libel
   d. broach
   e. constitute

Final Exam Drill #10: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. bureaucracy hierarchy
2. extrapolate infer
3. mercurial volatile
4. impeccable culpable
5. corroborate refute
6. expedient utilitarian
7. censure approbation
8. propriety decorum
9. emulate peruse
10. mandate touchstone
Final Exam Drill #11: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. ameliorate  exacerbate
2. candor  equivocation
3. caricature  parody
4. scrupulous  mendacious
5. apartheid  mentor
6. bane  panacea
7. facile  arduous
8. philistine  erudite
9. absolute  commensurate
10. kinetic  stagnant

Final Exam Drill #12: ODD MAN OUT
Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. awry overt salient manifest
2. duplicity ascendancy salient chicanery
3. contrition remorse salient penitence
4. temperance sobriety guile chicanery
5. nominal amiable guile congenial
6. choleric querulous guile equitable
7. dormant latent guile inert
8. astute bereft guile prudent
9. copious bourgeois guile myriad
10. ascetic austere frugal pejorative
Final Exam Drill #13: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. serendipitous  
   hapless
2. lugubrious  
   facetious
3. espouse  
   appease
4. qualitative  
   pejorative
5. exigency  
   periphery
6. harbinger  
   precursor
7. profound  
   desecrated
8. despotic  
   autocratic
9. engender  
   decimate
10. pristine  
   unalloyed

Final Exam Drill #14: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. Jarel was as clever as he was unscrupulous, and he knew what he could not obtain by legitimate means he could always obtain through ______.
   a. chicanery
   b. burlesque
   c. nihilism
   d. strife
   e. theology

2. The visiting professor was so ______ in his field that many of our faculty members became nervous in his presence.
   a. antithetical
   b. archetypal
   c. eminent
   d. plebeian
   e. pathological
3. The orator ______ a bizarre economic program whose central tenet was the abolition of all forms of money.

a. scintillated  
b. espoused  
c. vacillated  
d. emulated  
e. inundated

4. “Kicking the bucket” is a humorous ______ for “dying.”

a. dictum  
b. stipulation  
c. incantation  
d. conjecture  
e. euphemism

5. The actor, pretending to be inebriated, made a(n) ______ attempt to open his umbrella in a telephone booth.

a. viable  
b. enigmatic  
c. farcical  
d. cognitive  
e. aphoristic

Final Exam Drill #15: BUDDY CHECK

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

1. opaque  a. obscure
2. ostensible  b. secular
3. avaricious  c. mellifluous
4. mundane  d. prudent
5. judicious  e. venal
6. mercenary  f. specious
7. ramification  g. rapacious
8. saccharine  h. repercussion
9. archaic  i. dearth
10. paucity  j. anachronism
Final Exam Drill #16: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. belie aggregate
2. legacy bequest
3. aptitude propensity
4. matriculate purport
5. fatalist cynic
6. fecund desiccated
7. exhort admonish
8. polarize prevail
9. condescension adulation
10. discreet blatant

Final Exam Drill #17: ODD MAN OUT
Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. uniform monolithic existential homogeneous
2. flaunt malign slander libel
3. felicity audacity tenuity impetuosity
4. meager tenuous pivotal paltry
5. indulgent salutary prodigal profligate
6. disparate incongruous heterogeneous ubiquitous
7. apprehensive diffident succinct circumspect
8. cogent eminent potent robust
9. farcical affected contrived ostentatious
10. ennui satiety languor volition
Final Exam Drill #18: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. zealous    catholic
2. aloof      nefarious
3. mitigate   assuage
4. agnostic   atheist
5. clique     consensus
6. coalition  faction
7. husbandry  itinerary
8. coalesce   dissipate
9. slavish    subservient
10. flaunt    reproach

Final Exam Drill #19: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The Sandersons viewed the flaming image of the devil, which hovered above their house for thirteen days, as a(n) ______ of evil to come.
   a. stratum
   b. portent
   c. periphery
   d. infidelity
   e. aberration

2. There was nothing ______ about Herbert’s scientific theories; in fact, they were quite shallow.
   a. sentient
   b. vociferous
   c. peremptory
   d. profound
   e. nepotistic
3. The _____ author turned out a new book every week of her adult life.
   a. prolific
   b. canine
   c. dialectical
   d. implicit
   e. contiguous

4. The _____ girls stubbornly refused to call off their rock fight, despite the pleadings of their mothers.
   a. recalcitrant
   b. pacific
   c. egalitarian
   d. exemplary
   e. fervent

5. Hal’s disappointed wife _____ him for being a lazy, foul-smelling, obnoxious slob.
   a. instigated
   b. reproached
   c. flaunted
   d. desecrated
   e. belied

**Final Exam Drill #20: RELATIONSHIPS**

For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. profess  espouse
2. extrovert introspective
3. foible hiatus
4. caricature touchstone
5. debilitate enervate
6. placid frenetic
7. depravity debauchery
8. infinitesimal grandiose
9. grandiloquent rhetorical
10. malefactor benefactor
Final Exam Drill #21: ODD MAN OUT

Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. avaricious covetous officious parsimonious
2. reprove scrutinize censure rebuke
3. reprehensible transient ephemeral transitory
4. belittle depreciate disparage founder
5. palpable resolute tenacious steadfast
6. absolve condone qualify exculpate
7. civil culinary aristocratic genteel
8. stricture reproach admonishment corollary
9. fidelity proximity steadfastness resolution
10. circumlocutory redundant tautological vicarious

Final Exam Drill #22: RELATIONSHIPS

For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. elude circumvent
2. rustic urbane
3. circuitous oblique
4. beset beleaguered
5. imperial servile
6. pedestrian prosaic
7. reprisal reparation
8. daunt stymie
9. apotheosis epitome
10. inaugurate abort

Final Exam Drill #23: COMPLETIONS

For each question on the next page, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.
1. Sally had already eaten all her cookies, so she _____ mine.
   a. permeated
   b. mortified
   c. protracted
   d. appropriated
   e. defamed

2. The country’s _____ ruler required her citizens to receive official permission before changing channels on their television sets.
   a. definitive
   b. dubious
   c. indigenous
   d. autocratic
   e. redolent

3. I don’t enjoy oysters myself, but I’m not _____ to letting others eat them.
   a. innate
   b. averse
   c. opaque
   d. adverse
   e. oblique

4. The president was so _____ by international crises that he found it difficult to watch an entire baseball game without being interrupted.
   a. beset
   b. belittled
   c. bereaved
   d. bequeathed
   e. bemused

5. The representative had _____ so many losing causes that he fainted dead away when his proposal was unanimously adopted by the legislature.
   a. championed
   b. caricatured
   c. misappropriated
   d. flouted
   e. mediated
**Final Exam Drill #24: RELATIONSHIPS**

For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

<p>| | | | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>preempt</td>
<td>usurp</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>turpitude</td>
<td>confluence</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>incipient</td>
<td>culminating</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>burgeon</td>
<td>arbitrate</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>belittle</td>
<td>stymie</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>dictum</td>
<td>paradigm</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>luminous</td>
<td>incandescent</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>mortified</td>
<td>chagrined</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>precipitate</td>
<td>prudent</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>inscrutable</td>
<td>obscure</td>
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</table>

**Final Exam Drill #25: ODD MAN OUT**

Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>intrinsic</td>
<td>innate</td>
<td>omnipotent</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>fortuitous</td>
<td>gregarious</td>
<td>convivial</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>cliché</td>
<td>verisimilitude</td>
<td>maxim</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>belligerent</td>
<td>indignant</td>
<td>pertinent</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>inane</td>
<td>hackneyed</td>
<td>platitudinous</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>vitriolic</td>
<td>acrimonious</td>
<td>choleric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>gravity</td>
<td>austerity</td>
<td>vicissitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>noxious</td>
<td>obsequious</td>
<td>pernicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>finesse</td>
<td>competence</td>
<td>proficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>incorrigible</td>
<td>recalcitrant</td>
<td>diffident</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Final Exam Drill #26: RELATIONSHIPS**

For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>catalyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>concord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>discord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ingenuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>infatuated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>categorical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>novel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>parsimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>permeate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>tentative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Final Exam Drill #27: COMPLETIONS**

For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The trees, vines, and other plants in the tropical forest were truly remarkable, but it was the exotic ______ that caught the zoologist’s attention.
   a. accolade
   b. compendium
   c. acumen
   d. fauna
   e. surfeit

2. Ernesto hated to pay extra for a fancy name, but he had discovered that he greatly preferred expensive brand-name products to the cheaper ______ ones.
   a. generic
   b. hypothetical
   c. supercilious
   d. amorphous
   e. contentious
3. After several years of disappointing crops, the enormous harvest left the farmers confronting a(n) _____ of soybeans.
   a. alacrity
   b. blight
   c. glut
   d. chasm
   e. debacle

4. The previously undefeated team found it difficult to cope with the _____ of defeat.
   a. attrition
   b. ignominy
   c. prerequisite
   d. penchant
   e. neologism

5. The darkening sky indicated to all of us that a thunderstorm was _____.
   a. ambivalent
   b. imminent
   c. conciliatory
   d. inherent
   e. lugubrious

---

Final Exam Drill #28: RELATIONSHIPS

For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. hegemony    heayday
2. fortuitous   nominal
3. deride       venerate
4. deduce       infer
5. supercilious servile
6. placid       nonchalant
7. reverence    insolence
8. extraneous  extrinsic
9. levy         irony
10. onerous     exacting
Final Exam Drill #29: ODD MAN OUT

Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. comprise  placate  appease  mollify
2. beguile  bemuse  cajole  delude
3. provident  egregious  flagrant  unconscionable
4. adept  adroit  anecdotal  dexterous
5. iconoclast  insurgent  maverick  prodigy
6. cadence  incisiveness  acumen  acuity
7. gratuitous  superfluous  soporific  inordinate
8. incongruous  staunch  anomalous  eccentric
9. vacillate  incense  foment  instigate
10. aberration  vestige  anomaly  singularity

Final Exam Drill #30: RELATIONSHIPS

For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. mandate  martyr
2. laud  defame
3. belabor  complement
4. disdain  supercilious
5. distinguish  distend
6. eulogize  censure
7. apocalypse  covenant
8. segregate  sequester
9. quixotic  utopian
10. microcosm  magnate

Final Exam Drill #31: COMPLETIONS

For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The _____ salesperson bowed deeply and said, “Yes, sir, of course, sir,” whenever I requested anything.
   a. verbose
   b. incumbent
   c. evanescent
   d. malingering
   e. obsequious
2. Because he had never lost a tennis match, Luther believed himself to be _____ on the court.
   a. ascetic
   b. deleterious
   c. omnipotent
   d. inane
   e. amorous

3. Our teacher was so _____ in his interpretation of the novel that it was difficult to believe he had taken any pleasure in reading it.
   a. pedantic
   b. laudable
   c. intrepid
   d. inveterate
   e. coherent

4. The prisoners were all _____ as they were led off to the firing squad, but they were shot all the same.
   a. perfunctory
   b. concise
   c. virulent
   d. prosaic
   e. penitent

5. The divisive issue _____ the community; half the residents seemed to be strongly for it, and half strongly against.
   a. circumscribed
   b. polarized
   c. assuaged
   d. castigated
   e. disseminated
Final Exam Drill #32: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. reverence  
2. conjure  
3. profound  
4. protract  
5. fauna  
6. deprecate  
7. abridge  
8. eccentric  
9. iconoclast  
10. idiosyncratic  

---

1. reverence  
   disdain  
2. conjure  
   incant  
3. profound  
   superficial  
4. protract  
   curtail  
5. fauna  
   glut  
6. deprecate  
   lament  
7. abridge  
   augment  
8. eccentric  
   orthodox  
9. iconoclast  
   maverick  
10. idiosyncratic  
    conventional

Final Exam Drill #33: ODD MAN OUT
Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. infamous  
2. assimilate  
3. laconic  
4. relinquish  
5. axiom  
6. virulent  
7. catharsis  
8. idiosyncrasy  
9. antecedent  
10. exonerate  

---

1. infamous  
   abhorrence  
   innocuous  
   nefarious  
2. assimilate  
   abate  
   mitigate  
   alleviate  
3. laconic  
   unctuous  
   concise  
   terse  
4. relinquish  
   renounce  
   forsake  
   exult  
5. axiom  
   maxim  
   surrogate  
   precept  
6. virulent  
   tantamount  
   adverse  
   baneful  
7. catharsis  
   abhorrence  
   rancor  
   animosity  
8. idiosyncrasy  
   eccentricity  
   complacency  
   affectation  
9. antecedent  
   precursor  
   precedent  
   recrimination  
10. exonerate  
    patronize  
    exculpate  
    vindicate
Final Exam Drill #34: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. slothful  assiduous
2. affluent  opulent
3. consummate rudimentary
4. chastisement amnesty
5. sycophant cajoler
6. implication allusion
7. quantitative qualitative
8. agenda itinerary
9. pragmatic quixotic
10. paradox anomaly

Final Exam Drill #35: BUDDY CHECK
For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

1. torpid a. subservient
2. sublime b. astuteness
3. recapitulate c. ingenuous
4. acuity d. subtlety
5. replete e. provincial
6. subordinate f. inert
7. parochial g. transcendent
8. credulous h. reiterate
9. recant i. satiated
10. nuance j. repudiate
Final Exam Drill #36: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. colloquial  
2. auspicious  
3. moribund  
4. aristocratic  
5. perquisite  
6. stagnation  
7. ebullient  
8. turpitude  
9. cosmopolitan  
10. denizen  
contiguous  
portentous  
viable  
patrician  
prerogative  
metamorphosis  
roguish  
sordidness  
urbane  
lampoon

Final Exam Drill #37: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The ______ spring weather was a great relief to all of us who had struggled through the long, harsh winter.
   a. abortive  
b. volatile  
c. temperate  
d. pragmatic  
e. intrinsic

2. I made a(n) ______ effort to repair the leak, but my improvised patch didn’t hold, and I soon realized that I would have to call a plumber.
   a. vindictive  
b. tentative  
c. pristine  
d. acrid  
e. caustic
3. The adoring members of the tribe ______ their old king even though he was blind and senile.
   a. squandered
   b. extrapolated
   c. beleaguered
   d. exacerbated
   e. venerated

4. The hikers were ______ by the billions of mosquitoes that descended upon them as soon as they hit the trail.
   a. extolled
   b. vitiated
   c. palliated
   d. vexed
   e. promulgated

5. Seeing the pictures of our old home made us feel ______ and nostalgic.
   a. adept
   b. fastidious
   c. wistful
   d. infamous
   e. impartial

Final Exam Drill #38: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. ardent ______ indifferent
2. adherent ______ forsaker
3. poignant ______ redolent
4. inundate ______ reconcile
5. abject ______ exalted
6. proselytize ______ implement
7. latent ______ manifest
8. burgeon ______ accost
9. immutable ______ static
10. perfidy ______ piety
Final Exam Drill #39: ODD MAN OUT
Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. quixotic  scintillating  chimerical  visionary
2. antipathy  malefeasance  digression  malevolence
3. absolute  unqualified  categorical  wistful
4. static  cerebral  inert  immutable
5. destitute  insolvent  affable  indigent
6. altruist  benevolent  philanthropic  ideological
7. vexed  unequivocal unalloyed unmitigated
8. comprehensive  stringent  rigorous  exacting
9. abstract  abstruse  intangible  impervious
10. discernment  tirade  discrimination  sagacity

Final Exam Drill #40: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. plethora  dearth
2. autonomy  subjugation
3. aggregate  augment
4. vocation  avocation
5. extraneous  intrinsic
6. implicit  inferred
7. invective  eulogy
8. acerbic  caustic
9. insinuation  hyperbole
10. adulterated  unalloyed
Final Exam Drill #41: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. An _____ current of dissatisfaction among the soldiers indicated to the ambassador that revolution was becoming a possibility.
   a. incipient
   b. inert
   c. impervious
   d. impeccable
   e. inept

2. The _____ baker had burnt an entire batch of chocolate chip cookies.
   a. bucolic
   b. ursine
   c. cosmopolitan
   d. infinitesimal
   e. incompetent

3. Irene’s _____ cure for her husband’s snoring was a paper bag tied snugly around his head.
   a. agnostic
   b. congenital
   c. extrinsic
   d. ingenious
   e. diffident

4. Myron looked harmless, but there was nothing _____ about his plan to enslave the human race.
   a. terse
   b. innocuous
   c. mendacious
   d. nominal
   e. preeminent
5. Attempting to bask in reflected glory, the candidate ______ the names of eleven past presidents in his speech to the convention of schoolteachers.
   a. absolved
   b. implied
   c. litigated
   d. invoked
   e. allocated

Final Exam Drill #42: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. ambience  
2. literal  
3. hypothetical  
4. subjugate  
5. taciturn  
6. congenital  
7. enfetter  
8. peripheral  
9. usurp  
10. consummate
   milieu  
   figurative  
   empirical  
   enfranchise  
   integral  
   innate  
   expedite  
   tangential  
   abdicate  
   abortive

Final Exam Drill #43: ODD MAN OUT
Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the word that does not fit.

1. cacophony  
2. discord  
3. apathy  
4. amenable  
5. clandestine  
6. intrepid  
7. callow  
8. putative  
9. desultory  
10. conciliate
   antagonism  
   benefactor  
   indifference  
   tractable  
   surreptitious  
   blithe  
   apocryphal  
   overt  
   derisory  
   proscribe
   rancor  
   contention  
   manifesto  
   tractable  
   surreptitious  
   blithe  
   apocryphal  
   overt  
   derisory  
   proscribe
   antipathy  
   incongruity  
   languor  
   reciprocal  
   furtive  
   equanimity  
   spurious  
   patent  
   perfunctory  
   placate
**Final Exam Drill #44: BUDDY CHECK**
For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its **OPPOSITE** on the right.

| 1. deferential | a. irreverent                     |
| 2. remonstrate  | b. assiduous                      |
| 3. tacit        | c. amorous                        |
| 4. clement      | d. explicit                       |
| 5. indolent     | e. acquiesce                      |
| 6. ambivalent   | f. intemperate                    |
| 7. aloof        | g. aversion                       |
| 8. lucid        | h. antagonist                      |
| 9. partisan     | i. enigmatic                      |
| 10. affinity    | j. resolute                       |

**Final Exam Drill #45: RELATIONSHIPS**
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

| 1. artifice     | machination                     |
| 2. obtuse       | myopic                          |
| 3. respite      | premise                         |
| 4. exalt        | laud                            |
| 5. assimilate   | appreciate                      |
| 6. edify        | obfuscate                       |
| 7. pensive      | ruminating                      |
| 8. narcissist   | egocentric                      |
| 9. precipitate  | stigmatize                      |
| 10. polemical   | contentious                     |
Final Exam Drill #46: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The three-year-old was _____ in his refusal to taste the broccoli.
   a. recondite
   b. didactic
   c. fortuitous
   d. resolute
   e. genteel

2. We _____ the fine print in the document but were unable to find the clause the lawyer had mentioned.
   a. scrutinized
   b. reconciled
   c. exculpated
   d. cajoled
   e. accrued

3. A state in which one can see, hear, feel, smell, and taste little or nothing is known as _____ deprivation.
   a. aggregate
   b. subversive
   c. sensory
   d. sensual
   e. sensuous

4. The children tried to be _____ about the fact that their parents couldn’t afford to give them Christmas presents, but you could tell that they were really quite depressed inside.
   a. tangential
   b. abysmal
   c. stoic
   d. disingenuous
   e. eclectic
5. We felt repeatedly ______ by the impersonal and inflexible bureaucracy in our attempt to win an exemption to the rule.
   a. vindicated
   b. deluged
   c. stymied
   d. reiterated
   e. gesticulated

Final Exam Drill #47: RELATIONSHIPS
For each question below, decide whether the pair of words are roughly similar (S) in meaning, roughly opposite (O) in meaning, or unrelated (U) to each other.

1. cliché
2. malevolent
3. juxtaposed
4. defame
5. idyllic
6. inexorable
7. despondent
8. lethargy
9. dogma
10. ebullient

   platitude
   macroeconomic
   contiguous
   laud
   bucolic
   irrevocable
   sanguine
   zeal
   tenet
   stoic

Final Exam Drill #48: COMPLETIONS
For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The gasoline spill had so thoroughly ______ the town’s main well that it was possible to run an automobile on tap water.
   a. exulted
   b. exalted
   c. engendered
   d. adulterated
   e. preempted
2. Mr. Jones _____ the teenagers after they had driven the stolen car into his living room and put a dent in his new color TV.
   a. admonished
   b. usurped
   c. enervated
   d. alleged
   e. professed

3. Henry’s legs were so severely injured in the roller-skating accident that he didn’t become fully _____ again until more than a year later.
   a. decadent
   b. exemplified
   c. querulous
   d. portentous
   e. ambulatory

4. The kitchen in the new house had an electronic vegetable peeler, an automatic dish scraper, a computerized meat slicer, and dozens of other futuristic _____.
   a. proponents
   b. genres
   c. amenities
   d. mendicants
   e. protagonists

5. When Joe began collecting stamps, he hoped that the value of his collection would _____ rapidly; instead, the collection has slowly become worthless.
   a. qualify
   b. appreciate
   c. polarize
   d. belabor
   e. rebuke
CHAPTER 4

THE SAT HIT PARADE
Despite all the talk about “reasoning ability,” many questions on the SAT are vocabulary-dependent. Some, such as sentence completions, mainly test vocabulary. Other questions are related to vocabulary in a more peripheral way; an erudite vocabulary helps you on the reading passages, grammar sections (especially those involving diction), and even the essay. If you learn every word on the main word list in this book, you’ll have a big advantage on the SAT. The bigger your vocabulary, the better you’ll do. But not every word on the main list is the sort of word that is tested on the SAT. If you’re getting ready to take the SAT or a similar standardized test, you should focus your attention on the words in the following list, which we call the Hit Parade.

The Hit Parade is a list of the words tested most frequently on the SAT in order of their frequency on the SAT. We created the Hit Parade by using a computer to analyze released SATs. The Princeton Review students use the Hit Parade to get the maximum possible mileage out of their vocabularies and improve their Verbal SAT scores. Not all Hit Parade words appear on our main word list, but all of them have appeared on SATs.

We’ve included short definitions to make it easier for you to learn the words. These definitions aren’t always exactly like the ones you’ll find in the dictionary or the main word list of this book; they’re the definitions of the words as they are tested on the SAT.

Keep in mind that these are not the only words you need to know for the SAT. They’re just the words that have been tested most frequently in the past—the words that the Educational Testing Service’s test writers tend to come back to
over and over again. Also keep in mind that the words near the top of the list are more likely to turn up than the words near the bottom.

Some SATs are absolutely loaded with Hit Parade words; others don’t contain as many. One of the most important things the Hit Parade will teach you is the level of the vocabulary on the test. Once you get a feel for this level, you’ll be able to spot other possible SAT words in your reading.

After you finish the Hit Parade, you might want to memorize the GRE Hit Parade that follows. All the words in *Word Smart*, by the way, are SAT-type words.

indifferent not caring one way or the other; mediocre; lacking a preference; neutral

apathy lack of emotion or interest

obscure unclear; clouded; partially hidden; hard to understand

impartial unbiased; neutral

objective without bias (as opposed to *subjective*)

revere to worship; to honor (think of a reverend)

discriminate to differentiate; to make a clear distinction; to see the difference

denounce to speak out against; to condemn

innovate to be creative; to introduce something new

relevant important; pertinent

candid honest; frank

discernment insight; ability to see things clearly

disdain arrogant scorn; contempt

abstract theoretical; lacking substance (the opposite of *concrete*)

temperate moderate; restrained

enigma mystery

inevitable unavoidable; bound to happen

eccentric not conventional; a little kooky; irregular

provincial limited in outlook to one’s own small corner of the world; narrow

futile hopeless; without effect

diverse varied

benevolent kind; good-hearted; generous

pious reverent or devout; outwardly (and sometimes falsely) reverent or devout

conciliatory making peace; attempting to solve a dispute through goodwill

resignation reluctant acceptance of a bad situation (secondary meaning)
resolute  determined; firm; unwavering
servile  submissive and subservient; like a servant
acute  sharp; shrewd
reticent  restrained; uncommunicative
anarchy  absence of government or control; lawlessness; disorder
virulent  extremely poisonous; malignant; full of hate
scrutinize  to examine closely
discord  disagreement (the opposite of concord)
repudiate  to reject; to deny
diligent  hardworking
superficial  on the surface only; shallow; not thorough
contempt  reproachful disdain
aesthetic  having to do with artistic beauty; artistic (not to be confused with ascetic, also on the Hit Parade)
prodigal  extravagant; wasteful
augment  to add to; to increase; to make bigger
complacent  smug; self-satisfied; pleased with oneself; contented to a fault
guile  cunning; duplicity
squander  to waste
incessant  unceasing; never-ending
laudable  worthy of praise
deter  to prevent; to stop; to keep from doing something
redundant  repetitive; unnecessary; excessively wordy
infamous  shamefully wicked; having (and deserving) an extremely bad reputation; disgraceful
provocative  exciting; attracting attention
depravity  moral corruption
gravity  seriousness (secondary meaning)
banal  unoriginal; ordinary
extol  to praise
euphony  pleasant sound (the opposite is cacophony)
deride  to ridicule; to laugh at contemptuously
insipid  dull; banal
austere  unadorned; stern; forbidding; without much money
expedite  to make faster or easier
heresy  an opinion violently opposed to established beliefs
novel  new; original
philanthropy  love of mankind; donating to charity
tentative  experimental; temporary; uncertain
deference  submission to another’s will; respect; courtesy
vacillate  to be indecisive; to waver back and forth
fervor  passion
dispassionate  without passion; objective; neutral
pragmatic  practical; down-to-earth; based on experience rather than theory
rigorous  strict; harsh; severe
solemn  serious; grave
alleviate  to lessen; to relieve, usually temporarily or incompletely; to make bearable
negligence  carelessness
conspicuous  standing out; obvious
advocate  to speak in favor of; to support
ascetic  hermitlike; practicing self-denial
profound  deep; insightful (the opposite of superficial)
ironic  satiric; unexpected
dogmatic  arrogantly assertive of unproven ideas; arrogantly claiming that something (often a system of beliefs) is beyond dispute
condone  to overlook; to permit to happen
dissent  disagreement
volition  will; conscious choice
voluntary  willing; unforced
didactic  instructive; intended to instruct
disparate  different; incompatible
disparage  to belittle; to say uncomplimentary things about, usually in a somewhat indirect way
ephemeral  short-lived; fleeting; not lasting
compliant  yielding; submissive
prosaic  dull; unimaginative; like prose
profuse  flowing; extravagant
expedient  providing an immediate advantage; serving one’s immediate self-interest
fastidious  meticulous; demanding
belligerent  combative; quarrelsome; waging war
astute  perceptive; intelligent
languish  to become weak, listless, or depressed
censure  to condemn severely for doing something bad
stagnation  motionlessness; inactivity
mitigate  to lessen the severity of something
reprehensible  worthy of blame or censure
engender  to create; to produce
exemplary  outstanding; setting a great example
neutral unbiased; not taking sides; objective
relegate to banish; to send away
anecdote a brief, entertaining story
scanty inadequate; minimal
fallacious false
acclaim praise; applause; admiration
uniform consistent; applause; admiration
incoherent jumbled; chaotic; impossible to understand
repress to hold down
articulate speaking clearly and well
solicit to ask for; to seek
reproach to scold
condescend to stoop to someone else’s level, usually in an offensive way; to patronize
orthodox conventional; adhering to established principles or doctrines, especially in religion; by the book
indolence laziness
congenial agreeably suitable; pleasant
preclude to prevent; to make impossible; to shut out
apprehensive worried; anxious
elaborate detailed; careful; thorough
arrogant feeling superior to others; snooty
elusive hard to pin down; evasive
efface to erase; to rub away the features of
taciturn untalkative by nature
ameliorate to make better or more tolerable
acquiesce to give in; to agree
atrophy to waste away from lack of use
dubious doubtful; uncertain
flagrant shocking; outstandingly bad
concise brief and to the point; succinct
immutable unchangeable; permanent
static stationary; not changing or moving (not radio fuzz)
credulous believing; gullible
blasphemy irreverence; an insult to something held sacred; profanity
coalesce to come together as one; to fuse; to unite
lax careless; not diligent; relaxed
cryptic mysterious; mystifying
levity lightness; frivolity; unseriousness
ambivalent undecided; blowing hot and cold
innate existing since birth; inborn; inherent
sycophant one who sucks up to others
amiable friendly
esoteric hard to understand; understood by only a select few; peculiar
extraneous irrelevant; extra; unnecessary; unimportant
tedious boring
caucustic like acid; corrosive
inadvertent lax; careless; without intention
exhaustive thorough; complete
incongruous not harmonious; not consistent; not appropriate
belittle to make to seem little
unprecedented happening for the first time; novel; never seen before
digress to go off the subject
appease to soothe; to pacify by giving in to
frivolous not serious; not solemn; with levity
instigate to provoke; to stir up
sage wise; possessing wisdom derived from experience or learning
predecessor someone or something that came before another
jeopardy danger
tangible touchable; palpable
indulgent lenient; yielding to desire
remorse sadness; regret
pivotal crucial
scrupulous strict; careful; hesitant for ethical reasons
refute to disprove; to prove to be false
respite a rest; a period of relief
stoic indifferent (at least outwardly) to pleasure or pain, to joy or grief, to fortune or misfortune
volatile quick to evaporate; highly unstable; explosive
peripheral unimportant
hedonistic pleasure-seeking; indulgent
idiom a peculiar expression
benefactor a generous donor
brevity briefness
apocryphal of doubtful origin; false
virtuoso masterful musician; a masterful practitioner in some other field
slander to defame; to speak maliciously of someone
animosity resentment; hostility; ill will
deplete to use up; to reduce; to lessen
amity friendship
stringent strict; restrictive
voluminous very large; spacious (this word has nothing to do with sound)
auspicious favorable; promising; pointing to a good result
fickle capricious; whimsical; unpredictable
lethargy sluggishness; laziness; drowsiness; indifference
hackneyed banal; overused; trite (a cliché is a hackneyed expression)
amass to accumulate
willful deliberate; obstinate; insistent on having one’s way
bastion stronghold; fortress; fortified place
trepidation fear; apprehension; nervous trembling
desecrate to profane a holy place (the opposite is consecrate)
fortuitous accidental; occurring by chance
vehement urgent; passionate
assuage to soothe; to pacify; to ease the pain of; to relieve
prodigious extraordinary; enormous
torpor sluggishness; inactivity; apathy
furtive secretive
supercilious haughty; patronizing
prudent careful; having foresight
verbose wordy; overly talkative
pedestrian common; ordinary; banal (secondary meaning)
innocuous harmless; banal
fanatic one who is extremely devoted to a cause or idea
enhance to make better; to augment
retract to take back; to withdraw; to pull back
ambiguous unclear in meaning; confusing; capable of being interpreted in at least two similarly plausible ways
paucity scarcity
rescind to repeal; to take back formally
subtle not obvious; able to make fine distinctions; ingenious; crafty
zealous fervent; enthusiastically devoted to something
benign gentle; not harmful; kind; mild
compliant yielding; submissive
emulate to strive to equal or excel, usually through imitation
innumerable too many to number or count; many
meander to wander slowly, like a winding river
authoritarian like a dictator
brawn  bulk; muscles
contrite  deeply apologetic; remorseful
exemplify  to serve as an example of
facilitate  to make easier
hypothetical  uncertain; unproven
recalcitrant  stubbornly defiant of authority or control
ambulatory  able to walk; walking
diffident  timid; lacking in self-confidence
drone  to talk on and on in a dull way
gullible  overly trusting; willing to believe anything
marred  damaged; bruised
nullify  to make unimportant
parsimony  stinginess
propriety  properness; good manners
rejuvenate  to make young and strong again
skeptical  doubting (opposite of gullible)
tenacious  tough; hard to defeat
animated  alive; moving
authentic  real
bias  prejudice; tendency; tilt
blithe  carefree; cheerful
dearth  a lack of; scarcity
divert  to change the direction of; to alter the course of; to amuse
enthrall  to thrill
heed  to listen to
hindrance  an obstruction; an annoying interference or delay
irascible  irritable
merger  a joining or marriage
nostalgia  a sentimental longing for the past; homesickness
pretentious  pompous; self-important; ETS-like
saccharine  sweet; excessively or disgustingly sweet
stanza  a section of a poem; verse
CHAPTER 5

THE GRE HIT PARADE
The GRE (Graduate Record Examination) is the SAT for graduate school. How well you do on the Verbal section of the GRE is largely determined by your vocabulary. If you know a lot of words, you’ll do fine; if you don’t, you’d better start learning some. Today.

The GRE Hit Parade, like the SAT Hit Parade, includes those words most likely to appear on a GRE. We have listed them roughly in order of importance. All of these words appear frequently, but *manifest* is marginally more likely to appear than *conventional*, and so on.

These are not the only words that can appear on the GRE, but they are the most likely. This list is a start. If you know all of these words, get cracking on the other *Word Smart* definitions. (Many GRE Hit Parade words are also on the *Word Smart* core list.)

It should go without saying that you need to know all the words on the SAT Hit Parade, too.

**manifest** visible; evident

**conventional** common; customary; unexceptional

**partisan** one who supports a particular person, cause, or idea

**contentious** argumentative; quarrelsome

**lament** to mourn

**allusion** an indirect reference to something else, especially something in literature; a hint

**arbiter** one who decides; a judge

**inherent** part of the essential nature of something; intrinsic

**paradox** a true statement or phenomenon that nonetheless seems to contradict itself; an untrue statement or phenomenon that nonetheless seems logical

**cynic** one who deeply distrusts human nature; one who believes people are motivated only by selfishness

**exposition** expounding or explaining; explanatory treatise

**consensus** unanimity or near unanimity
comprehensive covering or including everything
sagacious wise; possessing wisdom derived from experience or learning
precipitate to cause to happen abruptly
pervade to spread throughout
discourse to converse; to formally discuss a subject
conjure to summon or bring into being as if by magic
sanction authorize or approve; ratify or confirm
genial cheerful and pleasant; friendly; helpful
indulgent lenient; yielding to desire
inert inactive; sluggish; not reacting chemically
levee an embankment designed to prevent the flooding of a river
erratic unpredictable or wandering
luminous giving off light; glowing; bright
abstinent abstaining; voluntarily not doing something
placid pleasantly calm; peaceful
exuberant extremely joyful or vigorous; profuse in growth
impede to hinder; to obstruct; to slow something down
permeate to spread or seep through; to penetrate
audacity boldness; reckless daring; impertinence
indignant angry, especially as a result of something unjust or unworthy
implicit implied rather than expressly stated
renaissance/renascence a rebirth or revival
superfluous extra; unnecessary
litigate to try in court; to engage in legal proceedings
vex to annoy; to pester; to confuse
anomaly an aberration; an irregularity; a deviation
bereave to deprive or leave desolate, especially through death
connoisseur an expert, particularly in matters of art or taste
corroborate to confirm; to back up with evidence
frenetic frantic; frenzied
polemic a powerful argument made in refutation of something
synthesis the combining of parts to form a whole
feasible able to be done
forbear to refrain from; to abstain
genre an artistic class or category
vindicate to clear from all blame or suspicion
conciliatory making peace; attempting to resolve a dispute through goodwill
squalid filthy; repulsive; wretched; degraded
inept clumsy; incompetent
mandatory  authoritatively ordered or commanded; necessary

disseminate  to scatter or spread widely

eclectic  choosing the best from many sources; drawn from many sources

idyllic  charming in a rustic way; naturally peaceful

pristine  original; unspoiled; pure

prodigy  an extremely talented child; an extraordinary accomplishment or occurrence

frugal  economical; penny-pinching

qualify  to modify or restrict

decorous  in good taste; orderly

infer  to conclude; to deduce

ostentatious  excessively conspicuous; showing off

pathology  the science of diseases; any deviation from a healthy, normal condition

plumb  to measure the depth of something

spurious  doubtful; bogus; false

subjugate  to subdue and dominate; to enslave

visionary  a dreamer; someone with impractical goals or ideas about the future

reciprocal  mutual; shared; interchangeable

antipathy  firm dislike; dislike; hatred

dissonant  inharmonious; in disagreement

palliate  to hide the seriousness of something with excuses or apologies

substantive  having substance; real; essential; solid; substantial

surreptitious  sneaky; secret

equivocal  ambiguous; intentionally confusing; capable of being interpreted in more than one way

flippant  frivolously shallow and disrespectful

impervious  not allowing anything to pass through; impenetrable

judicious  exercising sound judgment

laconic  using few words, especially to the point of being rude

piquant  pungent

satiric  using sarcasm or irony

sullen  gloomy or dismal

tacit  implied; not spoken

tractable  easily managed or controlled; obedient

impromptu  without preparation; on the spur of the moment

parallel  a comparison made between two things

sterile  unimaginative; unfruitful; infertile

debauchery  corruption by sensuality; intemperance; wild living
deleterious  harmful
disinterested  unbiased
fecund  fertile; productive
hermetic  impervious to external influence; airtight
salubrious  promoting health
foster  to promote the growth or development of
transitory  not staying for a long time; temporary
cacophony  a harsh-sounding mixture of words, voices, or sounds
goad  to urge forcefully; to taunt someone into doing something
implement  to carry out
ingenuous  unwarily simple; candid; naive
malleable  easy to shape or bend
pungent  forceful; sharp or biting to the taste or smell
savor  to linger on the taste or smell of something
correlate  to find or show the relationship of two things
facetious  humorous; not serious; clumsily humorous
kinship  natural or family relationship
petulant  rude; cranky; ill tempered
rampart  a fortification; a bulwark or defense
temperance  boldness; recklessness; audacity
truculent  savagely brutal; aggressively hostile
incisive  cutting right to the heart of the matter
aberration  something not typical; a deviation from the standard
abstemious  sparing or moderate, especially in eating and drinking
alacrity  cheerful readiness; liveliness or eagerness
allocate  to distribute; assign; allot
arid  extremely dry; unimaginative; dull
beget  to cause or produce; to engender
conundrum  a puzzle; a riddle
debacle  violent breakdown; sudden overthrow
doggerel  comic, loose verse
exorbitance  an exceedingly large amount
garrulous  extremely chatty or talkative; wordy or diffuse
intransigent  uncompromising; stubborn
maverick  a nonconformist; a rebel
turpitude  shameful wickedness or depravity
axiom  a self-evident rule or truth; a widely accepted saying
beneficent  doing good
capricious  unpredictable; likely to change at any moment
circumlocution  an indirect expression; use of wordy or evasive language
impugn  to attack, especially to attack the truth or integrity of something
incursion  a hostile invasion
invective  insulting or abusive speech
placate  to pacify; to appease; to soothe
temperament  one’s disposition or character
antiseptic  free from germs; exceptionally clean
lax  not strict or firm; careless or negligent; loose or slack
accolade  an award or honor; high praise
assiduous  hardworking; busy; diligent
brook  to bear or tolerate; to put up with something
desiccate  to dry out
erudite  scholarly; deeply learned
flag  to weaken; to slow down
impudent  bold; impertinent
baleful  menacing; harmful
divergent  differing in opinion; deviating
effluvium  a disagreeable or noxious vapor; an escaping gas
evanescent  vanishing or fading; scarcely perceptible
exigent  demanding prompt action; urgent
exonerate  to free completely from blame
flaunt  to show off; to display ostentatiously
improvident  lacking prudent foresight; careless
ineluctable  inescapable; unavoidable
mellifluous  sweetly flowing
oscillate  to swing back and forth; to fluctuate
ossify  to convert into bone; to become rigid
probit  integrity; uprightness; honesty
proselytize  to convert someone from one religion or doctrine to another; to recruit converts to a religion or doctrine
pundit  a learned person; an expert in a particular field
recondite  hard to understand; over one’s head
spendthrift  extravagant or wasteful, especially with money
vacuous  lacking ideas or intelligence
coda  a passage concluding a composition (in music)
penchant  strong taste or liking
abstruse  hard to understand or grasp
cognizant  perceptive; observant
gainsay  to deny; to speak or act against
garner  to gather and store
obdurate  stubborn; inflexible
propinquity  nearness
ribald  vulgar or indecent speech or language, as in a ribald joke
sinuous  having many curves
**veracity**  truthfulness
**chronology**  an order of events from earliest to latest
**economical**  frugal; thrifty
**conjoin**  to join or act together
**panegyric**  lofty praise
**pedagogue**  a strict, overly academic teacher
**reprobate**  a wicked, sinful, depraved person
**untoward**  unfavorable or unfortunate; improper
**welter**  a confused mass; a commotion or turmoil
**inchoate**  just beginning; not organized or orderly
**problematic**  doubtful or questionable
**timbre**  the quality of a sound independent of pitch and loudness
**disavow**  to deny
**gerrymander**  to divide a state or county into election districts to gain political advantage
**repugnant**  distasteful or offensive
**taut**  tightly drawn, as a rope; emotionally tense
**cajole**  to deceptively persuade someone to do something he or she doesn’t want to do
**discomfit**  to confuse, deject, frustrate, deceive
**accrete**  to increase by growth or addition
**contumacious**  stubbornly rebellious or disobedient
**fulsome**  disgusting or repulsive
**homeostasis**  the tendency of an organic system to maintain internal stability
**hone**  to sharpen
**insolvent**  unable to pay one’s bills
**ligneous**  woodlike
**motility**  spontaneous movement
**munificent**  very generous; lavish
**neophyte**  a beginner
**rivet**  to fix one’s attention on
**saturnine**  a sluggish, gloomy temperament
**viscous**  thick and sticky

And for even more GRE words, be sure to check out our *Word Smart for the GRE*. 
CHAPTER 6

WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW
We discussed the use of roots in Chapter 1. Here is a list of the most helpful roots to know. As we said earlier, learning roots helps you memorize words. We’ve concentrated on roots that will help you learn the *Word Smart* words, but the Root Parade will help you memorize hundreds of other words, too.

When you look up the definition of a word on this list, try to relate that definition to the root. Some students go through this list one root at a time. They look up all the words under one root and learn the definitions together. As always, whatever works for you is best.

You Don’t Have to Memorize These Roots—You Already Know Them!

To show you how each root relates to words you already know, each list includes an easy word or two. For example, the root “spec” come from a Latin word meaning to look or see, as in the easy words *spectator* and *spectacles*. Recognizing that will help you memorize the definition of the less common words *specter* and *circumspect*, which are on the same list. And you thought you didn’t know Latin!

You will notice that the same root can be spelled in different ways. We have included the most common spelling variations in the heading. Remember that roots tell us the common heritage of words thousands of years old. Over the centuries spelling variations are bound to occur.

A note to philologists (etymologically: “word lovers”): In keeping with our pragmatic philosophy, we have sometimes taken liberties in compiling this list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A (without)</th>
<th>AB/ABS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amoral</td>
<td>abduct</td>
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<tr>
<td>atheist</td>
<td>abhor</td>
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<tr>
<td>atypical</td>
<td>abolish</td>
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<td>anonymous</td>
<td>abstract</td>
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<td>absolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>anomaly</td>
<td>abstruse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agnostic</td>
<td>abrogate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
abscond
abjure
abstemious
ablation
abominate
aberrant

**AC/ACR** (*sharp, bitter*)
acid
acute
acerbic
exacerbate
acrid
acrimonious
acumen

**ACT/AG** (*to do, to drive, to force, to lead*)
act
agent
agile
agitate
exacting
litigate
prodigal
prodigious
pedagogue
demagogue
synagogue

**AD/AL** (*to, toward, near*)
adaptn
adjacent
addict
admire
address
adhere
administer
adore
advice
adjoin
adultery
advocate

allure
alloy

**AL/ALI/ALTER** (*other, another*)
alternative
alias
alibi
alien
alter ego
alienation
altruist
altercation
allegory

**AM** (*love*)
amateur
amatory
amorous
enamored
amity
paramour
inamorata
amiable
amicable

**AMB** (*to go, to walk*)
ambitious
amble
proamble
ambulance
ambulatory
perambulator
circumambulate

**AMB/AMPH** (*around*)
amphitheater
ambit
ambience
ambient
AMB/AMPH
(both, more than one)
ambiguous
amphibian
ambivalent
ambidextrous

ANIM (life, mind, soul, spirit)
unanimous
animosity
equanimity
magnanimous
pusillanimous

ANNU/ENNI (year)
annual
anniversary
biannual
biennial
centennial
annuity
perennial
annals
millennium

ANTE (before)
ante
anterior
antecedent
antedate
antebellum
antediluvian

ANTHRO/ANDR (man, human)
anthropology
android
misanthrope
philanthropy
anthropomorphic
philander
androgy nous
anthropocentric

ANTI (against)
antidote
antiseptic
antipathy
antipodal

APO (away)
apology
apostle
apocalypse
apogee
apocryphal
apotheosis
apostasy
apoplexy

APT/EPT (skill, fitness, ability)
adapt
aptitude
apt
inept
adept

ARCH/ARCHI (chief, principal)
ar chitect
archenemy
archetype
archipelago

ARCHY (ruler)
monarchy
matriarchy
patriarchy
anarchy
hierarchy
oligarchy

ART (skill, craft)
art
artificial
artifice
artisan
artifact
artful
artless

AUC/AUG/AUX (to increase)
auction
auxiliary
augment
august

AUTO (self)
automatic
autopsy
autocrat
autonomy

BE (to be, to have a certain quality)
belittle
belated
bemoan
befriend
bewilder
begrudge
bequeath
bespeak
belie
beguile
beset
bemuse
bereft

BEL/BELL (war)
rebel
belligerent
bellicose
antebellum

BEN/BON (good)
benefit
beneficiary
beneficent
benefactor
benign

benevolent
benediction
bonus
bon vivant
bona fide

BI (twice, doubly)
binoculars
biannual
biennial
bigamy
bilateral
bilingual
bipartisan

BRI/BREV (brief, short)
brief
abbreviate
abridge
brevity

CAD/CID (to fall, to happen by chance)
accident
coincidence
decadent
cascade
recidivism
cadence

CAND (to burn)
candle
incandescent
candor

CANT/CENT/CHANT (to sing)
chant
enchant
accent
recant
incantation
incentive
CAP/CIP/CAPIT/CIPIT  
(head, headlong)  
capital  
cape  
captain  
disciple  
principle  
principal  
precipice  
precipitate  
precipitous  
capitulate  
capitalism  
presentation  
caption  
recapitulate  
CAP/CIP/CEPT (to take, to get)  
capture  
anticipate  
intercept  
susceptible  
emancipate  
recipient  
incipient  
percipient  
precept  
CAP/CIP/CEPT (to take, to get)  
cast  
castigate  
chastise  
chaste  
CAUST (to burn)  
caustic  
holocaust  
CED/CEED/CESS (to go, to yield, to stop)  
exceed  
precede  
recess  
concede  
cede  
access  
predecessor  
prededent  
arcedent  
recede  
abscess  
cessation  
incessant  
CENTR (center)  
central  
concentrate  
ecentric  
concentric  
centrifuge  
egocentric  
CERN/CERT/CRET/CRIM/CRIT (to separate, to judge, to distinguish, to decide)  
concern  
critic  
secret  
crime  
CARD/CORD/COUR (heart)  
cardiac  
courage  
encourage  
concord  
discord  
accord  
concordance  
cordial  
CARN (flesh)  
carnivorous  
carnival  
carnal  
carnage  
reincarnation  
incarnation
discrete
ascertain
certitude
hypocrite
discriminate
criterion
discern
retribution

**CHRON (time)**
synchronize
chronicle
chronology
chronic
chronological
anachronism
chronometer

**CIRCU (around, on all sides)**
circumference
circumstances
circuit
circumspect
circuitvent
circumnavigate
circumlocution
circumscribe
circuitous

**CIS (to cut)**
scissors
precise
exorcise
excise
incision
incisive
concise

**CIT (to set in motion)**
excite
incite
solicit
solicitous

**CLA/CLO/CLU (shut, close)**
closet
enclose
conclude
claustrophobia
disclose
exclusive
recline
preclude
seclude
cloister
foreclose
closure

**CLAIM/CLAM (to shout, to cry out)**
exclaim
proclaim
acclaim
clamor
disclaim
reclaim
declaim

**CLI (to lean toward)**
decline
recline
climax
proclivity
disinclination

**CO/COL/COM/CON (with, together)**
connect
confide
concede
coerce
cohesive
cohort
confederate
collaborate
compatible
coherent
comply
conjugal
cornual
congenial
convivial
coalesce
colassion
contrite
conciliate
conclave
commensurate

CRAT/CRACY (to govern)
bureaucracy
democracy
aristocracy
theocracy
plutocracy
autocracy

CRE/CRES/CRET (to grow)
creation
increase
crescendo
increment
accretion
accrue

CRED (to believe, to trust)
incredible
credibility
credentials
credit
creed
credo
credence
credulity
incredulous

CRYP (hidden)
crypt
cryptic
apocryphal
cryptography

CUB/CUMB (to lie down)
cubicle
succumb
incubate
incumbent
recumbent

CULP (blame)
culprit
culpable
exculpate
inculpate
mea culpa

CUR/COUR (running, a course)
occur
recur
current
curriculum
courier
cursive
excursion
concur
concurrent
incur
incursion
discourse
discursive
precursor
recourse
 cursory

DE (away, off, down, completely, reversal)
descend
detract
decipher
deface
defile
defraud
deplete
denounce
decry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Root</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defer</td>
<td>to delay or postpone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defame</td>
<td>to slander or vilify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delineate</td>
<td>to mark out or define</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deferential</td>
<td>of or relating to deference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM (people)</td>
<td>revolving around people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>democracy</td>
<td>a form of government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epidemic</td>
<td>spreading rapidly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endemic</td>
<td>occurring naturally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demagogue</td>
<td>a demagogue is a leader who appeals to the people's emotions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demographics</td>
<td>study of population characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pandemic</td>
<td>affecting a large number of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI/DIA (apart, through)</td>
<td>revolving around apart, through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialogue</td>
<td>a conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnose</td>
<td>to examine for disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diameter</td>
<td>the width of an object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilate</td>
<td>to expand or widen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digress</td>
<td>to deviate from a topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilatory</td>
<td>拖延的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diaphanous</td>
<td>transparent or almost transparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dichotomy</td>
<td>a division into two parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialectic</td>
<td>the art of debate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIC/DICT/DIT (to say, to tell, to use words)</td>
<td>revolving around saying, telling, using words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictionary</td>
<td>a book that lists words with meanings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictate</td>
<td>to dictate is to write something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predict</td>
<td>to predict is to forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contradict</td>
<td>to contradict is to say the opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verdict</td>
<td>a decision or judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abdicate</td>
<td>to abdicate is to give up power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edict</td>
<td>a formal order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didactic</td>
<td>instructional or educational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC/DAC (to teach)</td>
<td>revolving around teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>a medical professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctrine</td>
<td>a principle or belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indoctrinate</td>
<td>to indoctrinate is to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctrinaire</td>
<td>having strong beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOC/DAC (to teach)</td>
<td>revolving around teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>a medical professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctrine</td>
<td>a principle or belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indoctrinate</td>
<td>to indoctrinate is to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctrinaire</td>
<td>having strong beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOG/DOX (opinion)</td>
<td>revolving around opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orthodox</td>
<td>following accepted beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paradox</td>
<td>a self-contradictory statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogma</td>
<td>a firmly held belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogmatic</td>
<td>dogmatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOL (suffer, pain)</td>
<td>revolving around suffering or pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condolence</td>
<td>a sign of sympathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indolence</td>
<td>lack of energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doleful</td>
<td>melancholy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolorous</td>
<td>causing pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON/DOT/DOW (to give)</td>
<td>revolving around giving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donate</td>
<td>to donate is to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donor</td>
<td>a giver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condone</td>
<td>to condone is to forgive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pardon</td>
<td>to pardon is to forgive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antidote</td>
<td>a remedy for poison</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW
anecdote
endow
dowry

**DUB (doubt)**
dubious
dubiety
indubitable

**DUC/DUCT (to lead)**
conduct
abduct
conducive
seduce
induct
induce
ductile

**DUR (hard)**
endure
durable
duress
dour
obdurate

**DYS (faulty)**
dysfunction
dystopia
dyspepsia
dyslexia

**EPI (upon)**
epidemic
epilogue
epidermis
epistle
epitome
epigram
epithet
epitaph

**EQU (equal, even)**
equation
adequate
equivalent
equilibrium
equable
equidistant
equity
iniquity
equanimity
equivocality
equivocal

**ERR (to wander)**
err
error
erratic
erroneous
errant
aberrant

**ESCE (becoming)**
adolescent
obsolescent
iridescent
luminescent
coalesce
quiescent
acquiescent
effervescent
incandescent
evanescent
convalescent
reminiscent

**EU (good, well)**
euphoria
euphemism
eulogy
eugenics
euthanasia
euphony

**E/EF/EX (out, out of, from, former, completely)**
evade
exclude
extricate
exonerate
extort
exhort
expire
exalt
exult
effervesce
extenuate
efface
effusion
egregious

**EXTRA** (outside of, beyond)
extraordinary
extrasensory
extraneous
extrapolate

**FAB/FAM** (speak)
fable
fabulous
affable
ineffable
fame
famous
defame
infamous

**FAC/FIC/FIG/FAIT/FEIT/FY**
(to do, to make)
factory
facsimile
benefactor
facile
faction
fiction
factitious
efficient
deficient
proficient
munificent
prolific

soporific
figure
figment
configuration
effigy
magnify
rarefy
ratify
ramification
counterfeit
feign
fait accompli
ex post facto

**FER** (to bring, to carry, to bear)
offer
transfer
confer
referendum
infer
fertile
proffer
defer
proliferate
vociferous

**FERV** (to boil, to bubble, to burn)
fervor
fervid
effervescent

**FID** (faith, trust)
confide
confident
confidant
affidavit
diffident
fidelity
infidelity
perfidy
fiduciary
infidel
semper fidelis
bona fide

FIN (end)
final
finale
confine
define
definitive
infinite
affinity
infinitesimal

FLAG/FLAM (to burn)
flame
flamboyant
flammable
inflammatory
flagrant
conflagration
in flagrante delicto

FLECT/FLEX (to bend)
deflect
flexible
inflect
reflect
genuflect

FLICT (to strike)
afflict
inflict
conflict
profligate

FLU, FLUX (to flow)
fluid
influence
fluent
affluent
fluctuation
influx
effluence

confluence
superfluous
mellifluous

FORE (before)
foresight
foreshadow
forestall
forno
forbear

FORT (chance)
fortune
fortunate
fortuitous

FRA/FRAC/FRAG/FRING (to break)
fracture
fraction
fragment
fragile
refraction
fractious
infraction
refractory
infringe

FRUIT/FRUG (fruit, produce)
fruitful
fruition
frugal

FUND/FOUND (bottom)
foundation
fundamental
founder
profound

FUS (to pour)
confuse
transfusion
profuse
effusive
diffuse
suffuse
infusion

**GEN** (birth, creation, race, kind)
generous
generate
genetics
photogenic
degenerate
homogeneous
genealogy
gender
genre
genesis
carcinogenic
genial
congenial
ingenious
ingenue
indigenous
congenital
progeny
engender
miscgenation
sui generis

**GN/GNO** (know)
ignore
ignoramus
recognize
incognito
diagnose
prognosis
agnostc
cognitive
cognoscente
cognizant

**GRAND** (big)
grand
grandeur
grandiose

aggrandize
grandiloquent

**GRAT** (pleasing)
grateful
ingrate
ingratiate
gratuity
grautitous

**GRAV/GRIEV** (heavy, serious)
grave
grief
aggrieve
gravity
grievous

**GREG** (herd)
congregation
segregation
aggregation
gregarious
egregious

**GRESS/GRAD** (to step)
progress
graduate
gradual
aggressive
regress
degrade
retrograde
transgress
digress
egress

**HER/HES** (to stick)
coherent
cohesive
adhesive
adherent
inherent
(H)ETERO (different)
heterosexual
heterogeneous
heterodox

(H)OM (same)
homogeneous
homonym
homosexual
anomaly
homeostasis

HYPER (over, excessive)
hyperactive
hyperbole

HYPO (under, beneath, less than)
hypodermic
hypochondriac
hypothesis
hypocritical

ID (one’s own)
idiot
idiom
idiosyncrasy

IM/IN (not, without)
inactive
indifferent
innocuous
insipid
indolence
impartial
inept
indigent

IM/IN/EM/EN (in, into)
in
embrace
enclose
ingratiate
intrinsic

influx
incarnate
implicit
indigenous

INFRA (beneath)
infrastructure
infrared
infrasonic

INTER (between, among)
interstate
interim
interloper
interlude
intermittent
interplay
intersperse
intervene

INTRA (within)
intramural
intrastate
intravenous

JECT (to throw, to throw down)
inject
eject
project
trajectory
conjecture
dejected
abject

JOIN/JUNCT (to meet, to join)
junction
joint
adjoin
subjugate
juxtapose
injunction
rejoinder
conjugal
junta
**JUR (to swear)**

jury
perjury
abjure
adjure

**LECT/LEG (to select, to choose)**

collect
elect
select
electorate
predilection
eclectic
elegant

**LEV (lift, light, rise)**
elevator
relieve
lever
alleviate
levitate
relevant
levee
levity

**LOC/LOG/LOQU (word, speech)**
dialogue
eloquent
elocution
locution
interlocutor
prologue
epilogue
soliloquy
eulogy
colloquial
grandiloquent
philology
neologism
tautology
loquacious

**LUC/LUM/LUS (light)**
illustrate
illuminate
luminous
luminescent
illustrious
lackluster
translucent
lucid
elucidate

**LUD/LUS (to play)**
ilusion
ludicrous
delude
elude
elusive
allude
collusion
prelude
interlude

**LUT/LUG/LUV (to wash)**
lavatory
dilute
pollute
deluge
antediluvian

**MAG/MAJ/MAX (big)**
magnify
magnitude
major
maximum
majestic
magnanimous
magnate
maxim
magniloquent

**MAL/MALE (bad, ill, evil, wrong)**
malfunction
malodorous
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>malicious</td>
<td>having or showing a mean or selfish character; vicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malcontent</td>
<td>having or showing mean or selfish character; vicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malign</td>
<td>having or showing a malignant nature; malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malignant</td>
<td>having or showing a malignant nature; malignant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malaise</td>
<td>a feeling of physical or mental ill-health; malaise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dismal</td>
<td>gloomy; melancholy; bleak; forlorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malpropism</td>
<td>(malpropriety) the state of being improper or disgraceful; malpropis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maladroit</td>
<td>marked by or showing gross ineptitude; maladroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malevolent</td>
<td>causing or showing evil or malevolent effect; malevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malefactor</td>
<td>someone who does evil; malefactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malediction</td>
<td>the act of slandering; malediction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>having or showing a marked disregard for force; manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manufacture</td>
<td>the act of fabricating; manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emancipate</td>
<td>to set free; emancipate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manifest</td>
<td>to make manifest; manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandate</td>
<td>to demand; mandate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandatory</td>
<td>compulsory; mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN (hand)</td>
<td>manual; manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manual</td>
<td>the act of fabricating; manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manufacturer</td>
<td>the act of fabricating; manufacture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maternal</td>
<td>belonging to or characteristic of a mother; maternal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maternity</td>
<td>the condition of being a mother; maternity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matriculate</td>
<td>to make a matriculate; matriculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matriarch</td>
<td>a chief mother; matriarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATER/MATR (woman, mother)</td>
<td>matrimony; maternal; maternity; matriculate; matriarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matrimony</td>
<td>the act of marrying; matrimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maternal</td>
<td>belonging to or characteristic of a mother; maternal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maternity</td>
<td>the condition of being a mother; maternity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matriculate</td>
<td>to make a matriculate; matriculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matriarch</td>
<td>a chief mother; matriarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN (small)</td>
<td>minute; minutiae; diminution; miniature; diminish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute</td>
<td>one sixtieth of one hour; minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutiae</td>
<td>(pl.) a small unit; minutiae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminution</td>
<td>a reduction; diminution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miniature</td>
<td>very small; miniature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diminish</td>
<td>to reduce; diminish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN (to project, to hang over)</td>
<td>eminent; imminent; prominent; preeminent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eminent</td>
<td>outstanding; eminent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imminent</td>
<td>about to happen; imminent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prominent</td>
<td>outstanding; prominent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preeminent</td>
<td>preeminent; a chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIS/MIT (to send)</td>
<td>transmit; manumit; emissary; missive; intermittent; remit; remission; demise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transmit</td>
<td>to carry; transmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manumit</td>
<td>to set free; manumit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emissary</td>
<td>an emissary; emissary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missive</td>
<td>to send; missive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermittent</td>
<td>intermittent; intermittent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remit</td>
<td>to remit; remit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remission</td>
<td>a remission; remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demise</td>
<td>the act of dying; demise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISC (mixed)</td>
<td>miscellaneous; miscenogation; promiscuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miscellaneous</td>
<td>miscellaneous; miscenogation; promiscuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promiscuous</td>
<td>having or showing a marked disregard for force; manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON/MONIT (to warn)</td>
<td>monument; monitor; summons; admonish; remonstrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monument</td>
<td>a monument; monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor</td>
<td>to monitor; monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summons</td>
<td>a summons; summons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admonish</td>
<td>to admonish; admonish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remonstrate</td>
<td>to remonstrate; remonstrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORPH (shape)</td>
<td>amorphous; metamorphosis; polymorphous; anthropomorphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amorphous</td>
<td>amorphous; metamorphosis; polymorphous; anthropomorphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metamorphosis</td>
<td>metamorphosis; polymorphous; anthropomorphic</td>
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<tr>
<td>polymorphous</td>
<td>metamorphosis; polymorphous; anthropomorphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthropomorphic</td>
<td>amorphous; metamorphosis; polymorphous; anthropomorphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORT (death)</td>
<td>immortal; morgue; morbid; moribund; mortify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immortal</td>
<td>immortal; morgue; morbid; moribund; mortify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morgue</td>
<td>morgue; morbid; moribund; mortify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morbid</td>
<td>morbid; moribund; mortify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moribund</td>
<td>morbid; moribund; mortify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mortify</td>
<td>to mortify; mortify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUT (change)</td>
<td>commute; mutation; mutant; immutable; transmutation; permutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commute</td>
<td>to commute; mutation; mutant; immutable; transmutation; permutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutation</td>
<td>to mutate; mutation; mutant; immutable; transmutation; permutation</td>
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<tr>
<td>mutant</td>
<td>to mutate; mutation; mutant; immutable; transmutation; permutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immutable</td>
<td>immutable; transmutation; permutation</td>
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<tr>
<td>transmutation</td>
<td>transmutation; permutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permutation</td>
<td>transmutation; permutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAM/NOM/NOUN/OWN/</td>
<td>nom de plume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYM (rule, order)</td>
<td>nom de guerre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astronomy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>economy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>autonomy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>antimony</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gastronomy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>taxonomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT/NAS/NAI (to be born)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cognate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nascent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>innate</td>
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<tr>
<td>renaissance</td>
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<td>NEC/NIC/NOC/NOX</td>
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<td>(harm, death)</td>
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<td>innocent</td>
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<td>pernicious</td>
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<td>internecine</td>
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<td>innocuous</td>
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<td>NOM/NYM/NOUN/OWN</td>
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<tr>
<td>(name)</td>
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<td>synonym</td>
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<td>nominate</td>
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<td>nominal</td>
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<td>ignominy</td>
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<td>denomination</td>
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<td>noun</td>
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<td>renown</td>
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<td>NOV/NEO/NOU (new)</td>
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<td>novice</td>
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<td>nouveau riche</td>
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<td>NOUNC/NUNC (to announce)</td>
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<td>announce</td>
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<td>pronounce</td>
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<td>denounce</td>
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<td>renounce</td>
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<td>OB/OC/OF/OP (toward, to, against, completely, over)</td>
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<td>obese</td>
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<td>obfuscate</td>
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<td>OMNI (all)</td>
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<tr>
<td>peace</td>
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<td>pact</td>
<td>pathos</td>
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<td>pathology</td>
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<td>PAN (all, everywhere)</td>
<td>sociopath</td>
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<td>psychopath</td>
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<td>panacea</td>
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<td>panoply</td>
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<td>pandemic</td>
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<td>PAR (equal)</td>
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<td>par</td>
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<td>parity</td>
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<td>apartheid</td>
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<td>disparity</td>
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<td>disparate</td>
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<td>disparage</td>
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<td>PARA (next to, beside)</td>
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<td>parallel</td>
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<td>paraphrase</td>
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<td>parable</td>
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<td>paramilitary</td>
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<td>paranoid</td>
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<td>paranormal</td>
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<td>parapsychology</td>
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<td>paralegal</td>
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<td>PAS/PAT/PATH (feeling, suffering, disease)</td>
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<tr>
<td>apathy</td>
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<td>sympathy</td>
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<td>empathy</td>
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<td>PATER/PATR (father, support)</td>
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<td>patron</td>
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<td>patronize</td>
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<td>paternal</td>
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<td>paternalism</td>
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<td>expatriate</td>
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<td>patrimony</td>
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<td>patriarch</td>
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<td>patrician</td>
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<td>PAU/PO/POV/PU (few, little, poor)</td>
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<td>poor</td>
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<td>poverty</td>
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<td>paucity</td>
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<td>pauper</td>
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<td>impoverish</td>
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<td>puerile</td>
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<td>pusillanimous</td>
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<td>PED (child, education)</td>
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<td>pedagogue</td>
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<tr>
<td>pediatrician</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>encyclopedia</td>
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<td>PED/POD (foot)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pedal</td>
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<td>pedestal</td>
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<td>pedestrian</td>
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<td>podiatrist</td>
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<td>expedite</td>
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<td>expedient</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>impede</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
impediment
podium
antipodes

**PEN/PUN** (to pay, to compensate)
penal
penalty
punitive
repent
penance
penitent
penitentiary
repine
impunity

**PEND/PENS** (to hang, to weigh, to pay)
depend
dispense
expend
stipend
spend
expenditure
suspend
compensate
propensity
pensive
indispensable
impending
pendulum
appendix
append
appendage
ponderous
pendant

**PER** (completely, wrong)
persistent
perforate
perplex
perspire
peruse
pervade

perjury
perturb
perfunctory
perspicacious
permeate
pernicious
perennial
peremptory
pertinacious

**PERI** (around)
perimeter
periscope
peripheral
peripatetic

**PET/PIT** (to go, to seek, to strive)
appetite
compete
petition
perpetual
impetuous
petulant
propitious

**PHIL** (love)
philosophy
philanthropy
philatelist
philology
bibliophile

**PHONE** (sound)
telephone
symphony
megaphone
euphony
cacophony

**PLAC** (to please)
placid
placebo
placate
implacable
complacent
complaisant

**PLE (to fill)**
complete
deplete
complement
supplement
implement
plethora
replete

**PLEX/PLIC/PLY (to fold, to twist, to tangle, to bend)**
complex
complexion
complicate
duplex
replica
ply
comply
implicit
implicate
explicit
duplicity
complicity
supplicate
accomplice
explicate

**PON/POS/POUND (to put, to place)**
component
compound
deposit
dispose
expose
exposition
expound
juxtapose
depose
proponent
repository

transpose
superimpose

**PORT (to carry)**
import
portable
porter
portfolio
deport
deportment
export
portmanteau
portly
purport
disport
importune

**POST (after)**
posthumous
posterior
posterity
ex post facto

**PRE (before)**
precarious
precocious
prelude
premeditate
premonition
presage
presentiment
resume
presuppose
precedent
precept
precipitous
preclude
predilection
preeminent
preempt
prepossess
prerequisite
prerogative
PREHEND/PRISE (to take, to get, to seize)
surprise
comprehend
enterprise
impregnable
reprehensible
apprehension
comprise
apprise
apprehend
comprehensive
reprise

PRO (much, for, a lot)
prolific
profuse
propitious
prodigious
profligate
prodigal
protracted
proclivity
proliferate
propensity
prodigy
proselytize
propound
provident
prolix

PROB (to prove, to test)
probe
probation
approbation
probity
opprobrium
reprobate

PUG (to fight)
pugilism
pug
pugnacious
impugn
repugnant

PUNC/PUNG/POINT (to point, to prick)
point
puncture
punctual
punctuate
pungent
poignant
compunction
expunge
punctilious

QUE/QUIS (to seek)
acquire
acquisition
exquisite
acquisitive
request
conquest
inquire
inquisitive
inquest
query
querulous
perquisite

QUI (quiet)
quiet
disquiet
tranquil
acquiesce
quiescent

RID/RIS (to laugh)
ridicule
derision
risible

ROG (to ask)
interrogate
arrogant
prerogative
abrogate
surrogate
derogatory
arrogate

**SAL/SIL/SAULT/SULT**
*(to leap, to jump)*
insult
assault
somersault
salient
resilient
insolent
desultory
exult

**SANCT/SACR/SECR** *(sacred)*
sacred
sacrifice
sanctuary
sanctify
sanction
execrable
sacrament
sacrilege

**SCI** *(to know)*
science
conscious
conscience
unconscionable
omniscient
prescient
conscientious
nescient

**SCRIBE/SCRIP** *(to write)*
scribble
describe
script
postscript
prescribe
proscribe

ascribe
inscribe
conscription
scripture
transcript
circumscribe
manuscript
scribe

**SE** *(apart)*
select
separate
seduce
seclude
segregate
secede
sequester
sedition

**SEC/SEQU** *(to follow)*
second
prosecute
sequel
sequence
consequence
inconsequential
obsequious
non sequitur

**SED/SESS/SID** *(to sit, to be still, to plan, to plot)*
 preside
resident
sediment
session
dissident
obsession
residual
sedate
subside
subsidy
subsidiary
sedentary
dissident
insidious
assiduous
sedulous

SENS/SENT (to feel, to be aware)
sense
sensual
sensory
sentiment
resent
consent
dissent
assent
consensus
sentinel
insensate
sentient
resentment

SOL (to loosen, to free)
dissolve
soluble
solve
resolve
resolution
irresolute
solvent
dissolution
dissolute
absolution

SPEC/SPIC/SPIT (to look, to see)
perspective
aspect
spectator
specter
spectacles
speculation
suspicious
auspicious

spectrum
specimen
introspection
retrospective
perspective
perspicacious
circumspect
conspicuous
respite
specious

STA/STI (to stand, to be in a place)
static
stationary
destitute
obstinate
obstacle
stalwart
stagnant
steadfast
constitute
constant
stasis
status
status quo
homeostasis
apostasy

SUA (smooth)
suave
assuage
persuade
dissuade

SUB/SUP (below)
submissive
subsidiary
subjugate
subliminal
subdue
sublime
subtle
subversive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subterfuge</td>
<td>Is an act of deceiving or misleading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subordinate</td>
<td>A person or thing that is inferior in rank or importance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>suppress</td>
<td>To bring under control or restraint; to prevent or hinder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supposition</td>
<td>A conclusion or hypothesis that is not yet proved or accepted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SUPER/SUR (above) |Increase; surpass; exceed; go beyond.
| surpass |To go beyond in excellence or degree; to outdo or excel.|
| supercilious |Having a haughty or disdainful manner; overbearing.|
| superstition |A belief or practice having no basis in reason or evidence.|
| superfluous |Waste; unnecessary; unnecessary.|
| superlative |Superlative; outstanding; surpassing.|
| supersede |To take the place of another; to replace or oust.|
| superficial |Of or relating to the surface; not deep.|
| surmount |To climb over or overcome; to surmount an obstacle.|
| surveillance |The act of watching or observing; the act of keeping guard or watch.|
| survey |An examination or inspection of a subject from an impartial viewpoint; an examination of a subject from a comprehensive and detached standpoint.|
| TAC/TIC (to be silent) |To keep silent; to be taciturn; to be reticent.|
| reticent |Reserved; quiet; shy.|
| tacit |Not expressed; implied; unspoken.|
| taciturn |Reserved; slow to talk; silent.|
| TAIN/TEN/TENT/TIN (to hold) |To contain; to detain; to sustain; to hold.|
| contain |To hold within bounds; to confine.|
| detain |To keep back; to retain.|
| pertain |To belong; to be applicable.|
| pertinacious |Pertinent; zealous; determined.|
| tenacious |Resistant; determined; stubborn.|
| abstention |The act of abstaining; the act of refraining from participation.|
| sustain |To maintain; to keep up; to keep going.|
| tenure |The right of occupation; the act of occupying.|
| pertinent |Significant; important; relevant.|
| tenant |One who occupies a house, land, etc.; one who pays rent.|
| tenable |Able to be maintained; valid; defensible.|
| tenet |A principle; a belief.|
| sustenance |The means of support; provision.|
| TEND/TENS/TENT/TENU (to stretch, to thin) |To extend; to stretch; to thin; to draw.|
| tension |The state of being under stress or strain.|
| extend |To lengthen; to increase.|
| tendency |A natural inclination; a habitual way of acting.|
| tendon |A fibrous string or cord.|
| tent |A temporary shelter; a device for holding up a covering.|
| tentative |Possible; uncertain; undetermined.|
| contend |To dispute; to compete.|
| contentious |Causing dispute; causing controversy.|
| tendentious |Biased; slanted; unfair.|
| contention |The act of contending; a dispute.|
| contender |One who contends; one who competes.|
| tenuous |Thin; flimsy; weak.|
| distend |To expand; to inflate.|
| attenuate |To diminish; to reduce.|
| extenuating |Exculpating; mitigating.|
| THEO (god) |Relating to God; a religion; a belief in God.|
| atheist |One who denies the existence of God or a supreme being.|
| apotheosis |The act of apotheosizing; the act of elevating to the rank of a god.|
| theocracy |A government by a religious group.|
| theology |The study of God; the study of religion.|
| TOM (to cut) |To make a cut; to incise.|
| tome |A large and thick book; a work of great size.|
| microtome |A machine for cutting thin slices of tissue.|
| epitome |A summary; a concise statement.|
| dichotomy |A division into two parts; a distinct separation.|
| TORT (to twist) |To twist; to muse; to torture.|
| tort |An act of wrongdoing; a wrong or injury.|
| extort |To extract; to force.|
| torture |The act of torturing; a state of suffering.|
| tortuous |Crooked; winding; circuitous.|
| TRACT (to drag, to pull, to draw) |To pull; to attract; to contract.|
| tractor |A vehicle for drawing or pulling something.|
| attract |To draw; to entice; to charm.|
| contract |To shrink; to become smaller.|
| detract |To take away; to diminish.|
| tract |A strip of land; a course or direction.|
| tractable |Capable of being molded; capable of being shaped.|
| intractable |Uncontrollable; difficult to manage.|
| protract |To lengthen; to delay.|
| abstract |To extract; to remove.|
| TRANS (across) |To move from one place to another; to transfer.|
| transfer |The act of transferring; the act of moving.|
| transaction |The act of transacting; the act of exchanging.|

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transparent
transport
transition
transitory
transient
transgress
transcendent
intransigent
traduce
translucent

US/UT (to use)
abuse
usage
utensil
usurp
utility
utilitarian

VEN/VENT (to come, to move toward)
adventure
convene
convenient
event
venturesome
avenue
intervene
advent
contravene
circumvent

VER (truth)
verdict
verify
veracious
verisimilitude
aver
verity

VERS/VERT (to turn)
controversy
revert
subvert
invert
divert
diverse
aversion
extrovert
introvert
inadvertent
versatile
traverse
covert
overt
avert
advert

VI (life)
vivid
vicarious
convivial
viable
vivacity
joie de vivre
bon vivant

VID/VIS (to see)
evident
television
video
vision
provision
adviser
provident
survey
vista
visionary
visage

VOC/VOK (to call)
vocabulary
vocal
provocative
advocate
equivocate
equivocal
vocation
avocation
convocation
vociferous
irrevocable
evocative
revoke
convoket
invoke

**VOL (to wish)**
voluntary
volunteer
volition
malevolent
benevolent
CHAPTER 7

COMMON USAGE ERRORS
Some of the most embarrassing language errors involve words so common and so apparently simple that almost no one would think of looking them up. The following list contains a number of the most frequently misused words and expressions in the language.

**ALL RIGHT** Not “alright.”

**AMONG/BETWEEN** *Among* is used with three or more; *between* is used with two.
- The tin-can telephone line ran *between* the two houses.
- *Among* the twelve members of the committee were only three women.
- Mr. Nuñez distributed the candy *among* the four of us.
  *Between you and I* is incorrect; *between you and me* is correct.

**ANXIOUS** This word properly means “filled with anxiety,” not “eager.” Don’t say you’re *anxious* for school to end unless the ending of school makes you feel fearful.

**AS FAR AS...IS CONCERNED** Not a stylish expression, but if you use it, don’t leave out the *is concerned*. It is not correct to say, “*As far as money, I’d like to be rich.*” Instead, you should say, “*As far as money is concerned, I’d like to be rich.*”
**AS/LIKE** You can run like a fox, but you can’t run like a fox runs.

*Like* is used only with nouns, pronouns, and grammatical constructions that act like nouns.

- Joe runs *like* a fox.
- Joe runs *as* a fox runs.
- Joe runs the way a fox runs.

**BIWEEKLY, ETC.** *Biweekly* means either twice a week or once every two weeks, depending on who is using it. Likewise with *bimonthly*. If you need to be precise, avoid it (saying “twice a week” or “every other week,” instead). *Fortnightly* means once every two weeks.

**CAN/MAY** *Can* denotes ability; *may* denotes permission. If you *can* do something, you are *able* to do it. If you *may* do something, you are permitted to do it.

**CAPITAL/CAPITOL** Washington, D.C., is the *capital* of the United States. The building where Congress meets is the *Capitol*.

**COMMON/MUTUAL** *Common* means “shared”; *mutual* means “reciprocal.” If Tim and Tom have a *common* dislike, they both dislike the same thing (anchovies). If Tim and Tom have a *mutual* dislike, they dislike each other.

**COMMONPLACE** In careful usage, this word is an adjective meaning “ordinary” or “uninteresting.” It can also be used as a noun meaning a “trite or obvious observation” or a “cliché.” It should not be used sloppily as a substitute for the word “common.”

- To say that French food is the best in the world is a *commonplace*.
- It is *commonplace* but neither interesting nor perceptive to say that French food is the best in the world.
**COMPARE TO/COMPARE WITH** *To compare* an apple *to* an orange is to say that an apple is like an orange. *To compare* an apple *with* an orange is to discuss the similarities and differences between the two fruits.

- Daisuke *compared* his girlfriend’s voice *to* the sound of a cat howling in the night; that is, he said his girlfriend sounded like a cat howling in the night.

- I *compared* my grades *with* Bud’s and discovered that he had done better in every subject except math.

**DIFFERENT FROM** *Different from* is correct; “different than” is not.

- My dog is *different from* your dog.

**EACH OTHER/ONE ANOTHER** *Each other* is used with two; *one another* is used with three or more.

- A husband and wife should love *each other*.

- The fifteen members of the group had to learn to get along with *one another*.

**EQUALLY AS** Nothing is ever “equally as” anything as anything else.

- Your car and Dave’s car might be *equally fast*. You should never say that the two cars are equally as fast. Nor should you say that your car is equally as fast as Dave’s. You should simply say that it is *as fast*.

**FACT THAT/THAT** You almost never need to use “the fact that”; *that* alone will suffice.

Instead of saying, “I was appalled by the fact that he was going to the movies,” say, “I was appalled that he was going to the movies.”
**FARTHER/FURTHER**  *Farther* refers to actual, literal distance—the kind measured in inches and miles. *Further* refers to figurative distance. Use *farther* if the distance can be measured; use *further* if it cannot.

- Paris is farther from New York than London is.
- Paris is *further* from my thoughts than London is.
- We hiked seven miles but then were incapable of hiking *farther*.
- I made a nice outline for my thesis but never went any *further*.

**FEWER, LESS**  *Fewer* is used with things that can be counted, *less* with things that cannot. That is, *fewer* refers to number; *less* refers to quantity.

- I have *fewer* sugar lumps than Henry does.
- I have *less* sugar.

Despite what you hear on television, it is *not* correct to say that one soft drink contains “*less calories*” than another. It contains *fewer* calories (calories can be counted); it is *less* fattening.

**FORMER, LATTER**  *Former* means the first of two; *latter* means the second of two. If you are referring to three or more things, you shouldn’t use *former* and *latter*.

It is incorrect to say, “The restaurant had hamburgers, hot dogs, and pizzas; we ordered the *former.*” Instead, say, “We ordered the first,” or, “We ordered hamburgers.”

**IF/WHETHER**  Almost everyone uses *if* in situations that call for *whether*. *If* should be used when something may or may not happen, and is usually followed by *then*. *Whether* should be used when more than one alternative is being discussed. For example: “We need to decide *whether* we should go to the show or stay home.” The use of *if* in this situation is widely accepted, but the use of *if* in some situations might cause confusion. Consider this sentence: “Let me know if you’re coming tonight.” Someone might interpret this to mean “*If* you’re coming tonight, then let me know. *If* you’re not coming tonight, then you don’t have to reply.” To make it
clear that you expect a response, use *whether*: “Let me know *whether* you’re coming tonight.” This should be interpreted as “No matter what you decide, please let me know your plans.”

**IRREGARDLESS** This is not a word. Say *regardless* or *irrespective.*

**LAY/LIE** The only way to “*lay* down on the beach” is to take small feathers and place them in the sand.

To *lay* is to place or set.

- Will the widow *lay* flowers by the grave? She already *laid* them, or she has already *laid* them. Who *lies* in the grave? Her former husband *lies* there. He *lay* there yesterday, too. In fact, he has *lain* there for several days.

**PLURALS AND SINGULARS**

The following words take plural verbs:

- both
- criteria
- media
- phenomena

The following words take singular verbs:

- criterion
- each
- either
- every, everybody, everyone, etc.
- medium
- neither
- none, no one, nobody, etc.
- phenomenon

**PRESENTLY** *Presently* means “soon,” not “now” or “currently.”

- The mailman should be here *presently*; in fact, he should be here in about five minutes.

The mailman is here now.

**STATIONARY/STATIONERY** *Stationary* means not moving; *stationery* is notepaper.
THAT/WICH  Most people confuse these two words. Many people who know the difference have trouble remembering it. Here’s a simple rule that will almost always work: *that* can never have a comma in front of it; *which* always will.

- There is the car *that* ran over my foot.
- Ed’s car, *which* ran over my foot, is over there.
- I like sandwiches *that* are dripping with mustard.
- My sandwich, *which* was dripping with mustard, was the kind I like.

*Which* is used in place of *that* if it follows another *that*: “We were fond of *that* feeling of contentment *which* follows victory.”
ABBREVIATIONS
Herewith, after an abbreviated introduction, is an abbreviated list of useful abbreviations.

ACT  This used to stand for “American College Test.” Now it doesn’t stand for anything—“ACT” means “ACT.”
AP   Advanced Placement
ASAP As soon as possible
Assn. Association
Assoc. Associates
asst. Assistant
ATM  Automated teller machine
attn. To the attention of
aux. Auxiliary
AWOL Absent without leave
B.A. Bachelor of Arts
BMOC Big man on campus
B.S. Bachelor of Science
BW  Black and white
C  Celsius, centigrade
c/o In care of
cc  Cubic centimeter; carbon copy
CD  Certificate of Deposit
CD  Compact disc
cf. [Latin—Confer] See also
CMYK Cyan-magenta-yellow-black
CO  Commanding officer
Co. Company
COD  Cash on delivery
Corp. Corporation
CPA  Certified public accountant
CPU  Central processing unit
CRT Cathode ray tube
DA  District Attorney
db  Decibels
D.D.M. Doctor of Dental Medicine
D.D.S.  Doctor of Dental Science
dep.  Department
DJ  Disk jockey
DUI  Driving under the influence
DVD  Digital video disk; digital versatile disk
DWI  Driving while intoxicated
ED  Executive director
e.g.  [Latin—Exempli gratia] For example
EKG  Electrocardiogram
EP  Extended-play record
ESP  Extrasensory perception
et al.  [Latin—Et alii] And others
et seq.  [Latin—Et sequens] And following
ETA  Estimated time of arrival
e tc.  [Latin—Et cetera] And so on
ETD  Estimated time of departure
ETS  Educational Testing Service
F  Fahrenheit
ff.  And following pages
FYI  For your information
GI  Government issue
govt.  Government
GRE  Graduate Record Examinations
IB  International Baccalaureate
ibid  [Latin—Ibidem] In the same place
i.e.  [Latin—Id est] That is
Inc.  Incorporated
IQ  Intelligence quotient
ISO  in search of
ISP  Internet service provider
IV  Intravenous
JD  [Latin—jurisdoctor] Doctor of Law
K  [Latin—kilo] Thousand
km  Kilometer
LLP  Limited liability partnership
LP  Long-playing record
LPG  Liquefied petroleum gas
M.A.  Master of Arts
MC  Master of Ceremonies
M.D.  Doctor of Medicine
MIA  Missing in action
mm  Millimeter
MP  Member of Parliament or military police
Ms Manuscript
M.S. Master of Science
Mss Manuscripts
MVP Most valuable player
op. cit. [Latin—Opere citato] In the work previously cited
OS Operating system
p. Page
PA Public address
PC Personal computer
Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy
PIN Personal identification number
POW Prisoner of war
pp. Pages
P.S. [Latin—Postscriptum] Postscript
QED [Latin—Quod erat demonstrandum] Which was to be demonstrated
R & D Research and development
Rep. Representative
RGB Red-green-blue
ROTC Reserve Officers’ Training Corps
RSVP [French—Répondez s’il vous plaît] Please reply
SAT This used to stand for “Scholastic Aptitude Test,” then “Scholastic Assessment Test.” Now it doesn’t stand for anything—“SAT” means “SAT.”
SRO Standing room only
SWAK Sealed with a kiss
TKO Technical knockout
TLC Tender loving care
UFO Unidentified flying object
VIP Very important person
viz. [Latin—Videlicet] Namely
w/ With
w/o Without
WWW World wide web
CHAPTER 9

THE ARTS
Learn this list, and people will think you paid attention in college.

**Alliteration** A poetic device involving the use of two or more words with the same initial consonant sounds. Big Bird is an *alliterative* name.

**Bauhaus** A German school of art and architecture founded in 1919. *Bauhaus* style is characterized by harsh geometric form and great austerity of detail.

**Biopic** A biographical film. *Gandhi* and *Malcolm X* are well-known biopics. Some, such as *The Hours* (about Virginia Woolf) and *Capote* (about Truman Capote and Harper Lee), interweave real and fictitious plots or use a single incident to shed light on a person’s entire life.

**Blank Verse** Unrhymed verse, especially *iambic pentameter*.

**Chamber Music** Music written for and performed by small ensembles of players. The string quartet (two violins, viola, and cello) is the most influential form of *chamber music* ensemble.

**Chiaroscuro** An artistic technique in which form is conveyed by light and dark only, not by color.

**Concerto** A musical composition for an orchestra and one or more soloists.

**Cubism** An early-twentieth-century artistic movement involving, among other things, the fragmented portrayal of three-dimensional objects. *Cubism* was given its highest expression by Pablo Picasso.

**Documentary** A nonfiction film intended to record or capture (and often comment on) some part of reality. *Hoop Dreams*, *March of the Penguins*, and *Fahrenheit 9/11* are examples of well-known documentaries.

**Free Verse** Unrhymed and unmetered (or irregularly rhymed and metered) verse.
**Fresco**  An artistic technique in which paint is applied to wet plaster, causing the painted image to become bound into the decorated surface.

**Haiku**  A three-line, non-rhyming poem in which the first and third lines contain five syllables, and the second contains seven. Traditional Japanese haiku (plural and singular forms are identical) often evoke the seasons.

**Iambic Pentameter**  A poetic metrical form in which each line of verse consists of ten syllables, of which only the even-numbered syllables are stressed.

**Impressionism**  A late-nineteenth-century French movement in painting that attempted, among other things, to convey the effect of light more vividly than had previously been done. Claude Monet was among the most influential of the Impressionists.

**Jazz**  An influential American music style rooted in African and African-American traditions, with input from diverse sources. Jazz has many spin-offs and subgenres. Famous jazz musicians have included Duke Ellington and Charlie Parker.

**Liberal Arts**  A general course of study focusing on literature, art, history, philosophy, and related subjects rather than on specifically vocational instruction.

**Metaphor**  A figure of speech involving the use of words associated with one thing in connection with another in order to point up some revealing similarity between the two. To refer to someone’s nose as his beak is to use metaphor to say something unflattering about the person’s nose.

**Mosaic**  An art form in which designs are produced by inlaying small tiles or pieces of stone, glass, or other materials.

**Narrative Film**  A fiction film told primarily in chronological order. Most popular films fall into this category.

**Noir**  A film and literature style portraying crime and sleaze in an atmosphere of mystery, bleakness, cynicism, and/or glamour. Noir (pronounced “nwar”) often contains a political subtext of corruption or paranoia. Well-known examples include *The Big Sleep* and *Chinatown*. 
OPERA  A drama set to music, in which the dialogue is sung rather than spoken.

OVERTURE  An introductory musical piece for an opera or other work of musical drama.

POSTCOLONIALISM  A literary and philosophical movement concerned with life and identity in formerly colonized cultures. Well-known postcolonial writers include Franz Fanon, Jamaica Kincaid, and Salman Rushdie.

RENAISSANCE  The blossoming of art, literature, science, and culture in general that transformed Europe between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ROMAN À CLEF  A novel in which the characters and events are disguised versions of real people and events.

ROMANTICISM  An anticlassical literary and artistic movement that began in Europe in the late eighteenth century. William Wordsworth and John Keats were perhaps the preeminent Romantic poets.

SIMILE  A figure of speech in which one thing is likened to something else. A simile will always contain the word like or as. To call someone’s nose a beak is to use a metaphor; to say that someone’s nose is like a beak is to use a simile.

SONATA  An instrumental musical composition consisting of several movements.

SONNET  A verse form consisting of fourteen lines of iambic pentameter rhymed in a strict scheme.

STILL LIFE  An artistic depiction of arranged objects.

STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS  A literary technique in which an author attempts to reproduce in prose the unstructured rush of real human thought.

SURREALISM  A primarily French artistic and literary movement of the early twentieth century that attempted to incorporate imagery from dreams and the unconscious into works of art.

SYMPHONY  A major work for orchestra, usually consisting of several movements.
CHAPTER 10

COMPUTERS AND TECHNOLOGY
The following glossary isn’t meant to be exhaustive. But it should help you hold your own when talking about technology.

**APPLET** A small *program* embedded in a *web page* that runs when a user accesses the page or a certain area of the page.

**ASCII** (pronounced AS kee) American Standard Code for Information Interchange. This is a standard system that assigns a specific number code to each possible keyboard character. Representing data in ASCII code can make it possible to transfer information between otherwise incompatible computer systems.

**BINARY** The number system on which all computer operation is based. In a *binary* system there are only two digits, 0 and 1, which are used to represent all possible numbers. (The number system we use in our regular lives is the decimal system, which has ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.)

**BIT** A single *binary* digit, it makes up the basic unit of information storage and communication in digital computing.

**BOOT** To start a computer or a program.

**BUG** A programming error that causes a *program* to malfunction.

**BYTE** A commonly used unit of storage measurement in computers. In most instances a byte is equal to eight *bits*.

**CHIP** A small piece of a computer containing integrated circuits and transistors, usually made of silicon. *Chips* you are likely to encounter include *microprocessors (CPUs)* and memory *chips*.

**COMPATIBILITY** The ability of one computer to run *programs* written for another.

**COOKIE** Data stored on a user’s computer by a *website*, so that the site can recognize the user at a later time.

**DATABASE** A large collection of information manipulated by a computer.
DEBUG  To eliminate bugs from a computer program.

DISK  A computer storage medium. Examples include hard disks, floppy disks, optical disks, and zip disks.

DISK DRIVE  A computer information-storage device that uses disks to store data.

DOMAIN NAME  Commonly used to describe websites and e-mail, a domain name stands for one or more IP addresses. The part of an e-mail address following the character @ is a domain name, as is the text following the “www.” in a URL.

DVD  Known fully as Digital Versatile Disc, this is an optical storage format capable of storing data and high-quality audio and video.

E-MAIL  Electronic Mail; messages that are sent from one computer or PDA user to another.

FILE  A collection of data that can be used by a program.

FREEWARE  Software that is available for free, but to which the author maintains a copyright.

FTP  File Transfer Protocol; a method of sending files through the Internet.

HARD DISK  A storage medium that is permanently installed inside a computer or other device, such as an MP3 player.

HARDWARE  The physical parts of a computer system.

HTML  HyperText Markup Language; a programming language used to create web pages.

HTTP  HyperText Transfer Protocol; a method of defining how messages are formatted, sent, and received over the World Wide Web.

HYPERLINK  A part of a web page that connects to another part of the page, or a different page.

I/O  Input/output. Input is what you tell a computer; output is what the computer tells you.

INK-JET PRINTER  A printer that forms characters by squirting ink onto the page.
**INPUT DEVICE** Any device through which a user enters information into a computer. Some common input devices among microcomputers are the keyboard and mouse.

**INTERNET** The international network of computers that hosts the World Wide Web, e-mail, newsgroups, telnet, and ftp.

**IP ADDRESS** A string of numbers that identifies a particular computer on the Internet.

**JAVA** An object-oriented programming language for creating programs that can run across different kinds of hardware platforms—such as PCs, Macs, and cellular phones—without having to rewrite the language specifically for each platform. This is done using an applet.

**JAVASCRIPT** A programming language that allows commands to be executed from a script without user interaction.

**JPEG** Known fully as Joint Photographers Experts Group (pronounced jay-peg), this is a widely used standard file format that uses lossy compression for photographic images.

**LASER PRINTER** A printer, containing an internal laser, that prints text in the same way a photocopier makes copies.

**LOSSY COMPRESSION** A way to compress or reduce the size of a file by eliminating pieces of information regarded as unimportant.

**MEMORY** A computer’s capacity for storing information.

**MICROPROCESSOR** The central brain of the computer.

**MODEM** A “modulator/demodulator”—a device that enables one computer to communicate with another. Examples include broadband modems, cable modems, and dial-up modems.

**MONITOR** A computer screen or cathode ray tube.

**MOUSE** A hand-held device for moving a computer cursor and entering simple information.

**MP3** Known fully as MPEG Audio Layer 3, this is a popular file format that uses lossy compression to reduce file sizes and retain faithful audio reproduction from the original source material.
OPERATING SYSTEM  An operating system is the set of fundamental programs that enables a computer to run other programs compatible with it.

PDA  Known fully as Personal Digital Assistants, these devices are generally used for organization and include date book, address book, task list, memo pad, and e-mail software. Many PDAs are capable of voice and data communication via wired and wireless means.

PDF  Known fully as Portable Document Format, the PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems to allow the complete encapsulation of text, typefaces, images, and vector graphics so that the resulting files will render identically on disparate computer systems.

PERIPHERAL  An accessory, such as a printer or modem, that is attached to a computer.

PROGRAM  The set of instructions that causes a computer to do something, such as manipulate a database.

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE  An organized system of commands that enables a computer user to create programs.

SCRIPT  A relatively short set of commands within an HTML document.

SEARCH ENGINE  A program designed to find information on a computer system. Uses range from searching personal computers to scanning the entire World Wide Web. A search is generally conducted using strings of text and results are reported by relevance.

SHAREWARE  Software that is usually available for a free trial period, but for which the author asks a small fee if you continue to use it.

SOFTWARE  Computer programs.

SPREADSHEET  A traditional accounting tool whose electronic counterpart is the basis for some of the most popular business programs.

TEXT MESSAGING  Properly known as Short Message Service (SMS), it is a program common on digital mobile phones that sends short messages between phones.
TROJAN HORSE  A seemingly innocuous program that secretly contains a virus.

URL  Known fully as a Uniform Resource Locator, a URL is an address for finding documents and other kinds of resources on the Internet. All URLs follow a standard, universally recognizable syntax. Web addresses are examples of URLs.

USB  Universal Serial Bus; a type of connection for peripheral devices.

VIRUS  A harmful program that a user runs unintentionally. A virus might damage files, change settings on the computer, or replicate itself and bring a user’s system to a standstill.

WEB BROWSER  A program that allows users to access the Internet.


WEBCAST  A webcast is similar to a television broadcast but provides content using Internet transmission.

WIRELESS  Generally referring to computer communication using infrared light or radio frequencies, instead of wires. The term is widely used to describe connections such as wireless broadband Internet and wireless networks.

WORD PROCESSING  Using a computer to manipulate text. In the olden days, it was known as writing.

WORLD WIDE WEB  A number of computers hosting web pages that can be accessed through an Internet connection and viewed through a web browser. It is the most familiar part of the Internet.

WORM  A computer worm is similar to a computer virus. The main difference is that a worm can propagate itself, whereas a virus is dependent on another program to do so.

XML  Extensible Markup Language; a programming language similar to (but more complex than) HTML, which defines the content of a web page.
Reading the financial pages of the newspaper can be confusing if you don’t know the lingo. Here are some of the terms that crop up most often.

**ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE (APR)** A loan’s *annual percentage rate* is the loan’s *true* interest rate when all the costs of borrowing are taken into account. Before lending you $10,000 at a nominal interest rate of 12 percent, a bank may charge you a fee of several hundred dollars. The effective interest rate on the loan—its *APR*—would include the cost of paying this fee and would thus be somewhat higher than 12 percent.

**ASSET** An *asset* is something you own. A *liability* is something you owe.

**BANKRUPTCY** A procedure by which a deeply indebted person or company sacrifices most or all remaining *assets* in exchange for being relieved of the obligation to repay any remaining debts.

**BEAR MARKET** A falling stock market.

**BONDS** When you buy a *bond* you are, in effect, lending money to the city, company, or other entity that issued it. In return, the issuer pays you interest.

There are many different kinds of *bonds*. U.S. government *bonds* are *bonds* issued by the federal government. When you buy a *government bond*, you’re helping to finance the federal deficit. *Municipal bonds* are *bonds* issued by cities, counties, and states. They are often issued to finance specific projects, such as the construction of a highway or an athletic stadium. *Corporate bonds* are *bonds* issued by companies. *Junk bonds* are high-interest, high-risk *bonds* issued by relatively uncredit-worthy borrowers.
**BOOK VALUE**  A company’s *book value* is what the company would be worth if its *assets* (including office buildings and furniture) were all sold and its *liabilities* were all paid off.

**BULL MARKET**  A rising stock market.

**CALL**  An *option* to buy stock at a certain price within a certain period of time. A *put* is an option to sell stock at a certain price within a certain period of time. *Puts* and *calls* are not for amateurs.

**CAPITAL GAIN**  The profit on the sale of stocks, bonds, real estate, and other so-called capital *assets*. If you buy a stock for $5 a share and sell it a few weeks later for $1,000 a share, you have a capital gain of $995 a share. A *capital loss* is the same thing in reverse.

**COMMODITIES**  Pork bellies, beef fat, wheat, corn, gold, silver, and other animal, vegetable, and mineral products, contracts for which are traded in highly risky markets that are no place for someone who can’t afford to lose a lot of money.

**COMMON STOCKS**  A share of *common stock* represents a (usually tiny) piece of the company that issues it. If you own a share of stock in a company, you own a fraction of the company itself and are entitled to a corresponding fraction of the company’s profits, usually paid in the form of quarterly *dividends*.

**COMPOUND INTEREST**  *Compound interest* is interest paid on interest that’s already been paid. If you put $100 in a savings account and don’t withdraw the interest payments, the effective interest rate on your initial investment rises as each new interest payment increases the value of your account. The compounding of interest causes an account earning 10 percent interest to double in value in about seven years instead of the ten you might expect.

**CORPORATE BONDS**  *see* Bonds

**DISCOUNT BROKERAGE**  A stockbrokerage that charges lower commissions than traditional stockbrokerages but provides fewer services.

**DIVIDEND**  When a company earns profits, it typically reinvests some in itself and distributes the rest to its shareholders,
who are the company’s owners. These profit distributions are typically paid quarterly and are called dividends.

**Dow Jones Industrial Average** An index based on the stock prices of thirty big industrial companies. The Dow-Jones isn’t a representative sample of either the stock market or the economy in general, but it has traditionally been used as a barometer of both.

**Equity** Equity is the difference between assets and liabilities. If your house (an asset) is worth $100,000 and you owe $45,000 on it (a liability), your equity in your house is $55,000.

A home equity loan is a loan backed by your equity in your home. Home equity loans used to be called second mortgages. If you stop paying off your home equity loan, you risk losing your house.

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation** The FDIC is the government agency that insures bank deposits.

**Home Equity Loan** see Equity

**Margin** Buying stock on margin is buying stock in part with money borrowed from the stockbroker. Buying on margin is risky. If the price of a stock you bought on margin falls below a certain point, the broker will require you to put up more money. If you don’t have the money, you may be forced to sell the stock immediately at a loss in order to cover your position.

**Mortgage** When you obtain a mortgage to buy a house, what you are really doing is persuading a bank to buy a house for you and let you live in it in exchange for your promise to pay back the bank, with interest, over a period of years. If you stop paying back the bank, the bank may take back the house. In other words, the bank lends you enough money to buy the house with the understanding that the bank gets the house if you don’t pay back the loan. A traditional mortgage runs for thirty years at a fixed interest rate with fixed monthly payments, but there are many variations.

**Mutual Fund** A mutual fund is an investment pool in which a large number of investors put their money together in the hope of making more money than they would have if they had invested on their own. Mutual funds are run by professional managers who may or may not be better than the
average person at picking good investments. Some *mutual funds* invest only in stocks; some invest only in *bonds*; some invest only in metals; some invest only in Japanese stocks; some invest in a little of everything; some invest in whatever looks good at the moment.

**ODD LOT** Less than 100 shares of a company’s stock. Groups of shares in multiples of 100 are known as *round lots*. Brokerages typically charge slightly higher commissions on transactions involving *odd lots*.

**OPTION** The opportunity to do something else (such as buy a certain number of shares at a certain price) at some time in the future.

**OVER-THE-COUNTER STOCK** An *OTC* stock is one that isn’t traded on the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ; one of several smaller stock exchanges. A stock exchange is a big marketplace where buyers and sellers (or, usually, their representatives) gather to do business within a framework of mutually agreed-upon rules and limitations. But not all stocks are bought and sold through stock exchanges. These stocks (typically those of smaller, less-established companies) are said to be bought and sold “over the counter.” To buy or sell such a stock, you have to do business directly with someone who deals in it, or “makes a market” in it. Most stockbrokers of any size have *over-the-counter* departments that handle such transactions.

**PRICE/EARNINGS RATIO** A stock’s *P/E* is the ratio of its price and the value of the company’s earnings in the past year divided by the number of shares outstanding. If a stock sells for $20 a share and had earnings of $2 a share, its *P/E* is 10 and its share price is said to be “ten times earnings.” In theory, if everything else is equal, a stock with a high *P/E* is a worse buy than a stock with a low *P/E*, but there are many exceptions.

**PRIME RATE** The interest rate that banks charge their biggest and best loan customers. Everybody else pays more. Many loan rates are keyed to the prime, which is why a change in the *prime rate* affects more than just the biggest and best loan customers.
**PROXY** Ownership of a share of stock entitles the shareholder to vote at the company’s annual meeting. Shareholders who can’t attend the meeting can still vote by sending in a *proxy*—essentially, an absentee ballot.

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION** The SEC is the government agency that oversees the trading of stocks, bonds, and other securities.

**SELLING SHORT** To sell a stock short is to sell it before you own it. Sounds impossible? It’s not. *Selling short* is a way to make money on a stock when its price is going down. What you do, technically, is sell stock borrowed from your broker, then buy the same number of shares later, when the price has fallen. What happens if the price doesn’t fall? You lose money.

**STOCK SPLIT** When a stock “splits two for one,” shareholders are issued an additional share for every share they own at the time of the split. The effect is to halve the price per share, since each share is now worth half of what it was worth when there were only half as many. Companies generally split their stocks in order to knock the share price down to a level at which, the company hopes, it will be more attractive to investors.

*Stock splits* are sometimes referred to as *stock dividends*. But a stock dividend isn’t really a dividend at all, since it doesn’t have any value.

**TAX SHELTER** Any investment that permits the investor to protect income from taxation. Tax reform has eliminated most of these. *Tax shelters* that sound too good to be true tend to be not only too good to be true but also illegal. There are still a lot of humbler *tax shelters*, though. Buying a house is one: Interest on mortgage payments is deductible, and the resulting tax savings amounts to a federal housing subsidy for people wealthy enough to buy their own homes.

**WARRANT** An option to buy a certain amount of stock at a certain price within a certain period of time.

**YIELD** The annual income generated by an investment expressed as a percentage of its cost. If a stock has a *yield* of 4 percent, it pays dividends equal to 4 percent of purchase price of a share of its stock.
FOREIGN WORDS
AND
PHRASES
People in France buy their prescriptions at "le drugstore" and look forward to "le weekend"—useful words borrowed from English. Similarly we supplement English with many words and phrases borrowed directly from other languages. Here are some of the most useful recent imports.

À PROPOS (ah pruh POH) adj [French—"to the purpose"] to the point; pertinent
A comment is à propos (or apropos) if it is exactly appropriate for the situation.

AD HOC (ad HAHK) adj [Latin—"for this"] for a particular purpose; only for the matter at hand
An ad hoc committee is a committee established for a particular purpose or to deal with a particular problem.

AFICIONADO (uh fish yuh NAH doh, ah fee syow NAH doh) n [Spanish—"af fection ate one"] fan
An aficionado of football is a football fan. An aficionado of theater is a theater fan.

AL FRESCO (al FRES koh) adj [Italian—"in the fresh"] outside; in the fresh air
An al fresco meal is a picnic.

APPARATCHIK (app uh RAT shik) n [Russian—"apparat (Communist party machine) member"] loyal functionary; bureaucrat
• Recent articles have described Mr. Petroleum as "an energy company apparatchik" and Mayor Atlanta as "a Democratic Party apparatchik turned popular leader."

AU COURANT (oh koo RAWN) adj [French—"in the current"] up to date; informed
To be au courant is to know all the latest information.

BONA FIDE (BO na FIDE) adj [Latin—"in/with good faith"] authentic; sincere; genuine
The noun form is bona fides (singular), meaning proof of credentials or of sincerity.
• A bona fide linguistic expert, Alli speaks forty languages, including six Aboriginal tongues.

**CARTE BLANCHE** (kahrt blanch, kahrt blawnch) *n* [French—“blank card”] the power to do whatever one wants
To give someone carte blanche is to give that person the license to do anything.

**DE FACTO** (dee FAK toh) *adj* [Latin—“from the fact”] actual
Your de facto boss is the person who tells you what to do. Your de jure (dee JYUR) boss is the person who is technically in charge of you. De jure (“from the law”) means according to rule of law.

**DE RIGUEUR** (duh ri GUR, duh ree GUER) *adj* [French—“indispensable”] obligatory; required by fashion or custom
Long hair for men was de rigueur in the late 1960s. Evening wear is de rigueur at a formal party.

**DÉJÀ VU** (DAY zhah vu) *n* [French—“already seen”] an illusory feeling of having seen or done something before
To have déjá vu is to believe that one has already done or seen what one is in fact doing or seeing for the first time.

**ENNUI** (AHN wee) *n* [French—“annoyance”] boredom; weary dissatisfaction
• Masha thinks ennui is sophisticated, but her jaded remarks bore me to tears.

**FAIT ACCOMPLI** (fet uh kohm PLEE, fayt ah kahm PLEE) *n* [French—“accomplished fact”] something that is already done and that cannot be undone
• Our committee spent a long time debating whether to have the building painted, but the project was a fait accompli; the chairman had already hired someone to do it.

**FAUX PAS** (foh PAH) *n* [French—“false step”] an embarrassing social mistake
• Henry committed a faux pas when he told the hostess that her party had been boring.

**IDÉE FIXE** (ee day FEEKS) *n* [French—“fixed idea”] a fixed idea; an obsession
An idée fixe is an idea that obsesses you or that you can’t get out of your mind.
**IPSO FACTO** (IP soh FAC toh) *adv* [Latin—“by the fact itself”] by or because of that very fact

- Under the discriminatory employment policy, people with children are *ipsa facto* ineligible for promotion.

**JOIE DE VIVRE** (zhwah duh VEE vruh) *n* [French—“joy of living”] deep and usually contagious enjoyment of life

- Antonio’s *joie de vivre* made his office a pleasant place to work for everyone connected with it.

**JUNTA** (HOON tuh, JUN tuh) *n* [Spanish—“joined”] a small group that rules a country after its government is overthrown

- After the rebels had driven out the president, the Latin American country was ruled by a *junta* of army officers.

**LAISSEZ-FAIRE** (les ay FAIR, lay zay FAIR) *n* [French—“let do”] a doctrine of noninterference by government in the economy; noninterference in general

To believe in *laissez-faire* is to believe the government should exert no control over business. It’s also possible to adopt a *laissez-faire* attitude about other matters.

**MEA CULPA** (may ah KOOL pah, may uh KUL puh) *n* [Latin—“my fault”] my fault

- *Mea culpa, mea culpa.* I was the one who put the dog in the cat’s bed.

**NOLO CONTENDERE** (noh loh kahn TEN duh ree) *n* [Latin—“I do not wish to contend”] no contest

A plea in a court case that is the equivalent of a guilty plea, but it doesn’t include an actual admission of guilt.

**NON SEQUITUR** (nahn SEK wi tur) *n* [Latin—“it does not follow”] a statement that does not follow logically from what has gone before

- Bill’s saying “Forty-three degrees” when Lola asked “May I have the butter?” was a *non sequitur*.

**PERSONA NON GRATA** (per SOH nuh nahn GRAH tuh) *adj* [Latin—“unacceptable person”] specifically unwelcome

In diplomacy, *persona non grata* often refers to an emissary blacklisted (for suspected espionage or crime, or for political reasons) by a host country.

- Fernando’s altercation with the principal made him *persona non grata* in the Parent-Teacher Association.
**QUID PRO QUO** (kwid proh KWOH) *n* [Latin—“something for something”] something given or done in return for something else

- The politician said he would do what we had asked him to do, but there was a *quid pro quo*: He said we had to bribe him first.

**RAISON D’ÊTRE** (ray zohn DET, ray zohn DET ruh) *n* [French—“reason to be”] reason for being

- Money was the greedy rich man’s *raison d’être*.

**RENDEZVOUS** (RAHN day voo, RAHN duh voo) *n* [French—“present yourselves”] a meeting; a meeting place

- The young couple met behind the bleachers for a discreet *rendezvous*.

**SAVOIR-FAIRE** (sav wahr FER) *n* [French—“to know how to do”] tact; ability arising from experience

**SINE QUÂ NON** (sin ay kwoh NOHN, sye nee kway NAHN) *n* [Latin—“without which not”] something essential

- Understanding is the *sine qua non* of a successful marriage.

**STATUS QUO** (stayt us KWOH, stat us KWOH) *n* [Latin—“state in which”] the current state of affairs

The *status quo* is the way things are now.

**SUI GENERIS** (soo ee JEN ur is) *adj* [Latin—“of one’s own kind”] unique; in a class of one’s own

To be *sui generis* is to be unlike anyone else.

**TÊTE-À-TÊTE** (tayt uh TAYT, tet ah TET) *n* [French—“head to head”] a private conversation between two people

- The two attorneys resolved their differences in a brief *tête-à-tête* before the trial began.

**VIS-À-VIS** (vee zuh VEE) *prep* [French—“face to face”] in relation to; compared with

- The students’ relationship *vis-à-vis* the administration was one of confrontation.

**ZEITGEIST** (TSYTE gyste) *n* [German—“time spirit”] the spirit of the times

- Nudnik was always out of step with the *zeitgeist*; he had short hair in 1970 and long hair in 1980.
CHAPTER 13

SCIENCE
Here’s a list of scientific terms that crop up in newspapers and magazines with great frequency. You won’t learn much science by learning this list, but you’ll learn some words that may help you keep your bearings.

**ABSOLUTE ZERO** The temperature at which atoms become so cold they stop moving: −459.67°F or −273.15°C. This is theoretically the lowest possible temperature.

**ANTIBODY** The key part of the immune system. An antibody is a protein produced by the body in response to invasion of the body by a virus, bacterium, or other threatening substance. The antibody attacks the invader and then remains in the bloodstream, providing continuing immunity.

**ANTIMATTER** In effect, the mirror image of ordinary matter. Each of the *elementary particles* has a corresponding antiparticle, with an opposite electrical charge. When matter and antimatter collide, both are annihilated and energy is released.

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE** The general name for attempts to reproduce human mental processes with computers.

**BEHAVIORISM** A branch of psychology whose principal tenet is that all behavior consists of reflexive responses to external stimuli.

**BIG BANG** A massive explosion that theoretically began the universe between 10 billion and 20 billion years ago.

**CHROMOSOME** A structure in the nucleus of a cell that contains DNA and carries genetic information.
**CLONING** A technology used to produce an organism that is genetically identical to another organism.

**COSMOLOGY** The study of the origins, structure, and future of the universe.

**DARK ENERGY** A hypothetical force that some cosmologists believe counteracts gravity and accounts for the accelerating expansion of the universe; Einstein was first to posit the existence of dark energy, though he later referred to the idea as his “biggest blunder.”

**DARK MATTER** Invisible hypothetical matter thought by some scientists to constitute as much as 90 percent of the mass in the universe.

**DNA** An abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid, the substance that is the principal component of genes; hence, DNA is the primary carrier of genetic information.

**ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION** Visible light, radio signals, microwaves, ultraviolet light, and X rays are all examples of electromagnetic radiation, which is energy radiated in waves from certain electrically charged elementary particles.

**ELECTRON MICROSCOPE** A device that uses streams of electrons to provide greatly magnified images of objects far too small to be seen by the human eye or even by ordinary optical microscopes.

**ELEMENTARY PARTICLES** The tiny particles that make up atoms and are thus the building blocks of all matter. Protons, neutrons, and electrons were once believed to be the only elementary particles, but it is now known that these particles are themselves made up of smaller particles and that the list of elementary particles is quite long. Among the newer additions to the list are quarks, muons, pions, gluons, positrons, and neutrinos.

**ENDORPHINS** Sometimes referred to as the body’s own narcotics, endorphins are substances produced by the pituitary gland that can reduce pain, alter moods, and have other effects.

**ENZYME** Any of a large number of substances in organisms that speed up or make possible various biological processes.
GENE  A chemical pattern on a chromosome. Genes make up units of information that govern the inheritance of all biological structures and functions.

GENETIC ENGINEERING  A science devoted to altering genes in order to produce organisms with more desirable characteristics, such as resistance to disease.

GENOME  The complete set of a creature’s genes.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT  The phenomenon whereby the earth’s atmosphere (especially when altered by the addition of various pollutants) traps some of the heat of the sun and warms the surface of the earth.

HOLOGRAM  A three-dimensional image produced by a photographic process called holography, which involves lasers.

HYDROCARBON  Any of a large number of organic compounds composed of hydrogen and carbon. Butane, methane, and propane are three of the lighter hydrocarbons. Gasoline, kerosene, and asphalt are all mixtures of (mostly relatively heavy) hydrocarbons.

IN VITRO FERTILIZATION  The fertilization of an egg outside the mother’s body.

ISOTOPE  An atom with the same number of protons as a second atom but a different number of neutrons is said to be an isotope of that second atom.

LASER  A device that produces an extraordinarily intense beam of light. The word laser is an acronym for Light Amplification by Simulated Emission of Radiation.

LIGHT-YEAR  The distance that light travels in a year, or approximately 5,878,000,000,000 miles.

NATURAL SELECTION  The theory that species originate and become differentiated as certain characteristics of organisms prove more valuable than others at enabling those organisms to reproduce. These valuable characteristics are in effect “selected” by nature for preservation in succeeding generations, while other characteristics disappear. Natural selection was a key element in Charles Darwin’s monumental theory of evolution.
NEBULA  An enormous cloud of dust and gas in outer space.

NUCLEAR ENERGY  The vast energy locked in the infinitesimal nucleus of an atom. This energy can be released through fission (the splitting of certain atomic nuclei) and fusion (the combining of certain atomic nuclei). It is also released naturally in a few elements through a process of decomposition called radioactivity. Fission, fusion, and radioactivity are all processes involving the conversion of small amounts of matter into enormous amounts of energy. The release of this energy is the basis of nuclear weapons (such as atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs) and nuclear reactors used in the production of electricity.

NUCLEAR WINTER  A hypothetical chilling of the earth resulting from the contamination of the atmosphere by radioactive materials, dust, and other substances in the aftermath of a nuclear war.

OSMOSIS  The equalization of fluid concentrations on both sides of a permeable membrane.

OZONE LAYER  Ozone is a compound of oxygen. The ozone layer is a part of the atmosphere that, among other things, filters out radiation that is harmful to human beings. In recent decades the ozone layer has been found to be decomposing at an alarming rate, owing in large part to the release of certain pollutants into the atmosphere.

PASTEURIZATION  A sterilization process in which foods are heated in order to kill harmful organisms in them. The process is named for Louis Pasteur, the nineteenth-century French scientist who developed it.

PERIODIC TABLE  A chart depicting the known elements arranged according to certain characteristics. A must-have in chemistry classrooms and textbooks.

pheromone  Substances secreted by animals that influence the behavior of other animals, primarily through the sense of smell.

PHOTON  The smallest unit of electromagnetic radiation.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS  The process whereby green plants transform energy from the sun into food.
PLATE TECTONICS A revolutionary geological theory holding that the earth’s crust consists of enormous moving plates that are constantly shifting position and, among other things, altering the shape and arrangement of the continents.

PULSAR Any of a number of less than thoroughly understood objects in outer space that emit regular pulses of radio waves.

QUASAR Any of a number of starlike objects believed to occupy the very farthest fringes of the universe.

RADIO TELESCOPE A large antenna capable of receiving the radio waves naturally emitted by stars and other objects in outer space. A radio telescope is a telescope capable of “seeing” forms of electromagnetic radiation not visible to the human eye or to an ordinary optical telescope.

RELATIVITY Albert Einstein’s monumental theory, which holds, among a great many other things, that space and time are not separate entities but elements of a single continuum called space time.

RNA An abbreviation for ribonucleic acid, a substance similar to DNA that is a crucial element in the synthesis of proteins.

SEISMOLOGY The study of earthquakes and other tremors (including man-made ones) in the earth’s crust.

SPEED OF LIGHT The speed at which light travels through a vacuum, or 186,282 miles per second.

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY The ability of certain substances to conduct electricity with no resistance. Superconductivity has usually been produced by cooling certain substances to temperatures approaching absolute zero. More recently, scientists have discovered materials that become superconductive at vastly warmer temperatures.

THERMODYNAMICS A branch of science concerned with heat and the conversion of heat into other forms of energy.

VACCINE A substance that, when introduced into an organism, causes the organism to produce antibodies against, and hence immunity to, a particular disease.
CHAPTER 14

THE ANSWERS
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3. verisimilitude
4. pertinent
5. conducive
6. prolific
7. vicissitude
8. obsequious
9. euphemism
10. diffident

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4. O
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3. c
4. b
5. b

Final Exam Drill #28
1. U
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4. S
5. O
6. S
7. O
8. S
9. S
10. S

Final Exam Drill #29
1. comprise
2. bemuse
3. provident
4. anecdotal
5. prodigy
6. cadence
7. soporific
8. staunch
9. vacillate
10. vestige

Final Exam Drill #30
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Final Exam Drill #32
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3. O
4. O
5. U
6. S
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8. O
9. S
10. O

Final Exam Drill #33
1. innocuous
2. assimilate
3. unctuous
4. exult
5. surrogate
6. tantamount
7. catharsis
8. complacency
9. recrimination
10. patronize

Final Exam Drill #34
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8. S
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Final Exam Drill #35
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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Adam Robinson was born in 1955, and lives in New York City.
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