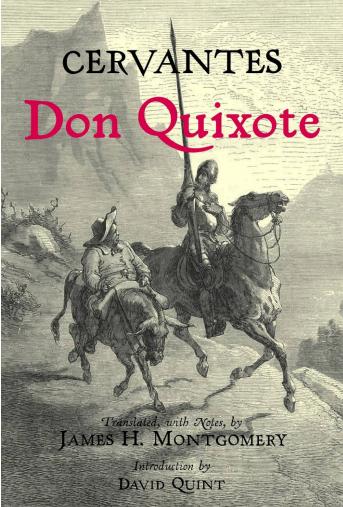


# GregMat Vocab

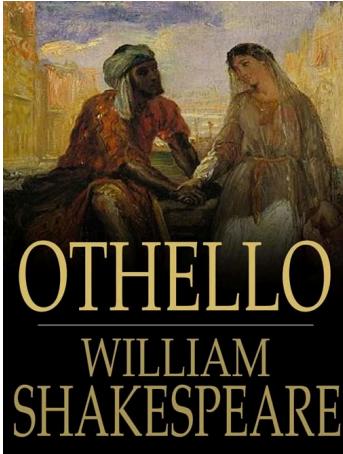
| ID | Word        | Meaning(s)   |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1  | Abound (v)  | Be present in large quantities   |
| 2  | Amorphous   | "A-" (without) + "morph" (shape/form) → "without shape."<br>Lacking a clearly defined shape or structure.  |
| 3  | austere     | A. Strict/Stern (Person)<br>B. Harsh (living condition), without luxury.<br><br><b>Contrast:</b> ornate (excessively decorated)  |
| 4  | believe     | Be" + "lie" → "To be a lie"<br>To give a false impression, mask.<br><br>"Bee-lie" → Imagine a bee pretending to be harmless (but it's actually angry).   |
| 5  | capricious  | Impulsive, sudden change<br><br><b>Capricious</b> → Price in Bangladesh changes abruptly.  |
| 6  | cerebral    | 1. related to the brain<br>2. intellectual; focused on learning rather than emotional or physical<br><br><b>Contrast:</b> visceral (emotional)   |
| 7  | congenial   | <b>"Con-</b> " (together) + <b>"genial"</b> (friendly)<br><br>1. (of a person) <b>likable</b> and friendly, often due to shared interests<br>2. (of a thing) enjoyable because it aligns with one's tendencies |
| 8  | conspicuous | easily noticed; obvious  |
| 9  | cursory     | without care   |
| 10 | daunting    | Intimidating, Task seeming impossible  |
| 11 | Deify (v)   | Deity<br>"Dei-" (god, from Latin deus) + "-fy" (to make) → "to make into a god."<br><br>To worship or treat someone/something as a god<br><br>Noun: <b>deification</b>   |
| 12 | didactic    | Did act tic - did act/instruct   |

|    |                  |  |
|----|------------------|--|
|    |                  | Intended to teach, often in an overly <b>instructive</b> way.  |
| 13 | disseminate      | distribute or circulate broadly  |
| 14 | feasible         | likely to be achieved; practical   |
| 15 | Flout (v)        | Foul → To openly disregard a rule, law   |
| 16 | Homogenous (adj) | alike  |
| 17 | Humdrum (n)      | Think: "Hum + drum = a boring, endless loop."<br><br>boring  |
| 18 | loquacious       | " <b>Loqu-</b> " (from Latin loqui, meaning "to speak") + "-acious" (full of) → full of speech.<br><br>Eloquent → Same root, Loqu.<br><br>Extremely talkative, wordy                   |
| 19 | misanthropic     | "Mis-" (hate) + "anthro-" (human) + "-ic" (adjective) → human-hating.<br><br>Hating or distrusting humankind   |
| 20 | misnomer         | "Mis-" (wrong) + "nomer" (name, from Latin nomen) → wrong name.  |
| 21 | negligent        | lacking care or attention  |
| 22 | obsequious       | "Ob-" (toward) + " <b>sequi</b> " (Latin for "submissive/follow") → following someone too eagerly.<br><br>excessively submissive to authority<br><br>OB-SEE-QUI-OUS (Obey, See, Quit): |
| 23 | Placate          | decrease someone's anger or other negative emotion   |
| 24 | proclivity       | "Pro-" (favoring) + "cliv" (from Latin <b>clivus</b> /cliff, "slope") → leaning toward something.<br><br>A natural tendency or inclination toward something (often used for habits or  |

|    |             |   |
|----|-------------|---|
|    |             | <p>behaviors, especially negative ones).</p> <p>Same root:<br/>     Declivity (a downward slope).<br/>     Acclivity (an upward slope).</p> <p>Similar: <b>Propensity</b></p>   |
| 25 | puerile     | <p>"<b>Puer-</b>" (Latin for "boy/child") + "-ile" (adjective suffix) → childlike</p> <p>Mnemonic: Childs are Pure → puer</p> <p>Childish</p> <p>Noun: puerility<br/>     Same root: Puerperal (relating to childbirth).<br/>     Synonym: juvenile (can be neutral) or infantile (more insulting).</p>   |
| 26 | quixotic    |  <p><b>Named after Don Quixote, the novel's hero who fought windmills, thinking they were giants.</b></p> <p>Idealistic but infeasible and foolish.</p> <p>Synonyms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Chimerical</b> (wildly unrealistic).</li> <li>• <b>Utopic</b> (idealistic but impractical).</li> </ul> |
| 27 | spendthrift | <p>"Spend" + "thrift" (which usually means saving money) → Ironically, it means the opposite of thrift!</p> <p>someone who spends money recklessly</p> <p>Synonyms: wastrel.</p>  |

|    |                 |  |
|----|-----------------|--|
|    |                 | Antonyms: miser, frugal person.  |
| 28 | taciturn        | <p>"<b>Taci-</b>" (from Latin <i>tacitus</i>, meaning "silent") + "-turn" → silent turn (as in taking a turn to stay quiet).</p> <p>Of few words</p> <p>Same root: <b>Tacit</b> (understood without being stated).</p>   |
| 29 | wary            | Exercising caution   |
| 30 | insipid         | <p>"<b>in-</b>" = not, "<b>sapidus</b>" = tasty, flavorful (from "sapere" = to taste)</p> <p>→ So literally: <b>not tasty</b> → evolved to mean <b>not mentally or emotionally flavorful</b> either.</p> <p>Lacking flavor, excitement, or interest; dull or boring</p>  |
| 31 | adulterate      | <p>E.g. Food adulteration</p> <p>damage the quality of; corrupt</p>  |
| 32 | advocate        | <p>A. support; be in favor of</p> <p>B. someone who supports a cause, organization, or person</p>  |
| 33 | aggrandize      | <p>"Ag-" (intensifier) + "grand" (big/important) + "-ize" (to make) → to make grander.</p> <p>Think: "AGGRANDIZE = AGGRESSIVELY make GRAND"</p> <p>To increase the status, or wealth of someone/something—often excessively or unjustly.</p> <p>Same root:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Grandiose</b> (overly grand/pompous).</li> <li>• <b>Grandeur</b> (impressive greatness).</li> </ul> |
| 34 | <u>alacrity</u> | <p>enthusiasm</p> <p>Contrast with <b>reluctance</b> or lethargy.</p>  |
| 35 | ambivalent      | Ambi-'' (both, ambivert - both introvert and extrovert) + "-valent" (from Latin <i>valentia</i> , "strength") → strong feelings both ways.   |

|    |               |  |
|----|---------------|--|
|    |               | having conflicting emotions; unsure  |
| 36 | ameliorate    | <p>"A-" (toward) + "<b>melior</b>" (Latin for "better") → moving toward better.</p> <p>"A million rates" → A million small improvements (rates of progress) add up!</p> <p>improve a bad feeling or bad situation</p> <p>Same root: Meliorism (belief that the world can be improved).</p> |
| 37 | amenable      | <p>"Amen-able" → Think of a group saying "Amen!" in agreement → willing to go along</p> <p>Agreeable</p> <p>A. (of a person) willing to cooperate; open to influence<br/>B. (of a thing) responsive to</p>   |
| 38 | anachronistic | <p>"Ana-" (against) + "<b>chronos</b>" (time) → against time → temporally misplaced.</p> <p>Belonging to a different era.</p>  |
| 39 | audacious     | unafraid of risks or exhibit disrespect  |
| 40 | avaricious    | <p>"<b>Avar-</b>" (from Latin avarus, "greedy") + "-icious" (full of) → full of greed.</p> <p>Greedy</p> <p>AVA (money in Hindi) + RICE (a staple wealth symbol) + -IOUS = Obsessed with money and grain."</p>   |
| 41 | banal         | <p>"Ba-" (like blah) + "-nal" (sounds like null) → blah and empty of creativity.</p> <p>unoriginal and dull; lacking creativity</p> <p><b>From French banal</b> (communal, ordinary), originally referring to feudal mills/bakeries everyone used.</p>                                     |
| 42 | benign        | <p>1. harmless; having little effect<br/>2. (of a person's character) kind hearted; nice</p>   |
| 43 | brazen        | shameless and excessively forward  |

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| 44 | calumny         |  <p><b>Shakespeare's</b> Othello shows how calumny can destroy lives.<br/>slander and defamation<br/><b>"Cal-</b>" (think "call") + "-umny" (sounds like "ugly") → "calling someone ugly (falsely)" → harming their reputation.</p>  |
| 45 | candid          | Honest, <b>frank</b>  |
| 46 | castigate       | Castration + Instigate→Punish !<br><br>scold someone harshly  |
| 47 | caustic         | Caustic Soda<br><br><b>(Literal)</b> – Able to burn or corrode organic tissue by chemical action.<br><br><b>(Figurative)</b> – Severely sarcastic, biting, or cutting in tone or wit.   |
| 48 | construe        | <p>From Latin <b>construere</b>: "to build up" →</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Con-" = together</li> <li>● "-strue" (from <i>struere</i>) = to build<br/>→ Literally: "<b>to build meaning from pieces</b>"</li> </ul> <p>In GRE terms:<br/><i>To construe something</i> = <i>To figure out what it means</i>.</p> <p><b>Construct</b> and <b>construe</b> sound similar.</p> |
| 49 | <b>contrite</b> | CON (like convict) + TRITE (like tried and crushed)   |

|    |            |  |
|----|------------|--|
|    |            | <p>⇒ A convict feeling crushed with guilt.</p> <p><b>Contrite</b> (adj) is one of those emotionally rich GRE words often used to describe someone who's <b>deeply sorry</b> and feels <b>genuine remorse</b></p> <p><b>Contrition</b> (n.)</p>   |
| 50 | convoluted | extremely complex  |
| 51 | covet      | to desire something intensely  |
| 52 | craven     | Cowardly, Lacking in courage; spineless.   |
| 53 | decorum    | proper behavior; etiquette   |
| 54 | Deft (adj) | <p>"Deft" sounds sharp and efficient — just like the actions it describes.<br/>Similar : dextrous</p> <p>Quick, skillful, and neatly precise in movement or action.</p> <p>"Daft" = silly or foolish<br/>"Deft" = smart and skilled</p> <p>Origin: Its source is the <b>Old English word "gedæfte,"</b> which meant "<b>mild</b>" or "<b>gentle.</b>"</p> <p>As it evolved into <b>Middle English ("deft")</b>, its meaning expanded to include "<b>apt, skillful, or adept.</b>"</p> <p>So, while it originally referred to a gentle nature, it came to describe a quality of gentle and precise skill, which is how we primarily use it today. It's also interesting to note that the word "daft" (meaning foolish or silly) shares the same Old English root!</p> |
| 55 | demur      | <p>(verb) To politely object or raise doubts.</p> <p>(noun) The act of objection or hesitation.</p> <p>Polity objection.</p> <p><b>Opposite of Demure!</b> You object instead of being demure (shy and presentable). But Demur is also polite.</p>   |
| 56 | derivative | based on someone else's work (often used in a negative sense)  |

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| 57 | desiccate   | Think: "Desi + cake left outside = dry and crusty!"<br><br>(Verb) To dry out completely, removing moisture.   |
| 58 | diatribe  | Mnemonic: Two tribes fighting.<br><br>an angry rant; verbal abuse   |
| 59 | Incredulous<br><br><b>often<br/>misunderstood</b> | doubtful and disbelieving. unwilling or unable to believe something; skeptical or shocked by disbelief.<br><br>“আসলেই এটা করছ তুমি?”  |
| 60 | ingenuous   | From Latin “ <i>ingenuus</i> ” meaning honest, open.<br>→ Same root: “ <i>genuine</i><br><br>naively sincere, frank<br><br>INGENIOUS ≠ INGENUOUS<br><br>  |
| 61 | abate   | Root: <b>battere</b> (batter down on crime means action to reduce crime)<br><br>decrease in intensity; lessen<br><br>In medieval English common law, " <b>abatement of nuisance</b> " was a legal term.<br>If someone built a structure that blocked light or access to your land, you could abate it — i.e., legally reduce or remove the nuisance.<br><br>💡 “The neighbor’s fence must be abated to restore sunlight access.” |

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|    |                | This usage is still alive in legal documents!  |
| 62 | abjure         | <p>From Latin “<b>ab-</b>” (away) + “<b>jura</b>” (to swear/vow). ➡ Literally means: “<b>to swear away</b>” something.</p> <p>To formally renounce or give up (especially a belief, cause, or claim)</p> <p>Abjure ≠ Adjure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abjure = Reject</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjure = Urge (e.g., I adjure you to listen!)</li> </ul>   |
| 63 | anomalous      | irregular  |
| 64 | antipathy      | <p>A deep-seated dislike</p> <p>Apathy = “I don’t care.”</p>   |
| 65 | arcane         | obscure, understood by only a few.   |
| 66 | arduous        | needing great effort   |
| 67 | artless        | <p>From “art” (as in skill or craft) + “-less” = without artifice or skill</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Innocent, naive (primary GRE meaning)</li> <li>2. Lacking skill or craftiness (secondary)</li> </ol> <p>In GRE contexts, it's often <b>positive</b>: <i>without deception = sincere, honest, innocent</i>. So:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not cunning</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not manipulative</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Just <i>honestly themselves</i></li> </ul> |
| 68 | ascetic        | A person who practices severe self-discipline, often for spiritual or moral reasons, and avoids indulgence   |
| 69 | assuage        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. decrease a negative feeling</li> <li>2. fulfill a certain desire</li> </ol>  |
| 70 | betray         | unknowingly disclose or reveal   |
| 71 | <b>bucolic</b> | <p>associated with tranquil rural life</p> <p>Sounds like ବେକାଲିକ</p>  |

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| 72 | burgeon     | quickly increase or grow; skyrocket   |
| 73 | cacophonous | <p>Grating-jarring sound</p> <p>Phonus = sound</p> <p>Euphony = good sound (pleasant)</p> <p>Cacophony = bad sound (harsh)</p>  |
| 74 | canonize    | <p>Like Canon events in novels, something that is absolute.</p> <p>treat like a god</p> <p>Think of adding someone to the “<b>Hall of Fame</b>” of values, saints, or even pop culture.</p>   |
| 75 | censure     | <p>strongly criticize or disapprove</p> <p>Censor = to suppress information</p> <p>Censure = to publicly criticize someone for wrongdoing</p> <p>The red scare incident resulted in John McCarthy being publicly hated back then.</p>  |
| 76 | chicanery   | <p>“Chicanery” sounds like “Trickery” — because that’s exactly what it is.</p> <p>using deception to attain a certain goal</p> <p>➡ Originally referred to <b>lawyers using sneaky loopholes or technicalities</b></p>  |

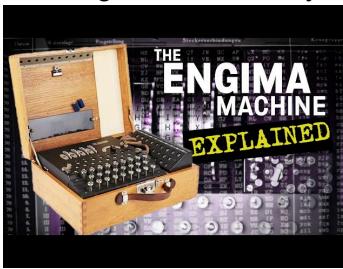
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| 77 | coalesce        | bring elements together; unite   |
| 78 | cogent          | "Co-" (together) + " <b>gent</b> " (from Latin <i>gens</i> , meaning "to think") → <i>thoughts fitting together logically</i> .<br><br>compelling  |
| 79 | compelling      | 1. persuasive and clear<br>2. attracting interest; fascinating   |
| 80 | contend         | 1. argue a certain point of view; assert<br>2. compete<br>3. struggle or attempt to overcome something   |
| 81 | copious         | existing in great supply   |
| 82 | cosmopolitan    | 1. (of a city) highly diverse<br>2. (of a person) sophisticated and urbane   |
| 83 | deference       | Respectful submission or yielding to the judgment, opinion, or will of another   |
| 84 | desultory       | Lacking a plan, purpose, or enthusiasm; disconnected; random.<br><br><b>Jumping from one thing to another</b> , without focus or order   |
| 85 | diffident       | <b>Confident</b> = <i>with trust</i><br><br><b>Diffident</b> = <i>without trust (in yourself)</i><br><br>Someone who <b>doubts themselves</b> , and holds back from speaking - not because they're rude, but because they're unsure. |
| 86 | <u>dilatory</u> | <b>Dilatory</b> = <b>Delay-tory</b><br>someone always delaying with stories or excuses<br><br><b>Tending to delay, procrastinate, or waste time</b> , especially to avoid something  |

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|----|-------------|---|
|    |             | <p><b>dilatory</b><br/> <i>(dil'ə-tōrē) adj.</i><br/>     HAVING THE NATURE OR INTENT<br/>     OF CAUSING DELAY; TARDY; SLOW.</p>   |
| 87 | equivocate  | <b>Equivocate = Equal Voice = Two-faced talking</b><br>→ Saying two things at once = intentionally <b>vague or misleading</b><br><br><b>To speak ambiguously or vaguely</b> , usually <b>to mislead, avoid the truth, or evade commitment</b> |
| 88 | polarize    | separate into two opposing groups   |
| 89 | prodigal    | 1 . carelessly wasteful; extravagant<br>2. a person who is excessively wasteful   |
| 90 | verbose     | excessively talkative; wordy  |
| 91 | abstain     | avoid taking part in something  |
| 92 | approbation | <b>“ad”</b> = toward + <b>“probare”</b> = to test or prove or to approve<br><b>→ Approbation</b> = to prove something worthy of approval<br><br>Formal/official approval, praise  |
| 93 | cherish     | greatly love or protect something   |
| 94 | corroborate | <b>“cor-”</b> = together + <b>“robur”</b> = strength<br><br>To strengthen, or support a statement, or theory <b>with additional evidence</b> .<br><br><b>“Co-robust”</b> = make the story robust  |

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|---------|-----------------|---|
| 95      | disparate       | <p>“dis-” = apart + “par” = equal = apart from equal → unequal → completely different</p> <p>Essentially different in kind; so unlike there’s no real comparison. Think of → Two things that are apples and oranges, not just different shades of the same thing</p> <p><b>Disparate = Distant + Separate</b><br/> → Things that are <b>far apart and clearly separate</b> in nature.</p> |
| 96      | emulate         | imitate someone or something  |
| 97      | enervate        | <p>“ex-”/“e-” = out of + “nervus” = sinew, nerve<br/> → “To take out the nerves” → to <b>weaken</b></p> <p>To <b>weaken, drain energy, or sap vitality</b> from someone or something</p> <p><b>Enervate = Energy Evaporate</b><br/> → You get so tired, it’s like your energy <b>evaporated</b></p>   |
| 98      | ephemeral       | extremely short lasting   |
| 99      | Fervid          | Intensely passionate  |
| 10<br>0 | garrulous       | <p>From Latin “<b>garrire</b>” = <i>to chatter</i></p> <p>Excessively talkative, especially about <b>trivial things</b></p> <p><b>Garrulous = Girls + Rules</b> (stereotype warning!)</p>   |
| 10<br>1 | incendiary      | <p>From Latin “<b>incendere</b>” = <i>to set fire to</i></p> <p>Inflammatory (literal), provocative (figurative)</p>  |
| 10<br>2 | inimical        | <p><b>in-</b> = not + <b>amicus</b> = friend (root of <i>amicable</i>) = enemy-like</p> <p>hostile, harmful, or actively opposed to <b>something’s success or well-being</b></p> <p><b>Inimical = Enemy-cal</b><br/> → Anything “<b>inimical</b>” is <b>enemy-like</b>, working <i>against</i> you.</p>   |
| 10<br>3 | <b>intimate</b> | subtly suggest or imply   |
| 10<br>4 | invigorate      | provide energy or vitality to   |

|         |              |   |
|---------|--------------|---|
| 10<br>5 | mitigate     | diminish negative feelings or situation   |
| 10<br>6 | obsolete     | No longer useful  |
| 10<br>7 | opaque       | 1. unclear; hard to comprehend<br>2. not able to be seen through  |
| 10<br>8 | paradigmatic | Paradigm's example<br><br>Model example   |
| 10<br>9 | pedantic     | <p>From Greek “<b>paidagogos</b>” = slave who led children to school (→ <i>pedagogue</i>)<br/>     → Over time, <i>pedant</i> evolved to mean someone <b>obsessed with showing off obscure knowledge</b>, and <i>pedantic</i> became the adjective form.</p> <p>Overly concerned with <b>minor details or rules</b>, especially in a way that shows off <b>academic knowledge</b> without real understanding or relevance.</p> <p><b>Pedantic</b> = “Peda (child) + Antic (silly)”<br/>     → Like a <b>silly child obsessed with rules</b> and trivia.</p> |
| 11<br>0 | Placid       | Peaceful, calm  |
| 11<br>1 | Polemical    | <p>From Greek “<b>polemos</b>” = war</p> <p>Strongly argumentative, especially when <b>attacking or defending a position</b></p>  |
| 11<br>2 |              |   |
| 11<br>3 | precipitate  | <p><b>precipice</b> (a cliff). So to precipitate something = to <b>push it off a cliff</b> — suddenly, dangerously, or prematurely.</p> <p>(v.) → To cause to happen suddenly or <b>prematurely</b></p> <p>(adj.) → Done hastily, rashly, without careful thought</p>   |
| 11<br>4 | profundity   | great wisdom or intelligence  |

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| 11<br>5 | prophetic                | able to correctly predict the future   |
| 11<br>6 | prudent                  | Acting with thought for the <b>future</b> ; wise, cautious<br><br><b>Prudent = “Practical + Student”</b><br>A <b>prudent student</b> studies a little every day instead of cramming the night before.  |
| 11<br>7 | punctilious              | great attention to detail or correct behavior, particularly in terms of <b>rules, etiquette, or formalities</b><br><br><b>Punctilious = Punctual + Details</b><br>→ Someone who is <b>on time</b> and <b>gets every small detail right</b> — whether in dress, behavior, or speech.          |
| 11<br>8 | <b><u>scrupulous</u></b> | From Latin “ <b>scrupulus</b> ” = a small sharp stone. Metaphorically: something <b>that pricks your conscience</b> .<br><br><b>A. (Ethical)</b> → Having strong <b>moral integrity</b> ; doing what's right<br><br><b>B. (Detail-oriented)</b> → Showing great <b>attention to detail</b> , |
| 11<br>9 | tranquil                 | peaceful   |
| 12<br>0 | vacillate                | <b>oscillates</b> between choices, hesitates repeatedly, or can't make up their mind   |
| 12<br>1 | aloof                    | not warm or friendly; <b>impersonal</b>  |
| 12<br>2 | clangor                  | Clang Clang →The sound of word Clashes<br>A loud, resonant, continuous noise - especially metallic clanging or banging   |
| 12<br>3 | conventional             | adhering to established practices or accepted standards  |
| 12<br>4 | debunk                   | prove a belief or idea false   |
| 12<br>5 | diminutive               | Minute = Small<br><br>small in size or form, often affectionately.   |
| 12<br>6 | discernible              | able to be recognized or understood, especially when <b>differences are subtle</b>   |

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| 12<br>7  | enigmatic     | <p>From Latin <b>aenigma</b> = <i>riddle</i><br/>     hard to understand; mysterious<br/>     The enigma machine, by Alan Turing, for ciphering.</p>                                   |
| 12<br>8  | estranged     | <p>Stranger → no longer close.<br/>     Describes someone who has become <b>emotionally distant</b>, or <b>no longer close</b> to another person, group, or idea</p>  |
| 12<br>9  | extravagant   | excessive   |
| 13<br>0  | fanciful      | <p>From Middle English <b>fantsy</b> = fantasy<br/>     Related to “<b>fancy</b>” — which originally meant imagination<br/>     → <b>Fanciful</b> = <i>full of fantasy</i><br/>     Whimsical, unrealistic</p>  |
| 13<br>1  | frivolous     | <p>Silly.<br/> <b>A frivolous person or act</b> = <i>lightweight in seriousness or importance</i></p>   |
| 13<br>2  | heterogeneous | composed of varying   |
| 13<br>3  | imperious     | <b>Arrogantly</b> domineering; assuming power or authority without justification  |
| 11<br>34 | impertinent   | <p><b>Impertinent</b> = <b>Not Pertinent</b><br/>     → Not relevant OR <b>not appropriate</b> in tone</p> <p>(adj.) Rude or <b>disrespectfully bold</b>, especially toward someone of higher status</p> <p>(adj.) (Less commonly) <b>Not relevant</b> or off-topic</p> |

|         |             |  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 13<br>5 | Invasive    | 1. infringing on others privacy<br>2. spreading rapidly and causing harm   |
| 13<br>6 | irresolute  | Not resolute.<br><br>uncertain or lacking determination  |
| 13<br>7 | laudable    | (applaud)<br><br><i>laudare</i> = <i>to praise</i><br><br>Related to the word <b>applause</b> and <b>laudation</b> (formal praise)<br>worthy of praise and admiration  |
| 13<br>8 | lax         | Casual, শিথীল  |
| 13<br>9 | marginalize | treat someone or something as insignificant  |
| 14<br>0 | panache     | From French “ <b>panache</b> ” = <i>a tuft of feathers</i> , originally the kind worn on a helmet or hat to indicate <b>distinction and nobility</b> .<br><br> The word evolved to refer to flair or flamboyance, as a <b>symbol of attention-grabbing style</b> .<br><br>someone who has an effortless style, charisma, or appeal. |
| 14<br>1 | plodding    | Likely related to “ <b>plod</b> ” = <i>heavy, tired step</i>   |

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|         |            |  <b>Plodding</b> = moving <b>heavily and slowly</b> , as if each step is a chore.<br>moving slowly and laboriously   |
| 14<br>2 | prosaic    | <b>prose</b> (writing that is not poetry), often used to describe dull or matter-of-fact unoriginal; unimaginative  |
| 14<br>3 | remedial   | Intended to <b>correct or improve</b> something that is deficient or problematic  |
| 14<br>4 | restive    | Discomfort in being resting/still.<br>Restless or <b>unable to stay still</b> , often due to <b>boredom, frustration</b> .  |
| 14<br>5 | sporadic   | from “ <b>sporas</b> ”, meaning “seed”)<br>things that occur <b>irregularly or infrequently</b> , often in an <b>unpredictable pattern</b>  |
| 14<br>6 | stigmatize | label or mark as disgraceful  |
| 14<br>7 | undermine  | Weaken or sabotage, often subtly  |
| 14<br>8 | utterly    | Completely  |
| 14<br>9 | weary      | Feeling tired and exhausted   |
| 15<br>0 | zealous    | Intensely passionate  |
| 15<br>1 | admonish   | To <b>scold or rebuke</b> someone, usually in a <b>serious or stern manner</b>  |
| 15<br>2 | aesthetic  | pertaining to beauty or the appreciation thereof  |
| 15<br>3 | affection  | Latin <b>affectatio</b> = <i>an exaggerated or insincere display of emotion or behavior</i><br><br>Originally, it described an <b>artificial display of affection or emotion</b> , but has since come to include <b>anything unnatural</b> that's done to make a good impression. |

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|         |              | a pretense or show meant to impress others   |
| 15<br>4 | alleviate    | lessen the intensity or severity of something negative   |
| 15<br>5 | analogous    | comparable or similar to   |
| 15<br>6 | bolster      | lend support or boost  |
| 15<br>7 | chauvinistic |  <p>Bigoted; excessively patriotic or biased in favor of a group or cause</p>                                    |
| 15<br>8 | connoisseur  | <p>French root.</p> <p>a discerning expert in matters of taste</p>   |
| 15<br>9 | dissemble    | <p>Latin <b><i>dis-</i></b> (apart) + <b><i>simulare</i></b> (to imitate, pretend)</p> <p>→ <b>Dissemble</b> = <i>to pretend or hide the truth by giving a false appearance or impression.</i></p> |
| 16<br>0 | dogged       | From <b>Middle English dogged</b> = <i>having qualities of a dog, such as tenacity and loyalty</i>   |

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|         |              | Related to “ <b>dog</b> ”, as dogs are often seen as <b>stubbornly loyal</b> and <b>persistent</b> in their pursuits (e.g., chasing a ball or protecting their owner).<br><br>persistent determination and tenacity, often in the face of difficulty |
| 16<br>1 | dupe         | <i>to trick, deceive,</i>  |
| 16<br>2 | empirical    | based on observation or experience rather than conjecture  |
| 16<br>3 | engender     | From Latin <b>generare</b> = <i>to produce or create</i><br><br><i>Engender literally means to generate or cause something to arise or bring into existence.</i>   |
| 16<br>4 | entitled     | assuming oneself to be deserving of special rights or privileges   |
| 16<br>5 | pertinacious | Pertinacious = Pert + <b>Tenacious</b><br><br><b>Stubbornly persistent</b> , often in a way that is admirable or resolute  |
| 16<br>6 | presumptuous | overstepping boundaries, often in an overconfident way   |
| 16<br>7 | probity      | From Latin <b>probus</b> = <i>good, virtuous</i><br><br>The word “ <b>probity</b> ” directly relates to <b>being virtuous</b> and <b>having a strong moral foundation</b> .  |
| 16<br>8 | proliferate  | rapidly increase or multiply in number   |
| 16<br>9 | specious     | <b>Latin Species</b> = <i>appearance</i> (meaning the outward look of something)<br><br><b>Specious</b> = <i>something that looks good at first, but is actually hollow or false upon closer inspection.</i>   |
| 17<br>0 | spurious     | Spurious outputs = wrong outputs.<br><br><b>False or counterfeit</b>   |

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| 17<br>1 | subjective | pertaining to personal feelings rather than objective reality   |
| 17<br>2 | subvert    | <p><b>Sub</b> = under + <b>vertere</b> = to turn</p> <p>The word literally means <b>to turn something upside down</b>, with a connotation of <b>destroying or corrupting it</b> from below.</p> <p><i>to secretly undermine or overthrow a system or belief, often with the goal of <b>destroying or radically changing it</b>.</i></p> |
| 17<br>3 | timorous   | <p>from <b>timor</b> = fear</p> <p>The word “<b>timid</b>” shares the same root and means <b>lacking in confidence</b> or <b>fearful</b>.</p> <p>➡ <b>Timorous</b> = full of fear or nervous, especially in situations that require courage or assertiveness.</p>   |
| 17<br>4 | tortuous   | <p><b>torere</b> = to twist</p> <p>The word originally referred to <b>winding paths</b> or <b>twisting shapes</b>, but over time it came to describe <b>complicated situations</b> or <b>difficult to understand processes</b>.</p> <p>➡ <b>Tortuous</b> = twisted or winding, either physically or metaphorically.</p>                 |
| 17<br>5 | tractable  | <p><b>tractare</b> = to handle, manage, or drag</p> <p>The word originally referred to something that could be <b>tamed or controlled</b>, later expanding to apply to both people and situations that are <b>easy to manage</b>.</p>   |
| 17<br>6 | transient  | not lasting, enduring, or permanent; transitory   |

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| 17<br>7 | ubiquitous | <b>Ubique</b> = everywhere<br><br>The word is derived from " <b>ubiquity</b> ", which means the state of being <b>everywhere</b> .<br><br>→ <b>Ubiquitous</b> = <i>present or found everywhere</i> , often used to describe something that is <b>so common</b> that it's impossible not to notice.  |
| 17<br>8 | underscore | emphasize or show the importance of something   |
| 17<br>9 | venal      | From Latin <b>venum</b> = <i>sale</i><br><br>The word <b>venal</b> originally referred to something that could be bought or sold, but over time it came to be associated specifically with <b>corrupt practices</b> — where someone could be <b>bought</b> by a bribe or an offer.<br><br>→ <b>Venal</b> = <i>willing to accept bribes or corrupt influence</i> — something or someone that is <b>morally corruptible</b> . |
| 18<br>0 | venerate   | regard with deep respect or reverence   |
| 18<br>1 | appease    | 1. calm someone down<br>2. satisfy a demand or desire   |
| 18<br>2 | arbitrary  | determined by chance, not reason  |
| 18<br>3 | archaic    | ancient   |
| 18<br>4 | clamorous  | characterized by extremely loud noise   |
| 18<br>5 | dearth     | Darth Vader's figurines are highly sought upon but always lacking in supply.<br>→ <b>Dearth</b> = <i>lackings; a condition where something valuable or necessary is</i>   |

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|         |               | <b><i>lacking or in short supply.</i></b>  |
| 18<br>6 | explicable    | able to be explained or understood   |
| 18<br>7 | hyperbole     | <p><b><i>Hyper</i></b> = over + <b><i>ballein</i></b> = to throw</p> <p>Originally meaning <b>to throw beyond</b> in a figurative sense, hyperbole evolved to refer to any <b>extreme exaggeration</b> of a statement or idea.</p> <p>An exaggerated statement</p>   |
| 18<br>8 | immutable     | not capable of being changed   |
| 18<br>9 | indefatigable | <b>tireless</b>  |
| 19<br>0 | indolent      | <p><b><i>in-</i></b> = not + <b><i>dolor</i></b> = pain</p> <p>The term evolved to describe a <b>lack of effort or desire to exert oneself</b>, as someone who is <b>indolent</b> often avoids exertion because they don't experience the discomfort of being active or working.</p> <p>➡ <b>Indolent</b> = someone who avoids work or effort, seeking comfort and ease instead.</p> <p>lazy</p> |
| 19<br>1 | insular       | <p>Latin <b><i>insula</i></b> = island</p> <p>The word originally referred to something <b>related to an island</b> (something cut off or isolated), and over time, it evolved to describe a more <b>narrow or isolated mindset</b>.</p> <p>➡ <b>Insular</b> = isolated like an island, not open to external influences.</p>   |

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|         |              | Isolated  |
| 19<br>2 | intransigent | <p><b>Intransigent</b> = "In" + "Trans" + "Agent"</p> <p>Trans agents are just too obstinate! Like Lil Timy.</p> <p>Stubborn, <b>uncompromising</b></p>   |
| 19<br>3 | intrepid     | Trepid → tradipation → Fear<br>Intrepid → No fear   |
| 19<br>4 | irreverent   | lacking proper respect or seriousness   |
| 19<br>5 | loathe       | dislike greatly, often with disgust   |
| 19<br>6 | malign       | <p>Mal = bad</p> <p>The word originally referred to <b>evil or harmful nature</b>, and later extended to describe <b>negative speech or actions</b> aimed at others.</p> <p>→ <b>Malign</b> = something that is <b>evil or intended to harm</b>, or the act of <b>speaking ill</b> of someone with the purpose of causing damage to their reputation.</p> <p>1. (adj) evil and harmful</p> <p>2. (verb) speak about someone in a bitter and critical manner</p> |
| 19<br>7 | malleable    | <p>- moldable</p> <p>- <b>changed</b> easily.</p>   |
| 19<br>8 | neophyte     | <p>From Greek <b>neos</b> = new + <b>phytos</b> = planted</p> <p>The term <b>neophyte</b> originally referred to someone who was <b>newly planted</b> in a religious faith, but over time, it has been broadened to apply to any <b>beginner</b> or <b>novice</b>.</p>  |

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| 19<br>9 | plastic                       | <b>Plastic</b> = something that can be <b>molded</b> or <b>shaped</b> easily, or something that is <b>artificial</b> and <b>unnatural</b> .<br><br>1. . capable of being molded; flexible<br>2. artificial; unnatural        |
| 20<br>0 | <b>insula</b> = <i>island</i> | Platitude = "Plate" + "Attitude"<br><br>→ Imagine a plate of food that is always the same, with nothing new or exciting — just like a platitude, it's <b>repetitive</b> and <b>unoriginal</b> .                              |
| 20<br>1 | prescient                     | from <b>pre-</b> = before + <b>scientia</b> = knowledge<br><br>able to foresee the future  |
| 20<br>2 | pristine                      | in its original, unspoiled state   |
| 20<br>3 | <b>reproach</b>               | Criticism, blame<br><br><i>to express disapproval or blame in a way that makes someone feel embarrassed or guilty about their actions.</i>   |
| 20<br>4 | robust                        | 1. capable of surviving despite adverse conditions<br>2. (of an object, person, or organization) strong and powerful   |
| 20<br>5 | salubrious                    | from <b>salus</b> = <i>health</i><br><br>The word comes from <b>salus</b> , meaning health or well-being, and has been used to describe environments or conditions that promote physical or mental health.<br><br>beneficial |
| 20<br>6 | sanction                      | <b>1. authorize; permit</b><br><br><b>2. penalize; punish</b>  |
| 20<br>7 | sedulous                      | <b>sedere</b> = <i>to sit</i> , implying someone who <b>sits down</b> and works <b>steadily</b> and <b>attentively</b> .   |

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|         |                 | <p>➡ <b>Sedulous</b> = someone who works <b>steadily</b> and <b>persistently</b> with careful attention to detail</p> <p>Diligent</p>   |
| 20<br>8 | soporific       | <p>From Latin <b>sopor</b> = sleep + <b>ficus</b> = making, causing</p> <p><b>Sopor</b> means <b>deep sleep</b>, and <b>ficus</b> is a suffix that means <b>causing</b> or <b>producing</b>.</p> <p>➡ <b>Soporific</b> = something that causes sleep or induces drowsiness — either by making someone sleepy or by being <b>so boring</b> that it leads to a lack of attention.</p> <p>Boring, sleep-inducing</p> |
| 20<br>9 | stern           | hard, harsh, or severe in manner  |
| 21<br>0 | tendentious     | <p>Tendentious = "Tend" + "Agenda"</p> <p>biased toward a particular view, often a provocative one</p> <p>Biased</p>  |
| 21<br>1 | accentuate      | give emphasis or draw attention to something  |
| 21<br>2 | CONJECTURA<br>L | <p><b>conjecture</b> (speculation)</p> <p><i>something that is based on guesses or assumptions</i></p>  |
| 21<br>3 | convivial       | <p>from <b>com-</b> = together + <b>vivere</b> = to live</p> <p>The word originally referred to a <b>feast or gathering</b> where people come together to enjoy food and company. Over time, it evolved to describe people or atmospheres that are <b>sociable</b> and <b>cheerful</b></p> <p>Friendly, sociable,.</p>  |
| 21<br>4 | decadent        | Decadent = “ <b>Decay</b> ” + “ <b>Indulgent</b> ”  |

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|         |                   | <i>something or someone in a state of <b>moral decline</b> or <b>decay</b>, often due to overindulgence in pleasures.</i><br><br>degenerate  |
| 21<br>5 | egregious         | (from <b>ex</b> = <i>out</i> + <b>grex</b> = <i>flock</i> or <i>group</i> , implying someone who stands out in a positive way)<br><br>Over time, the meaning of <b>egregious</b> shifted to describe something that <b>stands out negatively</b> or is <b>so bad</b> that it demands attention.<br><br>remarkably bad or shocking, to a conspicuous degree   |
| 21<br>6 | <b>evanescent</b> | vanishing or fading away quickly, like mist or a phantom   |
| 21<br>7 | flamboyant        | French <i>flamboyant</i> = <i>blazing, burning brightly,</i><br><b>Flashing</b> , Strikingly bold  |
| 21<br>8 | forestall         | Fore-stall = stall an event beforehand.<br>prevent something by taking strategic action in advance   |
| 21<br>9 | gainsay           | From Middle English <b>gainsayen</b> , from <b>_gain-</b> (against) + <b>sayen</b> (to say)<br><br>The word comes from the idea of <b>saying against</b> or <b>speaking in opposition to</b> something.  |
| 22<br>0 | galvanize         | From the name of Italian scientist <b>Luigi Galvani</b> (1737–1798), who discovered <b>galvanism</b> , the process of making muscles move by applying electricity. The word was first used in the late 18th century to describe the stimulation of movement or action, as if "shocking" someone into motion.<br><br>→ <b>Galvanize</b> = to <b>stimulate</b> or <b>energize</b> someone into action, as if through a sudden <b>shock</b> .<br><br>Motivate |

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| 22<br>1 | indiscriminate | lacking selectivity or judgment, often with potentially harmful effects   |
| 22<br>2 | innocuous      | <i>in-</i> = not + <i>nocuus</i> = hurtful, harmful<br><br>Harmless and safe  |
| 22<br>3 | momentary      | lasting for a brief moment  |
| 22<br>4 | mundane        | commonplace or ordinary, lacking excitement   |
| 22<br>5 | nettlesome     | <b>nett<i>il</i></b> (a type of plant that causes irritation)<br><br><br><br>Causing <b>irritation</b> or <b>annoyance</b>  |
| 22<br>6 | nullify        | To render ineffective, cancel out or invalidate.  |
| 22<br>7 | obviate        | from <b>ob-</b> = in the way + <b>via</b> = way, road<br><br>The word originally referred to clearing or <b>removing obstacles</b> in the way, which later evolved into the modern meaning of <b>removing or preventing</b> potential problems.<br><br>Prevent, avoid |
| 22<br>8 | omnipresent    | existing or seeming to exist everywhere at once   |

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| 22<br>9 | oust              | displace or eject from a position or place  |
| 23<br>0 | palpable          | <b>Able to be touched or felt</b>   |
| 23<br>1 | Perfidy<br>(NOUN) | <p><b>per</b> = <i>through</i> + <b>fides</b> = <i>faith, trust</i></p> <p>The word originally referred to someone who <b>violates trust</b> or is <b>faithless</b>, and over time it became specifically associated with <b>treachery</b> or <b>betrayal</b> of trust.</p> <p>Treachery, betrayal</p>  |
| 23<br>2 | profuse           | abundant, plentiful, or occurring in large amounts  |
| 23<br>3 | pugnacious        | <p><b>pugnus</b> = <i>fist</i></p> <p>The word <b>pugnacious</b> comes from the root <b>pugn-</b>, meaning <b>fist</b> or <b>fight</b>, implying someone who is naturally inclined to <b>combat</b> or <b>conflict</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Pugnacious</b> = <i>someone who is eager to fight or argumentative, often picking fights or seeking conflict.</i></p> <p>Combative, argumentative</p> |
| 23<br>4 | sagacious         | <p>Root: Sage</p> <p>demonstrating wisdom or sound judgment</p>   |
| 23<br>5 | sanguine          | <p><b>sanguis</b> = <i>blood</i></p> <p>Originally, <b>sanguine</b> referred to a person with a <b>ruddy</b> complexion, thought to be caused by a healthy amount of <b>blood</b> in the body. Over time, it evolved to describe someone with a <b>cheerful, confident, and optimistic</b> demeanor.</p> <p>cheerfully optimistic, particularly in a difficult situation</p>              |
| 23<br>6 | <b>scant</b>      | barely sufficient or adequate.  |

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| 23<br>7 | skullduggery | <p><b>Scottish or British dialect</b> in the 17th century, combining "skull" (possibly from <b>skull</b> as a symbol of <b>deception</b>) and "dugger", a term related to <b>trickery</b> or <b>underhanded behavior</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Skullduggery</b> = <i>dishonest or fraudulent behavior, often involving trickery or deception.</i></p> <p>Deception</p> |
| 23<br>8 | trivial      | of minor significance or value  |
| 23<br>9 | utilitarian  | <p><b>utilis</b> = <i>useful</i></p> <p>emphasizing practicality and functionality over <b>aesthetics</b></p>   |
| 24<br>0 | vapid        | <p>The word <b>vapid</b> comes from the idea of something that is <b>flat</b> or <b>lacking in taste</b>, such as <b>stale</b> or <b>lackluster</b> food, but later evolved to describe anything that is <b>uninteresting</b> or <b>lacking in excitement</b>.</p> <p>Dull, boring</p>  |
| 24<br>1 | boorish      | rude or unrefined in manners or behavior  |
| 24<br>1 | brook        | <p><b>As a verb</b>, "brook" comes from Old English <b>brocian</b>, which meant <i>to endure</i> or <i>to suffer</i>.</p> <p><b>As a noun</b>, it is related to the Old English <b>broc</b> meaning a <b>small stream</b> or <b>creek</b>.</p> <p>to tolerate or endure something, especially an annoyance</p> <p>Synonyms (verb)   Tolerate, endure</p>      |
| 24<br>3 | circumspect  | <p>From Latin <b>circumspectus</b> = <i>looking around</i>, from <b>circum-</b> = <i>around</i> + <b>spectare</b> = <i>to look or watch</i></p> <p>The word comes from the idea of being <b>careful to look around</b> and consider all possible consequences before taking any action.</p>   |

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|         |              | <p>➡ <b>Circumspect</b> = being <b>cautious</b> and <b>thoughtful</b>, taking into account all aspects before making a decision.</p> <p>Synonyms   Cautious, prudent, careful,</p>   |
| 24<br>4 | comity       | <p>From Latin <b>comitas</b> = courtesy, politeness, from <b>com</b> = together + <b>mitis</b> = gentle</p> <p>The word originally referred to <b>gentleness</b> or <b>kindness</b> in interactions and later expanded to encompass <b>mutual respect</b> between nations, groups, or individuals.</p> <p>Synonyms   Courtesy, politeness, respect, harmony</p>  |
| 24<br>5 | commensurate | <p>Latin <b>_com-</b> = with, together + <b>mensura</b> = measure</p> <p><b>Commensurate</b> originally meant "of the same measure", and over time, it came to refer to the concept of two things being in <b>proportional relation</b> to one another.</p> <p>➡ <b>Commensurate</b> = something that is in <b>proportion</b> or <b>harmony</b> with something else, in terms of size, degree, or significance.</p> <p>Synonyms   equivalent</p> |
| 24<br>6 | cordial      | characterized by warmth and sincerity  |
| 24<br>7 | deleterious  | <p>Greek <b>dēlēterios</b> = destructive, from <b>dēlētērion</b> = a means of destroying or injuring</p> <p>The word <b>deleterious</b> originally referred to something that could bring about harm or damage, particularly in a subtle or hidden way.</p> <p>➡ <b>Deleterious</b> = something that is <b>harmful</b> or <b>destructive</b>, especially in a gradual or unnoticed way.</p> <p>Synonyms   Harmful, damaging</p>                  |

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| 24<br>8 | dichotomy | <p>From Greek <b>dichotomia</b> = <i>a cutting in two</i>, from <b>dicho-</b> = <i>in two</i> + <b>temnein</b> = <i>to cut</i></p> <p>The word originally referred to the act of <b>cutting</b> something into <b>two parts</b> and later came to represent <b>any contrast</b> or <b>division</b> between two things.</p> <p>→ <b>Dichotomy</b> = <i>a division or contrast between two things that are completely different or mutually exclusive.</i></p> <p>Synonyms   Division, split</p> |
| 24<br>9 | edify     | <p>Edify = "E" + "Dify" (as in "Build")</p> <p>Originally, <b>edify</b> meant to <b>build</b> or <b>construct</b>, especially in the sense of <b>building up</b> a person's mind or character, much like how a building is constructed brick by brick.</p> <p>→ <b>Edify</b> = <i>to build up or improve someone's character, knowledge, or understanding, usually in a positive and constructive manner.</i></p> <p>Synonyms   Enlighten, teach</p>   |
| 25<br>0 | elicit    | <p>The word originally referred to drawing something out, especially in terms of <b>obtaining a response</b> or <b>evoking a reaction</b>, and it has evolved to encompass a variety of contexts, from <b>questions</b> to <b>emotional reactions</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Elicit</b> = <i>to draw out a response, reaction, or piece of information, often in a thoughtful or deliberate manner.</i></p>  |
| 25<br>1 | erudite   | <p>Latin <b>eruditus</b> = <i>learned</i>, from <b>e-</b> = <i>out</i> + <b>rudis</b> = <i>unpolished, rough</i> (meaning someone who was once <b>unpolished</b> has now become <b>well-educated</b> through study)</p> <p>The word originally referred to someone who had been <b>refined</b> through learning, someone who had <b>removed their ignorance</b> through study and education.</p>   |

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|         |            | <p>➡ <b>Erudite</b> = having or showing deep, extensive <b>knowledge</b> and <b>education</b>, particularly gained through reading or study.</p> <p>Synonyms   Learned, scholarly</p>  |
| 25<br>2 | fecund     | <p>From Latin <b>fecundus</b> = <i>fruitful, fertile</i>, from <b>facere</b> = <i>to make, to do</i></p> <p>Originally, <b>fecund</b> referred to the <b>ability to produce</b> or <b>generate</b> offspring (in a biological sense), but it later extended to describe anything that can <b>create</b> or <b>generate</b> ideas or outcomes in abundance.</p> <p>➡ <b>Fecund</b> = something that is <b>fertile</b> or <b>abundantly productive</b>, whether in terms of physical reproduction, creativity, or intellectual output.</p> |
| 25<br>3 | feeble     | weak; deficient in strength  |
| 25<br>4 | felicitous | <p>from <b>felix</b> = <i>happy, fortunate</i></p> <p>The word originally referred to <b>happiness</b> or <b>good fortune</b>, but over time, it evolved to describe something that is <b>well-suited</b> or <b>fitting</b>, especially in terms of expression or actions.</p> <p>➡ <b>Felicitous</b> = something that is <b>appropriate</b> and <b>pleasing</b>, often in a way that brings <b>good fortune</b> or <b>success</b>.</p> <p>Synonyms   Appropriate, fitting, suitable</p>   |
| 25<br>5 | forbear    | <p>From <b>Old English</b> from <b>for-</b> = <i>completely</i> + <b>bear</b> = <i>to endure, carry</i></p> <p>The word <b>forbear</b> originally referred to <b>enduring</b> something or <b>holding back</b>, especially in a way that showed <b>restraint</b> or <b>self-control</b>.</p> <p>➡ <b>Forbear</b> = to <b>refrain</b> from doing something, especially with <b>patience</b> or <b>restraint</b>.</p> <p>Synonyms   Refrain, resist, abstain,</p>  |

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| 25<br>6 | haphazard  | lacking clear planning, order, or direction  |
| 25<br>7 | hodgepodge | <p><b>Hodgepodge</b> comes from the Middle English <b>hodge</b> (a common name for a peasant) + <b>podge</b> (from <b>pottage</b>, meaning a <b>stew or soup</b>).</p> <p>Originally, a <b>hodgepodge</b> referred to a <b>stew</b> or <b>dish</b> made from a mixture of different ingredients. Over time, it came to be used more generally for any <b>mixed-up or disorganized collection</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Hodgepodge</b> = a <i>random and disorganized mixture of various elements</i>.</p> <p>Synonyms   Mixture, jumble</p> |
| 25<br>8 | impede     | obstruct or hinder progress  |
| 25<br>9 | impetuous  | <p><b>impetus</b> = attack, force, impulse</p> <p>The word originally referred to someone who acted with <b>impulse</b> or <b>violence</b>, often without thinking or considering the consequences of their actions.</p> <p>→ <b>Impetuous</b> = someone who acts with <b>hasty impulsiveness</b>, often driven by immediate emotions or desires, without thinking ahead.</p> <p>Synonyms   Impulsive, hasty</p>   |
| 26<br>0 | irascible  | <b>Easily angered, quick-tempered, or prone to irritation</b> ; someone who often becomes angry without much provocation   |
| 26<br>1 | mercenary  | motivated primarily by a desire for monetary or material gain  |
| 26<br>2 | meticulous | exhibiting great care to detail  |
| 26<br>3 | mordant    | Latin <b>mordere</b> = to bite   |

|         |            |   |
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|         |            | <p>The word originally referred to something that had a <b>biting</b> or <b>corrosive</b> effect, and over time, it came to describe <b>sharp</b> or <b>scathing</b> remarks, humor, or criticism that can hurt or wound.</p> <p>→ <b>Mordant</b> = <i>something that is sharp, biting, or cutting, often in the form of humor or criticism, intended to sting or provoke.</i></p> <p>Synonyms   Sarcastic, biting</p>  |
| 26<br>4 | outstrip   | <p>from <b>out-</b> = <i>beyond</i> + <b>striepan</b> = <i>to stride, step, or step forward</i></p> <p>The word originally referred to surpassing or leaping beyond someone physically, but over time it evolved to describe surpassing others in terms of ability, progress, or achievement.</p> <p>→ <b>Outstrip</b> = <i>to surpass or exceed others, usually in a competitive context.</i></p> <p><b>(verb)</b> To <b>surpass</b> or <b>exceed</b> someone or something, often in terms of achievement, progress, or quality</p> <p><b>(verb)</b> To <b>outdo</b> or <b>outperform</b> others, often in a competitive context</p> |
| 26<br>5 | precarious | uncertain and likely to cause danger  |
| 26<br>6 | quirky     | <p>→ <b>Quirky</b> = <i>something that is peculiar or odd, often in a way that is charming or interesting.</i></p> <p>Synonyms   Eccentric, unconventional, odd</p>   |
| 26<br>7 | repudiate  | <p><b>repudium</b> = <i>divorce, rejection</i></p> <p><b>Repudiate</b> originally referred to rejecting or <b>divorcing</b> someone or something (like a spouse in the Roman context), but it evolved to more broadly mean <b>rejecting</b> or <b>refusing</b> to accept something.</p> <p>→ <b>Repudiate</b> = <i>to reject, disown, or deny acceptance or association,</i></p>  |

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|         |            | <i>especially in a formal or strong manner.</i><br><br>Reject, deny, disown  |
| 26<br>8 | tact       | The word <b>tact</b> originally referred to the physical act of <b>touching</b> , and over time, it evolved to mean <b>sensitive handling</b> or the ability to <b>approach delicate matters with care</b> .<br><br><b>Tact</b> = <i>the ability to handle situations or communicate in a sensitive, thoughtful, and considerate manner.</i><br><br>Synonyms   Diplomacy, sensitivity, discretion, finesse,                    |
| 26<br>9 | trifling   | lacking significance or importance   |
| 27<br>0 | turbulent  | full of conflict or chaos  |
| 27<br>1 | acumen     | From Latin <b>acumen</b> = <i>sharpness</i><br><br>The word <b>acumen</b> originally referred to something <b>sharp</b> (like the point of a tool), but it evolved to refer to sharpness of <b>mind</b> or <b>judgment</b> .<br><br>→ <b>Acumen</b> = <i>the ability to make sharp, quick, and accurate judgments in specific fields, such as business, politics, or art</i><br><br>Synonyms   Insight, sharpness, discernment |
| 27<br>2 | antithesis | Against your thesis!<br><br><i>the direct opposite of something, often used to highlight the contrast or opposition between two things.</i><br><br>Synonyms   Opposite, contrast,  |
| 17<br>3 | ascribe    | <b>scribere</b> = <i>to write</i><br><br>The word <b>ascribe</b> originally referred to writing something down or assigning something formally, and over time, it evolved to mean <b>attributing</b> something to a particular person or cause.  |

|         |            |   |
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|         |            | <p>→ <b>Ascribe</b> = to <b>attribute</b> or <b>assign</b> a particular quality, idea, or action to someone or something.</p> <p>Synonyms   Attribute, assign</p>   |
| 27<br>4 | befuddled  | Bewildered, confused  |
| 27<br>5 | eschew     | <p><b>chewdere</b> = to cut, to strike</p> <p>The word <b>eschew</b> came from an older Latin word meaning to <b>cut off</b> or <b>shut out</b>, which evolved to mean the deliberate avoidance of something.</p> <p>→ <b>Eschew</b> = to <b>deliberately avoid</b> something, especially due to personal or moral reasons.</p> <p>Synonyms   Avoid, shun, evade</p>  |
| 27<br>6 | esoteric   | understood by few or a small group of people  |
| 27<br>7 | evasive    | indirect or not straightforward; avoiding confrontation   |
| 27<br>8 | exculpate  | <p><b>ex-</b> = out + <b>culpa</b> = fault, blame</p> <p>The word <b>exculpate</b> literally means to <b>clear someone from blame</b>, and it evolved to become a formal term used in legal or moral contexts to indicate a <b>removal of guilt</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Exculpate</b> = to <b>clear someone of blame</b> or <b>free them from guilt</b>, often using evidence or reasoning to absolve them of wrongdoing.</p> <p>Synonyms   Absolve, clear, , excuse, pardon</p> |
| 27<br>9 | expedite   | To hasten, speed up, or make a process or task happen more quickly  |
| 28<br>0 | fastidious | <p>from <b>fastidium</b> = disgust</p> <p>The word originally referred to a feeling of <b>disgust</b> or <b>aversion</b>, and later</p>   |

|         |               |   |
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|         |               | <p>evolved to describe someone who is overly <b>critical</b> or <b>particular</b> about minor details.</p> <p>➡ <b>Fastidious</b> = <i>someone who is excessively particular or hard to please, often focused on small, insignificant details.</i></p> <p>Synonyms   Particular, meticulous</p> |
| 28<br>1 | feign         | pretend or simulate   |
| 28<br>2 | furtive       | <p>Root Furtum = theft.</p> <p>Mnemonic = fugitive.</p> <p>attempting to avoid notice or attention, typically because of <u>guilt</u> or a belief that discovery would lead to trouble; secretive.</p>  |
| 28<br>3 | hamper        | obstruct or hinder progress   |
| 28<br>4 | indispensable | completely necessary; essential   |
| 28<br>5 | lament        | express deep sorrow or regret   |
| 28<br>6 | myopic        | short-sighted; lacking creativity   |
| 28<br>7 | nonchalant    | appearing casually calm or indifferent  |
| 28<br>8 | partial       | prejudiced or biased toward one side  |
| 28<br>9 | pensive       | deep in thought   |
| 29<br>0 | provincial    | <p><b>(adj.)</b> Related to or <b>characteristic of a province</b> (a geographic area or region), especially in contrast to more cosmopolitan or urban areas</p> <p><b>(adj.) Limited or narrow in perspective</b>, often with an <b>outdated</b> or <b>unsophisticated</b> outlook</p>         |

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| 29<br>1 | rudimentary | basic or elementary; in the earliest stages of development  |
| 29<br>2 | salutary    | <p>from <b>salus</b> = <i>health or well-being</i></p> <p>The word <b>salutary</b> originally referred to something that is beneficial to health, and over time, it evolved to mean <b>helpful</b> or <b>advantageous</b> in any context, often through some form of correction or improvement.</p> <p>→ <b>Salutary</b> = <i>something that is healthful, beneficial, or advantageous, often in a way that promotes well-being or improvement, even if the process is uncomfortable or challenging.</i></p> <p><i>Synonyms   Beneficial, healthful</i></p> |
| 29<br>3 | sever       | cut off or put an end to  |
| 29<br>4 | slight      |   |
| 29<br>5 | somnolent   | <p>Latin <b>somnus</b> = <i>sleep</i></p> <p>The word <b>somnolent</b> comes from <b>somnus</b>, meaning sleep, and it literally means "full of sleep," or inclined to be <b>sleepy</b> or <b>drowsy</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Somnolent</b> = <i>something that is sleepy, drowsy, or related to the state of being ready to fall asleep.</i></p>   |
| 29<br>6 | stoic       | unaffected by pain or distress; showing no emotion  |
| 29<br>7 | supersede   | replace or take the place of  |
| 29<br>8 | tout        | <p>From Middle French <b>touter</b> = <i>to sell or to promote</i></p> <p>The term <b>tout</b> originally referred to selling or promoting something, particularly in a <b>pushy</b> or <b>excessively enthusiastic</b> way. Over time, it came to also refer to the people who do this promoting.</p>  |

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|         |             | <p>→ <b>Tout</b> = <i>to promote or advertise something with excessive enthusiasm, often making exaggerated claims.</i></p>  |
| 29<br>9 | wane        | decrease in power, size, or intensity  |
| 30<br>0 |             |  |
| 30<br>1 | abhor       | detest or regard with deep hatred  |
| 30<br>2 | boisterous  | <p><b>Middle English boistous</b> = <i>rough, violent, or stormy</i>, derived from <b>boist</b> = a wooden box (in medieval times, this referred to rough or unrefined behavior)</p> <p>The word <b>boisterous</b> originally referred to something <b>rough</b> or <b>violent</b>, like the force of a storm, but it evolved to describe loud or overly energetic behavior that is uncontrolled and exuberant.</p> <p>→ <b>Boisterous</b> = <i>something that is noisy, loud, and full of energy, often in a way that is overwhelming or disruptive.</i></p> <p>Synonyms   Loud, raucous, rowdy</p> |
| 30<br>3 | chivalrous  | honorable and polite   |
| 30<br>4 | churlish    | <p>From <b>Middle English churlisch</b> = <i>of a churl</i> (a <b>churl</b> was a <b>peasant</b> or <b>lowborn person</b>),</p> <p>The word <b>churlish</b> originally referred to the coarse, rough manners of peasants and lower classes but evolved to describe anyone displaying <b>rude</b> or <b>uncivil</b> behavior.</p> <p>→ <b>Churlish</b> = <i>someone who is rude, unrefined, or surly, often showing a lack of social grace or consideration.</i></p> <p>Synonyms   Rude, uncivil, impolite</p>  |
| 30<br>5 | clandestine | from <b>clam</b> = <i>secretly, in private</i>   |

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|         |              | <p>The word <b>clandestine</b> originally referred to things done <b>secretly</b> or in private, often for <b>illicit</b> or <b>hidden</b> purposes.</p> <p>→ <b>Clandestine</b> = something that is <b>kept secret</b>, often because it is <b>discreet</b> or <b>illegal</b>, and usually requires concealment from others.</p>   |
| 30<br>6 | complacent   | smugly self-satisfied, often without awareness of potential dangers   |
| 30<br>7 | cumbersome   | <p><b>Middle English cumbrous</b> = <i>burdensome</i>, from <b>cumbrous</b> = <i>unwieldy, troublesome</i>,</p> <p>The word <b>cumbersome</b> originally referred to something that <b>obstructed</b> or <b>slowed down</b> movement, often because it was too <b>large</b> or <b>difficult</b> to handle.</p> <p>→ <b>Cumbersome</b> = something that is <b>awkward, heavy, or complicated</b>, making it <b>difficult</b> to manage or deal with.</p> |
| 30<br>8 | debilitating | <p><b>de-</b> = <i>away</i> + <b>habilis</b> = <i>able</i></p> <p>The word <b>debilitating</b> refers to making someone or something <b>less able</b>, causing <b>weakness</b> or a <b>loss of vitality</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Debilitating</b> = something that causes <b>weakness, exhaustion, or a loss of energy</b>, often to the point of incapacitating someone or something.</p> <p>Synonyms   Weakening, crippling, exhausting,</p>                  |
| 30<br>9 | deliberate   | 1. think over or discuss carefully 2. intentional   |
| 31<br>0 | droll        | <p>From <b>French droller</b> = <i>to jest, to make fun of</i></p> <p>The word <b>droll</b> originally referred to a <b>jest</b> or <b>mockery</b>, but over time it came to describe something or someone who is amusing in a <b>subtle</b> or <b>eccentric</b> way.</p>   |

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|         |           | <p>→ <b>Droll</b> = something that is <b>mildly amusing</b>, often in a quirky, odd, or understated way, with humor that is not loud or overt.</p> <p><b>(adj.) Amusing</b>, often in an <b>odd, whimsical</b>, or <b>dry</b> way</p> <p><b>(adj.)</b> Humor that is <b>subtle</b>, <b>quirky</b>, or <b>mildly amusing</b>, not overtly funny but still interesting</p> <p>Synonyms   Witty, funny, humorous, quirky,</p>  |
| 31<br>1 | eccentric | deviating from conventional behavior; quirky  |
| 31<br>2 | fractious | <p>from <b>frangere</b> = <i>to break</i></p> <p>The word <b>fractious</b> originally referred to something that was <b>prone to breaking</b>, and over time, it evolved to describe behavior that was <b>disruptive</b>, <b>irritable</b>, or <b>likely to cause conflict</b>.</p> <p>→ <b>Fractious</b> = someone or something that is <b>prone to causing disruption</b>, <b>easily angered</b>, or <i>difficult to manage, often creating tension or conflict</i>.</p> <p>Definition  </p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>(adj.) Irritable</b>, <b>unruly</b>, or <b>easily angered</b>, often causing problems or disagreements</li> <li>2. <b>(adj.) Likely to cause trouble</b> or be <b>disruptive</b>, often due to <b>bad temper</b> or <b>poor management</b></li> </ol> <p>↳ Synonyms   Irritable, quarrelsome, petulant,</p> |
| 31<br>3 | limpid    | <p>From <b>Latin limpidus</b> = <i>clear, transparent</i></p> <p>The word <b>limpid</b> originally referred to something <b>clear and unclouded</b>, often describing water or air. Over time, it also came to describe clarity in</p>  |

|         |              |  |
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|         |              | <p>other areas, such as thought or language.</p> <p>→ <b>Limpid</b> = something that is <b>clear, unclouded, and easy to understand</b>, whether referring to water, ideas, or writing</p> <p>Synonyms   Clear, transparent.</p>   |
| 31<br>4 | mawkish      | <p>From the <b>Middle English</b> word <b>mawke</b> = a maggot, which referred to something <b>rotten</b> or <b>unpleasant</b>. The word evolved to describe things that are excessively sentimental in a way that feels <b>unpleasant</b> or <b>insincere</b>.</p> <p>In the 16th century, the term also came to be associated with something that is <b>sickly sweet</b> or cloying.</p> <p>→ <b>Mawkish</b> = something that is <b>excessively sentimental</b>, to the point of being <b>unpleasant</b>, or overly sweet and insincere.</p> |
| 31<br>5 | obeisance    | <p>from <b>obeir</b> = to obey</p> <p>The word <b>obeisance</b> originally referred to an act of <b>obedience</b> or <b>submission</b> but evolved to focus on the physical gestures that express respect or deference, such as bowing.</p> <p>→ <b>Obeisance</b> = a gesture of respect or deference, often shown by a bow or other form of submission to honor someone or something.</p>   |
| 31<br>6 | ostentatious | <p>Latin <b>ostentatio</b> = a display, show</p> <p><b>Ostentatious</b> = something that is <b>showy</b> or <b>intended to attract attention</b>, often in an excessive, exaggerated, or pretentious way.</p>  |
| 31<br>7 | panacea      | <p><b>panakēia</b> = a remedy for all diseases, from <b>pan</b> = all + <b>akos</b> = remedy</p> <p>The term <b>panacea</b> originally referred to a <b>cure for all diseases</b>, and over time it evolved to represent <b>any universal solution</b> to a complex set of problems.</p>   |

|         |              |  |
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|         |              | <p>→ <b>Panacea</b> = a <b>universal solution</b> or <b>cure-all</b> that is expected to fix all problems, though it is often unrealistic or overly idealistic</p> |
| 31<br>8 | perfunctory  | done without enthusiasm or effort;   |
| 31<br>9 | perilous     | Risky and hazardous  |
| 32<br>0 | pervasive    | spreading quickly and in great numbers   |
| 32<br>1 | preclude     | From cluedare: to shut. Similarly conclude.<br>prevent from happening; make impossible.  |
| 32<br>2 | predilection | Dilection: love, affection<br>a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favour of something.   |
| 32<br>3 | rapacious    | From rapere: to snatch<br><u>aggressively</u> greedy.  |
| 32<br>4 | relish       | take great pleasure or delight in  |
| 32<br>5 | satirical    | using humor or irony to criticize or mock  |
| 32<br>6 | sham         | Fake, not genuine  |
| 32<br>7 | skirt        |  |
| 32<br>8 | sluggish     | lacking energy; slow and listless  |
| 32<br>9 | spartan      | marked by simplicity, frugality, and avoidance of luxury   |
| 33<br>0 | truculent    | from <i>truc-</i> 'fierce'.  |

|         |             |  |
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|         |             | eager or quick to argue or fight; <u>aggressively</u> defiant.   |
| 33<br>1 | acrimonious | Synonym: virulent  |
| 33<br>2 | belligerent | <p>Latin: <b>belli</b> (war, battle)</p> <p>Belligerent means having or showing a combative or aggressively hostile attitude; quarrelsome; inclined to fight or argue. It's more than just being angry; it implies a readiness to confront and oppose.</p> <p>argumentative, threatening, or aggressive</p>  |
| 33<br>3 | beneficent  | <p>Benefactor (similar word)</p> <p>kind and charitable, producing good results or benefits</p>  |
| 33<br>4 | canny       | <p>The word 'canny' comes from the Scots word "<b>cannie</b>," which originally meant 'dolorous' or 'mournful' (meaning sad). However, it evolved through the influence of Old English (from 'ceannen,' to announce, proclaim) and ultimately shifted to mean 'wise', 'knowing', and then 'shrewd'. This change likely reflects the <b>association of quiet observation and careful consideration with a somber or thoughtful demeanor</b> – someone who carefully assesses a situation before acting.</p> <p>Meaning: shrewd and cautious</p>   |
| 33<br>5 | cavalier    | <p>Etymology: The word cavalier comes from the Italian 'cavaliere', meaning horseman or knight. It entered the English language in the late 15th century and was later adopted to describe Royalist supporters during the English Civil War (1642-1651). The word's journey traces back to Latin roots concerning horses and military service, highlighting the original connotation of a mounted warrior. Over time, the meaning shifted to describe a person's attitude, retaining a sense of <b>aristocratic bearing but gaining a negative association with arrogance and indifference</b>.</p> <p>exhibiting an overly casual attitude; unconcerned</p> |
| 33<br>6 | distressed  | experiencing nervousness, irritation, or sadness   |

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| 33<br>7 | dwindling          | decreasing steadily in size or quantity   |
| 33<br>8 | eclipse            | overshadow or surpass   |
| 33<br>9 | encyclopedic       | thorough; comprehensive in scope  |
| 34<br>0 | exacerbate         | From the Latin word <b>*exacerbare*</b> , which literally means “to rub sharper.” Think of rubbing a rough surface - it makes it feel even more unpleasant.<br><br>make a situation or condition worse  |
| 34<br>1 | exasperated        | severely irritated or angry   |
| 34<br>2 | fungible           | interchangeable for another item of a similar type  |
| 34<br>3 | hackneyed          | In the 17th and 18th centuries, <b>Hackney</b> carriages (horse-drawn taxis) were <b>*extremely*</b> common in London.<br><br>Initially, "hackneyed" simply meant "characteristic of Hackney carriages" (meaning common, ubiquitous). Over time, it came to metaphorically represent anything that was commonplace and lacked originality.<br><br>Meaning: lacking creativity; derivative and overuse |
| 34<br>4 | <b>incongruous</b> | out of place; lacking harmony   |
| 34<br>5 | interchangeable    | capable of being used in place of each other  |
| 34<br>6 | laconic            | *Linguistic Roots:** <b>*Lakōn*</b> was the name of the inhabitants for Spartans. The Spartans were famed for their austere lifestyle, military discipline, and – crucially – their deliberate brevity in speech. They considered excessive talk to be a sign of weakness.<br><br>Meaning: economical with words; quiet and reserved  |
| 34<br>7 | lucrative          | producing a significant amount of money   |
| 34<br>8 | magisterial        | 1. possessing great authority   |

|         |              |  |
|---------|--------------|--|
|         |              | 2. exercising authority in an excessive manner   |
| 34<br>9 | onerous      | <p>* **Origin:** From the Latin <b>*onērus*</b>, meaning "burden" or "load."</p> <p>The connection between weight (physical burden) and something difficult is central to its meaning.</p> <p>involving a heavy burden; challenging or difficult</p>           |
| 35<br>0 | opprobrium   | <p>*Opprobrare* combines <b>*ob-*</b> (a prefix meaning "against" or "in opposition to") and <b>*probarare*</b> ("to try, test, or prove"). Historically, <b>*probarare*</b> implied <b>"to test and condemn."</b></p> <p>severe criticism or public shame</p> |
| 35<br>1 | parsimonious | <p>from <b>"parvus,"</b> meaning <b>"small"</b> in Latin, suggesting the idea of using only the bare minimum. The suffix <b>"-monia"</b> is a common suffix indicating a state or quality (like in <b>"economy"</b>).</p> <p>extremely frugal or stingy</p>    |
| 35<br>2 | peripheral   | <p>The word 'peripheral' comes from the Latin term <b>'periferus,'</b> meaning 'outermost.'</p> <p>Something that's at the boundary/periphery so it has little importance.</p> <p>Meaning: minor importance</p>  |
| 35<br>3 | provocative  | causing outrage or irritation, often intentionally   |
| 35<br>4 | renounce     | reject or give up  |
| 35<br>5 | tempestuous  | <p>Derived from the Latin word <b>*tempestās*</b>, meaning "storm" or "disturbance."</p> <p>1. (of emotions or actions) unrestrained and <b>turbulent</b></p> <p>2. (of weather) extremely stormy</p>  |

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|         |                | Tempestuous aspect of love:<br>“এই ভালো এই খরাপ<br>প্রেম মানে মিষ্টি পাক”   |
| 35<br>6 | tenable        | * <b>tenēre</b> * (Latin) – "to hold, keep, possess"<br><br>So something that is “holdable” or “defendable.”<br><br>It then shifted shift to its current meaning of defensible arguments.<br><br>Meaning: (of an idea or method) justifiable and rational   |
| 35<br>7 | transgression  | a violation of a law, rule, or social norm  |
| 35<br>8 | urbane         | The word *urbane* comes directly from the French word *urban*, meaning "of a city" or "city-like." over time, it took on the connotation of the sophistication and refinement often associated with urban life, particularly in the <b>cultured cities of Europe</b> . The nuance shifted from a geographic descriptor to a characteristic.<br><br>Meaning: refined, sophisticated, and courteous   |
| 35<br>9 | verisimilitude | derived from *verus* (true) and *similis* (like, resembling).<br><br>* <b>Verus</b> * is related to Latin *vero* ("in truth") and shares ancestry with English words like "verify" and "version." * <b>Similis</b> * connects to English words like "similar" and "simulate." The combination literally means "true resemblance."<br><br><b>VeriSim</b> = Verifiable Similarity = true similarity (with Truth or reality)<br><br>Meaning: appearance or semblance of <b>truth or reality</b> ; believability. |
| 36<br>0 | vitiate        | This is derived from * <b>vitium</b> *, meaning "to spoil."<br><br>* **Connections:** Note the relationship to the words "virtue" (the opposite of vice) - both stem from the same root highlighting a moral contrast.<br><br>Meaning: impair or corrupt the quality of something   |

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| 36<br>1 | affinity     | 1. a natural liking or connection to a person, thing, or idea<br><br>2. a similarity between two things   |
| 36<br>2 | altruistic   | Latin word " <b>alter</b> ," meaning "the other." It's a fairly modern word, specifically created to describe a philosophical concept.<br><br>showing generosity and concern for the welfare of others  |
| 36<br>3 | baroque      | * **Origin:** The word "baroque" is believed to have originated from the Portuguese word <b>*barroco*</b> , meaning "misshapen pearl" or "uneven." It later evolved to describe artistic style.<br><br><br><br>The link between the misshapen pearl and the artistic style likely stemmed from the perception that the <b>barroco*</b> , meaning " <b>misshapen pearl</b> "<br><br>Meaning: overly detailed or ornamental |
| 36<br>4 | byzantine    | Byzantium was the capital of Byzantine empire. The English usage, meaning "excessively complicated," emerged in the 19th century, stemming from the perception (often biased) that Byzantine administration and court intrigue were filled with intricate ceremonies and complex bureaucracy.<br><br>Meaning: overly complex or intricate   |
| 36<br>5 | compromise   | weaken or diminish in quality, character, or value  |
| 36<br>6 | conciliatory | conciliare***: meaning "to reconcile, appease, bring together". It's often used in political, diplomatic, or interpersonal contexts where an attempt is being made to bring about peaceful resolution.<br><br>Meaning: intended to appease or calm <b>someone down</b> .  |

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| 36<br>7 | countenance       | From <b>Counten</b> (to count, sum). a person's face is a "sum" or "expression" of their internal state. A person's facial expression; appearance, especially one that reveals their mood or feelings. It can also mean outward behavior or demeanor.<br><br>1. <b>accept or permit</b><br><br>2. the look of a person's face or expression |
| 36<br>8 | covert            | hidden or concealed; not openly practiced   |
| 36<br>9 | credible          | able to be trusted; persuasive  |
| 37<br>0 | diffuse           | 1. spread or disperse widely<br><br>2. scattered over a large area  |
| 37<br>1 | documentary       | based on or reproducing real events or facts  |
| 37<br>2 | exhaustive        | thorough and comprehensive  |
| 37<br>2 | exhilarating      | intensely exciting  |
| 37<br>4 | <b>extraneous</b> | Latin trāneus (from *trans*, meaning "across" or "beyond").<br><br>The root hints at something that originates *outside* of the core subject or situation. The 'trans' root contributes to the sense of moving beyond the central point.<br><br>Meaning: lacking relevance; unnecessary   |
| 37<br>5 | fervor            | intense enthusiasm toward something   |
| 37<br>6 | futile            | incapable of resulting in anything worthwhile   |
| 37<br>7 | illusory          | unreal or based on illusion   |
| 37<br>8 | invidious         | "videre" : a Latin verb meaning "to see." This links to the idea of *seeing* someone else's good fortune and feeling envious. So the word "invidious" means "full of envy" or "causing hatred." or <b>"unfair" as to how fortuitous</b>   |

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|         |              | <b>some people are.</b> The connection is that the action or situation "sees" (causes) envy. It highlights the element of envy *created* by the action.<br><br>1. likely to cause resentment or envy<br>2. <b>unfair</b> ; prejudiced against someone or something  |
| 37<br>9 | lethargic    | sluggish; tired   |
| 38<br>0 | metaphorical | symbolic rather than literal  |
| 38<br>1 | mimic        | to imitate or copy someone or something   |
| 38<br>2 | numinous     | having a spiritual or divine quality  |
| 38<br>3 | obscure      | 1. not clearly expressed or understood<br>2. making something unclear and vague   |
| 38<br>4 | overt        | open and observable; not hidden or secret.<br><br>Not covert.   |
| 38<br>5 | pellucid     | <b>*pellus*</b> (meaning "thin" or "flat," possibly relating to a sheet of mica) and <b>*lucidus*</b> (meaning "bright" or "shining"). Essentially, it originally described something that was "thin and shining."<br><br> |

Figure. A sheet of Mica

1. transparently clear/lucid in meaning or style
2. (of a body of water or substance) transparent and clear

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| 38<br>6 | perpetuate    | make (something) continue for an indefinite time   |
| 38<br>7 | rational      | based on clear thought or reason   |
| 38<br>8 | scathing      | From the Old English word <b>*scath*</b> , meaning "harm, damage, injury." 'scathing' implies that the criticism <b>*inflicts*</b> harm or damage, similar to a physical injury. Over time, 'scath' evolved to describe not just physical harm but also the damage caused by words.<br><br>harshly or bitterly critical; vitriolic         |
| 38<br>9 | subtle        | delicate or slight; not obvious  |
| 39<br>0 | superficial   | 1. existing, occurring, or located on the surface<br><br>2. not profound or thorough   |
| 39<br>1 | acquiescence  | From <i>quiescere</i> 'to rest'.<br><br>accept something <a href="#">reluctantly</a> but without protest.<br><br>agree or consent quietly without objection  |
| 39<br>2 | <b>adroit</b> | Mnemonic: "To remember 'adroit', think of the word as 'a <b>droid</b> ,' like a smart robot that can handle any situation with skill."<br><br>Meaning: deft, dexterous, or skillful  |
| 39<br>3 | amend         | Think of ***"A-mend" as "A doctor will mend"***. Just as a doctor repairs a broken bone, you <b>*amend*</b> a document or law to correct imperfections and make it stronger.<br><br><br>make changes to a document, law, or statement, usually to improve it   |
| 39<br>4 | animus        | **Linguistic Roots:** *Animus* is connected to <b>*anima*</b> ("breath, soul"), deriving ultimately from the Proto-Indo-European root <b>*an-</b> ("to breathe"). The semantic shift from "soul" or "life force" to "resentment" is interesting – the idea is that deeply felt negativity can be as powerful and consuming as life itself. |

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|         |                    | Mnemonic: Enemy-like<br><br>strong dislike or enmity; hostile attitude  |
| 39<br>5 | apologist          | The word comes from the Greek <b>*apologia*</b> (ἀπολογία), meaning "a defense" or "a reasoned statement in one's defense."<br><br>* **History:** *Apologia* was originally used in a religious context, referring to defenses of religious beliefs. <b>Plato's *Apology*</b> is a famous example, a speech by Socrates defending himself against charges of impiety.<br><br>Meaning: a person who defends or supports something that is being criticized |
| 39<br>6 | astringent         | Latin word " <b>strictus</b> ," meaning "drawn tight" or "contracted," which is also the root of words like "strict" and " <b>stringent</b> ." The word's lineage reveals its connection to the concept of drawing or tightening something, initially referring to the physical contraction of tissues and eventually encompassing more metaphorical meanings.<br><br>Meaning: sharp or harsh in demeanor or style  |
| 39<br>7 | <b>collaborate</b> | 1. work together on a project<br><br><b>2. cooperate deviously with an enemy</b>  |
| 39<br>8 | competent          | having sufficient skill, knowledge, ability, or qualifications  |
| 39<br>9 | correlate          | show a mutual relationship or connection between two or more things   |
| 40<br>0 | deride             | From Latin ' <b>ridere</b> ' (to laugh). This root also appears in other words like 'ridiculous'<br><br>ridicule or mock  |
| 40<br>1 | dictate            | give orders or commands   |
| 40<br>2 | discreet           | * **Linguistic Roots:** The core meaning of 'discernere' ( <b>to separate</b> ) initially referred to the ability to distinguish between things – differentiating between right and wrong, or truth and falsehood. Over time, it evolved to describe <b>behavior that avoided causing offense by being mindful of</b>   |

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|         |                  | <b>others' feelings.</b><br><br>respectful of privacy or secrecy; inconspicuous<br><br>**1. Definition:** Acting or behaving in a way that avoids causing <b>embarrassment</b> or attracting too much <b>attention</b> ; characterized by prudence, caution, and tact; circumspect and unassuming. It implies a deliberate choice to be subtle and <b>avoid offense</b> .   |
| 40<br>3 | <b>divorced</b>  | separate from something that was previously connected   |
| 40<br>4 | elitist          | 1. a person who believes in the rule of an elite or privileged group<br><br>2. believing oneself or a group to be superior to others  |
| 40<br>5 | exacting         | * **Roots:** The word *exacting* comes from Old French *exagier*, meaning "to examine, assess, or demand." This itself originates from the Latin *ex-* ("out, from") + *agere* ("to do, drive").<br><br>* **Linguistic Journey:** The " <b>agere</b> " root is common in Latin words related to driving, acting, and performing. It indicates a process of bringing something into being or completing a task, often with careful attention to detail. The prefix "ex-" emphasizes the act of pushing or <b>driving something to its highest potential</b> . Over time, "exagier" in French evolved to describe the <b>act of demanding fulfillment</b> .<br><br>Meaning: requiring a lot of care, effort, or attention |
| 40<br>6 | <b>flummoxed</b> | The word's origin is delightfully obscure and debated. It's a testament to the creativity in the English language.<br><br>The term 'flummoxed' originated from the English dialect word " <b>fummock</b> ," meaning to confuse.<br><br>completely unable to understand; <b>bewildered</b>   |
| 40<br>7 | fruitful         | producing good or abundant results  |
| 40<br>8 | inborn           | present from birth; innate  |

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| 40<br>9 | polymath      | * **Origin:** Derived from the Greek words <i>*poly*</i> (meaning "many") and <i>*mathēs*</i> (meaning "learning" or "knowledge"). The word essentially translates to "one who learns much."<br><br>a person with extraordinarily broad and comprehensive knowledge  |
| 41<br>0 | reticent      | Latin <i>*tacere*</i> (to be silent).<br><br>keeping one's thoughts and opinions to oneself; reserved or restrained  |
| 41<br>1 | stringent     | Latin word " <b>strictus</b> ," meaning "drawn tight" or "contracted," which is also the root of words like "strict" and "stringent."<br><br>strict or severe; tight   |
| 41<br>2 | subservient   | Historical Fact/Notable Usage: The term 'subservience' first appeared in the English language around the 16th century, initially used in a religious context to describe those serving under higher authority figures like priests or monks.<br><br>1. obedient to an authority or other people<br><br>2. <b>less important; inferior to</b> |
| 41<br>3 | surreptitious | *sub-* (under, secretly) + Root <i>*reptus*</i> is linked to the idea of quietly seizing something, reinforcing the meaning of hidden action.<br><br>Meaning: done secretly or stealthily  |
| 41<br>4 | tantalizing   | * **Greek Roots:** <b>Tantalus</b> was a king in Greek mythology who was punished by the gods by being placed in a field of delicious fruit that was always just beyond his reach, while standing in water that receded whenever he tried to drink.<br><br>Meaning: arousing desire or interest without fulfillment                          |
| 41<br>5 | tantamount    | 'Tantamount' comes from the Old French <i>*tant a mont*</i> , literally "as much as." The phrase originally meant "as much as a measure/manner." Over time, it evolved to mean essentially the same thing.<br><br>Meaning: equivalent in effect or value   |
| 41<br>6 | <b>torpor</b> | Mnemonic: Imagine a <b>*Tortoise*</b> ( <b>*Torpor*</b> sounds like it) lying motionless   |

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|         |           | in the sun, utterly *tor*pid and still – that's the essence of the word.<br>a state of apathy or lethargy  |
| 41<br>7 | trenchant | <p>Etymology: Trenchant originates from late Middle English, derived from the Old French word "<b>trenchant</b>" meaning 'sharp'.</p> <p>Mnemonic: Sounds like truncate. Cut.</p> <p>Imagine a **trench** (a deep, narrow ditch) filled with **chisel** blades. "Trenchant" describes something *like* these blades - powerfully effective at cutting through obstacles and revealing what lies beneath. "Trench-ant" = "A tool for cutting through."</p> <p>keen and biting; <b>vigorously articulate</b></p>   |
| 41<br>8 | umbrage   | <p>The word comes directly from the Latin word <b>*umbra*</b>, meaning "shadow" or "shade."</p> <p>* **Linguistic Journey:** The idea evolved. Initially, <b>*umbra*</b> simply referred to a physical shadow. Then, figuratively, it meant a dimness of understanding or a feeling of obscurity. By the 16th century in English, <b>*umbrage*</b> specifically began to signify offense – the "shadow" or darkness of a negative feeling. It literally meant something that caused a feeling of gloom or sadness, then transitioned to meaning the feeling itself.</p> <p>a feeling of anger or annoyance caused by something offensive</p> |
| 41<br>9 | versatile | having varied uses or many functions; capable of doing many things   |
| 42<br>0 | wayward   | <p>* **Origin:** Old English <b>*wæg*</b> (way, path) + <b>*wæreð*</b> (turns, wanders). The combination literally meant "turning from the way."</p> <p>* **Linguistic Roots:** The word's roots are Germanic and directly relate to the concept of deviation or a course that is not straight.</p> <p>* **Evolution:** Initially, "wayward" simply meant straying from a path. Over time, it acquired connotations of willful disobedience and a resistance to authority.</p> <p>obstinate, contrary and unpredictable</p>  |
| 42<br>1 | alienate  | make someone feel isolated and estranged   |

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| 42<br>2 | apathy    | lack of interest or enthusiasm towards something   |
| 42<br>3 | apropos   | French, from <b>*apropos*</b> "regarding, in reference to,"<br>Relevantly, Appropriately   |
| 42<br>4 | apt       | to fit, to be accustomed." It's also related to the Latin word "aptus," which carries the same meaning of being fit or suitable.<br><br>1. suitable or appropriate<br>2. having a tendency toward something<br>3. quick to learn |
| 42<br>5 | cloak     | conceal or disguise  |
| 42<br>6 | consensus | general agreement among the members of a group   |
| 42<br>7 | distort   | give a false or misleading account of  |
| 42<br>8 | divergent | growing further apart; disagreeing   |
| 42<br>9 | elated    | very happy or proud  |
| 43<br>0 | enchant   | capture the attention or to charm  |

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| 43<br>1 | entrenched   | <p>From latin "tranche," meaning "a slice, cut, ditch."</p> <p>Figure. A ditch.</p> <p>Entrenched originally meant to build a ditch or fortify. Initially referring to physical defenses, “entrenched” gradually extended to describe attitudes, beliefs, and institutions that are difficult to dislodge.</p> <p>Meaning: firmly ingrained and unlikely to change</p>  |
| 43<br>2 | exotic       | foreign, especially in an exciting way   |
| 43<br>3 | exploitative | taking unfair advantage of a person, group, or situation   |
| 43<br>4 | foreseeable  | able to be predicted or expected   |
| 43<br>5 | forsake      | abandon or give up   |
| 43<br>6 | gratify      | <p>Etymology: The word "gratify" comes from the Latin word '<b>gratus</b>', meaning pleasing and is related to gratitude.</p> <p>Meaning: please or satisfy; <b>feeling of content</b></p>   |
| 43<br>7 | heed         | mind or regard with care; pay attention  |
| 43<br>8 | judicious    | <p>The connection between "judge" and "judicious" is direct and clear, reflecting <b>the quality of wise, reasoned judgment</b> expected of a judicial figure.</p> <p>Meaning: having, characterized by, or done with good judgment or sound</p>   |

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|         |                      | thinking.  |
| 43<br>9 | lucid                | clear and easy to understand   |
| 44<br>0 | pertinent            | <p>Etymology: <b>*tenēre*</b> (Latin) – "to hold, keep, possess".</p> <p>The 'tenere' root is also seen in words like "retain" and "tenant." Think of "pertinent" as something that <b>*holds to*</b> the issue at hand.</p> <p>Meaning: important with regard to (a subject or matter); pertaining; relevant</p>  |
| 44<br>1 | propriety            | <p>From the Latin <b>*proprietās*</b>, meaning "ownership, property, right, propriety." The concept initially related to the right to own something, eventually expanding to encompass <b>the right to act in a proper way</b>. The evolution reflects a shift from personal ownership to the concept of fitting in with established customs.</p> <p>Meaning: conformity to established standards of good or proper behavior</p> |
| 44<br>2 | Scintillating <–     | <p>Proto-Indo-European root <b>*skand-,*</b> meaning "to shine, The word initially referred to physical sparkle. Over time, it extended figuratively to describe intellectual brilliance and <b>lively conversation</b>.</p> <p>Meaning: brilliantly or impressively clever, exciting, amusing or witty</p>  |
| 44<br>3 | sensational          | exaggerated for effect, often sacrificing accuracy   |
| 44<br>4 | <b>sophisticated</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. experienced, worldly, or cultured</li> <li>2. advanced or intricate, often in tec</li> </ol>   |
| 44<br>5 | strife               | conflict or struggle   |
| 44<br>6 | understated          | expressed in a subtle, restrained, or low-key manner   |
| 44<br>7 | unscrupulous         | <p>From Latin <b>“scrupulus”</b> = a small sharp stone. Metaphorically: something <b>that pricks your conscience</b>.</p> <p>Meaning: without moral principles</p>   |
| 44<br>8 | veracity             | <b>*Verus*</b> is the Latin word for "true." Notice the connection between   |

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|         |             | *veracity* and the act of *verifying* a statement.<br>conformity to truth or accuracy  |
| 44<br>9 | virulent    | **Origin:** Derived from the Latin " <b>viridis</b> ," meaning "green." This connection arises because early descriptions of infectious diseases often noted the greenish discoloration they caused (due to jaundice or decomposition). It has evolved to mean poisonous, hurtful, strong.<br><br>Meaning: extremely hostile or malicious; intensely acrimonious |
| 45<br>0 | volatile    | likely to change unpredictably and quickly (usually for the worse)   |
| 45<br>1 | antedate    | occur before (something) in time   |
| 45<br>2 | banish      | expel from a place, especially as punishment; get rid of   |
| 45<br>3 | bridle      | control or restrain<br><b>Unbridled</b> = unrestrained   |
| 45<br>4 | comply      | obey someone's rules or wishes; meet certain standards   |
| 45<br>5 | crestfallen | * The word literally describes the appearance of a knight whose elaborate headgear had fallen off, signifying defeat or disgrace.<br><br>disappointed, dispirited, or depressed  |
| 45<br>6 | curtail     | The origin of "curtail" is thought to come from Old English, possibly related to words like "cut" and " <b>croft</b> ," which share similar meanings of trimming or reducing.<br><br>Meaning: restrict or limit; decrease in quantity  |
| 45<br>7 | elucidate   | From <b>lucidus</b> * (bright, clear, shining).  |

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|         |              | make clear; clarify or shed light on  |
| 45<br>8 | evade        | 1. avoid or escape from, typically in a cunning way<br><br>2. deflect from giving a clear answer  |
| 45<br>9 | feckless     | The word "feckless" comes directly from the word " <b>feck</b> ," which originally meant "to strike" or "to hit."<br><br>* **Linguistic Roots:** The connection between "feck" and "feckless" is not entirely clear, but the prevailing theory is that "feckless" evolved to mean "struck down" or "defeated" in a metaphorical sense - <b>implying a lack of force or effectiveness in one's actions.</b><br><br>Meaning: without skill, <b>ineffective, incompetent</b>   |
| 46<br>0 | fester       | It initially means "putridity, rot".<br><br>**Similar/Confused Words:** Fester can be easily confused with ' <b>festered</b> '. However, while both share the same origin and similar meanings - relating to rotting or decay in some way – 'fester' is a verb implying an action (to become worse), whereas 'festered' is used as past participle referring to something that has undergone the process of festering.<br><br>Meaning: (of a negative feeling or a problem) worsen, especially due to lack of attention |
| 46<br>1 | iconoclastic | EtymologY: *eikon* means "image" or "icon," *klastos* means "broken". The word originated during the Byzantine <b>Iconoclastic Controversy (roughly 726–843 AD)</b> , when emperors ordered the destruction of religious icons, believing their veneration was idolatrous.<br><br>Meaning: challenging or overthrowing tradition or established beliefs   |
| 46<br>2 | immure       | It's derived from " <b>mur</b> ," the French word for "wall". The prefix "im-" signifies "in" or "within." So, literally, "immure" means "to wall in."<br><br>Meaning: imprison or isolate  |
| 46<br>3 | improvise    | create something spontaneously without preparation  |
| 46<br>4 | inhibit      | make difficult to accomplish; act as an obstacle  |

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| 46<br>5 | inscrutable | Latin *in-* (not) + <b>*scrutare*</b> (to search, examine closely). The idea evolved from a careful, thorough search to a detailed examination. Adding "in-" flipped the meaning - it's *not* being searched, it's resisting the search.<br><br>Meaning: not easily understood; mysterious   |
| 46<br>6 | lionize     | Etymology: The word 'lionize' comes from the 17th century, coined by combining the noun "lion," a symbol of strength and majesty, with "-ize", a suffix that forms transitive or intransitive verbs expressing action, change, or process. It entered English around the mid-1600s through borrowings from Romance languages where it was used to signify making something resemble a lion or giving an impression of strength and authority, symbolically similar to how one might regard someone as royalty (a king or queen) in admiration for their achievements.<br><br>Meaning: treat someone as a celebrity or hero |
| 46<br>7 | monotonous  | lacking in variety, repetitively dull  |
| 46<br>8 | peculiar    | strange or unusual; specific to a particular place or group  |
| 46<br>9 | premeditate | * **Roots:** The word comes from the Latin <b>*prae*</b> ("before") + <b>*meditari*</b> ("to ponder, think over").<br><br>consider or plan beforehand  |
| 47<br>0 | profligate  | **Latin Roots:** 'Pro-' (meaning "forth" or "out") + <b>'ligere'</b> (to cast, throw, scatter). Essentially, it meant "scattered abroad," originally referring to someone scattered from their proper place or social standing, and later evolving to describe wasteful spending. The original sense hinted at someone "thrown out" of a respectable life.<br><br>inclined to waste resources or behave extravagantly  |
| 47<br>1 | reconcile   | bring back or return to harmony; restore a relationship  |
| 47<br>2 | refine      | 1. purify; bring to a pure state<br><br>2. improve in accuracy or excellence   |
| 47<br>3 | relinquish  | Shares ancestor with words like " <b>lingua</b> " (language – originally referring to a tongue used for speaking), <b>suggesting a sense of leaving something</b>  |

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|         |             | <b>behind</b> , possibly associated with communication and expression.<br><br>Meaning: give up or release a claim, right, or possession   |
| 47<br>4 | ruminate    | meditate or reflect; ponder over  |
| 47<br>5 | skittish    | <p>EtymologY: "<b>skittles</b>" - the game played with wooden balls. The connection is that a ball's unpredictable bounce might startle a horse, leading to a skittish reaction.</p> <p>* **Timid:** "Timid" implies a lack of courage; someone timid may be afraid to speak up. "Skittish" is more about a nervous, jumpy reaction to perceived threats. A timid person <i>*might*</i> be skittish, but they don't <i>*have*</i> to be.</p> <p>Meaning: easily scared or startled; timid; difficult to control</p> |
| 47<br>6 | superfluous | <p>* **Breakdown:** <i>*super-</i>* (Latin for "above," "beyond," or "over") + <i>*fluere*</i> (Latin for "to flow"). The word literally describes something that flows <i>*over*</i> or <i>*beyond*</i> what is necessary.</p> <p>more than is necessary; excessive</p>  |
| 47<br>7 | synoptic    | providing a general overview or summary   |
| 47<br>8 | thorough    | careful and complete concerning every detail  |
| 47<br>9 | visionary   | showing foresight or imagination  |
| 48<br>0 | vociferous  | <p>* **Origin:** Derived from Latin "vox" (meaning "voice") and the suffix "-ferous" (meaning "bearing" or "producing"). Essentially, it literally means "voice-bearing" – something that produces or carries a great deal of voice.</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>expressing opinions or feelings loudly and forcefully</p>   |

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| 48<br>1 | acclaim       | 1. praise with great approval<br>2. enthusiastic approval  |
| 48<br>2 | ascertain     | find out or learn with certainty   |
| 48<br>3 | assertive     | confident and direct in claiming one's rights or expressing ideas  |
| 48<br>4 | bogus         | fake or fraudulent   |
| 48<br>5 | cataclysmic   | causing great disruption or upheaval   |
| 48<br>6 | circumscribe  | <p>* *circum-* meaning "around" (related to the prefix "circum-" in words like "circumstance" and "circumference").</p> <p>* *-scribere* meaning "to write" or "to draw."</p> <p>* **Linguistic Roots:** The word's connection to "writing" or "drawing" highlights its early usage in literally <b>drawing boundaries or outlines</b>. Over time, the meaning broadened to include abstract limitations.</p> <p>Meaning: limit or restrict something narrowly</p> |
| 48<br>7 | complementary | enhancing or perfecting when combined with something else  |
| 48<br>8 | contentious   | <p>* **Evolution:** Through Old French (*<b>contention</b>*) it entered English, initially meaning 'a struggle' before narrowing to the more specific meaning we use today.</p> <p>Meaning: causing or likely to provoke disagreement</p>  |
| 48<br>9 | disingenuous  | <p>From Latin “<i>ingenuus</i>” meaning honest, open.<br/>  Same root: "genuine"</p> <p>Ingenuous: means. naively sincere, frank.</p> <p>Meaning: pretending to be sincere or straightforward</p>   |
| 49<br>0 | divulge       | disclose or reveal information   |

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| 49<br>1 | dogmatic   | From the Greek word <b>*dogma*</b> , meaning "a belief or tenet," particularly in a religious context.<br><br>insisting on one's ideas without being open to others'   |
| 49<br>2 | fallacious | Root fallacy = false.<br><br>false or mistaken   |
| 49<br>3 | foolhardy  | Fool + <b>Hardy</b> Comes from the Old English, meaning "brave".<br><br>"Foolhardy" emerged in the 16th century, combining the seemingly contradictory qualities of foolishness and bravery, highlighting an imprudent boldness.<br><br>Meaning: recklessly daring; careless                               |
| 49<br>4 | hinder     | obstruct or delay progress   |
| 49<br>5 | impair     | Similar word: impairment.<br><br>Meaning weaken or affect negatively.  |
| 49<br>6 | impugn     | Root pugna (meaning "battle, combat, challenge").<br><br>Meaning: challenge the truth or honesty of something  |
| 49<br>7 | incessant  | constant or unending (of something bad or unpleasant)  |
| 49<br>8 | inclined   | feeling a tendency or preference towards   |
| 49<br>9 | inveterate | Root <b>vetus</b> ("old").<br><br>Meaning: deep-rooted or long-established,  |
| 50<br>0 | miserly    | reluctant to spend or share; greedy  |
| 50<br>1 | patent     | The word "patent" comes from the Old French "patenter," meaning "to officially register" or "to make open." The connection to the legal sense of a patent (intellectual property protection) developed later, influenced by the original meaning of "making something open to public view" (the details of |

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|         |               | <p>the invention).</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> <b>clear or obvious</b></p>   |
| 50<br>2 | petulant      | <p>The term 'petulant' comes from Old French <b>petuler</b> 'whining.' The origin is from Latin <i>puer</i> 'girl,' reflecting its early use to describe a whimpering girl or whiny child. It later shifted to mean - impatience over minor issues, like a child.</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> irritable or impatient, especially over minor issues</p>   |
| 50<br>3 | pithy         | <p>The root "<b>Pith</b>" itself comes from the Middle English, referring to the soft, nutritious part of a plant stem (like a reed or grain stalk). Think of it as the core, the essential substance. These plant cores were seen as valuable, dense, and full of sustenance - qualities desirable in communication.</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> expressing ideas in a concise, meaningful manner</p>                                     |
| 50<br>4 | pliant        | <p>Comes from root <i>ply</i>. As we know, <b>plywood</b> means foldable woods.</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> flexible or easily influenced</p>  |
| 50<br>5 | sanctimonious | <p>Linguistic family includes "sanctuary" (a sacred place). entered the English language in the 15th century, initially meaning simply "showing reverence." However, over time, it developed its current, more negative connotation of hypocrisy and pretentiousness. The shift reflects a growing suspicion of those who loudly proclaim their virtue.</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> giving the impression that one is morally superior</p> |
| 50<br>6 | sound         | based on reason, sense, or judgment   |
| 50<br>7 | tarnish       | compromise, damage, or sully  |
| 50<br>8 | <b>tepid</b>  | exhibiting little passion or eagerness; lukewarm  |
| 50<br>9 | upbraid       | <p><b>Etymology:</b> brādian meaning "to scold or blame openly").</p> <p><b>Meaning:</b> criticize or scold severely</p>  |

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| 51<br>0 | vexation      | Linguistic family includes vexed. The concubine was vexing to the main queen! (irritating).<br><br>the state of being irritated or incensed.  |
| 51<br>1 | abet          | Old Norse <b>beita</b> ("to cause to bite, bait, incite"),<br>assist or encourage, usually in wrongdoing  |
| 51<br>2 | accessible    | Accessibility, in its broadest sense, refers to the ability for something to be easily entered, used, or understood by everyone, including those with disabilities.<br><br>clear; capable of being understood   |
| 51<br>3 | acquisitive   | eager to acquire and possess things   |
| 51<br>4 | amalgamate    | merge or combine two or more things   |
| 51<br>5 | attenuate     | Latin * <b>tenuis</b> * (Latin for "thin, slender, weak")<br>weaken or lessen in force or thickness   |
| 51<br>6 | augment       | increase or make larger   |
| 51<br>7 | aversion      | an intense or definite dislike  |
| 51<br>8 | <b>blithe</b> | blithe, meaning "happy, gentle, cheerful"<br>Casual, indifferent  |
| 51<br>9 | contempt      | the feeling or attitude of regarding someone or something as inferior   |
| 52<br>0 | dawdle        | **Origin:** The word "dawdle" originates from the dialectal word " <b>daddle</b> ," meaning "to rock gently" or "to lull." The connection lies in the gentle, swaying motion associated with someone who is delaying and taking things leisurely.<br><br>Meaning: move slowly and without purpose |

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| 52<br>1 | deflect         | change the direction or course of something; make someone deviate   |
| 52<br>2 | <b>discount</b> | regard something as being unimportant or incorrect.   |
| 52<br>3 | dissident       | * "dis-" (meaning "apart, away from") + "sidere" (to sit, settle; in the sense of being on a council or body).<br><br>Meaning: one who disagrees or opposes authority |
| 52<br>4 | efficacious     | Linguistic Family: Efficacy. What an efficacious medicinal pill!<br><br>Meaning: producing the desired effect; successful   |
| 52<br>5 | equitable       | characterized by fairness and justice   |
| 52<br>6 | erratic         | unpredictable and inconsistent  |
| 52<br>7 | industrious     | hard-working and persistent   |
| 52<br>8 | inform          | From Latin <i>infōrmāre</i> “to form, shape.<br><br>give form or character to something or someone  |
| 52<br>9 | irksome         | causing annoyance or irritation   |
| 53<br>0 | manacle         | From Old French * <b>manacle</b> * ("shackle, handcuff").<br><br>(used figuratively) restrain, limit, or secure something   |
| 53<br>1 | modest          | 1. unassuming about one's abilities or not boastful<br><br>2. limited in quantity or amount   |
| 53<br>2 | noxious         | harmful; injurious  |

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| 53<br>3 | pernicious  | From " <b>perno</b> ," meaning "to injure, destroy."<br><br>* **Related Words:** "Peril," "perilous,"..<br><br>Meaning: causing harm in a subtle way; deadly  |
| 53<br>4 | predicament | a challenging or awkward situation  |
| 53<br>5 | proficient  | good at something; skilled  |
| 53<br>6 | prolix      | Root <b>laxus</b> : meaning loose, relaxed, or scattered. The "scattered" element hints at the disorganized and rambling nature of prolix writing or speech.<br><br>using an excessive amount of words; long-winded   |
| 53<br>7 | scorn       | express strong disapproval or contempt for.   |
| 53<br>8 | subordinate | 1. having a lower rank; less important<br><br>2. treat as of less value or importance<br><br>3. a person who is under or less important than another  |
| 53<br>9 | unseemly    | Etymology: "Seemly" (meaning "appearing proper, respectable").<br><br>not proper or in good taste   |
| 54<br>0 | veritable   | Latin " <b>verus</b> ," meaning "true."<br><br>(used to emphasize something) true; <b>genuine</b> .<br><br>Interesting Note: The word has retained a certain formality and weight over time, rarely appearing in casual conversation.                               |
| 54<br>1 | acolyte     | a person who assists or follows another person or cause   |
| 54<br>2 | anoint      | Anoint: Verb [ <b>an·oint</b> ] - to smear or rub a substance on someone's body for medicinal, religious, or beautifying purposes. Often used in context of consecration rituals or beauty treatments.<br><br>appoint or designate for a particular role or purpose |

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| 54<br>3 | base      | lacking principles; morally wrong   |
| 54<br>4 | coercion  | <p>Latin root: "arcus," meaning "<b>arch</b>" or "bow." This is fascinating because an arch provides support and restraint – fitting for describing how coercion restricts freedom. It highlights the idea of being held or confined.</p> <p>the act of persuading or forcing someone to do something using threats or violence</p> |
| 54<br>5 | coin      | invent or devise a new word or phrase   |
| 54<br>6 | cunning   | showing skill in achieving one's ends through deceit or evasion   |
| 54<br>7 | discomfit | <p>dis-comfortable.</p> <p>make someone feel uneasy or embarrassed</p>  |
| 54<br>8 | dissent   | <p>Dis (apart)+Sens(sebse, opinion) = different opinion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. hold or express an opinion that varies from a prevailing or official position</li> <li>2. difference of opinion or disagreement</li> </ol>   |
| 54<br>9 | distill   | extract the most important information from something   |
| 55<br>0 | dubious   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (of a person's feeling) suspicious of</li> <li>2. (of a thing or concept) not to be relied upon</li> </ol>  |
| 55<br>1 | ebullient | <p><b>*bullire*</b>: to boil, to bubble</p> <p>cheerful and joyful</p>  |
| 55<br>2 | facetious | <p>Latin word <b>*facetia*</b>, meaning "jest, sport, merriment." Initially, <b>*facetia*</b> had a more innocent meaning of playful behavior. Over time, the association with inappropriate or disrespectful humor became dominant in English.</p> <p>treating serious issues with inappropriate humor</p>                         |

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| 55<br>3 | fallible        | capable of making an error  |
| 55<br>4 | florid          | excessively complicated; including too many details   |
| 55<br>5 | gawky           | From Middle English word " <b>gauk</b> ," which referred to a cuckoo bird known for its unusual, jerky movements.<br><br>awkward or clumsy  |
| 55<br>6 | <b>inveigle</b> | Mnemonics: picture an eagle using its sharp talons (representing deceit). US (Eagle) coaxing or using deception to control global politics.<br><br>persuade someone to do something using flattery or deception   |
| 55<br>7 | jettison        | * <b>Jeter</b> * is related to the Latin meaning (to throw). The term was initially used in nautical contexts to describe the act of throwing cargo overboard to lighten a ship's load. The nautical origin is crucial to understanding the sense of urgency and necessity inherent in the word.<br><br>abandon or discard (something that is no longer needed) |
| 55<br>8 | mendacity       | From * <b>mendax</b> *, meaning "false" or "lying."<br><br>dishonesty   |
| 55<br>9 | munificent      | This is derived from " <b>munus</b> ," meaning "gift, offering, duty." "Munus" originally referred to service rendered to the community, highlighting the sense of obligation and generosity inherent in the word.<br><br>more generous than is usual or necessary  |
| 56<br>0 | naive           | showing a lack of experience or judgment  |
| 56<br>1 | noble           | having high moral qualities or principles   |
| 56<br>2 | parochial       | Latin parochial means meaning " <b>parish priest</b> ". Originally, "parochial" referred to something belonging to a religious parish, a geographically defined district with its own church. Over time, it broadened to describe a more general sense of narrowness.<br><br>having a limited perspective; narrow-minded  |

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| 56<br>3 | <b>Pedestrian</b><br>(adj) | lacking imagination or excitement; ordinary   |
| 56<br>4 | prevaricate                | * <b>varicare</b> * (to falter, wander). It originally meant to fall forward or to stumble. This sense of deviation from a straight path evolved to describe evasive speech and indirectness.<br><br>evoke or dodge the truth by being evasive  |
| 56<br>5 | prime                      | 1. prepare something for use or action<br><br>2. of primary importance; major   |
| 56<br>6 | radical                    | 1. Far-reaching; major<br><br>2. a person advocating thorough or complete social or political reform  |
| 56<br>7 | recrudescient              | * <b>crudere</b> * meaning “to grow.<br><br>breaking out again; reviving  |
| 56<br>8 | temporal                   | 1. relating to time<br><br>2. relating to worldly rather than spiritual matters   |
| 56<br>9 | transitory                 | not permanent; temporary  |
| 57<br>0 | viable                     | capable of working or succeeding; feasible  |
| 57<br>1 | abreast                    | The word <b>abreast</b> originally referred to being <b>side by side</b> with someone or something, often used to describe things or people in motion. Over time, it also came to mean staying <b>up to date</b> with information or progress.<br><br>Meaning: informed or familiar about a particular topic. |
| 57<br>2 | confound                   | perplex or puzzle someone   |
| 57<br>3 | <b>digression</b>          | `de` - a prefix meaning "away from"<br><br>A digression is a temporary departure from the main subject in speech or writing; a wandering aside or deviation. It's a tangent, a detour, or a shift in focus, often unintentional, but sometimes deliberately employed for                                      |

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|         |             | rhetorical effect. Importantly, a digression *does* eventually return to the main topic, unlike a complete abandonment.   |
| 57<br>4 | discrepancy | a difference between two or more things that should be the same   |
| 57<br>5 | duplicitous | <p>"<b>plicare</b>"***: Meaning "to fold" or "to deceive" (related to the idea of folding something away, hiding it).</p> <p>deceptive in speech or action</p> <p>Linguistic family: duplicate</p>  |
| 57<br>6 | expedient   | <p>Etymology: The term 'expedient' originates from the combination of "ex-" (out) and "<b>pedis</b>" (foot), originally referring to someone who had been exempted from military service. Over time, it morphed into its modern meanings related to convenience and efficiency.</p> <p>affording short-term benefits, often at the expense of the long-term</p> |
| 57<br>7 | fabricate   | invent in order to deceive  |
| 57<br>8 | glum        | <p>Old English *<b>glōm</b>*, also related to darkness or twilight.</p> <p>appearing or feeling sad or despondent</p>   |
| 57<br>9 | harbinger   | a person or thing that foreshadows or foretells the coming of someone or something  |
| 58<br>0 | intrinsic   | belonging to the essential nature of a thing  |
| 58<br>1 | largesse    | <p>French *<b>largesse</b>* , from *<b>larges</b>* ("large, wide, ample"). It evolved to mean generosity, especially on a lavish or extravagant scale; magnanimity; a lavish distribution of wealth or gifts.</p> <p>the trait of being willing to donate money or resources; generosity</p>  |
| 58<br>2 | libertine   | Root "Liberty" meant freedom but quickly was adopted the sense of   |

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|         |              | uninhibited and immoral behavior.<br><br>someone loose in morals; a pleasure-seeker   |
| 58<br>3 | malfeasance  | Think ***"Mal"*** like "bad" or "evil" + ***" <b>feasant</b> "*** - a play on "feast," because someone engaging in malfeasance is gorging themselves on illicit gains and breaking the rules. *Mal-feast – a feast of bad deeds!*<br><br>wrongdoing or misconduct, especially by a public official  |
| 58<br>4 | manifest     | 1. be revealed; show plainly<br><br>2. obvious; not obscure or hidden   |
| 58<br>5 | minute       | very small  |
| 58<br>6 | modish       | French * <b>mode</b> *, meaning "fashion" or "way."<br><br>in the current fashion or style  |
| 58<br>7 | nascent      | in the process of emerging, being born, or starting to develop  |
| 58<br>8 | perennial    | per-annual.<br><br>lasting or remaining active throughout the year, or all the time   |
| 58<br>9 | pious        | 1. deeply devout; exhibiting religious devotion<br><br>2. making a show of one's own virtue   |
| 59<br>0 | providential | *pro-* (forward, beforehand) + *videre* (to see). Initially, *providentia* described the quality of being forward-thinking. Over time, its meaning broadened to include the idea of divine foresight and a higher power orchestrating events. The connection to divine providence became prominent during the rise of religious thought and philosophical discussion about destiny.<br><br>happening at a fortunate or opportune time |
| 59<br>1 | prowess      | skillfulness and dexterity  |

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| 59<br>2 | schism     | Linguistic family: " <b>schizophrenia</b> ".<br><br>a split or separation within a group or organization   |
| 59<br>3 | slander    | baselessly speak ill of someone or something   |
| 59<br>4 | stalwart   | *Stealc* meant steel (originally referring to strength and protection, as steel was a strong material) and *weard* meant "guardian" or "protector." Over time, the connection to literal steel faded, but the implication of strength and reliability remained.<br><br>determined; staunch |
| 59<br>5 | supplicate | Supplicate original meant folding one's hands in prayer.<br><br>Buddhists Supplicant - the lowest level cultivators! They always beg for resources using words or schemes.<br><br>make a humble request; beg or beseech  |
| 59<br>6 | terse      | brief and to the point   |
| 59<br>7 | tirade     | *Tirer* meaning "to draw, pull, drag." This highlights the idea of pulling out or drawing forth a surge of emotion. The connection might be that a tirade "draws out" a flood of anger and frustration.<br><br>a prolonged, vehement speech or criticism                                   |
| 59<br>8 | universal  | applicable or common to all purposes, conditions, or situations  |
| 59<br>9 | vanquish   | defeat completely  |
| 60<br>0 | woeful     | 1. very sad<br><br>2. very bad; awful  |
| 60<br>1 | abject     | <b>jacere</b> = <i>to throw</i><br><br>The word <b>abject</b> originally referred to something that was <b>cast aside</b> or <b>discarded</b> , reflecting a sense of something being <b>reduced to the lowest</b>   |

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|         |           | <b>possible condition.</b><br><br>most unfortunate or miserable   |
| 60<br>2 | amicable  | characterized by goodwill and friendliness  |
| 60<br>3 | animosity | strong hostility or resentment  |
| 60<br>4 | aver      | The term 'aver' comes from Old French <b>'averer'</b> , which means to swear or pledge an oath.<br><br>assert with confidence   |
| 60<br>5 | barrage   | an overwhelming concentration of something, typically hostile words   |
| 60<br>6 | cathartic | "Cathartic" derives from the Greek word <b>***"katharsis"***</b> , meaning "purification" or "cleansing." This term initially referred to the purging of bodily humors in ancient medicine. It was famously adopted by Aristotle in his <b>*Poetics*</b> to describe the emotional cleansing experience viewers gain from watching tragedies – the release of pity and fear.<br><br>that which releases emotional tension |
| 60<br>7 | decipher  | decode or determine the meaning of something that is difficult to understand  |
| 60<br>8 | delusion  | a belief that is not true or is founded on false premises   |
| 60<br>9 | dispense  | 1. issue, distribute, or give out<br><br>2. do without or get rid of.<br><br>* ***(v.) To deal with or treat someone in a particular way; to be lenient or generous with.** This usage implies a degree of authority and the power to grant or withhold something (patience, punishment, favors).   |
| 61<br>0 | eloquent  | fluently persuasive and articulate  |
| 61<br>1 | enthral   | captivate or charm  |
| 61      | eradicate | eliminate or destroy completely   |

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| 61<br>3 | fledgling        | untried or inexperienced; emergent or rising.<br><br>The dragon child was still a fledgling afterall.   |
| 61<br>4 | fortitude        | mental strength and courage that allows one to face challenges  |
| 61<br>5 | fortuitous       | happening by chance, especially a lucky chance  |
| 61<br>6 | goad             | Old English word *gād*, referring to a pointed stick used to drive cattle or other animals.<br><br>incite or provoke  |
| 61<br>7 | imminent         | About to happen   |
| 61<br>8 | incontrovertible | contra(against)+vertere(to-turn) = impossible to turn against.<br><br>undeniable; impossible to dispute   |
| 61<br>9 | itinerant        | The word originates from the Old French " <b>itere</b> ," meaning "a journey" or "a way." A person who travels from place to place, especially working or based in various places for relatively short periods; a wanderer.<br><br>habitually traveling from place to place |
| 62<br>0 | magnanimous      | noble and generous in spirit  |
| 62<br>1 | meritorious      | deserving of merit or commendation; deserving reward  |
| 62<br>2 | mutiny           | a rebellion against authority; violent strife   |
| 62<br>3 | paradoxical      | seemingly contradictory but nonetheless possibly true   |
| 62<br>4 | perseverance     | persistence in an action or belief despite difficulties or opposition   |
| 62<br>5 | render           | make or provide   |

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| 62<br>6 | repertoire      | Linguistic Family: repository.<br><br>the collection of skills, methods, or performances that one is ready to use  |
| 62<br>7 | resilient       | able to recover quickly from difficult situations  |
| 62<br>8 | resolute        | firmly determined or unwavering  |
| 62<br>9 | <b>supple</b>   | pliant, flexible, or easy to bend  |
| 63<br>0 | valor           | strength of mind in the face of danger; bravery  |
| 63<br>1 | Arresting (adj) | The term also has a figurative sense, relating to the act of stopping or holding the attention, similar to how a police officer arrests someone and temporarily stops their actions.<br><br>attracting attention or striking   |
| 63<br>2 | chastise        | The connection to " <b>chaste</b> " (meaning pure or virtuous) is key. Historically, " <b>chastising</b> " someone meant purifying them through punishment, bringing them back to a state of moral correctness.<br><br>criticize harshly.  |
| 63<br>3 | cumbersome      | large, heavy, slow or complicated  |
| 63<br>4 | economy         | frugal or effective use of resources or words  |
| 63<br>5 | elementary      | basic and fundamental  |
| 63<br>6 | embellish       | * <b>bellus</b> * (meaning "beautiful"). The Latin * <i>bellus</i> * is related to * <b>bonus</b> * (good), signifying that embellishment aims to improve something aesthetically.<br><br>1. make more beautiful or attractive by adding ornamentation<br><br>2. making something sound or look better than it is in reality |
| 63<br>7 | euphoric        | intensely happy or excited   |

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| 63<br>8 | exonerate          | * **Root:** *ex-* (Latin prefix meaning "out of, from") + *onereare* (Latin verb meaning "to burden, to load").<br><br>clear from accusation or blame   |
| 63<br>9 | <b>extrapolate</b> | predict by projecting past experience or data   |
| 64<br>0 | falter             | weaken or waver, especially in the face of difficulty; hesitate   |
| 64<br>1 | fervent            | exhibiting enthusiasm and zeal  |
| 64<br>2 | foment             | **Latin *fom-***: "Warmth, heat". The original use referred to the act of applying warmth or heat to promote healing; over time, it evolved semantically into its current usage.<br><br>incite or cause troublesome acts; encourage |
| 64<br>3 | <b>gaffe</b>       | Swiss-German dialect word " <b>gaffe</b> ," meaning "a trick, a practical joke, or a blunder."<br><br>a foolish and embarrassing error, especially a public one   |
| 64<br>4 | heterodox          | deviating from what is acceptable or commonly believed  |
| 64<br>5 | histrionic         | The word comes directly from the Greek word <b>*histrio*</b> , meaning "actor" or "stage performer."<br><br>overly dramatic or emotional  |
| 64<br>6 | implicit           | suggested though not directly expressed   |
| 64<br>7 | inviolate          | not violated; free from hurt of any kind  |
| 64<br>8 | liability          | something or someone that creates a risk or disadvantage  |
| 64<br>9 | obstinate          | stubbornly adhering to an opinion, purpose, or cause  |
| 65<br>0 | painstaking        | done with careful attention to detail   |

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| 65<br>1 | phlegmatic    | <b>phlegm</b> (mucus). In ancient Greek and Roman medicine, the four humors (blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm) were believed to govern a person's temperament. A surplus of phlegm was associated with a slow, calm, and impassive personality.<br><br>calm and unemotional disposition |
| 65<br>2 | prodigious    | impressively large in size or extent  |
| 65<br>3 | propensity    | Similar to <b>proclivity</b> but with a neutral connotation.<br><br>an inclination or tendency to behave or think in a certain way  |
| 65<br>4 | <b>qualm</b>  | a feeling of apprehension or <b>doubt</b>   |
| 65<br>5 | renege        | Renegade immortal = break free from the fate predetermined for him and fail to fulfill a promise or obligation  |
| 65<br>6 | <b>stint</b>  | meaning "to restrict" or "to hinder."<br><br>supply an insufficient amount of something   |
| 65<br>7 | Temper (noun) | from *tempus* ("time, season, weather, occasion"). The connection to "time" initially implied a controlled rhythm or proportion.<br><br>to moderate or neutralize something   |
| 65<br>8 | tentative     | uncertain; subject to future change   |
| 65<br>9 | unprecedented | never before seen, done or experienced  |
| 66<br>0 | vivacious     | Root: " <b>vive</b> ". meaning 'alive, lively' in Latin,<br><br>lively and animated in spirit   |
| 66<br>1 | allusive      | Latin root "lus" means "to play".<br><br>making indirect references or hints.<br><br>Implies a hint or suggestion, often used in writing or speech to add depth or  |

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|         |              | complexity.  |
| 66<br>2 | astute       | French word <b>*astut*</b> , meaning "cunning" or "shrewd."<br><br>having the ability to notice and understand things clearly  |
| 66<br>3 | commence     | begin or start   |
| 66<br>4 | convalescent | Latin "convalescere," meaning "to grow strong again," composed of "con-" (together) and " <b>valescere</b> " (to become strong).<br><br>recovering from illness or treatment   |
| 66<br>5 | curb         | restrict or control  |
| 66<br>6 | decry        | Decry shares root with "decree". Publicly criticizing.<br><br>publicly criticize or condemn  |
| 66<br>7 | duress       | Etymology: Derived from the Old French word <b>"duresce,"</b> which means "to harden." It was used metaphorically in legal contexts in the late 15th century to describe coercive situations that 'harden' one's resolve or decision.<br><br>compulsion by threat or force |
| 66<br>8 | evoke        | bring to mind or produce a reaction  |
| 66<br>9 | fawn         | display exaggerated affection or flattery, usually to gain favor   |
| 67<br>0 | fret         | be constantly or visibly worried or anxious.<br><br>Do not fret, I got it!   |
| 67<br>1 | glib         | fluent but insincere and shallow   |
| 67<br>2 | headstrong   | Originally, the term referred literally to the strength of the head – the force with which one pushes forward. Over time, it became figurative, describing a   |

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|         |              | person's will or determination.<br><br>determined to have one's own way; stubborn  |
| 67<br>3 | intermittent | occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous   |
| 67<br>4 | ire          | anger or wrath   |
| 67<br>5 | languid      | laxed.<br><br>1. casual and relaxed; slow  |
| 67<br>6 | <b>lull</b>  | meaning "to sing softly, to soothe."<br><br>1. weak from disease or weariness<br><br>2. a brief <b>pause or delay</b> in activity  |
| 67<br>7 | mettlesome   | ' <b>metel</b> ' (meaning spirit, courage)<br><br>spirited and brave   |
| 67<br>8 | mollify      | Latin <b>*mollis*</b> , meaning "soft" or "tender."<br><br>calm or reduce the anger or anxiety of someone  |
| 67<br>9 | neutralize   | counteract or cancel the effect of something   |
| 68<br>0 | nonplussed   | "Nonplussed" comes from the French <b>*non-*</b> , meaning "not," + <b>*plu*</b> meaning "to fill." Originally, it meant "not filled" or "baffled, overcome." The idea was that someone was so overwhelmed they couldn't <b>*fill*</b> their mind with a plan or reaction.<br><br>unsure about what to say or do; confused |
| 68<br>1 | precipitous  | <b>precipice</b> (a cliff). So to precipitate something = to <b>push it off a cliff</b> — suddenly, dangerously, or prematurely.<br>1. extremely steep<br><br>2. (of an action) done quickly and without care  |

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| 68<br>2 | pretentious  | A false front. attempting to impress by affecting greater importance than is actually possessed.   |
| 68<br>3 | profound     | (of a person or idea) having deep insight or knowledge   |
| 68<br>4 | propagate    | spread or promote widely   |
| 68<br>5 | recourse     | French <b>*recours*</b> , meaning "turning back, return." The sense of "turning back" evolved to signify turning to a source for assistance or remedy. The idea is you're "returning" to something (or someone) for help..<br><br>a source of help or strategies used in a difficult situation |
| 68<br>6 | refute       | prove to be wrong or false   |
| 68<br>7 | regress      | In the context of arguments, a regress argument can be used to demonstrate that a theory or claim is false or leads to unacceptable consequences.<br><br>prove to be wrong or false  |
| 68<br>8 | repercussion | an unintended consequence of an event or action  |
| 68<br>9 | replenish    | fill something up again  |
| 69<br>0 | vigilant     | keeping careful watch for dangers or difficulties  |
| 69<br>1 | assail       | attack physically or verbally  |
| 69<br>2 | benevolent   | showing kindness or goodwill   |
| 69<br>3 | berate       | scold or criticize harshly   |
| 69<br>4 | buoyant      | ("buoy = float, light"). The word initially described physical buoyancy but evolved to encompass a figurative sense of emotional resilience, mirroring the ability of an object to remain afloat despite external pressures.   |

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|         |               | lighthearted and lively; having a cheerful attitude  |
| 69<br>5 | buttress      | Sexualized example: Butt can support.<br>support or reinforce  |
| 69<br>6 | condone       | *donare* – meaning "to give" or "to bestow" (literally "to give up").<br>forgive, excuse, or overlook  |
| 69<br>7 | contravene    | Latin *contra-* (against, contrary to) and *venire* (to come). Highlighting the idea of 'coming against' something – a direct confrontation.<br>go against or violate a rule, law, or convention   |
| 69<br>8 | denounce      | Originally, it meant "to announce against," or "to make a formal declaration of something unfavorable."<br><br>* **Linguistic Evolution:** The meaning evolved over time to encompass not just a formal announcement but also public criticism and condemnation.<br>criticize or speak out against |
| 69<br>9 | despotic      | Derived from the Italian word *despota*, meaning "lord" or "master."<br>of a ruler with absolute power; tyrannical   |
| 70<br>0 | deviate       | go off course from; stray from some norm   |
| 70<br>1 | disinterested | unbiased   |
| 70<br>2 | escalate      | increase or intensify  |
| 70<br>3 | exorcize      | drive out (such as an evil spirit or some other thing) from a person, place, or thing  |
| 70<br>4 | finicky       | fussy or hard to please  |
| 70<br>5 | foil          | prevent (something) from being accomplished  |

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| 70<br>6 | intertwined | twisted or linked closely together   |
| 70<br>7 | inundate    | " <b>unda</b> " (meaning "wave"). Inundate thus originally meant flood.<br>flood or overwhelm  |
| 70<br>8 | ironclad    | unbreakable or extremely strong  |
| 70<br>9 | jeopardize  | put in danger; threaten  |
| 71<br>0 | mercurial   | The word's original use in English was as an astrological term to describe traits associated with the planet Mercury.<br><br>having a <b>volatile</b> character; fickle  |
| 71<br>1 | oblivious   | not aware of or not noticing something   |
| 71<br>2 | perpetrate  | commit something (often a crime); carry out  |
| 71<br>3 | plaintive   | Derived from the Late Middle English word ' <b>plaintif</b> ', which means 'lamenting'.<br><br>expressing sorrow or melancholy.  |
| 71<br>4 | poignant    | The word "poignant" originates from the French word "poignant," which combines the ideas of " <b>point</b> " (sharp) and " <b>dolorous</b> " (causing pain). It later entered English through usage in literary contexts, highlighting its emotional depth.<br><br>emotionally moving. |
| 71<br>5 | quiescent   | Quiet, still, tranquil.<br><br>being at rest; inactive or quiet  |
| 71<br>6 | reiterate   | say or do again, multiple times  |

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| 71<br>7 | subside    | become lower; decrease; become less intense   |
| 71<br>8 | subsume    | 'sub-' meaning "under" + 'sum' meaning "to take up, contain".<br>include or contain something else  |
| 71<br>9 | surmount   | sub- means 'under' and mons/mont- means 'mountain'. Hence, to surmount literally means 'to get over a mountain'.<br>overcome something, typically a challenge |
| 72<br>0 | tangential | Latin " <b>tangere</b> " meaning touch. Thus, something touching on a topic but not directly.<br>only superficially relevant                                  |

| ID      | Word        | Meaning(s)  |
|---------|-------------|---|
| 72<br>1 | adept       | well skilled; completely versed   |
| 72<br>2 | adverse     | unfavorable or opposed to one's interests or desire   |
| 72<br>3 | appropriate | <b>1. take something forcefully, usually without the owner's agreement</b><br>2. suitable or fit for a situation  |
| 72<br>4 | archetype   | * <b>arché</b> * means "beginning," "origin," or "source," and * <b>typos</b> * means "form," "type". So, literally, it signifies "original form."<br><br>a typical example of something  |
| 72<br>5 | articulate  | able to express ideas or feelings fluently and clearly  |
| 72<br>6 | auspicious  | favorable and indicative of good luck   |
| 72<br>7 | bereft      | from * <b>beran</b> * (to bear, carry) + * <b>af</b> * (away). So, literally, to "carry away" something. left without something essential; robbed or stripped of. It implies a feeling of sadness or loss as a direct result of this deprivation. It's stronger |

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|         |             | than simply "lacking," suggesting a significant and painful absence.<br>lacking or mourning something or someone   |
| 72<br>8 | captious    | From <b>capture</b> - to trap or catch. The sense of 'trapping' or catching someone out in an argument is central to its development. The idea evolved to signify a fault-finding nature – someone who *seizes* on flaws, however minor.<br><br>fault-finding (especially petty ones)  |
| 72<br>9 | conclusive  | without doubt  |
| 73<br>0 | conspire    | secretly work together for something bad   |
| 73<br>1 | delineate   | * <b>linea</b> * (line). Originally more literal (drawing lines), it now commonly applies to conceptual boundaries.<br><br>describe or depict precisely; outline   |
| 73<br>2 | disentangle | "Disentangle" emerged in the 15th century, reflecting a growing need to describe the act of carefully untwisting and clarifying complex situations.<br><br>free from entanglement or confusion; make clear   |
| 73<br>3 | exhort      | * <b>Hortari</b> * (to urge, encourage). Its usage often appears in religious or motivational contexts.<br><br>strongly persuade, encourage, or urge   |
| 73<br>4 | frailty     | quality or state of being weak; weakness   |
| 73<br>5 | grievance   | an issue or problem  |
| 73<br>6 | harangue    | " <b>horae</b> " (hours).<br><br>a long angry rant   |
| 73<br>7 | ploy        | a strategy or tactic used to gain an advantage   |
| 73<br>8 | poise       | Interestingly, in physics, a " <b>poise</b> " is still a unit of measurement for the force of friction. Friction is a force that opposes motion, and it plays a crucial role in maintaining balance by providing the necessary resistance to keep objects from slipping or falling<br><br>The connection between physical balance and composure is a key link in understanding the word's evolution. |

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|         |               | A graceful and dignified manner; composure and self-assurance, especially in a difficult or trying situation; balance (also, literally, in the context of physical objects). Essentially, it's about appearing calm, controlled, and elegant, whether you feel that way internally or not.<br><br>a state of balance, equilibrium or stability |
| 73<br>9 | pomposity     | <b>Pomp</b> means vain and splendid display. initially referring to elaborate public ceremonies, and later broadened to describe a person's manner. It carries a negative connotation – implying that the outward display doesn't match inner substance..<br><br>the quality of being pompous; self-importance                                 |
| 74<br>0 | proxy         | a substitute (usually for a person) that is compatible   |
| 74<br>1 | <b>relent</b> | Give in, give up, slowly reduce.   |
| 74<br>2 | rhetoric      | The word originates from the Greek word " <b>rhetor</b> ", meaning "a speaker" or "an orator. Logic was essential in the Roman lifestyle so the study of rhetoric (convincing arguments) was part of their education system.<br><br>persuasive speech or writing   |
| 74<br>3 | rigor         | thoroughness and strictness  |
| 74<br>4 | sparse        | not dense and meager; having widely spaced intervals   |
| 74<br>5 | steadfast     | Steady. Fixed or unchanging.   |
| 74<br>6 | suspect       | viewed with suspicion  |
| 74<br>7 | tedious       | boring and slow, without variety   |
| 74<br>8 | vitality      | strength and energy  |
| 74<br>9 | whimsical     | 1. playful or silly<br>2. unpredictable  |
| 75<br>0 | yield         | 1. produce or generate a result, product, or amount<br>2. give up or surrender   |

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| 75<br>1 | apprehension | fearful anticipation or worry  |
| 75<br>2 | ardent       | full of <b>passion</b> and enthusiasm  |
| 75<br>3 | axiomatic    | containing <u>axioms</u> . Since the equation contains axioms, it's of course true - we don't need to prove it. Because when we start proving something, we assume some axioms that are always true. And during proving, if some statement is similar to that axiom, its also true.<br><br>self-evident or unquestionable.   |
| 75<br>4 | cease        | to stop happening or continuing  |
| 75<br>5 | conducive    | *Con-* means "together" or "with," and *ducere* means "to lead." The connection to leading suggests guiding something towards a particular direction or outcome. The word evolved in English as meaning to guide or direct (as in "conducive to success"), then narrowed to its current sense of promoting or favoring.<br><br>helping to bring about or promote a particular outcome  |
| 75<br>6 | corporeal    | From Corpus = body.<br><br>associated with the physical body, not the spirit or soul   |
| 75<br>7 | doctrinaire  | *Doctrina* itself meant "teaching, doctrine." The English adoption of "doctrinaire" occurred in the 18th century, initially to describe <b>French political thinkers</b> and their rigid adherence to philosophical principles. It carried a slightly negative connotation from the beginning, implying inflexibility.<br><br>rigidly sticking to theoretical ideas, rather than being practical   |
| 75<br>8 | eclectic     | The term originally referred to a <b>school of philosophical thought</b> founded by Arcesilaus in Athens around 300 BC. This school, known as the "Eclectics," believed in selecting and adopting the best elements from various existing philosophical doctrines rather than adhering to a single system. Over time, the meaning broadened to describe any mixture of different styles or sources.<br><br>derived from a diverse range of sources or styles |
| 75<br>9 | equanimity   | Equal + "animus" (mind, spirit).<br>The concept of equanimity was central to Stoicism – the idea of accepting what you cannot control and focusing on virtue and inner peace. The word entered the English language relatively recently, gaining wider use in the 18th and 19th centuries, often associated with philosophical and spiritual practices.  |

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|         |               | evenness of mind, especially under stress   |
| 76<br>0 | exorbitant    | going far beyond what is fair, reasonable, or expected  |
| 76<br>1 | fickle        | <b>quick to change one's opinion or allegiance</b>  |
| 76<br>2 | figurative    | symbolic rather than literal  |
| 76<br>3 | flustered     | agitated or confused  |
| 76<br>4 | gullible      | easily deceived or tricked  |
| 76<br>5 | idiosyncratic | <p>Sync → regular habits, not necessarily good or bad.</p> <p>1. Flicking my fingers when thinking is an idiosyncratic behavior of mine.<br/>     2. She always looks dazed when she is thinking of a really good comeback.<br/>     That's her idiosyncrasy.</p>   |
| 76<br>6 | incidental    | "Incidental" entered English in the mid-15th century, initially referring to something that simply "happened by chance." Its meaning shifted over time to become more closely associated with secondary or accompanying elements. The association with something not essential developed gradually.<br><br>secondary or non-essential part of something   |
| 76<br>7 | ingrained     | deeply rooted or established  |
| 76<br>8 | insolent      | boldly disrespectful or rude  |
| 76<br>9 | lampoon       | <p><b>"Lampooner"</b> was a nickname for Giambattista Basile, an 18th-century Italian poet. He was known for satirical verses targeting prominent Neapolitan figures. The term "Lampooner" roughly translates to "<b>lamp-ear</b>," which is believed to be a reference to his practice of handing out satirical poems at the court, where they would be read aloud and overheard. The English word "lampoon" entered the language in the mid-18th century, directly referencing the satirical tradition associated with Basile.</p> <p>satirize or poke fun at</p> |
| 77<br>0 | lavish        | To give or expend (something, especially money or praise) generously and extravagantly; characterized by or displaying great abundance or richness. Essentially, it means to be incredibly generous, often to a degree that's excessive.  |

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|         |              | <p>1. extravagant, luxurious, or abundant</p> <p><b>2. give out extremely generously</b></p>   |
| 77<br>1 | lugubrious   | <p>The "lu-" prefix signifies lamentation or sorrow. <b>"Lug" + "ubiquitous"</b> = sad all the time. Think of a persistently sad, almost theatrical, gloominess. It's more than just *sad*; it's dramatically, oppressively sad.</p> <p>appearing sad or gloomy</p>  |
| 77<br>2 | macabre      | <p>The word derives from the Latin <b>"Maccabæus,"</b> referring to the Maccabee family, Jewish heroes who fought against the Seleucid Empire in the 2nd century BCE. Their struggles were depicted in a graphic and violent fashion in historical accounts.</p> <p>It evolved through association with <b>theatrical performances during the Middle Ages.</b> The term "macabre" was first used in French ("macabre") to describe these <b>dances of death</b> featured in these plays. Now "Macabre" means disturbing and gruesome, especially concerning death or injury.</p> <p>having a quality of horror or grimness</p> |
| 77<br>3 | morose       | <p>Latin <b>"mors,"</b> meaning "death." The connection isn't literal; it's about a "death" of spirit, a loss of vitality, and a somber outlook. The connection to "death" initially referred to a pallor or deathly pallor of complexion associated with melancholy. It first appeared in English in the late 15th century. Think of it as a linguistic echo of the idea of "lifelessness."</p> <p>sullen and gloomy</p>  |
| 77<br>4 | officious    | <p>The word "officious" meant "devoted to duty" or "obliging." Over time, however, the sense shifted. The constant <b>insistence on and enforcement of these duties started to be perceived as intrusive and annoying,</b> leading to the negative meaning we know today.</p> <p>overbearingly assertive, especially in offering unwanted advice or help</p>   |
| 77<br>5 | ramification | <p>Latin <b>"ramus"</b> (meaning "branch" or "limb"). Think of a tree's branches—each one is a ramification of the trunk.</p> <p>a consequence or resulting action of a previous event</p>   |
| 77<br>6 | serene       | calm, quiet, and peaceful  |
| 77<br>7 | supplant     | <p>Root was <b>*plantare*</b> ("to plant"). The sense of replacement evolved over time, as one plant (a new idea, a new leader) is planted in the place of another.</p> <p>replace or take the place of</p>  |

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| 77<br>8 | tacit      | implied without being directly expressed  |
| 77<br>9 | transcend  | pass beyond the limits of something   |
| 78<br>0 | treatise   | <p>Root: Treaty. The word entered English in the late 14th century, initially retaining its sense of "negotiated agreement." Over time, its meaning shifted to describe written works offering detailed analysis or argument. Initially, "treatise" frequently referred to religious or legal discussions.</p> <p>a written work that provides a systematic and detailed examination of a subject</p>                                     |
| 78<br>1 | antagonize | act in opposition to or provoke hostility from  |
| 78<br>2 | barren     | incapable of producing offspring or fruit; unproductive   |
| 78<br>3 | bombastic  | <p>The word originates from the Italian word <b>*bombastico*</b>, referring to a type of silk fabric that was highly valued and associated with luxurious, showy clothing. This fabric's inherent showiness transferred to the meaning of the word.</p> <p>high-sounding but with little meaning; overfilled</p>  |
| 78<br>4 | cajole     | <p>from "<b>cajo</b>," meaning "a trick" or "deceit." It first appeared in English in the late 16th century (around 1577), initially meaning to trick or deceive. Over time, the sense shifted towards persuasion through flattery rather than outright deception, though a hint of manipulation still lingers.</p> <p>persuade through flattery or gentle urging</p>   |
| 78<br>5 | chary      | <p>"Chary" derives from the Old English word "<b>chare</b>," meaning "anxious, troubled, or cautious." Over time, the meaning shifted to represent cautiousness in actions, <b>particularly regarding possessions or resources</b>. It's cognate with the Middle English "charie." Think of it as stemming from a feeling of being <b>*careful*</b> and therefore reluctant to give freely.</p> <p>being wary or cautiously reluctant</p> |
| 78<br>6 | curmudgeon | <p><b>"curm"</b> (meaning bent, crooked, or sour). A curmudgeon is a sour, grumpy, bad-tempered, and often elderly person; someone habitually complaining or pessimistic. It's more than just being grumpy; it implies a consistent and often unreasonable negativity.</p> <p>an ill-tempered person full of stubborn opinions</p>  |

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| 78<br>7 | dirge         | <p>***"Dire Geese": Imagine a flock of geese (dire – meaning terrible/dire) mournfully honking a sad song at a funeral. The mournful sound connects to the sorrowful nature of a dirge.</p> <p>a mournful song, especially for a funeral or mourning</p>   |
| 78<br>8 | estimable     | deserving of respect or admiration   |
| 78<br>9 | euphemism     | a mild or polite term used to substitute a harsh or offensive one  |
| 79<br>0 | excoriate     | <p>"Ex-" (from, out of) + "<b>corium</b>" (skin, hide). The word originally referred to the physical stripping away of skin. The meaning then evolved metaphorically to describe a severe verbal reprimand, reflecting the sense of <b>someone's reputation or character being "stripped away."</b></p> <p>criticize strongly; condemn</p>   |
| 79<br>1 | exigent       | <p>"Ex-" (out of, from) + "<b>igere</b>" (to drive, urge, command). The word entered English in the 15th century, primarily in legal and official contexts. Its usage has remained relatively consistent, always denoting something requiring prompt action due to its critical nature. Historically, it was more common in formal writing than everyday speech.</p> <p>requiring immediate action or aid; urgent</p>  |
| 79<br>2 | haughty       | exhibiting arrogant and condescending pride  |
| 79<br>3 | heady         | <p>The word "heady" derives from the Old English word, meaning "<b>mad, crazy, or foolish</b>" – essentially, "not thinking clearly." Initially, "heady" described a state of mental confusion, often induced by alcohol. Over time, the meaning broadened to encompass any experience that induced a similar feeling of being overwhelmed and slightly disoriented, even without the presence of intoxicating substances.</p> <p>intoxicating or stupefying</p> |
| 79<br>4 | imperturbable | <p>"Imperturbable" comes from the Latin "im-" (meaning "not") + "perturbare" (to disturb, agitate, throw into disorder).</p> <p>not easily annoyed, upset, or excited; calm</p>  |
| 79<br>5 | implacable    | not able to be appeased  |
| 79<br>6 | lambaste      | it originally meant "to beat or whip," with the word's root words being " <b>lamb</b> ", meaning lamb (as a young sheep), and " <b>-baste</b> ", which is related to beating or striking. The original sense probably implied flogging like one would mete out against a stubborn animal; in its modern usage, it refers more figuratively   |

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|         |             | to harsh criticism rather than physical punishment.<br><br>scold, reprimand, or criticize harshly   |
| 79<br>7 | miscreant   | one who has behaved badly, or illegally   |
| 79<br>8 | peccadillo  | Spanish ' <b>pecado</b> ' meaning sin. The diminutive suffix "-illo" (in Spanish) indicates something small or minor.<br><br>a small flaw or sin  |
| 79<br>9 | philistine  | referring to the Philistines, an ancient people who inhabited the coastal plain of Palestine and were often in conflict with the ancient Israelites. The Philistines were known for their practical skills, craftsmanship, and material wealth, but were often portrayed by the Israelites as lacking spiritual or cultural depth.<br><br>a person who is ignorant or uneducated  |
| 80<br>0 | relegate    | * <b>Re-</b> * means "back" or "again," and * <b>legare</b> * means "to send, entrust."<br>* **History:** Initially, *relegare* specifically meant to send Roman citizens back to their original homes or towns. Over time, the meaning broadened to signify assigning to a lower status in general, particularly in political or social contexts. It became common in English by the 16th century. The original sense of sending someone *back* to their place of origin is key to understanding the nuance.<br><br>consign to a place or position of insignificance, lower rank, or inferiority |
| 80<br>1 | repugnant   | This comes from * <b>re-</b> * (prefix meaning "against") + * <b>pugna</b> * (meaning "battle, strife, conflict").<br><br>offensive or <b>repulsive</b> ; arousing disgust or aversion  |
| 80<br>2 | sentimental | characterized by feelings or nostalgia  |
| 80<br>3 | squander    | It entered the English language in the 16th century. It originally meant " <b>to waste</b> ". Its early usage emphasized the idea of a thoughtless, extravagant distribution of possessions, particularly wealth. Over time, its scope broadened to include other types of resources. The "squander" root originally carried a sense of being scattered or dispersed.<br><br>spend profusely or recklessly  |
| 80<br>4 | swindle     | obtain money by fraudulent or deceitful methods   |
| 80      | tangible    | Tangere = to touch.   |

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| 5       |             | capable of being touched; real or actual  |
| 80<br>6 | turpitude   | <b>*Turpis*</b> meant "base," or "ugly." *Turpitude* essentially encapsulates the ugliness or shamefulness of moral behavior.<br><br>wickedness or moral corruption   |
| 80<br>7 | unalloyed   | "Aloy" (now "alloy") originally meant a base metal mixed with precious metal to reduce its cost and change its properties (e.g., adding lead to gold to make it more workable). "Un-" means "not."<br>* **History:** The word initially referred *literally* to metals, signifying gold or silver that hadn't been mixed with baser metals. By the 16th century, its meaning broadened to encompass abstract qualities – purity, sincerity, and integrity. Think of the progression: metal purity → moral purity.<br><br>pure; without any adulterations  |
| 80<br>8 | undercut    | The word "undercut" is a compound word derived from "under" (meaning below) and "cut." The literal meaning, "to cut beneath," illustrates the metaphorical sense of undermining.<br>* **History:** Originally, it referred to the literal act of cutting below the surface of something, often in stonework or construction. A mason might undercut a stone to create a decorative effect or to make it easier to remove. <b>The figurative sense, meaning to undermine or sabotage</b> , began to appear in the 15th century. Its application to economics/price wars came later.<br><br>Think of an iceberg - the part that's submerged undermines or cuts through what appears to be above it, just as an undercut action affects something without being seen immediately.<br><br>undermine; weaken; sabotage |
| 80<br>9 | wheedle     | "Wheedle" first appeared in the English language in the mid-16th century (around 1547), initially describing the behavior of a <b>cuckoo</b> bird that tricks other birds into raising its young. The connection to manipulative persuasion followed shortly after, likely because the cuckoo's deceptive actions mirrored human strategies.<br><br>attempt to persuade by flattery   |
| 81<br>0 | xenophobi c | showing a fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners   |
| 81<br>1 | abeyance    | Mnemonic: Beyonce..<br><br>suspension; temporary suppression  |
| 81<br>2 | abstract    | 1. present in thought or concept but lacking physical existence<br>2. <b>removing something or considering something separate</b>   |

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| 81<br>3 | <b>affront</b> | an open or intentional offense, slight, or <b>insult</b>   |
| 81<br>4 | agitate        | make someone disturbed or excited  |
| 81<br>5 | august         | *Augustus* was originally a Roman family name. "Augustus" originally meant "venerable" or "majestic," and he was given the title *Augustus* by the Roman Senate in 27 BC as a mark of his exceptional standing.<br><br>noble and respected; awe-inspiring  |
| 81<br>6 | burnish        | To polish (a surface) until it is smooth and lustrous, often using a fine abrasive; to refine or improve (a reputation or skill) through effort. It implies effort to achieve a shining, perfected state.<br><br>improve or enhance  |
| 81<br>7 | coy            | "Coy" means affectedly modest or shy, often to entice or conceal one's true feelings. It suggests a playful or teasing reluctance to show one's interest or emotions. It's often (but not always) associated with romantic interest.<br><br>being bashful, shy, or reserved  |
| 81<br>8 | deprecate      | belittle or express disapproval of<br><br>Don't use this deprecated package! I don't approve of it.  |
| 81<br>9 | disdain        | the state of being despised; shame   |
| 82<br>0 | disperse       | scatter in different directions  |
| 82<br>1 | distend        | *Dis-* means "apart" or "away," and <b>tendere</b> * means "to stretch."<br>* **History:** The word's initial use was quite literal, referring to stretching fabric or surfaces. Its application broadened over time to include more figurative expansions, but the core idea of outward stretching remains.<br><br>extend or expand, as from internal pressure; swell   |
| 82<br>2 | endemic        | *en-* (in, within) and <b>dēmos</b> * (people, the people of a country).<br>* **History:** The word was initially used in medicine to describe diseases specific to a particular region. It gained broader application in the 18th century. The understanding of "endemic" has evolved with advances in epidemiology and social sciences.<br><br>regularly found and restricted to a particular area or population |

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| 82<br>3 | enmity     | the quality of being an enemy; hostility   |
| 82<br>4 | gauche     | "Gauche" originally meant " <b>left</b> " in French. The association is rooted in medieval times when left-handedness was considered clumsy, awkward, and even sinister (the left hand was used for swords, and right-handedness was favored). The connection between "left" and "clumsy" gradually evolved into its current social meaning of lacking finesse and tact. It entered English in the late 18th century.<br><br>awkward or lacking in social graces |
| 82<br>5 | hysterical | wildly emotional or exaggerated in reaction  |
| 82<br>6 | impudent   | not showing due respect; bold-faced, impertinent   |
| 82<br>7 | inchoate   | <b>***Choare</b> (verb):** Meaning "to begin," "to set in motion," or "to originate."<br>* **History:** The word first appeared in English in the 15th century and was initially used more literally, referring to things physically beginning. Over time, its meaning broadened to encompass abstract concepts like ideas and emotions.<br>recently started but not fully formed yet  |
| 82<br>8 | penchant   | Mnemonic: Remember PEN (Prefer, Enjoy, Not dislike) CHANT (Constant Tendency), as this phrase captures 'penchant's meaning - a strong and constant inclination or preference towards something.<br><br>taste, liking, or inclination   |
| 82<br>9 | quandary   | It derives from Old French ' <b>quand</b> ' meaning 'when', which is related to the modern verb 'question'. The word's evolution directly reflects the common Scottish experience of facing challenging circumstances, often involving conflicting obligations or limited resources.<br><br>a <b>dilemma</b> ; a difficult decision or situation   |
| 83<br>0 | quarantine | place into isolation to prevent the spread of any contagious disease   |
| 83<br>1 | quash      | Squash.<br>The word entered the English language in the 15th century, initially retaining the physical sense of "to crush." Its application shifted over time to represent the suppression of ideas, accusations, or legal proceedings.<br>void or suppress  |
| 83<br>2 | quibble    | complain or argue in a trivial or petty manner   |

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| 83<br>3 | ravage       | devastate, destroy, or lay waste to something   |
| 83<br>4 | recant       | Mnemonic: to recount. The connection is that initially, formal declarations were often recited or "sung" publicly. To "recant" meant to reverse or <b>negate that public declaration</b> . The sense of formal retraction developed over time.<br><br><b>withdraw a statement</b> or opinion formerly expressed, especially formally and publicly   |
| 83<br>5 | redoubtable  | It originally referred to things that inspired fear, like fortifications (a " <b>redoubt</b> " – a small, fortified work).<br><br>The word entered English in the 15th century and initially emphasized fear or terror. Over time, its meaning shifted towards a more general sense of respect and awe, though a sense of formidable power still remains. The connection to fear/dread persists subtly.<br><br>eliciting respect or fear; notably formidable  |
| 83<br>6 | retiring     | introverted and shy; liking privacy   |
| 83<br>7 | shrill       | high-pitched and piercing in sound quality  |
| 83<br>8 | sophistry    | The word derives from the Greek <b>*sophistes*</b> , meaning "skilled teacher" or "wise man." Originally, <b>*sophistes*</b> referred to itinerant teachers of rhetoric and philosophy in ancient Greece.<br>* **History:** The term took on a negative connotation during the time of Plato and Socrates. Socrates criticized the <b>*sophistes*</b> for prioritizing persuasive ability over genuine understanding and ethical principles. They were seen as prioritizing winning arguments over seeking truth.<br><br>plausible yet fallacious argumentations or reasoning |
| 83<br>9 | substantiate | verify something by supplying evidence  |
| 84<br>0 | wily         | The term "wily" originates from the late Middle English word " <b>wile</b> ," meaning trickery.<br><br>sly, cunning, full of tricks   |