



**Slacka Head**   
ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନ୍ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
THE PRINCETON REVIEW  
SCHOLARSHIP

# WORD SMART II

HOW TO BUILD A MORE  
EDUCATED VOCABULARY



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GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



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HIGH LEVEL EDUCATION  
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CHAPTER 1

WHY  
WORD  
SMART II?



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## WE KNOW MORE ABOUT PEOPLE'S VOCABULARIES

Another consideration affecting the words we selected was our growing experience with students and adults and their use and misuse of language. Many important words in *Word Smart II* failed to make the cut for the first volume because we thought that most educated people used these words correctly. We were wrong.

We discovered that many students and adults learn words from context. They figure out the definition of a difficult word from the general meaning of the sentence or paragraph containing it. Unfortunately, this often gives a vague understanding; at best, a word's context will provide only a general idea of its meaning. This volume contains many deceptively simple words that educated people misuse or misunderstand or confuse with other words.

## WE WANT OUR READERS TO USE THESE WORDS

The last major difference in writing *Word Smart II* is that we wanted to place greater emphasis on pronunciation. The speaking vocabularies of most people, the words they use in everyday speech, are much smaller than the number of words they actually know. Even highly educated people avoid saying many of the words they know simply because they aren't sure how to pronounce them.

In researching the correct pronunciation of the *Word Smart II* words, we were astonished—we had been confidently mispronouncing dozens of words for years! (Fortunately, nobody seemed to notice since just about all our educated friends and professors had been mispronouncing these words right along with us.) We've gone to great lengths to emphasize correct pronunciation so you won't embarrass yourself when you speak up in class or try to impress your friends with your growing linguistic virtuosity.

## WORD SMART II VERSUS WORD SMART I

The words in this volume are just as important as the words in our first book. The words here are perhaps a bit more difficult, and appear somewhat less frequently, but they all belong in an educated vocabulary.

As we said earlier, this volume stresses correct pronunciation more than we did in the original (when we revise the original book, we'll emphasize pronunciation there, too). For variety, this book contains new drills to help you learn and remember the words.

We assume that you have already read the original *Word Smart*. In it we outlined various methods for learning and memorizing new words, as well as how to use the dictionary and thesaurus. In case you haven't read our first vocabulary book, here is a summary of the main points and techniques we discussed:

## SUMMARY OF WORD SMART I

1. The words you use say a lot about you. Your vocabulary is the foundation of your ability to think and your ability to share your thoughts with other people.



## WORD SMART II

- 1. The number of words you know is less important than the care you have taken in learning the ones you already use. Speaking or writing well does not require an enormous vocabulary.
- 2. Learning new words should be fun, not drudgery.
- 3. Children learn words much faster than adults because they have a keen interest in the world around them, and in communicating with others. Become receptive to the words around you. It should be important to you that you understand what others say, and that they understand you.
- 4. Big, important-sounding words are not necessarily better. A good vocabulary consists of words that educated people use and encounter in their daily life. Reading well-written newspapers, magazines, and books will improve your vocabulary—if you are aware of new words and make the effort to understand them from context. If you understood every word in a week's issues of *The New York Times*, or in a novel by Dickens, you would have a very powerful vocabulary.

Learning words from context, however, can be misleading. Use a dictionary to make sure of the meaning—and pronunciation—of a new word!

Attempting to read the dictionary from cover to cover is a highly inefficient way to learn words. Also, most dictionaries discuss only the meaning of a word, but not how a word should be used in context. Synonyms and definitions can sometimes be misleading.

Not all dictionaries contain the same features. To research *Word Smart*, we used *The American Heritage Dictionary*, *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary*, and *The Random House College Dictionary*. Your dictionary should include word etymologies (the history of the word's origin). Ideally, it should distinguish the proper usage of synonyms or related words.

If you are a student, consider purchasing a good portable paperback dictionary.

When you look up a word, don't stop with the first definition. Be sure to look at secondary meanings and the different parts of speech. Note the etymology to see if the word is related to other words you know. And practice the pronunciation! Don't close the dictionary until you have memorized that word!

Use a thesaurus to find the precise word to capture your meaning. Get a thesaurus in alphabetical order.

# Slacka Head

## WHY WORD SMART II?

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- 12. Synonyms are not interchangeable, however. Be sure to verify the exact definition and usage.
- 13. The exact word you want to use will depend not only on the word's meaning and connotation but also on the overall rhythm, vocabulary level, variety, and effect you are trying to achieve.
- 14. To memorize a word, mnemonics and crazy mental images are often helpful.
- 15. The etymology, or root origins, of a word will help your understanding and memory by relating that word to others you already know. The meanings of the words mnemonic, amnesia, and amnesty, for example, all have to do with the concept of memory.
- 16. Etymology can sometimes be misleading because the meaning and connotations of a word evolve over the centuries.
- 17. Use flash cards to review new words. Be creative writing the flash card. Colors and drawings will help you remember the word.
- 18. Keep a notebook of the words you learn. Strive to learn five to ten words a day.
- 19. If you don't use new words, you won't remember them.

## HOW WE WROTE THE WORD SMART DEFINITIONS AND ENTRIES

Each entry begins with the preferred pronunciation of the word. We say "preferred" because depending on the dictionary you use, a word can be pronounced several ways. When a dictionary lists more than one pronunciation, the first is the preferred pronunciation. The trouble is that excellent dictionaries often disagree about the preferred pronunciation. Consulting numerous sources, we chose the pronunciation preferred by the majority of experts. So stick with our pronunciation and you'll never embarrass yourself. Say each word aloud several times. This will help you remember the meaning of the word as well as its pronunciation.

Note the part of speech following the pronunciation. Many words can be used as nouns and verbs, or verbs and adjectives, and the pronunciation often varies depending on the usage.

After the part of speech we provide the definition and synonyms, often using *Word Smart* words. Sometimes we deliberately use a difficult word in our definition to help you relate the listing with other words you ought to know.

The trouble with dictionaries is that they rarely illustrate the correct usage of a word. We believe that you need to see a word used in a concrete context in order to understand it. So following the definition you will find at least one or two sentences illustrating the proper usage of a word.



## WORD SMART II

When it will help you remember or understand a word, we discuss its history or relate it to other important words.

Finally, we list different parts of speech. Whenever a different part of speech is pronounced markedly different from the main listing, we provide a separate pronunciation.

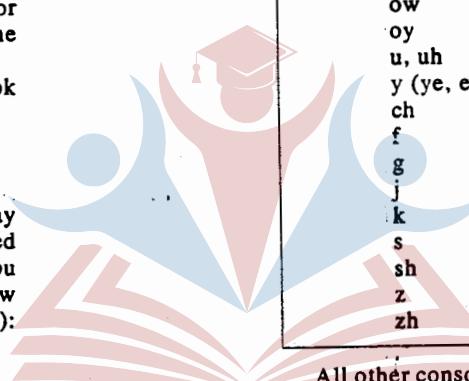
## How You Should Use This Book

Although we admire the resolve, we don't think it's a good idea to plod through alphabetically. (If you want to attempt this, advance to a Quick Quiz, complete it, then return to the words you get wrong.) Some Princeton Review students start with the Final Exam Drills that appear at the end of the book. They take one of these quizzes and then look up any words they get wrong. Other students use the list of roots at the end of the book and learn groups of related words together. Students studying for the SAT or GRE can turn immediately to our Hit Parade sections. (Be sure to see the first batch of SAT and GRE words in *Word Smart I.*)

What we're basically saying is this: any way you want to use this book is fine—just use it!

## OUR PRONUNCIATION KEY

We've never liked the pronunciation keys most dictionaries use. This may offend pedants and lexicographers, but we have decided to use a simplified pronunciation key. Our key is based on consistent phonetic sounds, so you don't have to memorize it. Still, it would be a good idea to take a few minutes now and familiarize yourself with it (especially the e and the i):



## WHY WORD SMART II?

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

All other consonants are pronounced as you would expect. Capitalized letters are accented.

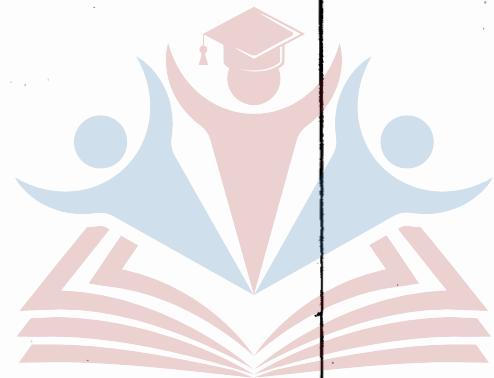
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# WARM-UP TESTS



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## SO YOU REALLY THINK YOU KNOW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN, EH?

It's very easy to look at a word and assume that you know what it means because it looks a lot like a word that you already know. The following simple-looking words were all taken from this book. Warning: none of these words is as simple as it looks; some have deceptive secondary meanings.

### Warm-Up Test #2a: DEFINITIONS

For each of the following words, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. eclipse    | a. unintelligent    |
| 2. vacuous    | b. surpass          |
| 3. disconcert | c. unusual          |
| 4. singular   | d. direct           |
| 5. channel    | e. ignorant         |
| 6. benighted  | f. hint             |
| 7. intimate   | g. expressionless   |
| 8. inviolate  | h. disturb greatly  |
| 9. temporize  | i. stall            |
| 10. impassive | j. free from injury |

### Warm-Up Test #2b: DEFINITIONS

For each of the following words, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                  |                         |                        |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. accede        | a. ak SEED              | b. a SEED              |
| 2. antipodes     | a. an TIP uh deez       | b. AN tee pohds        |
| 3. apposite      | a. AP uh zut            | b. uh PAH zit          |
| 4. arsenal       | a. AHRS nul             | b. AHR suh nul         |
| 5. balk          | a. bawk                 | b. bawlk               |
| 6. concomitant   | a. kun KAHM uh tunt     | b. kahn kuh MI tunt    |
| 7. contretemps   | a. KAHN truh tahn       | b. KAHN tur temps      |
| 8. homage        | a. AHM ij               | b. HAHM ij             |
| 9. pastoral      | a. PAS tur ul           | b. pa STAWR ul         |
| 10. phantasm     | a. FAN taz um           | b. fan TAZ um          |
| 11. psyche       | a. SYE k e              | b. syke                |
| 12. remuneration | a. ri myo- nuh RAY shun | b. ree noom ur AY shun |
| 13. schism       | a. SIZ um               | b. SKIZ um             |
| 14. sovereign    | a. SAHV run             | b. SAH vuh run         |
| 15. vagaries     | a. vuuh GAK eez         | b. VAY guh reez        |

For those readers who would like to take stock of their word power before digging into this book, we have provided a battery of tests. These tests are fun, and will help you learn a lot about these words. The answers appear in Chapter Eight.

### SO YOU REALLY THINK YOU KNOW HOW TO PRONOUNCE THESE WORDS, EH?

As we said earlier, we were surprised while researching this book just how many words we were mispronouncing, even though we knew the correct definitions. The following sampling of words from this book will see how you measure up. This is a tough test. If you get more than 10 correct, call us—you can help us write *Word Smart III!*

### Warm-Up Test #1: PRONUNCIATIONS

Before looking at column a or column b, pronounce each of the following words. Then select the letter that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |                  |                         |                        |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. accede        | a. ak SEED              | b. a SEED              |
| 2. antipodes     | a. an TIP uh deez       | b. AN tee pohds        |
| 3. apposite      | a. AP uh zut            | b. uh PAH zit          |
| 4. arsenal       | a. AHRS nul             | b. AHR suh nul         |
| 5. balk          | a. bawk                 | b. bawlk               |
| 6. concomitant   | a. kun KAHM uh tunt     | b. kahn kuh MI tunt    |
| 7. contretemps   | a. KAHN truh tahn       | b. KAHN tur temps      |
| 8. homage        | a. AHM ij               | b. HAHM ij             |
| 9. pastoral      | a. PAS tur ul           | b. pa STAWR ul         |
| 10. phantasm     | a. FAN taz um           | b. fan TAZ um          |
| 11. psyche       | a. SYE k e              | b. syke                |
| 12. remuneration | a. ri myo- nuh RAY shun | b. ree noom ur AY shun |
| 13. schism       | a. SIZ um               | b. SKIZ um             |
| 14. sovereign    | a. SAHV run             | b. SAH vuh run         |
| 15. vagaries     | a. vuuh GAK eez         | b. VAY guh reez        |



**Warm-Up Test #2c: DEFINITIONS**

For each of the following words, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. fuel          | a. give                  |
| 2. quizzical     | b. highly significant    |
| 3. curb          | c. teasing               |
| 4. insuperable   | d. unable to be overcome |
| 5. afford        | e. plead                 |
| 6. entreat       | f. stimulate             |
| 7. conviction    | g. unbearable            |
| 8. pregnant      | h. strong belief         |
| 9. intrigue      | i. restrain              |
| 10. insufferable | j. secret scheme         |

**Warm-Up Test #2d: DEFINITIONS**

For each of the following words, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. appraise      | a. combined action                      |
| 2. resignation   | b. estimate the value of                |
| 3. engaging      | c. sudden attack                        |
| 4. tortuous      | d. impartial                            |
| 5. concert       | e. means by which something is conveyed |
| 6. impregnable   | f. preachy                              |
| 7. sally         | g. charming                             |
| 8. dispassionate | h. winding                              |
| 9. medium        | i. submission                           |
| 10. sententious  | j. unconquerable                        |

**ARE YOU SEEING DOUBLE?**

Another cause of vocabulary difficulties is confusing a difficult word with a simple word that looks a lot like it. Try your hand at the following game.

**Warm-Up Test #3: WORD SURGERY ON CONFUSABLES**

For each of the following words on the left, follow the parentheses directions to create the word defined on the right.

<i>Take this word</i>	<i>and do this</i>	<i>to form a word meaning this</i>
1. errant	(change one letter)	very bad
2. adverse	(delete one letter)	disliking
3. cachet	(delete one letter)	hiding place
4. cannon	(delete one letter)	rule or law
5. canvas	(add one letter)	seek votes or opinions
6. career	(change one letter)	to swerve
7. rational	(add one letter)	excuse
8. confident	(change one letter)	trusted person
9. corporal	(add one letter)	material, tangible
10. demure	(delete one letter)	object
11. disassemble	(delete one letter)	deceive
12. systematic	(delete two letters)	throughout a system
13. important	(change two letters)	urge annoyingly
14. climactic	(delete one letter)	having to do with the climate
15. epic	(delete one letter, add two)	era

**ANAGRAMS**

The prefix “ana” means to break up. The root “gram” means letter. An anagram is a word or phrase formed from the broken-up letters of another word or phrase. The new word must use all the letters of the word or phrase to be a true anagram. The words *eat* and *bleat*, for example, can be formed from the letters of the word *table*, but only *bleat* uses all the letters.

To improve your vocabulary, you need to become conscious of words and letters in your daily reading. The following words can be broken down and rearranged to form words found in this volume.

This last test is just for fun. Good luck!

**Warm-Up Test #4: ANAGRAMS**

For each of the words or phrases on the left, rearrange the letters to form a word defined on the right.

- |             |                                      |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. askew    | trails                               |
| 2. dome     | method of doing something            |
| 3. a paint  | surface discoloration caused by age  |
| 4. lever    | enjoy thoroughly                     |
| 5. a note   | make amends                          |
| 6. raid     | very dry                             |
| 7. a view   | give up or put aside                 |
| 8. touts    | plump or stocky                      |
| 9. a main   | crazed excitement                    |
| 10. a tint  | contaminate                          |
| 11. a mark  | good or bad emanations from a person |
| 12. tints   | duty or job                          |
| 13. diva    | eager                                |
| 14. ride    | disastrous                           |
| 15. told    | stupid person                        |
| 16. beat    | support someone in wrongdoing        |
| 17. atoll   | assign                               |
| 18. a cadre | arched passageway                    |
| 19. lamb    | something that heals                 |
| 20. corns   | contempt                             |
| 21. lotus   | clods                                |
| 22. a hotel | despise                              |
| 23. tap     | appropriate                          |
| 24. jaunt   | small ruling group                   |
| 25. tapes   | sudden outpouring *                  |
| 26. fire    | widespread                           |
| 27. lakes   | quench or satisfy                    |

CHAPTER 3

# THE WORDS



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## A

**ABASE** v (uh BAYS) to humiliate; to lower in esteem or dignity; to humble

After soaping all the windows in the old widow's mansion on Halloween, the eighth graders *abased* themselves and said that they were sorry (after the policeman told them he would arrest them if they didn't).

I *abased* myself before the principal, because I figured I had to in order to keep from being expelled.

See our listing for *debase*.

**ABET** v (uh BET) to support or encourage someone, especially someone who has done something wrong

*Abetting* a criminal by giving her a place to hide from the police is itself a criminal act.

In their efforts to steal millions from their clients, the dishonest bankers were *abetted* by the greed of the clients themselves.

**ABEYANCE** n (uh BAY uns) suspension; temporary cessation

Sally wanted to bite Mr. Anderson, but her father held her in *abeyance* by grabbing her suspenders and looping them over the doorknob.

Joe's poverty kept his addiction to video games in *abeyance*.

**ABJURE** v (ab JOOR) to repudiate; to take back; to refrain from

Under pressure from his teacher, Joe *abjured* his habit of napping in class and promised to keep his eyes open for the rest of the semester.

Jerry *abjured* alcohol for several days after driving his car into a tree.

For her New Year's resolution, Ellen decided to *abjure* from *abjuring* from anything that she enjoyed.

**ABOMINATION** n (uh bahm uh NAY shun) something despised or abhorred; extreme loathing

The lobby of the hotel was an *abomination*; there was garbage rotting in the elevator and there were rats running on the furniture.

Joe shuddered with *abomination* at the thought of eating Henry's fatty, salty, oily cooking.

To *abominate* something is to hate it, hate it, hate it. Judy *abominated* the sort of hotels that have garbage rotting in their elevators and rats running on their furniture.

**ABORIGINAL** adj (ab uh RIJ nu!) native; dating back to the very beginning

The *Aborigines* of Australia are the earliest known human inhabitants of Australia. They are that country's *aboriginal* inhabitants.

While working on a new subway tunnel, the construction workers found some fragments of pottery that may have belonged to the city's *aboriginal* residents.

**ABOUND** v (uh BOWND) to be very numerous

Trout *abound* in this river; there are ~~so many~~ of them that ~~scholarship~~ catch them with your hands.

Susan's *abounding* love for Harry will never falter, unless she meets someone nicer or Harry moves away.

To *abound* is to be abundant. *Abounding* and abundant mean the same thing.

**ABROGATE** v (AB ruh gayt) to abolish or repeal formally; to set aside; to nullify

When you see this word, you will often see the word *treaty* nearby.

To *abrogate* a treaty is to repeal it.

You can also *abrogate* a law, an agreement, or a ruling.

The commander of the ship had the power to *abrogate* certain laws in the event of an emergency.

**ACCEDE** v (ak SEED) to give in; to yield; to agree

Mary *acceded* to my demand that she give back my driver's license and stop pretending to be me.

My mother wanted me to spend the holidays at home with my family instead of on the beach with my roommates, and a quick check of my bank balance convinced me that I had no choice but to *accede* to her desire.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**ACCENTUATE** v (ak SEN choo wayt) to emphasize; to accent; to highlight

Mr. Jones *accentuated* the positive by pointing out that his pants fit better after he lost his wallet.

Sally's pointed shoes *accentuated* the length and slenderness of her feet.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #1

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

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>abase</i>       | a. support            |
| 2. <i>abet</i>        | b. native             |
| 3. <i>abeyance</i>    | c. suspension         |
| 4. <i>abjure</i>      | d. be very numerous   |
| 5. <i>abomination</i> | e. abolish            |
| 6. <i>aboriginal</i>  | f. give in            |
| 7. <i>abound</i>      | g. something despised |
| 8. <i>abrogate</i>    | h. humiliate          |
| 9. <i>accede</i>      | i. repudiate          |
| 10. <i>accentuate</i> | j. emphasize          |



**ACCESS** *n* (AK sess) the right or ability to approach, enter, or use

Cynthia was one of a very few people to have *access* to the president; she could get in to see him when she wanted to.

I wanted to read my boss's written evaluation of my performance, but employees don't have *access* to those files.

When the Joker finally gained *access* to Batman's secret Batcave, he redecorated the entire hideaway in more festive pastel colors.

*Access* is sometimes used as a verb nowadays. To *access* a computer file is to open it so that you can work with it.

If you have *access* to someone or something, that person or thing is *accessible* to you. To say that a book is *inaccessible* is to say that it is hard to understand. In other words, it's hard to get into.

**ACCLAIM** *v* (uh KLAYM) to praise publicly and enthusiastically

The author's new book was *acclaimed* by all the important reviewers, and it quickly became a bestseller.

*Acclaim* is also a noun. The author's new book was met with universal *acclaim*. That is, everyone loved it. The reviewers' response to the book was one of *acclamation*.

When the Congress or any other group of people approves a proposal by means of a voice vote, the proposal is said to have been approved by *acclamation*.

**ACCORD** *v* (uh KAWRD) to agree; to be in harmony; to grant or bestow

Sprawling on the couch and watching TV all day *accords* with my theory that intense laziness is good for the heart.

The month we spent together in an isolated cabin *accorded* me the opportunity to get better acquainted with my abductor.

**ACCOUITEMENTS** *n* (uh KOO tur munts) personal clothing, accessories, or equipment; trappings

Alex is a very light traveler; he had crammed all his *accoutements* into a single shopping bag.

Louanne had so many silly *accoutements* in her expensive new kitchen that there wasn't really much room for Louanne.

**ACCRUE** *v* (uh KROO) to accumulate over time

My savings account pays interest, but the interest *accrues* at such a slow pace that I almost feel poorer than I did when I opened it.

Over the years, Emily's unpaid parking fines had *accrued* to the point where they exceeded the value of her car.

**ACQUISITIVE** *adj* (uh KWIZ uh tiv) seeking or tending to acquire; greedy

Children are naturally *acquisitive*; when they see something, they want it, and when they want something, they take it.

The auctioneer tried to make the grandfather clock sound interesting and valuable, but no one in the room was in an *acquisitive* mood, and the clock went unsold.

Johnny's natural *acquisitiveness* made it impossible for him to leave the junkyard empty-handed.

**ACQUIT** *v* (uh KWIT) to find not guilty; to behave of conduct oneself

The reputed racketeer had been *acquitted* of a wide variety of federal crimes.

An act of *acquitting* is called an *acquittal*. The prosecutors were surprised and saddened by the jury's verdict of *acquittal*.

*Acquit* can also have a somewhat different meaning. To *acquit* oneself in performing some duty is to do a decent job, usually under adverse conditions.

The apprentice carpenter had very little experience, but on his first job he worked hard; he *acquitted* himself like a pro.

The members of the lacrosse team had spent the previous week goofing around instead of practicing, but they *acquitted* themselves in the game, easily defeating their opponents.

**ACRONYM** *n* (AK ruh nim) a word made up of the initials of other words

Radar is an *acronym*. The letters that form it stand for Radio Detecting And Ranging.

Radar is also a *palindrome*, that is, a word or expression that reads the same way from right to left as it does from left to right. According to the *Guinness Book of World Records*, the longest palindromic composition ever written—beginning “Al, sign it, ‘Lover’...” and ending “...revolting, Isla”—is 100,000 words long.

**ADAGE** *n* (AD ij) a traditional saying; a proverb

There is at least a kernel of truth in the *adage* “Adages usually contain at least a kernel of truth.”

The politician promised to make bold new proposals in his campaign speech, but all he did was spout stale *adages*.

The coach had decorated the locker room with inspirational *adages*, hoping that the sayings would instill a hunger for victory in his players.

**ADDUCE** *v* (uh DYOOS) to bring forward as an example or as proof; to cite

Harry *adduced* so many reasons for doubting Tom's claims that soon even Tom began to doubt his claims.

In support of his client's weak case, the lawyer *adduced* a few weak precedents from English common law.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #2

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

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. access        | a. accumulate               |
| 2. acclaim       | b. word made up of initials |
| 3. accord        | c. praise publicly          |
| 4. accouterments | d. agree                    |
| 5. accrue        | e. find not guilty          |
| 6. acquisitive   | f. trappings                |
| 7. acquit        | g. cite                     |
| 8. acronym       | h. right to approach        |
| 9. adage         | i. proverb                  |
| 10. adduce       | j. greedy                   |

**ADJOURN** v (uh JURN) to suspend until another time

In precise usage, *adjourn* implies that whatever is being *adjourned* will at some point be resumed. To *adjourn* a meeting is to bring it to an end for now, with the suggestion that another meeting will take place at a later time.

When Congress *adjourns* at the end of a year, it doesn't shut itself down permanently; it puts its business on hold until the next session.

Thus, the baseball season *adjourns* each fall, while a single baseball game merely ends—unless it is delayed by rain or darkness.

**ADJUNCT** n (AJ unk<sup>t</sup>) something added to or connected with something else; an assistant

Cooking is just an *adjunct* to Michael's real hobby, which is eating.

The enthusiastic publisher released a set of audiotapes as an *adjunct* to its popular series of vocabulary books.

An *adjunct* professor is one who lacks a permanent position on the faculty.

**AD-LIB** v (AD lib) to improvise; speak or act spontaneously

Teddy hadn't known that he would be asked to speak after dinner, so when he was called to the microphone, he had to *ad-lib*.

The director complained that the lazy star hadn't memorized his lines; instead of following the script, he *ad-libbed* in nearly every scene.

**ADVENT** n (AD vent) arrival; coming; beginning

For Christians, *Advent* is a season that begins four Sundays before Christmas. The word in that sense refers to the impending arrival of Jesus Christ. For some Christians, the word refers primarily to the second coming of Christ.

**Slacka Head**

THE WORDS (ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମିଶନ୍)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

In secular speech, *advent* can ~~GRE~~ used ~~IELTS~~ TOEFL refer to the arrival of beginning of anything.

The *advent* of autumn was signaled by the roar of gasoline-powered leaf-blowing machines.

The rich industrialist responded to the *advent* of his state's first income tax by hiring a new team of accountants.

**ADVENTITIOUS** adj (ad vent TISH us) accidental; connected to but nonetheless unrelated; irrelevant

Arthur's skills as a businessman are *adventitious* to his position at the company; the boss hired him because he wanted a regular golf partner.

**ADVOCATE** n (AD vuuh kut) a person who argues in favor of a position

Lulu believes in eliminating tariffs and import restrictions; she is an *advocate* of free trade.

The proposed law was a good one, but it didn't pass because it had no *advocate*; no senator stepped forward to speak in its favor.

*Advocate* (AD vuuh kayt) can also be a verb. The representative of the paint company *advocated* cleaning the deck before painting it, but we were in a hurry so we painted right over the dirt.

*Advocacy* (AD vuuh kuh see) is support of or agreement with a position.

Note carefully the pronunciation of the various parts of speech.

**AFFIDAVIT** n (af uh DAY vit) a sworn written statement made before an official

Sally was too ill to appear at the trial, so the judge accepted her *affidavit* in place of oral testimony.

**AFFILIATE** v (uh FIL ee ay<sup>t</sup>) to become closely associated with

The testing company is not *affiliated* with the prestigious university, but by using a similar return address it implies a close connection.

In an attempt to establish herself as an independent voice, the candidate chose not to *affiliate* herself with any political party.

If you are *affiliated* with something, you are an *affiliate* (uh FIL ee ut) and you have an *affiliation* (uh fil ee AY shun).

The local television station is an *affiliate* of the major network; it carries the network's programs in addition to its own.

Jerry had a lifelong *affiliation* with the YMCA; he was a member all his life.

**AFFLICTION** n (uh FLIK shun) misery; illness; great suffering; a source of misery, illness, or great suffering

Athlete's foot is an *affliction* that brings great pain and itchiness to its sufferers.

Martha's children were an *affliction* to her; they tormented and *afflicted* her and never gave her a moment's peace.

Working in the ghetto brought the young doctor into contact with many *afflictions*, very few of which had medical cures.

**Slacka Head**

ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମିଶନ୍)

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



## WORD SMART !!

**AFFORD** v (uh FAWRD) to give; to supply; to confer upon

The holiday season *afforded* much happiness to the children, who loved opening presents.

The poorly organized rummage sale *afforded* a great deal of attention but very little profit to the charitable organization.

Marilyn's busy schedule *afforded* little time for leisure.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #3

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

- |                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. adjourn      | a. person arguing for a position |
| 2. adjunct      | b. accidental                    |
| 3. ad-lib       | c. become closely associated     |
| 4. advent       | d. arrival                       |
| 5. adventitious | e. misery                        |
| 6. advocate     | f. suspend                       |
| 7. affidavit    | g. sworn written statement       |
| 8. affiliate    | h. give                          |
| 9. affliction   | i. improvise                     |
| 10. afford      | j. something added               |

**AFFRONT** n (uh FRUNT) insult; a deliberate act of disrespect

Jim's dreadful score on the back nine was an *affront* to the ancient game of golf.

Amanda felt that she was complimenting Lizzie when she said that Lizzie looked pretty good for a fat woman, but Lizzie took the comment as an *affront*.

*Affront* can also be a verb. Jeremy *affronted* me by continually flicking dandruff from my shoulders during our meeting with the president.

Rude and disrespectful behavior can be described as *effrontery* (i FRUN tuh ree).

**AFTERMATH** n (AF tur math) consequence; events following some occurrence or calamity

This word comes from Middle English words meaning after mowing; the *aftermath* was the new grass that grew in a field after the field had been mowed. In current usage, this precise original meaning is extended metaphorically.

Sickness and poverty are often the *aftermath* of war.

In the *aftermath* of their defeat at the state championship, the members of the football team fought endlessly with one another and ceased to function as a team.

## THE WORDS

**Slacka Head**

ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

RAHMAN ENAYATE

IELTS

TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

**AGGRANDIZE** v (uh GRAN dyze) to exaggerate; to cause to appear greater; to increase (something) in power, reputation, wealth, etc.

Michele couldn't describe the achievements of her company without *aggrandizing* them. That was too bad, because the company's achievements were substantial enough to stand on their own, without exaggeration.

To be *self-aggrandizing* is to aggressively increase one's position, power, reputation, or wealth, always with a distinctly negative connotation.

Harry doesn't really need thirty bathrooms; building that big house was merely an act of *self-aggrandizement*.

**AGGRIEVE** v (uh GREEV) to mistreat; to do grievous injury to; to distress

To be *aggrieved* is to have a grievance. The jury awarded ten million dollars to the *aggrieved* former employees of the convicted embezzler.

The ugly behavior of the juvenile delinquent *aggrieved* his poor parents, who couldn't imagine what they had done wrong.

**AGHAST** adj (uh GAST) terrified; shocked

Even the tough old veterans were *aghast* when they saw the extent of the carnage on the battlefield.

The children thought their parents would be thrilled to have breakfast in bed, but both parents were *aghast* when they woke up to find their blankets soaked with orange juice and coffee.

**ALCHEMY** n (AL kuh mee) a seemingly magical process of transformation

In the Middle Ages, *alchemists* were people who sought ways to turn base metals into gold, attempted to create elixirs that would cure diseases or keep people alive forever, and engaged in similarly futile pseudo-scientific quests. *Alchemy* today refers to any process of transformation that is metaphorically similar.

Through the *alchemy* of hairspray and makeup, Amelia transformed herself from a hag into a princess.

**ALIENATE** v (AY lee uh nayt) to estrange; to cause to feel unwelcome or unloved; to make hostile

An alien is a foreigner or stranger, whether from another planet or not. To *alienate* someone is to make that person feel like an alien.

The brusque teacher *alienated* his students by mocking them when they made mistakes.

To be *alienated* is to be in a state of *alienation* (ay lee uh NAY shun). Sharon found it nearly impossible to make friends; as a result, her freshman year in college was characterized primarily by feelings of *alienation*.

**ALLEGIANCE** n (uh LEE junts) loyalty

To pledge *allegiance* to the flag is to promise to be loyal to it.



Nolan's *allegiance* to his employer ended when a competing company offered him a job at twice his salary.

The *allegiance* of the palace guard shifted to the rebel leader as soon as it became clear that the king had been overthrown.

**ALLEGORY** *n* (AL uh gawr ee) a story in which the characters are symbols with moral or spiritual meanings

Instead of lecturing the children directly about the importance of straightening up their rooms, Mrs. Smith told them an *allegory* in which a little boy named Good was given all the candy in the world after making his bed, while a messy little girl named Bad had nothing to eat but turnips and broccoli.

**ALLOT** *v* (uh LAHT) to apportion, allocate, or assign

The principal *allotted* students to classrooms by writing their names on pieces of paper and throwing the paper into the air.

The president *allotted* several ambassadorships to men and women who had contributed heavily to his campaign.

A group of things that have been *allotted* is referred to as an *allotment*. George didn't like his natural *allotment* of physical features, so he had them altered by a plastic surgeon.

#### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #4

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

- |               |                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. affront    | c. consequence                      |
| 2. aftermath  | b. mistreat                         |
| 3. aggrandize | c. estrange                         |
| 4. aggrieve   | d. apportion                        |
| 5. aghast     | e. terrified                        |
| 6. alchemy    | f. seemingly magical transformation |
| 7. alienate   | g. loyalty                          |
| 8. allegiance | h. symbolic story                   |
| 9. allegory   | i. exaggerate                       |
| 10. allot     | j. insult                           |

**ALTERCATION** *n* (awl tur KAY shun) a heated fight, argument, or quarrel

Newlyweds Mary and Bill were fighting about the proper way to gargle mouthwash, and the sound of their *altercation* woke up several other guests in the hotel.

Dr. Mason's lecture was so controversial and inflammatory that it led to an *altercation* among the members of the audience.

**AMASS** *v* (uh MAS) to pile up; to accumulate; GRE IELTS TOEFL to collect for one's own use

By living frugally for fifty years, Jed *amassed* a large fortune.

Billy collected bottle caps so assiduously that before his parents realized what was happening he had *amassed* the largest collection in the world.

By the end of the week, the protest groups had *amassed* enough signatures on their petitions to be assured of victory at the convention.

**AMID** *prep* (uh MID) in the middle of

*Amid* the noise and bright lights of the Fourth of July celebration, tired old Harry slept like a log.

When the store detective found her, the lost little girl was sitting *amid* a group of teddy bears in a window display.

The English say "*amidst*" instead of *amid*, but you shouldn't. Unless, that is, you are in England. You can, however, say "in the *midst*."

**ANATHEMA** *n* (uh NATH uh muh) something or someone loathed or detested

Algebra is *anathema* to Harry; every time he sees an equation, he becomes sick to his stomach.

The parents became *anathema* to the greedy children as soon as the children realized they had been left out of the will.

The women in fur coats were *anathema* to the members of the animal-rights group.

**ANCILLARY** *adj* (AN suh ler ee) subordinate; providing assistance

Although George earned his living as a high-powered Wall Street investment banker, selling peanuts at weekend Little League games provided an *ancillary* source of income.

An *ancillary* employee is one who helps another. Servants are sometimes referred to as *ancillaries*.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**ANGST** *n* (ohnkst) anxiety; fear; dread

This is the German word for anxiety. A closely related word is *anguish*. In English, it is a voguish word that is usually meant to convey a deeper, more down-to-the-bone type of dread than can be described with mere English words.

The thought of his impending examinations, for which he had not yet begun to study, filled Herman with *angst*, making it impossible for him to study.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**ANNEX** *v* (uh NEKS) to add or attach

Old McDonald increased the size of his farm by *annexing* an adjoining field.

When Iraq attacked Kuwait, its intention was to *annex* Kuwaiti territory.





A small connecting structure added to a building is often called an *annex* (AN eks).

*Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.*

**ANNUITY** *n* (uh NOO uh tee) an annual allowance or income; the annual interest payment on an investment; any regular allowance or income

The company's pension fund provides an *annuity* for its retired employees; each receives regular payments from the fund.

None of Herbert's books had been bestsellers, but all of them were still in print, and taken together their royalties amounted to a substantial *annuity*.

The widow would have been destitute if her husband had not bought an insurance policy that provided a modest *annuity* for the rest of her life.

**ANTEDATE** *v* (AN ti dayt) to be older than; to have come before

The root "ante" means before or in front of. To *antedate* is to be dated before something else.

The Jacksons' house *antedates* the Declaration of Independence; it was built in 1774.

Mrs. Simpson's birth *antedates* that of her daughter by twenty-four years. That is to say, Mrs. Simpson was twenty-four years old when her daughter was born.

**ANTERIOR** *adj* (an TIR ee ur) situated in front

The children enjoy sitting dumbly and staring at the *anterior* surface of the television set.

Your chest is situated on the *anterior* portion of your body. (The *anterior* end of a snake is its head.)

The opposite of *anterior* is *posterior*. You are sitting on the *posterior* end of your body.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #5

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

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. alteration | a. something loathed |
| 2. amass      | b. add               |
| 3. amid       | c. in the middle of  |
| 4. anathema   | d. annual allowance  |
| 5. ancillary  | e. heated fight      |
| 6. angst      | f. subordinate       |
| 7. annex      | g. situated in front |
| 8. annuity    | h. pile up           |
| 9. antedate   | i. anxiety           |
| 10. anterior  | j. be older          |

**ANTHOLOGY** *n* (an THAHL uh jee) a collection, especially of literary works

To *anthologize* (an THAHL uh jyze) a group of literary works or other objects is to collect them into an *anthology*.

The *Norton Anthology of English Literature* is a collection of important works by English writers.

The chief executive officer of the big company thought so highly of himself that he privately published an *anthology* of his sayings.

Mr. Bailey, a terrible hypochondriac, was a walking *anthology* of symptoms.

**ANTHROPOMORPHIC** *adj* (an thruh puh MAWR fik) ascribing human characteristics to nonhuman animals or objects

This word is derived from the Greek word *anthropos*, which means man or human, and the Greek word *morphos*, which means shape or form. To be *anthropomorphic* is to see a human shape (either literally or metaphorically) in things that are not human. To speak of the hands of a clock, or to say that a car has a mind of its own, is to be *anthropomorphic*.

To be *anthropomorphic* is to engage in *anthropomorphism*.

**ANTIPODAL** *adj* (an TIP ud ul) situated on opposite sides of the earth; exactly opposite

The north and south poles are literally *antipodal*; that is, they are exactly opposite each other on the globe. There is a group of islands near New Zealand called the *Antipodes* (an TIP uh deez). The islands were named by European explorers who believed they had traveled just about as far away from their home as they possibly could.

*Antipodal* can also be used to describe opposites that have nothing to do with geography. John and Mary held *antipodal* positions on the subject of working. Mary was for it, and John was against it.

The noun is *antipodes* (an TIP uh deez).

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**ANTIQUITY** *n* (an TIK wuh tee) ancientness; ancient times

The slow speed at which Lawrence was driving was not surprising, considering the *antiquity* of his car.

When Mr. Jensen asked his doctor what was making his knees hurt, the doctor replied, "Your *antiquity*."

Lulu loved studying ancient history so much that she didn't really pay much attention to the present; when she wasn't reading old volumes in the library, she walked around in a daze, her head spinning with dreams of *antiquity*.

Overpriced chairs and other furniture from the olden days are called *antiques*. Objects or ideas that are too old-fashioned to be of use anymore are said to be *antiquated* (AN tuh kway tud). (Don't throw them out, though; sell them to an *antiques* dealer.) A person who studies ancient things is called an *antiquary* (AN tuh kwer ee) or, less correctly, an *antiquarian* (an tuh KWER yun).

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**APERTURE** *n* (AP ur chur) an opening

The opening inside a camera's lens is called its *aperture*. A photographer controls the amount of light that strikes the film by adjusting the size of the *aperture*.

Harry's underpants were plainly visible through the *aperture* that suddenly appeared along the rear seam of his uniform.

**APEX** *n* (AY peks) highest point

A mountain's summit is also its *apex*.

Jerry's score of 162, though poor by most standards, was the *apex* of his achievement in golf; it was the best score he had shot for eighteen holes in thirty years.

Mary Anne was at the *apex* of her career; she was the president of her own company, and everyone in her industry looked up to her.

**APOGEE** *n* (AP uh jee) the most distant point in the orbit of the moon or of an artificial satellite

*Apogee* is derived from Greek words meaning away from the earth. The *apogee* of the moon's orbit is the point at which the moon is farthest from the earth.

The word can also be used figuratively, in which case it usually means pretty much the same thing as *apex*. Mary Anne was at the *apogee* of her career; she was the president of her own company, and everyone in her industry looked up to her.

The opposite of *apogee* is *perigee* (PER uh jee), which is derived from Greek words meaning near the earth. At *perigee*, the satellite was faintly visible on the earth to anyone with a good pair of binoculars.

In careful usage, moons and other objects orbiting planets other than the earth do not have *apogees* and *perigees*.

**APOPLEXY** *n* (AP uh plek see) stroke (that is, numbness and paralysis resulting from the sudden loss of blood flow to the brain)

This word turns up repeatedly in old novels. Nowadays, its use is mostly figurative. If I say that I gave my boss *apoplexy* when I told him that I was going to take the rest of the day off, I mean that he became so angry that he seemed to be in danger of exploding.

To suffer from *apoplexy*, whether literally or figuratively, is to be *apoplectic* (ap uh PLEK tik). The principal was *apoplectic* when he discovered that the tenth graders had torn up all the answer sheets for the previous day's SAT; he was so angry that his face turned red and little flecks of spit flew out of his mouth when he talked.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**APOSTASY** *n* (uh PAHS tuh see) abandonment or rejection of faith or loyalty

The congregation was appalled by the *apostasy* of its former priest, who had left the church in order to found a new religion based on winning number combinations in the state lottery.

The president was hurt by the *apostasy* of his closest advisers, most of whom had decided to cooperate with the special prosecutor by testifying against him.



Beth's husband never seemed to be more than an arm's length away from her. He seemed less like a spouse than like an *appendage*.

**APPORTION** v (uh PAWR shun) to distribute proportionally; to divide into portions

There was nothing to eat except one hot dog, so Mr. Lucas carefully *apportioned* it among the eight famished campers.

Because the property had been *apportioned* equally among the numerous children, none had enough land on which to build a house.

The grant money was *apportioned* in such a way that the wealthy schools received a great deal while the poor ones received almost nothing.

**APPPOSITE** adj (AP uh zut) distinctly suitable; pertinent

The appearance of the mayor at the dedication ceremony was accidental but *apposite*; his great-grandfather had donated the land on which the statue had been erected.

At the end of the discussion, the moderator made an *apposite* remark that seemed to bring the entire disagreement to a happy conclusion.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**APPRAISE** v (uh PRAYZ) to estimate the value or quality of; to judge

When we had the beautiful old ring *appraised* by a jeweler, we were surprised to learn that the large diamond in its center was actually made of glass.

The general coldly *appraised* the behavior of his officers and found it to be wanting.

An act of *appraising* is called an *appraisal* (uh PRAY zul). It is a good idea to seek an independent *appraisal* of an old painting before bidding many millions of dollars for it in an auction.

**APPRISE** v (uh PRYZE) to give notice to; to inform

Be careful not to confuse this word with *appraise*. They don't mean the same thing, even though there's only one letter's difference between them.

The policeman *apprised* the suspect of his right to remain silent, but the suspect was so intoxicated that he didn't seem to notice.

The president's advisers had fully *apprised* him of the worsening situation in the Middle East, and now he was ready to act.

**APPURTENANCE** n (uh PURT nuns) something extra; an appendage; an accessory

The salary wasn't much, but the *appurtenances* were terrific; as superintendent of the luxury apartment building, Joe got to live in a beautiful apartment and have free access to the tennis courts and swimming pool.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**APPROPOS** adj (ap ruh POH) appropriate; coming at the right time

This word is very close in meaning to *appropriate* (uh PROH pree ut), to which it is closely related.

Susan's loving toast at the wedding dinner was *apropos*: the cloth suit she wore while making it was not.

The professor's speech was about endangered species, and the luncheon menu was perversely *apropos*: Bengal-tiger burgers and ostrich-egg omelets.

The opposite of *apropos* is *malapropos*. See our listing for *malapropism*.

**APT** adj (apt) appropriate; having a tendency to; likely

The headmaster's harsh remarks about the importance of honesty were *apt*; the entire senior class had just been caught cheating on an exam.

Charlie is so skinny that he is *apt* to begin shivering the moment he steps out of the swimming pool.

If Ellen insults me again, I'm *apt* to punch her in the nose.

*Apt*, *apropos*, and *apposite* have similar meanings. Note carefully each of their definitions and illustrative sentences.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #7

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book. Note that "something extra" is the answer for two questions.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. apparition   | a. something extra (2)                            |
| 2. appellation  | b. give notice to                                 |
| 3. appendage    | c. ghost  |
| 4. apportion    | d. likely   |
| 5. appraise     | e. distribute proportionally                      |
| 6. apprise      | f. appropriate                                    |
| 7. appurtenance | g. name   |
| 8. apropos      | h. estimate the value of                          |
| 9. apposite     | i. distinctly suitable                            |
| 10. apt         | j. a covered passageway with shops on either side |

**ARCADE** n (ahr KAYD) a passageway defined by a series of arches; a covered passageway with shops on either side; an area filled with coin-operated games

In the most precise usage, an *arcade* is an area flanked by arches in the same way that a colonnade is an area flanked by columns. In fact, an *arcade* can be a colonnade, if the arches are supported by columns.

The new mall consisted of a number of small *arcades* radiating like the spokes of a wheel from a large plaza containing a fountain.

The penny *arcade* was misnamed, since none of the games there cost less than a quarter.

**ARCHIPELAGO** *n* (ahr kuh PEL uh goh) a large group of islands

Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines are among the numerous island nations that constitute the Malay Archipelago.

The disgruntled taxpayer declared himself king of an uninhabited archipelago in the South Pacific, but his new country disappeared twice each day, at high tide.

The children lay on their backs in the field and gazed up with wonder at the shimmering archipelago of the Milky Way.

**ARCHIVES** *n* (ahr KYVZE) a place where historical documents or materials are stored; the documents or materials themselves

In careful usage, this word is always plural.

The historical society's *archives* were a mess; boxes of valuable documents had simply been dumped on the floor, and none of the society's records were in chronological order.

The curator was so protective of the university's historical *archives* that he hovered behind the researcher and moaned every time he turned a page in one of the ancient volumes.

*Archive* can also be a verb. To *archive* computer data is to transfer them (in careful usage, data is plural) onto disks or tapes and store them in a safe spot.

A person who *archives* things in *archives* is called an *archivist* (AHR kuh vust). Things that have to do with *archives* are said to be *archival* (ahr KYE vul). This word has other uses as well. In the world of photocopying, for example, a copy that doesn't deteriorate over time is said to be *archival*. A Xerox copy is *archival*; a copy made on heat-sensitive paper by a facsimile machine is not.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**ARID** *adj* (AR id) very dry; lacking life, interest, or imagination

*Arid* Extra Dry is a good trade name for an antiperspirant. The purpose of an antiperspirant is to keep your armpits *arid*.

When the loggers had finished, what had once been a lush forest was now an *arid* wasteland.

The professor was not known for having a sense of humor. His philosophical writings were so *arid* that a reader could almost hear the pages crackle as he turned them.

**ARMAMENT** *n* (AHR muh munt) implements of war; the process of arming for war

This word is often used in the plural: *armaments*. The word *arms* can be used to mean weapons. To arm a gun is to load it and ready it for fire.

In the sorry history of the relationship between the two nations, argument led inexorably to *armament*.

Sarah had dreams of being a distinguished professor of mathematics, but midway through graduate school she decided that she just didn't have the intellectual *armament*, and she became a chicken sexer instead.



The megalomaniacal leader spent so little on food that there was little left to spend on food, and his superbly equipped soldiers had to beg in order to eat.

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**ARMISTICE** *n* (AHR muh stis) truce

*Armistice Day* (the original name of Veterans Day) commemorated the end of the First World War.

The warring commanders negotiated a brief *armistice*, so that dead and wounded soldiers could be removed from the battlefield.

**ARRAIGN** *v* (uh RAYN) to bring to court to answer an indictment; to accuse

The suspect was indicted on Monday, *arraigned* on Tuesday, tried on Wednesday, and hanged on Thursday.

The editorial in the student newspaper *arraigned* the administration for permitting the vandals to escape prosecution.

An act of *arraigning* is called an *arraignment*. At his *arraignment* in federal court, Harry entered a plea of not guilty to the charges that had been brought against him.

**ARRANT** *adj* (AR unt) utter; unmitigated; very bad

This word is very often followed by either nonsense or fool. *Arrant nonsense* is complete, total, no-doubt-about-it nonsense. An *arrant fool* is an absolute fool.

*Arrant* should not be confused with *errant* (ER unt), which means wandering or straying or in error. An *errant* fool is a fool who doesn't know where he's going.

**ARREARS** *n* (uh RIRZ) the state of being in debt; unpaid debts

Amanda was several months in *arrears* with the rent on her apartment, and her landlord was threatening to evict her.

After Jason settled his *arrears* at the club, the committee voted to restore his membership.

**ARSENAL** *n* (AHRS nul) a collection of armaments; a facility for storing or producing armament; a supply of anything useful

The nation's nuclear *arsenal* is large enough to destroy the world several times over.

For obvious reasons, smoking was not permitted inside the *arsenal*.

Jeremy had an *arsenal* of power tools that he used in staging remodeling assaults against his house.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word: two syllables.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #8

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

- |                |                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. arcade      | a. where documents are stored |
| 2. archipelago | b. utter                      |
| 3. archives    | c. implements of war          |
| 4. arid        | d. unpaid debts               |
| 5. armament    | e. accuse                     |
| 6. armistice   | f. group of islands           |
| 7. arraign     | g. very dry                   |
| 8. arrant      | h. truce                      |
| 9. arrears     | i. arched passageway          |
| 10. arsenal    | j. supply of something useful |

**ARTICULATE** v (ahr TIK yuh layt) to pronounce clearly; to express clearly

Sissy had a lisp and could not *articulate* the *s* sound; she called herself Thithy.

Jeremy had no trouble *articulating* his needs; he had typed up a long list of toys that he wanted for Christmas, and he handed it to Santa Claus.

*Articulate* (ahr TIK yuh lut) can also be an adjective. An *articulate* person is one who is good at *articulating*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**ARTISAN** n (AHRT uh zun) a person skilled in a craft

The little bowl—which the Andersons' dog knocked off the table and broke into a million pieces—had been meticulously handmade by a charming old *artisan* who had used a glazing technique passed down for generations.

**ASCERTAIN** v (as ur TAYN) to determine with certainty; to find out definitely

With a quick flick of his tongue, Herbert *ascertained* that the pie that had just landed on his face was indeed lemon meringue.

The police tried to trace the phone call, but they were unable to *ascertain* the exact location of the caller.

Larry believed his wife was seeing another man; the private detective *ascertained* that that was the case.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**ASCRIBE** v (uh SKRYBE) to credit to or assign; to attribute

Mary was a bit of a nut; she *ascribed* powerful healing properties to the gravel in her driveway.

When the scholar *ascribed* the unsigned limerick to Shakespeare, his colleagues did not believe him.

**ASKANCE** adv (uh SKANS) with suspicion or disapproval

When Herman said that he had repaired the car by pouring apple cider into its gas tank, Jerry looked at him *askance*.

The substitute teacher looked *askance* at her students when they insisted that it was the school's policy to award an A to any student who asked for one.

**ASPERSION** n (uh SPUR zhun) a slanderous or damning remark

To cast *aspersions* is to utter highly critical or derogatory remarks. To call someone a cold-blooded murderer is to cast an *aspersion* on that person's character.

The local candidate had no legitimate criticisms to make of his opponent's record, so he resorted to *aspersions*. His opponent represented this *asperity* (a SPER uh tee).

**ASSAIL** v (uh SAYL) to attack vigorously

With a series of bitter editorials, the newspaper *assailed* the group's efforts to provide free cosmetic surgery for wealthy people with double chins.

We hid behind the big maple tree and *assailed* passing cars with salvos of snowballs.

An attacker is sometimes called an *assailant* (uh SAY lunt), especially by police officers on television shows.

**ASSERT** v (uh SURT) to claim strongly; to affirm

The defendant continued to *assert* that he was innocent, despite the fact that the police had found a clear videotape of the crime, recovered a revolver with his fingerprints on it, and found all the stolen money in the trunk of his car.

When Buzz *asserted* that the UFO was a hoax, the little green creature pulled out a ray-gun and incinerated him.

To *assert* yourself is to express yourself boldly. Mildred always lost arguments, because she was always too timid to *assert* herself.

**ASSESS** v (uh SES) to evaluate; to estimate; to appraise

When seven thugs carrying baseball bats began walking across the street toward her car, Dolores quickly *assessed* the situation and drove away at about a hundred miles an hour.

*Assessing* the damage caused by the storm was difficult, because the storm had washed away all the roads, making it nearly impossible to enter the area.

After *assessing* his chances in the election—only his parents would promise to vote for him—the candidate dropped out of the race.

To *reassess* is to rethink or reevaluate something.

**ASTRINGENT** adj (uh STRIN junt) harsh; severe; withering

Edmund's *astrigent* review enumerated so many dreadful flaws in the new book that the book quickly disappeared from the bestseller list.



The coach's remarks to the team after the losing game were *astringent* but apparently effective: the team won the next three games in a row.

*Astringent* is related to *stringent*, which means strict. The noun is *astringency*.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #9

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

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. articulate  | a. person skilled in a craft |
| 2. artisan     | b. slanderous remark         |
| 3. ascertain   | c. credit to                 |
| 4. ascribe     | d. claim strongly            |
| 5. askance     | e. harsh                     |
| 6. aspersion   | f. pronounce clearly         |
| 7. assail      | g. with suspicion            |
| 8. assert      | h. evaluate                  |
| 9. assess      | i. attack vigorously         |
| 10. astringent | j. determine with certainty  |

**ASYLUM** *n* (uh SYE lum) a mental hospital or similar institution; refuge; a place of safety

After Dr. Jones incorrectly diagnosed her nail-biting as the symptom of a severe mental illness, Stella was confined in a lunatic *asylum* for thirty-seven years.

"The woods are my *asylum*," Marjorie said. "I go there to escape the insanity of the world."

The United States granted *asylum* to the political dissidents from a foreign country, thus permitting them to remain in the United States and not forcing them to return to their native country, where they certainly would have been imprisoned.

### ATONE *v* (uh TOHN) to make amends

The verb *atone* is followed by the preposition for. To *atone* for your sins is to do something that makes up for the fact that you committed them in the first place.

The pianist *atoned* for his past failures by winning every award at the international competition.

In the view of the victim's family, nothing the murderer did could *atone* for the crime he had committed.

The noun is *atonement*.

### ATROPHY *v* (A truh fee) to wither away; to decline from disuse

The weightlifter's right arm was much thinner and less bulgy than

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THE WORDS

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his left; it had *atrophied* severely during the six weeks it had spent in a cast.

The students' interest in algebra had *atrophied* to the point where they could scarcely keep their eyes open in class.

The opposite of *atrophy* is *hypertrophy* (hye PUR truh fee). Weightlifting makes a muscle grow, or experience *hypertrophy*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

### ATTEST *v* (uh TEST) to give proof of; to declare to be true or correct; to give testimony

Helen's skillful guitar playing *attested* the endless hours she had spent practicing.

To *attest* to something is to testify or bear witness. At the parole hearing, the police officer *attested* to Henry's eagerness to rob more banks, and the judge sent Henry back to prison for at least another year.

### ATTRIBUTE *v* (uh TRIB yoot) to credit to or assign; to ascribe

Sally *attributed* her success as a student to the fact that she always watched television while doing her homework. She said that watching *Scooby-Doo* made it easier to concentrate on her arithmetic. Sally's parents were not convinced by this *attribution*.

The scientist, who was always making excuses, *attributed* the failure of his experiment to the fact that it had been raining that day in Phoenix, Arizona.

*Attribute* (A truh byoot) can also be a noun, in which case it means a characteristic or a distinctive feature. Great big arms and legs are among the *attributes* of many professional football players.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

### AUGUR *v* (AW gur) to serve as an omen or be a sign; to predict or foretell

The many mistakes made by the dancers during dress rehearsals did not *augur* well for their performance later that night.

The eleven touchdowns and four field goals scored in the first quarter *augured* victory for the high school football team.

The act of *auguring* is called *augury* (AW guh ree). Elizabeth believed that most of the market consultants had no solid basis for their predictions, and that financial *augury* as practiced by them was mere hocus-pocus.

### AUGUST *adj* (aw GUST) inspiring admiration or awe

The prince's funeral was dignified and *august*; the wagon with his coffin was drawn by a dozen black horses, and the road on which they walked was covered with rose petals.

The queen's *august* manner and regal bearing caused everyone in the room to fall silent the moment she entered.

### AUSPICES *n* (AW spuh sez) protection; support; sponsorship

You will find *auspice* in the dictionary, but this word is almost always used in the plural, and it is usually preceded by the words



## WORD SMART II

"under the."

The fund-raising event was conducted under the *auspices* of the local volunteer organization, whose members sold tickets, parked cars, and cleaned up afterward.

The adjective *auspicious* (aw SPISH us) is closely related to *auspices*, but the most common meanings of the two words have little in common. *Auspicious* means promising, favorable, or fortunate. Weddings and political conventions are often referred to as *auspicious* occasions.

Harry and Bob hoped to play golf that morning, but the dark clouds, gale-force winds, and six inches of snow were *inauspicious*.

**AUXILIARY** *adj* (awg ZIL yuh ree) secondary; additional; giving assistance or aid

When Sam's car broke down, he had to switch to an *auxiliary* power source; that is, he had to get out and push.

The spouses of the firefighters established an *auxiliary* organization whose purpose was to raise money for the fire department.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**AVAIL** *v* (uh VAYL) to help; to be of use; to serve

My preparation did not *avail* me on the test; the examination covered a chapter other than the one that I had studied. (I could also say that my preparation *availed* me nothing, or that it was of *no avail*. In the second example, I would be using *avail* as a noun.)

To be *availing* is to be helpful or of use. To be *unavailing* is to be unhelpful or of no use. The rescue workers tried to revive the drowning victim, but their efforts were *unavailing*, and the doctor pronounced him dead.

**AVANT-GARDE** *n* (ah vahnt GAHRD) the vanguard; members of a group, especially of a literary or artistic one, who are at the cutting edge of their field

When his Off-off-off-Broadway play moved to Broadway, Harold was thrust against his will from the *avant-garde* to the establishment.

This word can also be an adjective. The *avant-garde* literary magazine was filled with empty pages, to convey the futility of literary expression.

**AVERSION** *n* (uh VUR zhun) a strong feeling of dislike

Many children have a powerful *aversion* to vegetables. In fact, many of them believe that broccoli is poisonous.

I knew that it would be in my best financial interest to make friends with the generous, gullible millionaire, but I could not overcome my initial *aversion* to his habit of swatting flies and popping them into his mouth.

To have an *aversion* to something is to be *averse* (uh VURS) to it. I am *averse* to the idea of letting children sit in front of the television like zombies from morning to night.

Many people confuse *averse* with *adverse* (AD vurs), but they're

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not the same word. *Adverse* means unfavorable. A field-hockey game played on a muddy field in pouring rain would be a field-hockey game played under *adverse* conditions. The noun is *adversity*.

**AVERT** *v* (uh VURT) to turn away; to prevent

Mary Anne modestly *averted* her eyes when Doug pulled down his pants to show off his new underwear.

The company temporarily *averted* disaster by stealing several million dollars from the employees' pension fund.

**AVID** *adj* (AV id) eager; enthusiastic

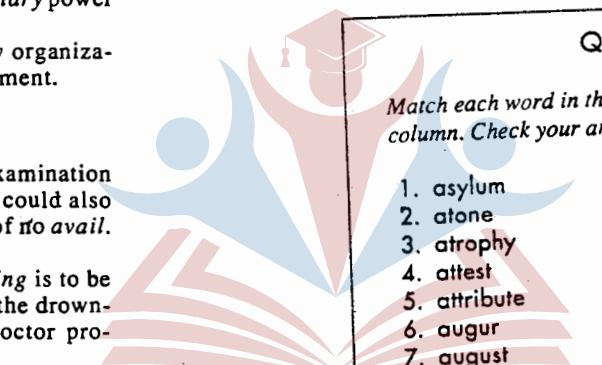
Eloise is an *avid* bridge player; she would rather play bridge than eat.

To be *avid* about playing bridge is to play bridge with *avidity* (uh VID uh tee). Darryl's *avidity* for pulling the wings off mosquitoes was a matter of concern to his parents.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #10

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

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. asylum       | a. refuge                    |
| 2. atone        | b. strong feeling of dislike |
| 3. atrophy      | c. give proof of             |
| 4. attest       | d. turn away                 |
| 5. attribute    | e. make amends               |
| 6. augur        | f. credit to                 |
| 7. august       | g. help                      |
| 8. auspices     | h. wither away               |
| 9. auxiliary    | i. inspiring awe             |
| 10. avail       | j. vanguard                  |
| 11. avant-garde | k. secondary                 |
| 12. aversion    | l. eager                     |
| 13. avert       | m. protection                |
| 14. avid        | n. serve as an omen          |



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## B

**BACCHANAL** *n* (BAK uh nul) a party animal; a drunken reveler; a drunken revelry or orgy

*Bacchus* (BAK us) was the Greek god of wine and fertility. To be a *bacchanal* is to act like Bacchus.

People often use *bacchanal* as a word for the sort of social gathering that Bacchus would have enjoyed. The fraternity was shut down by the university after a three-day *bacchanal* that left a dozen students in the infirmary. A good word for such a party would be *bacchanalia* (bak uh NAY lee uh).

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**BALEFUL** *adj* (BAYL ful) menacing; threatening

Almost every time you see this word, it will be followed by the word *glance*. A *maleful* glance is a look that could kill.

Other things can be *maleful*, too. The students responded to the professor's feeble joke by sitting in *maleful* silence.

**BALK** *v* (bawk) to abruptly refuse (to do something); to stop short

Susan had said she would be happy to help out with the charity event, but she *balked* at the idea of sitting on a flagpole for a month.

Vernon *balked* when the instructor told him to do a belly-flop from the high diving board; he did not want to do it.

In baseball, a *balk* occurs when a pitcher begins to make his or her pitching motion, but then interrupts it to do something else, such as attempt to throw out a runner leading off from first base. In baseball, a *balk* is illegal.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word: the l is silent.*

**BALLYHOO** *n* (BAL ee hoo) sensational advertising or promotion; uproar

This is an informal word of unknown though distinctly American origin.

Behind the *ballyhoo* created by the fifty-million-dollar promotional campaign, there was nothing but a crummy movie that no one really wanted to see.

The public-relations director could think of no legitimate case to make for her client, so she resorted to *ballyhoo*.

The candidate tried to give his speech, but his words could not be heard above the *ballyhoo* on the convention floor.

**BALM** *n* (bawm) something that heals or soothes

After Larry had suffered through the endless concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the sound of the Guns N' Roses album played at full volume on his Walkman was a *balm* to his ears.

*Balmy* (BAW mee) weather is mild, pleasant, wonderful weather. In slang usage, a *balmy* person is someone who is eccentric or foolish.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words: the l is silent.*



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #11

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

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. bacchanal | a. extravagantly ornate         |
| 2. baleful   | b. menacing                     |
| 3. balk      | c. toss back and forth          |
| 4. ballyhoo  | d. sensational advertising      |
| 5. balm      | e. outpouring of artillery fire |
| 6. bandy     | f. exchange of teasing remarks  |
| 7. banter    | g. party animal                 |
| 8. baroque   | h. gaudy trinket                |
| 9. barrage   | i. abruptly refuse              |
| 10. bauble   | j. something that heals         |

**BEDLAM** *n* (BED lum) noisy uproar and chaos; a place characterized by noisy uproar and chaos

In medieval London, there was a lunatic asylum called St. Mary of Bethlehem, popularly known as *Bedlam*. If a teacher says that there is *bedlam* in her classroom, she means that her students are acting like lunatics.

A few seconds after IBM announced that it was going *out of business*, there was *bedlam* on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

**BEGRUDGE** *v* (bi GRUJ) to envy another's possession or enjoyment of something; to be reluctant to give, or to give grudgingly

The famous author *be grudged* his daughter her success as a writer; he couldn't stand the thought of her being a better writer than he.

**BEHEST** *n* (bi HEST) command; order

The president was impeached after the panel determined that the illegal acts had been committed at his *behest*.

At my *behest*, my son cleaned up his room.

**BEMOAN** *v* (bi MOHN) to mourn about; to lament

Jerry *bemoaned* the D he had received on his chemistry exam, but he didn't study any harder.

Rather than *bemoaning* the cruelty and injustice of their fate, the hostages quietly dug a tunnel under the prison wall and escaped.

**BENEDICTION** *n* (ben uh DIK shun) a blessing; an utterance of good wishes

In certain church services, a *benediction* is a particular kind of blessing. In secular usage, the word has a more general meaning.

Jack and Jill were married without their parents' *benediction*. In fact, their parents had no idea that Jack and Jill had *married*.

The opposite of *benediction* is *malediction* (mal uh DIK shun), which means curse or slander. Despite the near-universal *malediction* of the critics, the sequel to *Gone with the Wind* became a huge bestseller.

**BENIGHTED** *adj* (bi NYTE ud) ignorant; unenlightened

To be *benighted* is to be intellectually in the dark—to be lost in intellectual nighttime.

Not one of Mr. Emerson's *benighted* students could say with certainty in which century the Second World War had occurred.

**BESTOW** *v* (bi STOH) to present as a gift; to confer

This word is usually used with on or upon.

Mary Agnes had *bestowed* upon all her children a powerful hatred for vegetables of any kind.

Life had *bestowed* much good fortune on Lester; in his mind, however, that did not make up for the fact that he had never won more than a few dollars in the lottery.

**BILIOUS** *adj* (BIL yus) ill-tempered; cranky

*Bilious* is derived from *bile*, a greenish yellow liquid excreted by the liver. In the middle ages, *bile* was one of several "humors" that were thought to govern human emotion. In those days, anger and crankiness were held to be the result of an excess of *bile*. *Bilious* today can be used in a specific medical sense to refer to excretions of the liver or to particular medical conditions involving those same secretions, but it is usually used in a figurative sense that dates back to medieval beliefs about humors. To be *bilious* is to be in a grumpy, angry mood.

The new dean's *bilious* remarks about members of the faculty quickly made her one of the least popular figures on campus.

The speaker was taken aback by the *biliousness* of the audience; every question from the floor had had a nasty tone, and none of his jokes had gotten any laughs.

Norbert's wardrobe was distinctly *bilious*; almost every garment he owned was either yellow or green.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word: two syllables.

**BIVOUAC** *n* (BIV wak) a temporary encampment, especially of soldiers.

The tents and campfires of the soldiers' *bivouac* could be seen from the top of a nearby mountain, and the enemy commander launched a devastating barrage.

*Bivouac* can also be a verb, and it can be used to refer to people other than soldiers. Prevented by darkness from returning to their base camp, the climbers were forced to *bivouac* halfway up the sheer rock wall.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**BLANCH v** (blanch) to turn pale; to cause to turn pale

Margaret *blanched* when Jacob told her their vacation house was haunted.

The hot, dry summer had left the leaves on the trees looking *blanched* and dry.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #12**

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

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. bedlam      | a. blessing             |
| 2. begrudge    | b. command              |
| 3. behest      | c. noisy uproar         |
| 4. bemoan      | d. ignorant             |
| 5. benediction | e. present as a gift    |
| 6. benighted   | f. envy                 |
| 7. bestow      | g. ill-tempered         |
| 8. bilious     | h. turn pale            |
| 9. bivouac     | i. temporary encampment |
| 10. blanch     | j. mourn about          |

**BLAND adj** (bland) mild; tasteless; dull; unlively

George ate only *bland* foods, because he believed that anything with too much flavor in it would make him tense and excitable.

After the censors had finished with it, the formerly X-rated movie was so *bland* and unexciting that no one went to see it.

Harriet's new boyfriend was *bland* in the extreme, but that was probably a good thing, since her previous one had turned out to be an ax murderer.

**BLANDISHMENT n** (BLAND ish munt) flattery

This word is often plural. Angela was impervious to the *blandishments* of her employees; no matter how much they flattered her, she refused to give them raises.

**BLISS n** (blis) perfect contentment; extreme joy

After spending his vacation in a crowded hotel with throngs of noisy conventioneers, Peter found that returning to work was *bliss*.

Paul and Mary naively expected that every moment of their married life would be *bliss*; rapidly, however, they discovered that they were no different from anyone else.

Anything that promotes feelings of *bliss* can be said to be *blissful*. A *blissful* vacation would be one that made you feel serenely and supremely content.

**BLUSTER v** (BLUS tur) to roar; to be loud; लो-ज़ि-ज़ि-रू-ट्टेच मिश्ना

The cold winter wind *blustered* all day long, rattling the windows and chilling everyone to the bone. GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

A day during which the wind *blusters* would be a *blustery* (BLUS tur ee) day. The golfers happily blamed all their bad shots on the *blustery* weather.

*Bluster* can also be a noun. Miriam was so used to her mother's angry shouting that she was able to tune out the *bluster* and get along with her work.

**BOMBAST n** (BAHM bast) pompous or pretentious speech or writing

If you stripped away the *bombast* from the candidate's campaign speeches, you would find little left except a handful of misconceptions and a few downright lies.

The editorial writer resorted to *bombast* whenever his deadline was looming; thoughtful opinions required time and reflection, but he could become pompous almost as rapidly as he could type.

The adjective is *bombastic* (bahm BAS tik).

**BON VIVANT n** (BON vee vant) a person who enjoys good food, good drink, and luxurious living

This is a French expression.

Harvey played the *bon vivant* when he was with his friends, but when he was alone he was a drudge and a workaholic.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this foreign expression.

**BONA FIDE adj** (BOH nuh fyde) sincere; done or made in good faith; authentic; genuine

The customer's million-dollar offer for the car turned out not to be *bona fide*; it had not been made in good faith.

The signature on the painting appeared to be *bona fide*; it really did seem to be Van Gogh's.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this foreign expression.

**BOON n** (boon) a blessing; a benefit

Construction of the nuclear-waste incinerator was a *boon* for the impoverished town; the fees the town earned enabled it to repair its schools and rebuild its roads.

The company car that came with Sam's new job turned out not to be the *boon* it had first appeared to be; Sam quickly realized that he was expected to spend almost all his time in it, driving from one appointment to another.

**BOOR n** (boor) a rude or churlish person

A *boor* is not necessarily a bore. Don't confuse these two words.

The *boor* at the next table kept climbing up on his chair and shouting at the waitress.

To be a *boor* is to be *boorish* (BOOR ish). "Don't be *boorish*," Sue admonished Charles at the prom after he had insulted the chaperone and crushed empty beer cans on his head.



**BOOTY** *n* (BOO tee) goods taken from an enemy in war; plunder; stolen or confiscated goods

The gear of the returning soldiers was so loaded down with *booty* that the commanding officer had to issue weight restrictions.

Seven helicopters and a dozen private jets were part of the *booty* in the corporate takeover.

The principal's desk was filled with *booty*, including squirt guns, chewing gum, slingshots, and candy.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #13

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

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. bland        | a. pompous speech      |
| 2. blandishment | b. luxurious liver     |
| 3. bliss        | c. mild                |
| 4. bluster      | d. plunder             |
| 5. bombast      | e. flattery            |
| 6. bon vivant   | f. rude person         |
| 7. bona fide    | g. perfect contentment |
| 8. boon         | h. sincere             |
| 9. boor         | i. roar                |
| 10. booty       | j. blessing            |

**BOTCH** *v* (bahch) to bungle; to ruin through poor or clumsy effort

Melvin *botched* his science project by pouring Coca-Cola into his ant farm.

The carpenter had *botched* his repair of our old porch, and the whole thing came crashing down when Aunt Sylvia stepped on it.

**BRACING** *adj* (BRAY sing) invigorating

Before breakfast every morning, Lulu enjoyed a *bracing* swim in the Arctic Ocean.

Andrew found the intellectual vigor of his students to be positively *bracing*.

A *bracing* wind was blowing across the bay, causing Sally's sailboat to move so swiftly that she had difficulty controlling it.

**BRANDISH** *v* (BRAN dish) to wave or display threateningly

*Brandishing* a knife, the robber told the frightened storekeeper to hand over all the money in the cash register.

Cheryl *brandished* her doctorate like a weapon, distinctly implying that no one in the room was worthy of being in the same room with her.

I returned to the garage *brandishing* a flyswatter, but the swarming insects were undeterred, and they continued to go about their business.

**BRAVADO** *n* (bruh VAH doh) a false show or ostentatious show of bravery or defiance

The commander's speech was the product not of bravery but of *bravado*; as soon as the soldiers left the room, he collapsed in tears.

With almost unbelievable *bravado*, the defendant stood before the judge and told him that he had no idea how his fingerprints had gotten on the murder weapon.

**BRAWN** *n* (brown) big muscles; great strength

All the other boys in the class thought it extremely unfair that Norbert had both brains and *brawn*.

The old engine didn't have the *brawn* to propel the tractor up the side of the steep hill.

To be *brawny* (BRAW nee) is to be very muscular. The members of the football team were so *brawny* that each one needed two seats on the airplane in order to sit comfortably.

**BRAZEN** *adj* (BRAY zun) impudent; bold

*Brazen* comes from a word meaning brass. To be *brazen* is to be as bold as brass. (*Brazen* can also be used to refer to things that really are made of brass, or that have characteristics similar to those of brass. For example, the sound of a trumpet might be said to be *brazen*.)

The students' *brazen* response to their teacher's request was to take out their peashooters and pelt him with spit wads.

The infantry made a *brazen* charge into the very heart of the enemy position.

**BREACH** *n* (breech) a violation; a gap or break

*Breach* is closely related to *break*, a word with which it shares much meaning.

Most of the senators weren't particularly bothered by the fact that one of their colleagues had been taking bribes, but they viewed his getting caught as an indefensible *breach* of acceptable behavior.

At first, the water trickled slowly through the *breach* in the dam, but it gradually gathered force, and soon both the dam and the town below it had been washed away.

**BRINK** *n* (brink) edge

The mother became somewhat nervous when she saw her toddler dancing along the *brink* of the cliff.

The sputtering engine sent the airliner on a steep downward course that brought it to the very *brink* of disaster; then the pilot woke up, yawned, and pulled back on the throttle.

*Brinkmanship* (often also *brinksman*) is a political term describing an effort by one country or official to gain an advantage over another by appearing willing to push a dangerous situation to the *brink*, such as by resorting to nuclear weapons. To engage in *brinkmanship* is to appear willing to risk the destruction of the world rather than to lose a particular conflict.



**BRISTLE** v (BRIS u!) to stiffen with anger; to act in a way suggestive of an animal whose hair is standing on end; to appear in some way similar to hair standing on end

*Bristles* are short, stiff hairs. A *bristle* brush is a brush made out of short, stiff hairs from the backs of pigs or other animals. When a pig *bristles*, it makes the short, stiff hairs on its back stand up. When a person *bristles*, he or she acts in a way that is reminiscent of a *bristling* pig.

Arnie is the sensitive type; he *bristled* when I told him he was stupid, ugly, and not particularly funny.

The lightning bolt was so close it made my hair *bristle*.

The captured vessel *bristled* with antennae, strongly suggesting that it was a spy ship, as the government contended, and not a fishing boat, as the Soviets continued to claim.

**BROMIDE** n (BROH myde) a dull, obvious, overfamiliar saying; a cliché

Mr. Anderson seemed to speak exclusively in *bromides*. When you hand him his change, he says, "A penny saved is a penny earned." When he asks for help, he says, "Many hands make light work."

*Bromide* also refers to certain compounds containing the element *bromine* (BROH meen). Potassium *bromide* is a substance that was once used as a sedative. A *bromide* is a statement that is so boring and obvious that it threatens to sedate the listener.

**BROUHAHA** n (BROO hah hah) uproar; hubbub

The *brouhaha* arising from the party downstairs kept the children awake for hours.

What's all this *brouhaha*?

**BRUSQUE** adj (brusk) abrupt in manner; blunt

The critic's review of the new play was short and *brusque*; he wrote, "It stinks."

Mother felt that the waiter had been *brusque* when he told her to put on shoes before entering the restaurant, so she called Father and had the waiter fired.

**BUFFOON** n (buuh FOON) a joker, especially one who is coarse or acts like an ass

Mary Anne seems to go out only with *buffoons*; her last boyfriend entertained us at Thanksgiving by standing on the table and reciting dirty limericks.

Orville put on women's clothing and pretended to be Oprah Winfrey; he figured that someone at the wedding reception had to play the *buffoon* and that he might as well be the one.

**BULWARK** n (BUL wuk) a wall used as a defensive fortification; anything used as the main defense against anything else

The civilians used bulldozers to create an earthen *bulwark* around their town, but the attacking soldiers used larger bulldozers to destroy it.

As a *bulwark* against Billy, I left the phone off the hook all day, but

he foiled me by coming over to my house.

The Bill of Rights is the *bulwark* of American liberty.

The *bulwarks* of a ship are the parts of the ship's sides that extend above the main deck.

**BYZANTINE** adj (BIZ un teen) extremely intricate or complicated in structure; having to do with the Byzantine Empire.

The *Byzantine* Empire consisted of remnants of the Roman Empire bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, and it lasted from roughly the middle of the fifth century until the middle of the fifteenth. Its principal city was Constantinople, which is now Istanbul, Turkey. *Byzantine* architecture was (and is) characterized by domes, spires, minarets, round arches, and elaborate mosaics. When used in this precise historical sense, the word is always capitalized; when used in its figurative meaning, it often is not.

Angela couldn't follow the novel's *byzantine* plot, so she just read the dirty parts and used *Word Smart* to look up the words she didn't know.

The king's secret agents uncovered a *byzantine* scheme in which his minister of defense had planned to kill him by impregnating his deodorant with poison.

*This word is pronounced and mispronounced in many ways. Our pronunciation is the preferred one.*

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #14

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

- |               |                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. botch      | a. ostentatious show of bravery     |
| 2. bracing    | b. stiffen with anger               |
| 3. brandish   | c. invigorating                     |
| 4. bravado    | d. defensive fortification          |
| 5. brawn      | e. extremely intricate in structure |
| 6. brazen     | f. bungle                           |
| 7. breach     | g. dull saying                      |
| 8. brink      | h. joker                            |
| 9. bristle    | i. display threateningly            |
| 10. bromide   | j. violation                        |
| 11. brouhaha  | k. abrupt in manner                 |
| 12. brusque   | l. edge                             |
| 13. buffoon   | m. impudent                         |
| 14. bulwark   | n. uproar                           |
| 15. byzantine | o. big muscles                      |



**CABAL** *n* (kuh BAL) a group of conspirators; the acts of such a group; a clique

The nasty new dictator had been a part of the *cabal* that for years had plotted the overthrow of the kindly old king.

The high-level *cabal* against the company's president accelerated rapidly and resulted in her ouster.

Miriam wanted to be popular and go to parties on weekends, but she was never able to penetrate the *cabal* that controlled the limited supply of fun at her high school.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**CACHE** *n* (kash) a hiding place; the things hidden in a hiding place

This word comes from a French word meaning to hide.

The taxi driver kept his cash in a *cache* behind his tape-player. Unfortunately, a robber who had merely intended to steal the tape-player discovered the *cache* and also stole the cash.

The bandits had a *cache* of weapons near their hideout in the mountains.

**CALAMITY** *n* (kuh LAM uh tee) a disaster

Trouble always seemed to follow Martha Jane Canary. That's why she was known as *Calamity* Jane.

During the first few months we lived in our house, we suffered one *calamity* after another: first the furnace exploded; then the washing machine stopped working; then the roof began to leak.

Misfortune quickly turned into *calamity* when the burning car set off the hydrogen bomb.

**CALLOUS** *adj* (KAL us) insensitive; emotionally hardened

The *callous* biology teacher gave a B to the whining student, even though he swore that such a low grade would keep him out of medical school.

Living in New York for ten years has made Sally so *callous* that to reach her mailbox she steps on the back of the homeless person who sleeps in the lobby of her apartment building.

A *callus* (KAL us) is a patch of thickened or roughened skin. A *callous* person is someone who has a metaphorical *callus* covering his or her emotions.

**CALUMNY** *n* (KAL um nee) slander; a maliciously false statement

The candidate resorted to *calumny* whenever he couldn't think of anything merely mean to say about his opponent.

When Mr. McCoy could no longer withstand the *calumnies* of his accusers, he pulled out a machine gun and mowed them all down.

To utter *calumnies* about someone is to *calumniate* (kuh LUM nee ayt) that person. The newspaper editorial writer had already *calumniated* everyone in town, so he started again from the top of the list.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**CANON** *n* (KAN un) a rule or law, especially a religious one; a body of rules or laws; an official set of holy books; an authoritative set of works by an author that are accepted as authentic

Timothy tried to live in accordance with the *canons* of fairness, honesty, and responsibility that his parents laid down for their children.

*Brigadoon* is not widely held to be part of Shakespeare's *canon*.

*Canon* also has some very specific meanings and usages within the Roman Catholic church. If these are a part of your life, you probably know them already.

**CANT** *n* (kant) insincere or hypocritical speech

The political candidate resorted to *cant* whenever he was asked about any of the substantial issues of the campaign.

**CANVASS** *v* (KAN vus) to seek votes or opinions; to conduct a survey

This is not the same word as *canvas*, the rough cotton cloth that circus tents, among other things, used to be made of.

In the last few days before the election, the campaign volunteers spread out to *canvass* in key districts.

The polling organization *canvassed* consumers to find out which brand of drain cleaner made them feel most optimistic about the global economy.

*Canvass* can also be a noun. A *canvass* is an act of canvassing. After an exhaustive *canvass* of consumers, the polling organization discovered that Sludge-X made consumers feel most optimistic about the global economy.

*Note carefully the spelling of this word.*

**CAPACIOUS** *adj* (kuh PAY shus) spacious; roomy; commodious

Something that is *capacious* has a large capacity.

Holly had a *capacious* mouth into which she poured the contents of a family-sized box of Milk Duds.

The Stones' house was *capacious* but not particularly gracious; it felt and looked like the inside of a barn.

Arnold's memory for insults was *capacious*; he could remember every nasty thing that anyone had ever said about him.

**CAPITAL** *n* (KAP ut ul) the town or city that is the seat of government; money, equipment, and property owned by a business; wealth used in creating more wealth

Paris is the *capital* of France. New York City is the American *capital* of nightlife.

Ivan inherited his family's business, but then, through foolish management, exhausted its *capital* and drove it into bankruptcy.

Orson wanted to buy a professional football team, but he was unable to come up with the necessary *capital*; in fact, he was able to raise only \$400.

The Sterns didn't have much money, so they invested human *capital*; they built it themselves.



Don't confuse this word with *capitol*, which is the building legislatures meet in.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #15

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

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. cabal     | a. slander                |
| 2. cache     | b. rule or law            |
| 3. calamity  | c. hiding place           |
| 4. callous   | d. seek votes or opinions |
| 5. calumny   | e. seat of government     |
| 6. canon     | f. hypocritical speech    |
| 7. cant      | g. roomy                  |
| 8. canvass   | h. group of conspirators  |
| 9. capacious | i. insensitive            |
| 10. capital  | j. disaster               |

### CAPTIVATE v (KAP tuh voyt) to fascinate; to enchant; to enrapture

The magician *captivated* the children by making their parents disappear in a big ball of blue smoke.

Frank wasn't very *captivating* when Melinda came to call on him; he was wearing Ninja Turtle pajamas, and he hadn't brushed his teeth.

### CARCINOGENIC adj (kahr sin uh JEN ik) causing cancer

The tobacco industry has long denied that cigarette smoke is *carcinogenic*.

An agent that causes cancer is a *carcinogen* (kahr SIN uh jun). The water flowing out of the chemical factory's waste pipe was black and bubbling and undoubtedly loaded with *carcinogens*.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

### CARDINAL adj (KAHRD nul) most important; chief

The *cardinal* rule at our school is simple: no shooting at the teachers. If you have to shoot a gun, shoot it at a student or an administrator.

The "cardinal virtues" are said to be fortitude, justice, prudence, and temperance.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word: two syllables.*

### CAREEN v (kuh REEN) to swerve; to move rapidly without control; to lean to one side

The airliner *careened* into several small planes as it taxied toward the terminal.

The drunk driver's automobile bounced off several lampposts as it *careened* along the waterfront, eventually running off the end of the pier and plunging into the harbor.

# Slacka Head

THE WORDS

(ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିଳ୍ପ)

The ship *careened* heavily in the storm, causing all of the cargo in its hold to shift to one side.

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

Purists insist on use of the etymologically unrelated word *career* (kuh RIR) in place of *careen* in the first two instances above, reserving *careen* for the meaning illustrated in the third example. But most modern speakers happily use *careen* to mean to swerve or to move rapidly without control and seldom think about *career* at all. It's hard to get too worked up about this issue.

### CARTOGRAPHY n (kah RAHG ruh fee) the art of making maps and charts

The United States Department of State employs a large *cartography* department, because the boundaries of the world's countries are constantly changing and maps must constantly be updated and redrawn.

A person who makes maps or charts is called a *cartographer* (kah RAHG ruh fur).

### CASCADE n (kas KAYD) a waterfall; anything resembling a waterfall

Water from the burst main created a *cascade* that flowed over the embankment and into our living room.

When the young star of the movie stubbed his toe while putting on his ostrich-skin cowboy boots, his fans responded with a *cascade* of get-well cards.

*Cascade* can also be a verb. Silver dollars *cascaded* from the slot machine when Christine said the magic word that she had learned in *Word Smart*.

### CATACLYSM n (KAT uh kliz um) a violent upheaval; an earthquake; a horrible flood

The Soviet government's attempts at economic reform initiated a *cataclysm* that left the country's structure in ruins.

The earthquake's epicenter was in midtown Manhattan, but the effects of the *cataclysm* could be felt as far away as Chicago.

Suddenly, the sky opened, and the clouds unleashed a *cataclysm* that nearly washed away the town.

The adjective form of this word is *cataclysmic* (kat a KLIZ mik). Early on Tuesday morning, fans were still celebrating the team's *cataclysmic* 105–7 defeat of the Tigers.

### CAUCUS n (KAW kus) a meeting of the members of a political party or political faction; a political group whose members have common interests or goals

In some states, delegates to political conventions are elected; in other states, they are selected in *caucuses*.

The women in the state legislature joined together in an informal women's *caucus* in order to increase their influence on issues of particular interest to women.

This word can also be a verb. To *caucus* is to hold a *caucus*. The members of the *caucus* *caucused* for several days in the hope of agreeing on a new method for selecting new members of the *caucus*. They couldn't agree, so they disbanded.

Slacka Head

(ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିଳ୍ପ)

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



**CAVALIER** *adj* (kav uh LIR) arrogant; haughty; carefree; casual

The vain actor was so *cavalier* that he either didn't notice or didn't care that he had broken Loretta's heart.

Mrs. Perkins felt that her daughter and son-in-law were somewhat *cavalier* about their housework; she objected, for example, to the fact that they seldom did any laundry, preferring to root around in the laundry hamper for something clean enough to wear again.

**CAVIL** *v* (KAV uL) to quibble; to raise trivial objections

Writing the organization's new by-laws would have been much simpler if it hadn't been the chairman's habit to *cavil* about every point raised.

The lawyer clearly believed that he was raising important objections, but the judge felt that he was merely *caviling* and she finally told him to shut up.

*Cavil* can also be a noun. The critic raised a few *cavils* about the author's writing style, but on the whole the review was favorable.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #16

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

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. captivate    | a. violent upheaval   |
| 2. carcinogenic | b. swerve             |
| 3. cardinal     | c. political meeting  |
| 4. careen       | d. waterfall          |
| 5. cartography  | e. fascinate          |
| 6. cascade      | f. quibble            |
| 7. cataclysm    | g. most important     |
| 8. caucus       | h. art of making maps |
| 9. cavalier     | i. arrogant           |
| 10. cavil       | j. causing cancer     |

**CHAFF** *n* (chaf) worthless stuff

In agricultural usage, *chaff* is the husk left over after grain has been threshed. Outside of a wheat farm, *chaff* is any worthless stuff, especially any worthless stuff left over after valuable stuff has been separated out or removed.

Any car in which young children regularly ride gradually fills up with crumbs, Cheerios, gum wrappers, bits of paper, and other *chaff*.

The mountain of crumpled paper on which Harry lay snoring was the *chaff* he had produced in his effort to write a term paper.

**CHAMELEON** *n* (kuh MEEL yun) a highly changeable person

In the reptile world, a *chameleon* is a lizard that can change its color to match its surroundings. In the human world, a *chameleon* is

a person who changes his or her opinions or emotions to reflect those of the people around him or her.

Rita was a social *chameleon*; when she was with her swimming-team friends, she made fun of the students on the yearbook staff, and when she was with her yearbook friends, she made fun of the students on the swimming team.

**CHAMPION** *v* (CHAM pee un) to defend; to support

During his campaign, the governor had *championed* a lot of causes that he promptly forgot about once he was elected.

**CHANNEL** *v* (CHAN uL) to direct; to cause to follow a certain path

When the dean asked Eddie to explain how he had managed to earn three Ds and a C-minus during the previous semester, Eddie said, "Well, you know what can happen when you *channel* all your efforts into one course."

Young people arrested for painting graffiti on subway cars were placed in a rehabilitation program that attempted to *channel* their artistic abilities into socially acceptable pursuits, such as painting the interiors of subway-station bathrooms.

**CHASTE** *adj* (chayst) pure and unadorned; abstaining from sex

The novel's author had a *chaste* but powerful writing style; he used few adjectives and even fewer big words, but he nonetheless succeeded in creating a vivid and stirring portrait of a fascinating world.

Felix enjoyed Cinderella, but he found the movie a bit *chaste* for his liking.

To be *chaste* is to be in a state of *chastity* (CHAS tuh tee). Rick chose to live a life of *chastity* by becoming a monk.

**CHERUB** *n* (CHER ub) a supercute chubby-cheeked child; a kind of angel

The twelve-year-old bank robber had the face of a *cherub* and the arrest record of a hardened criminal.

To look or act like a *cherub* is to be *cherubic* (chuuh ROO bik).

Religiously speaking, a *cherub* is an angel of the sort you see depicted on valentines and Christmas cards: a small child, with wings and no clothes. In careful usage, the correct plural is *cherubim* (CHER oo bim), but most people just say *cherubs*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**CHORTLE** *v* (CHAWR tul) to chuckle with glee

A *chortle* is a cross between a chuckle and a snort. The word was coined by Lewis Carroll in *Through the Looking Glass*.

The toddler *chortled* as he arranged his gleaming Christmas presents on the living-room couch.

The children were supposed to be asleep, but I could tell that they were reading their new joke book because I could hear them *chortling* through the door.

*Chortle* can also be a noun. Professor Smith meant his lecture to be serious, but the class responded only with *chortles*.

**CHURL** *n* (churl) a rude person; a boor

Too much wine made Rex act like a *churl*; he thumped his forefinger on the waiter's chest and demanded to speak to the manager.

To be a *churl* is to be *churlish*. Rex's churlish behavior toward the waiter made him unwelcome at the restaurant. Everyone was appalled by his *churlishness*.

**CHUTZPAH** *n* (HUT spuh) brazenness; audacity

This slang word comes from the Yiddish.

The bank manager had so much *chutzpah* that during a recent robbery, he asked the stick-up men to sign a receipt for the money they were taking, and they did!

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**CIPHER** *n* (SYE fer) zero; a nobody; a code; the solution to a code

The big red *cipher* at the top of his paper told Harold that he hadn't done a very good job on his algebra exam.

George was a *cipher*; after he had transferred to a new school, no one could remember what he looked like.

Heather loved codes, and she quickly figured out the simple *cipher* that older girls had used to write one another secret messages about boys.

To *decipher* (di SYE fer) a coded message is to decode it. To *encipher* (en SYE fer) a message is to put it into code. Larry's emotions were hard to *decipher*; the expression on his face never gave one a clue as to what he was feeling or thinking.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #17

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

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. choff     | a. worthless stuff          |
| 2. chameleon | b. highly changeable person |
| 3. champion  | c. chuckle with glee        |
| 4. channel   | d. pure and unadorned       |
| 5. chaste    | e. zero                     |
| 6. cherub    | f. supercute child          |
| 7. chortle   | g. direct                   |
| 8. churl     | h. brazenness               |
| 9. chutzpah  | i. defend                   |
| 10. cipher   | j. rude person              |

**CIRCUMNAVIGATE** *v* (sur kum NAV uh gayt) to sail or travel all the way around

Magellan's crew was the first to *circumnavigate* the globe.

*Circumnavigating* their block took the little boys most of the

morning, because they stopped in nearly every yard to play with their Ninja Turtles.

The word can also be used figuratively. Jefferson skillfully *circum-navigated* the subject of his retirement; in his hour-long speech, he talked about everything but it.

**CITADEL** *n* (SIT uh dul) a fortress defending a city; a stronghold; a bulwark

From the *citadel* on top of the hill, the king's soldiers could fire down on the troops attacking the city.

The president viewed the university as a *citadel* of learning, as a fortress against the forces of ignorance.

**CLANDESTINE** *adj* (klan DES tin) concealed or secret, usually for an evil or subversive purpose

The *clandestine* meetings held by the terrorists were not as *clandestine* as the terrorists imagined; their meeting room had been bugged by the CIA.

Unable to persuade Congress to back the cause, the White House conducted a *clandestine* fund-raising campaign to raise money for the revolutionary faction.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**CLASSIC** *adj* (KLAS ik) top-notch; of the highest quality; serving as a standard or model

The baseball game was a *classic* contest; it was one of the finest games I have ever seen.

Little Rudolph is a *classic* example of what happens when parents give a child anything he wants; he is a whining, wheedling, annoying little brat.

This word can also be a noun. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is an American *classic*; many readers view it as the Great American Novel.

When people in an academic setting refer to "the *classics*," they are almost always referring to the literature and languages of ancient Greece and Rome. A *classics* major is a student who concentrates in that literature and those languages.

The adjective *classical* is closely related but usually distinct in meaning. *Classical* literature is the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. Ancient Greek and Latin are *classical* languages. *Classical* history is the history of ancient Greece and Rome. The *neoclassical* period in American architecture was a period in which American builders were heavily influenced by the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. (The Parthenon is a *classic* example of *classical* architecture.)

In music, *classical* refers to European music of the second half of the eighteenth century. Mozart is an example of a *classical* composer.

**CLEAVE** *v* (kleev) to cling; to split

This fascinating word can be its own opposite. When one thing *cleaves* to another, they stick together closely. But when you split them apart, you can also be said to be *cleaving* them (as with a cleaver).



When a child is frightened, it *cleaves* to its parent, and no one is able to *cleave* them.

The streamlined front of the automobile is designed to *cleave* the air, reducing wind resistance.

The explorers had powerful machetes, but the jungle was so dense that they were unable to *cleave* a path through it.

Something that has been split is *cleft* (*kleft*).

### CLIMATIC adj (kly MAT ic) having to do with the climate

The buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere appears to be causing pronounced *climatic* changes all over the world.

Do not confuse this word with *climactic* (kly MAK tic), which means coming to or having to do with a climax.

### CLOISTER n (KLOY stur) a covered walk, with columns on one side, that runs along the perimeter of a courtyard, especially in a convent or monastery; a convent or monastery; a tranquil, secluded place

In its first two meanings, this word is of interest primarily to people who are interested in convents and monasteries. More generally the word is used in connection with places that suggest the tranquil seclusion of a convent or monastery.

Virginia viewed her office as a *cloister* in which she could withdraw from the chaos of the production line.

The little clearing in the woods was Billy's *cloister*; he went there to meditate and recharge his mental batteries.

To *cloister* someone or something is to put him, her, or it in seclusion. After his hectic week, David *cloistered* himself on the golf course for the entire three-day weekend.

To be *cloister-like* is to be *cloistral* (KLOY strul).

### CLONE n (klohn) an exact duplicate; an organism genetically identical to another

The new store was a *clone* of the old one; even the sales clerks looked the same.

Margaret's daughter Eloise looked so much like her that Eloise seemed less like her child than like her *clone*.

Identical twins are *clones*.

This word can also be a verb. To *clone* something is to make an exact duplicate of it. Isaac spent his life trying to find a way to *clone* himself, because he believed that the world would be a better, more interesting place if it were filled with Isaacs.

### CLOUT n (klout) a blow; influence

When the child refused to stop crying, his mother gave him a *clout* on the head that kept him crying for the next hour and a half.

Jim has a lot of *clout* at the bank, perhaps because his father is the president.

### CLOY v (kloy) to cause to feel too full, especially when indulging in something overly sweet; to become wearisome through excess

After a few bites, the delicious dessert began to *cloy*, and *ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମିଶ୍ନା* thought that he was going to be sick.

The new perfume was *cloying*; it smelled good at first, but soon the fragrance began to seem almost suffocating.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #18

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

- |                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. circumnavigate | a. having to do with the climate |
| 2. citadel        | b. blow                          |
| 3. clandestine    | c. cling                         |
| 4. classic        | d. sail all the way around       |
| 5. cleave         | e. covered walk                  |
| 6. climactic      | f. secret                        |
| 7. cloister       | g. fortress defending a city     |
| 8. clone          | h. exact duplicate               |
| 9. clout          | i. top-notch                     |
| 10. cloy          | j. cause to feel too full        |

### CODDLE v (KAHD ul) to baby

Old Mrs. Smythe had dozens of cats, and she *coddled* them all by feeding them fresh cream, liver, and chocolate pudding.

Mr. Jones *coddled* his new employees because he didn't want them to quit as a group on the day before Christmas, as his previous employees had done.

### COGITATE v (KAHJ uh tayt) to ponder; to meditate; to think carefully about

When the professor had a particularly difficult problem to solve, he would climb a tree with a bag of jelly beans and *cogitate* until he had a solution.

Jerry claimed that he was *cogitating*, but most people I know don't snore when they *cogitate*.

An act of *cogitating* is called *cogitation* (kahj uh TAY shun). *Cogitation* was apparently painful to Rebecca; whenever she thought carefully about something, her eyes squinted, her hands shook, and she broke into a sweat.

### COHORT n (KOH hawrt) a group

In ancient Rome, a *cohort* was a military division of several hundred soldiers. In careful modern usage, *cohort* often retains a shade of this original meaning.

The IRS office was surrounded by a *cohort* of disgruntled taxpayers demanding the head of the head agent.



**Cohort** is increasingly used to mean companion or accomplice, but many careful speakers and writers would consider this to be careless usage. An example: The armed robber and his *cohort* were both sentenced to hundreds of years in prison.

**COMMEMORATE** v (kuh MEM uh rayt) to honor the memory of; to serve as a memorial to

The big statue in the village square *commemorates* the founding of the town 250 years ago.

The members of the senior class painted the school building purple to *commemorate* their graduation.

An act of *commemorating* is a *commemoration*. The *commemoration* ceremony for the new building lasted so long that the weary participants forgot what they were supposed to be *commemorating*.

**COMMISERATE** v (kuh MIZ uh rayt) to express sorrow or sympathy for; to sympathize with; to pity

To *commiserate* with someone is to "share the misery" of that person.

My grandmother *commiserated* with me when I told her about the terrible day I had had at school.

In the aftermath of the flood, the mayor was quick to *commiserate* but slow to offer any aid.

The other members of the tennis team *commiserated* with their captain after his humiliating loss in the finals of the tournament.

*Commiseration* (kuh miz uh RAY shun) is an act of *commiserating*. The new widow was weary of the *commiseration* of her friends and eager to get on with her life.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**COMMODIOUS** adj (kuh MOH dee us) spacious; roomy; capacious

The rooms in the old hotel were so *commodious* that Sheila nearly got lost on her way to the bathroom.

The millionaire's house was *commodious* but not particularly attractive; the big rooms were filled with ugly furniture.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**COMPATIBLE** adj (kum PAT uh bul) harmonious; capable of functioning, working, or living together in harmony; consistent

My college roommate and I were completely *compatible*; we both liked to leave the lights and television on when we slept, and we both smoked cigars.

Urban's new computer was not *compatible* with his old printer; when he hooked the two of them together, they both exploded.

The opposite of *compatible* is *incompatible*. Ken and Gina got divorced because they had decided, after thirty-five years of marriage and seven children, that they were simply *incompatible*.

The noun is *compatibility*.

Peter is a *competent* student but not an exceptional one; he earns average grades and he never makes observations that cause his teachers to gasp with wonder.

I didn't feel *competent* to rebuild my car's engine, so I let a trained mechanic do the job.

Not to be *competent* is to be *incompetent*. An *incompetent* person is one who lacks *competence* (KAHM puh tuns).

**COMPILE** v (kum PYLE) to gather together; to gather together into a book

At the end of a long career, the company president *compiled* his thoughts about business in a booklet that was distributed to all the company's employees.

In a dozen years in the big leagues, the pitcher *compiled* a record of victories that placed him in contention for a spot in the Hall of Fame.

The result of an act of *compiling* is a *compilation* (KAHM pub lay shun). At the end of the semester, the second-grade teacher sent each child home with a *compilation* of his or her classroom work.

**COMPLY** v (kum PLY) to act or be in accordance (with)

The doctor *complied* with my wishes and told me that I had to stay in bed all day eating ice cream and watching TV.

The company's most successful salesman refused to *comply* with a rule requiring all men to wear neckties, so the company changed the rule.

To *comply* with something is to be in *compliance* (kum PLY uns) with it. The Internal Revenue Service doesn't have the resources to audit every tax return; for the most part, it depends on the voluntary *compliance* of taxpayers.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #19

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

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. coddle      | a. spacious            |
| 2. cogitate    | b. honor the memory of |
| 3. cohort      | c. harmonious          |
| 4. commemorate | d. ponder              |
| 5. commiserate | e. capable             |
| 6. commodious  | f. baby                |
| 7. compatible  | g. gather together     |
| 8. competent   | h. group               |
| 9. compile     | i. act in accordance   |
| 10. comply     | j. express sorrow for  |

**COMPOSED** *adj* (kum POHZD) calm; tranquil

The defendant was eerily *composed* when the judge read the jury's guilty verdict; he almost seemed to welcome his conviction.

Billy's mother somehow managed to remain *composed* in the ticket line at Disney|and, despite the fact that Billy was clinging to her leg, tugging on her skirt, biting her wrist, and crying at the top of his lungs.

To be *composed* is to have *composure* (kum POH zhur). The judges were most impressed by the young dancer's *composure*; despite the pressure of the nationally televised recital, she remained calm and finished her routine without making a single error.

**COMPROMISE** *n* (KAHM pruh myze) a settlement of differences in which each side gives up something

Bill and Phil couldn't settle their argument about the composition of the moon, so they agreed to a *compromise*; on evenly numbered days they would believe that it was made of green cheese, and on oddly numbered days they would believe that it was made of Ivory soap.

This word can also be a verb. To *compromise* is to make a *compromise*. Even after a year of negotiations, the leaders of the two warring countries refused to *compromise*; each wished to be viewed as the victor in their dispute.

To *compromise* can also mean to abandon or give up. To *compromise* one's principles is to do something in violation of one's principles. Sally chose detention for violating her high school's dress code rather than *compromise* her belief in freedom of expression.

**COMPUNCTION** *n* (kum PUNK shun) remorse; a feeling of uneasiness at doing something wrong

Mrs. Riley had no *compunction* about lying if she thought that a lie would help her daughter's chances of making the cheerleading squad.

The bank robber was absolutely without *compunction*; he filled his satchel with cash as calmly as if he had been filling it with groceries.

**CONCAVE** *adj* (kahn KAYV) curved inward, like the inside of a circle or a sphere

If you cut a volleyball in half, the inside surface of each half would be *concave*. The outside surface of each half would be *convex* (kahn VEKS). It's easy to keep these two words straight. A *concave* surface goes in, the way a cave does. A *convex* surface goes out, in a way that will vex you if you don't remember the part about the cave.

A big optical telescope is likely to have both a *concave* reflective surface and a number of *convex* lenses.

**CONCEDE** *v* (kun SEED) to acknowledge as true or right; to grant or yield

The candidate *conceded* the election shortly before midnight, after it had become abundantly clear that his opponent was going to win by a landslide.

Jerry refused to *concede* defeat, even though his football team was losing 63–14.

# Slacka Head

লা-জিজু উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE

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TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

**CONCENTRIC** *adj* (kun SEN trik) having the same center

The inner and outer edges of a doughnut are *concentric* circles. So are the rings on an archery target.

**CONCERT** *n* (KAHN surt) combined action; agreement

By acting in *concert*, the three boys were able to tip over the car that none of them had been able to tip over while acting alone.

A *concerted* (kun SUR tud) effort is one made by individuals acting in *concert*.

**CONCOCT** *v* (kun KAHKT) to create by mixing ingredients; to devise

Using only the entirely unexciting groceries she found in the refrigerator, the master chef *concocted* a fabulous seven-course meal that left her guests shaking their heads.

Sylvia didn't have any gasoline, so she tried to *concoct* a replacement by mixing together all the inflammable liquids in her parents' house.

A *concoction* (kun KAHK shun) is something that has been *concocted*. After proudly announcing that they had made dessert, the children brought in an unsettling *concoction* that appeared to contain nothing edible.

**CONCOMITANT** *adj* (kun KAHM uh tunt) following from; accompanying; going along with

Jack Nicklaus's success on the golf course, and the *concomitant* increase in the size of his bank account, had made him the envy of all professional golfers.

Along with his large cash donation, the philanthropist made a *concomitant* promise to support the new library with smaller gifts in the coming years.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**CONFEDERATE** *n* (kun FED ur ut) an ally; an accomplice

The rebels had few *confederates* in the countryside; as a result, they were never able to field much of an army.

It took the police several months to track down the embezzler's *confederates*, but they were eventually able to arrest most of them.

A group of *confederates* is a *confederation* (kun fed ur AY shun). The *Confederacy* (kun FED ur uh see), formally known as the Confederate States of America, was the *confederation* of eleven southern states that seceded from the United States of America in 1860 and 1861, precipitating the Civil War.

*Confederate* pronounced "kun FED uh rayt" is a verb.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #20

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

- |                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. composed     | a. ally                         |
| 2. compromise   | b. acknowledge as true          |
| 3. compunction  | c. having the same center       |
| 4. concave      | d. settlement of differences    |
| 5. concentric   | e. following from               |
| 6. concert      | f. combined action              |
| 7. concede      | g. curved inward                |
| 8. concoct      | h. calm                         |
| 9. concomitant  | i. create by mixing ingredients |
| 10. confederate | j. remorse                      |

**CONFER v (kun FER)** to exchange ideas; to consult with; to bestow

The referees *conferred* briefly before ruling that the pass had been incomplete and that no touchdown had been scored.

I told the salesman that I needed to *confer* with my wife by telephone before signing a formal agreement to buy the old ocean liner.

The administration decided to *confer* an honorary degree upon the old millionaire because it hoped doing so would cause him to leave a few million dollars to the university in his will.

A *conference* (KAHN fer uns) is a meeting at which people confer.

**CONFIDANT n (KAHN fu dahnt)** a person with whom secrets or private thoughts are shared

A *confidant* is a person in whom one can *confide* (kun FYDE).

Sally's brother was also her *confidant*; when she had a problem that she felt she could discuss with no one else, she called him.

A female *confidant* is a *confidante*.

**CONFIGURATION n (kun fig yuh RAY shun)** arrangement

The *configuration* of the seats was such that no one in the audience had a clear view of the stage.

My wife and I loved the exterior of the house, but we hated the *configuration* of the rooms.

By slightly altering the *configuration* of chips on the motherboard of his laptop computer, Zach was able to turn it into a combination death ray and time machine.

To *configure* is to arrange.

**CONFLAGRATION n (kahn fluh GRAY shun)** a large fire

The smoldering rags in the dumpster ignited the drums of explosive chemicals, and the small fire rapidly became a *conflagration* that enveloped the entire block.

**CONFOUND v (kun FOUND)** to bewilder; to amaze; to throw into confusion

The newborn baby's ability to speak fluent Italian *confounded* the experts, who were surprised to hear a newborn speaking anything but French.

The team's inability to score *confounded* the coach, who had expected an easy victory.

Allen's failure to understand his computer continues to *confound* his efforts to become computer-literate.

**CONGEAL v (kun JEEL)** to solidify; to jell

The bacon grease *congealed* into a smooth white mass when we put the skillet in the freezer.

It took several years for my ideas about invisibility to *congeal* to the point where I could begin manufacturing and marketing vanishing pills.

**CONJUGAL adj (KAHN juh gul)** having to do with marriage

After twenty-eight years of *conjugal* bliss, Ben and May got a divorce when Ben suddenly confessed that he never liked the way she flossed her teeth.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**CONNIVE v (kuh NYVE)** to conspire; to aid or encourage a wrong by feigning ignorance of it

An investigation revealed that virtually the entire police department had been *conniving* with the neighborhood drug dealers, giving them immunity in exchange for a cut of the profits.

The noun is *connivance* (kuh NYVE uns).

**CONSERVATORY n (kun SER vu h tawr ee)** a greenhouse, usually one attached to another structure; a music school or drama school

On sunny mornings, Mrs. Klein liked to have breakfast in the *conservatory*, surrounded by her orchids and miniature palm trees.

After college, Hugo spent six years studying the violin at a Viennese *conservatory*.



Q-U-I-C-K • Q-U-I-Z #21

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

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. confer        | a. solidify                            |
| 2. confidant     | b. having to do with marriage          |
| 3. configuration | c. greenhouse                          |
| 4. conflagration | d. arrangement                         |
| 5. confluence    | e. large fire                          |
| 6. confound      | f. person with whom secrets are shared |
| 7. congeal       | g. conspire                            |
| 8. conjugal      | h. exchange ideas                      |
| 9. connive       | i. bewilder                            |
| 10. conservatory | j. flowing together                    |

### **CONSIGN v (kun SYNE)** to hand over; to assign; to entrust; to banish

Upon her retirement, Mary *consigned* to her co-workers the contents of her desk.

Two decades after Frank's death, most critics *consigned* his novels to the literary trash heap.

The bookstore owner was waiting anxiously for the publisher to send her a new *consignment* of books; with no books to sell, she had little to do at work all day.

### **CONSOLIDATE v (kun SAHL uh dayt)** to combine or bring together; to solidify; to strengthen

The new chairman tried to *consolidate* the company's disparate operations into a single unit that would be easier to manage.

I *consolidated* my many bank accounts by withdrawing the money from all of them and putting it in a box that I kept under my bed.

The baseball team *consolidated* its hold on first place by winning all of its remaining games.

### **CONSPICUOUS adj (kun SPIK yoo us)** easily seen; impossible to miss

There was a *conspicuous* absence of good food at the terrible party, and many of the guests went out to a restaurant afterward.

The former president made a *conspicuous* display of his gleaming wristwatch; he had just signed a promotional contract with the watch's manufacturer.

*Conspicuous* consumption is a variety of showing off that consists of making a public display of buying and using a lot of expensive stuff.

The opposite of *conspicuous* is *inconspicuous*.

### **CONSTERNATION n (kahn stur NAY shun)** sudden confusion

The *consternation* of the children during the fire drill was evident in their faces; their eyes were wide with fear and uncertainty.

# Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE IELTS TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

**CONSTITUENCY n** (kun STICH oo un see) the group of voters represented by a politician; a group of supporters for anything

The ninety-year-old candidate did most of his campaign work on college campuses, even though his natural *constituency* was the town's large population of senior citizens.

The company's president failed to build a *constituency* on the board to support his plan to raise his salary by 300 percent.

A *constituency* is made up of *constituents* (kun STICH oo unts). The senator never forgot who had elected him; he spent most of his time in Washington doing favors for the wealthiest of his *constituents*.

### **CONTEMPT n (kun TEMPT)** disdain; disgrace

The lawyer's *contempt* for the judge was clear; when she said "Your honor" she had both thumbs in her ears and was twiddling her fingers at him.

I have nothing but *contempt* for people who say one thing and do another.

The dishonest storekeeper was held in *contempt* by the townspeople, virtually all of whom began shopping somewhere else.

### **CONTINUUM n (kun TIN yoo um)** a continuous whole without clear division into parts

The spectrum of visible light is a *continuum* in which each color blends into its neighbors.

Einstein's theory of relativity holds that space and time are not distinct dimensions but inseparable aspects of a *continuum*.

Note carefully the spelling of this word.

### **CONTRABAND n (KAHN truh band)** smuggled goods

The military police looked for *contraband* in the luggage of the returning soldiers, and they found plenty of it, including captured enemy weapons and illegal drugs.

The head of the dormitory classified all candy as *contraband*, then went from room to room confiscating it, so that he could eat it himself.

### **CONTRETEMPS n (KAHN truh tanh)** an embarrassing occurrence; a mishap

Newell lost his job over a little *contretemps* involving an office party, the Xerox machine, and his rear end.

### **CONTUMELY n (kun TOO muh lee)** rudeness; insolence; arrogance

In the opinion of the teacher, the student's sticking out his tongue during the Pledge of Allegiance was unforgivable *contumely*.

To be guilty of *contumely* is to be *contumelious* (kahn too MEE lee us). The *contumelious* prisoners stuck out their tongues at their jailers.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

# Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #22

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

- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. consign       | a. combine                 |
| 2. consolidate   | b. embarrassing occurrence |
| 3. conspicuous   | c. continuous whole        |
| 4. consternation | d. hand over               |
| 5. constituency  | e. group of voters         |
| 6. contempt      | f. smuggled goods          |
| 7. continuum     | g. disdain                 |
| 8. contraband    | h. sudden confusion        |
| 9. contretemps   | i. rudeness                |
| 10. contumely    | j. easily seen             |

**CONUNDRUM** *n* (kuh NUN drum) a puzzle or problem without a solution

What to do about the dirty dishes piling up in the sink was a *conundrum* that the four roommates could not even begin to solve.

English grammar was a *conundrum* to Marcia; she just couldn't figure out how to put two words together.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**CONVENE** *v* (kun VEEN) to gather together; to assemble; to meet

For their annual meeting, the members of the physicians' organization *convened* on the first tee of the seaside golf course.

Mr. Jenkins *convened* the workers in the cafeteria to tell them they had all been fired.

A *convention* is an event at which people *convene* for the purpose of exchanging information, learning new skills, eating rich food, going shopping, and getting drunk.

**CONVERSANT** *adj* (kuh VUR sunt) familiar; experienced

After just two days on the job, Gloria was not yet *conversant* with the many rules laid down by her new employer.

Several months' worth of intense television watching had made Ivan *conversant* with the rules of football, even though he had never played the game himself.

**CONVERSE** *n* (KAHN vurs) the opposite

Freddy followed not the rule but its *converse*; that is, he did the opposite of what he was supposed to do.

Freddy faced a difficult choice: he could put the Kool-Aid in the water or, *conversely*, he could put the water in the Kool-Aid.

# Slacka Head

THE WORDS

(ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

(LO-জিঞ্জান উচ্চ শিক্ষা)

(LO-जिञ्जान उच्च शिक्षा)

(LO-জিঞ্জାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

(LO-জিঞ୍ଜାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #23

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

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. conundrum   | a. twist or turn       |
| 2. convene     | b. puzzle              |
| 3. conversant  | c. familiar            |
| 4. converse    | d. natural consequence |
| 5. convey      | e. transport           |
| 6. conviction  | f. strong belief       |
| 7. convolution | g. gracious            |
| 8. copious     | h. opposite            |
| 9. cordial     | i. gather together     |
| 10. corollary  | j. abundant            |

**CORPOREAL** *adj* (kawr PAWR ee u!) material; tangible; having substance, like the body

Steve was mildly crazy; he believed that at night his thoughts became *corporeal* and wandered around his house eating potato chips and doing laundry.

This word is often confused with *corporal* (KAWR puh rul), which means having to do with the body. Beating a criminal is *corporal* punishment. Someone who has a lot of body is fat or *corpulent* (KAWR pyuh lunt). A body of people is called *corps* (kohrs), like the army *corps*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**CORRELATION** *n* (kawr uh LAY shun) a mutual relation between two or more things

The *correlation* between cigarette smoking and lung cancer has been established to the satisfaction of everyone except the manufacturers of cigarettes.

There is a strong *correlation* between the quality of a football team and the number of games that it wins in a season. That is, the quality of a football team and its number of victories are strongly *correlated*.

**CORROSIVE** *adj* (kuh ROH siv) eating away; destructive

Mary Ellen's chutney contained some *corrosive* ingredient that burned a hole in Jeremy's plate.

Large quantities of money have a *corrosive* effect on the morals of many people.

A *corrosive* substance is one that *corrodes* something else.

**CORRUGATED** *adj* (KAWR uh gay tu!) shaped with folds or waves

*Corrugated* sheet metal is sheet metal that has been shaped so that it has ridges and valleys, like a ridged potato chip. Corduroy pants

could be said to be *corrugated*. Much of the paperboard making cardboard cartons is *corrugated*.

**COTERIE** *n* (KOH tuh ree) a group of close associates; a circle (of friends or associates)

The visiting poet-in-residence quickly developed a large *coterie* of student admirers, all of whom hoped that the visitor would be able to help them find publishers for their poems.

If you weren't a part of Mary's *coterie*, then you weren't anybody at all, in the opinion of Mary.

**COWER** *v* (KOW ur) to shrink away or huddle up in fear

The sound of her boss's footsteps in the hallway made Lizzie *cower* behind her desk like a wounded animal.

When Arnie turned on the lights, he found the children *cowering* behind the couch; the scary movie on TV had scared the wits out of them.

In the morning, the children found their new puppy *cowering* in the corner of his box, afraid of his new environment.

**CRASS** *adj* (kras) extremely unrefined; gross; stupid

Sending a get-well card to the man who had just died was a pretty *crass* gesture, in the opinion of his widow.

The seventh-grade mixer was spoiled by the *crassness* of the seventh-grade boys, who shouted rude remarks at the girls and then ran off to hide in the restroom.

**CRAVEN** *adj* (KRAY vun) cowardly

The *craven* soldier turned his back on his wounded comrade and ran for the safety of the trenches.

Permitting all the town's children to be sold into slavery was the *craven* act of a *craven* mayor; it was no surprise that the townspeople decided not to reelect him.

The second-grade bully was full of bluster when the kindergartners were on the playground, but he became quite *craven* when the third graders came out for their recess.

**CRESCEENDO** *n* (kruh SHEN doh) a gradual increase in the volume of a sound; a gradual increase in the intensity of anything

The concert ended with a stirring *crescendo* that began with a single note from a single violin and built up to a thunderous roar from every instrument in the orchestra.

The fund-raising campaign built slowly to a *crescendo* of giving that pushed the total well beyond the original goal.

**CRESTFALLEN** *adj* (KREST fawl un) dejected; dispirited

Your *crest* (krest) is the highest point of your body—your head. When your *crest* falls—when your head is drooping—you are dejected or dispirited. You are *crestfallen*.

The big red F on her science paper left Zoe *crestfallen*, until she realized that the F stood for Fantastic.



I was *crestfallen* when I opened my Christmas presents; all I got was underwear and socks.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #24

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

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. corporeal    | a. eating away                |
| 2. correlation  | b. cowardly                   |
| 3. corrosive    | c. mutual relation            |
| 4. corrugated   | d. gradual increase in volume |
| 5. coterie      | e. tangible                   |
| 6. cower        | f. dejected                   |
| 7. crass        | g. extremely unrefined        |
| 8. craven       | h. group of close associates  |
| 9. crescendo    | i. shaped with folds          |
| 10. crestfallen | j. huddle in fear             |

## CREVICE n (KREV us) a narrow split, crack, or fissure

The million-dollar bill I had found on the sidewalk fell into a *crevice* between the two buildings, and I never saw it again.

Anne had spent so much time in the sun that her skin had turned deep brown and become covered with *crevices*.

A very large *crevice* in a glacier on the earth's surface is usually called a *crevasse* (kruh VAS). The tiny crack in a rock face from which a mountain climber hangs by his fingernails is a *crevice*; the deep crack in a glacier into which a mountain climber falls, never to be seen again, is a *crevasse*.

## CRINGE v (krinj) to shrink back with fear; to cower; to be servile or suck up in a horrible way

Alison *cringed* when the doctor came striding toward her with an enormous hypodermic needle in his hand.

The *cringing* jester eventually began to annoy the king; he told the jester either to stop fawning or to have his head cut off.

## CRITIQUE n (kruh TEEK) a critical review

The reviewer's brutal *critique* of my latest book made me reluctant ever to pick up a pen again.

Lloyd liked to help out around the kitchen by offering concise *critiques* of nearly every move his wife made.

*Critique* can also be used as a verb. The art teacher *critiqued* the students' projects in front of the entire class, making some of the students feel utterly miserable.

## CRUX n (kruks) the central point; the essence

The *crux* of an argument is the crucial part of it. *Crux* and *crucial* are related words.

Very often when you see this word, it will be followed by *of the matter*. The *crux* of the matter is the heart of the matter.

Building a lot of atom bombs and dropping them on the capital was the *crux* of the renegade general's plan to topple the existing government.

## CUISINE n (kwí ZEEN) a style of cooking

*Cuisine* is the French word for kitchen and cooking. A restaurant advertising French *cuisine* is a restaurant that serves food prepared in a French style. A restaurant advertising Italian *cuisine* is slightly absurd, since *cuisine* is French not Italian, but this usage is very common and everyone understands it.

## CULL v (kul) to pick out from among many; to select; to collect

The farmer *culled* the very best raspberries from his new crop and sold them for twenty-five cents apiece.

The poet *culled* a few of his favorite poems from among his collected works and had them printed in a special edition.

On the first day of school, the veteran teacher *culled* the troublemakers from her classroom and had them assigned to other teachers.

## CURB v (kurb) to restrain or control

The best way I've found to *curb* my appetite is to eat a couple of pints of coffee ice cream; once I've done that, I'm not hungry anymore.

The scout leader did his best to *curb* the young scouts' natural tendency to beat up one another.

A *curb* is something that *curbs*. The *curb* on a street is a barrier that *curbs* cars from driving onto the sidewalk.

## CURMUDGEON n (kur MUJ un) a difficult, bad-tempered person

Old age had turned kindly old Mr. Green into a *curmudgeon*; he never seemed to see anything that didn't displease him, and he always had something nasty to say to the people who came to visit.

The words old and *curmudgeon* often appear together. Sometimes this word is used affectionately, as when we refer to an elderly person who is humorously grumpy from the aches and pains of life. A *curmudgeon* can be said to be *curmudgeonly*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

## CURSORY adj (KUR suh ree) quick and unthorough; hasty; superficial

Stan had a photographic memory; after giving the book just a *cursor* glance, he knew the entire thing by heart.

The painter prepared the exterior of the house in such a *cursor* manner before painting it that all of the new paint peeled off almost immediately.

The doctor was so *cursor* in his examination that he failed to notice the large tumor at the base of the patient's spine.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #25

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

- |               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. crevice    | a. restrain                       |
| 2. cringe     | b. pick out from among many       |
| 3. critique   | c. critical review                |
| 4. crux       | d. style of cooking               |
| 5. cuisine    | e. shrink back with fear          |
| 6. cull       | f. central point                  |
| 7. curb       | g. narrow split                   |
| 8. curmudgeon | h. quick and unthorough           |
| 9. cursory    | i. difficult, bad-tempered person |

## D

## DEBASE v (di BAYS) to lower in quality or value; to degrade

To deprive a single person of his or her constitutional rights *debases* the liberty of us all.

The bishop *debased* his reputation by leaving the church and marrying a fourteen-year-old girl that he had met on the subway on New Year's Eve.

Soviet monetary policies had *debased* the national currency to such an extent that rubles were worth almost nothing outside the Soviet Union.

The noun is *debasement*. See our listing for *abase*.

## DEBUNK v (di BUNK) to expose the nonsense of

The reporter's careful exposé *debunked* the company's claim that it had not been dumping radioactive waste into the Hudson River.

Paul's reputation as a philanthropist was a towering lie just waiting to be *debunked*.

*Bunk*, by the way, is nonsense or meaningless talk.

## DECREE n (di KREE) an official order, usually having the force of law

The crazy king's latest *decree* forbade the wearing of hats and the eating of asparagus.

This word can also be a verb. To *decree* something is to declare it formally and officially. In a last-ditch attempt to win favor among wealthy voters, the president *decreed* that thenceforth only poor people would have to pay taxes.

## DECRY v (di KRY) to put down; to denounce

The newspaper editorial *decried* efforts by the police chief to root out corruption in the police department, saying that the chief was himself corrupt and could not be trusted.

The environmental organization quickly issued a report *decrying* the large mining company's plan to reduce the entire mountain to rubble in its search for uranium.

Note carefully the meaning of this word.

## DEEM v (deem) to judge; to consider

Mother *deemed* it unwise to lure the bear into the house by smearing honey on the front steps.

My paper was *deemed* to be inadequate by my teacher, and I was given a failing grade.

After taking but a single bite, Angus *deemed* the meal to be delectable.

## DEFICIT n (DEF uh sit) a shortage, especially of money

The national *deficit* is the amount by which the nation's revenues fall short of its expenditures.

Frank had forgotten to eat lunch; he made up the *deficit* at dinner by eating seconds of everything.

Unexpectedly large legal fees left the company with a *deficit* in its operating budget.

*Deficit* is related to the words *deficiency* and *defect*.

## DEFILE v (di FILE) to make filthy or foul; to desecrate

The snowy field was so beautiful that I hated to *defile* it by driving across it.

In the night, vandals *defiled* the painting behind the altar by covering it with spray paint.

## DEFT adj (deft) skillful

The store detective was so *deft* in his capture of the shoplifter that none of the customers was aware of what was going on.

In one *deft* move, the shortstop scooped the ball out of the dirt and flipped it to the second baseman.

The acrobat *deftly* caught his wife with one hand while hanging from the trapeze with the other.

## DEFUNCT adj (di FUNKT) no longer in effect; no longer in existence

Most of the businesses in the oldest section of downtown were now *defunct*; the new shopping mall on the other side of the river had put them out of business.

My already limited interest in cutting my grass was just about *defunct* by the time the grass was actually ready to cut, so I never got around to doing it.

The long spell of extremely hot weather left my entire garden *defunct*.

*Defunct* is related to the word *function*.

## DEGRADE v (di GRAYD) to lower in dignity or status; to corrupt; to deteriorate

Being made to perform menial duties at the behest of overbearing male senior partners clearly *degrades* the law firm's female associates.



The former bank president felt *degraded* to work as a teller, but he was unable to find any other job. The former bank president felt that working as a teller was *degrading*.

The secret potion had *degraded* over the years to the point where it was no longer capable of turning a person into a frog.

*Degradation* (deg ruh DAY shun) is the act of *degrading* or the state of being *degraded*.

Note carefully the meaning and pronunciation of these words.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #26

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

- |             |                           |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. debase   | a. judge                  |
| 2. debunk   | b. shortage               |
| 3. decree   | c. official order         |
| 4. decry    | d. expose the nonsense of |
| 5. deem     | e. skillful               |
| 6. deficit  | f. make filthy            |
| 7. defile   | g. degrade                |
| 8. deft     | h. no longer in effect    |
| 9. defunct  | i. lower in dignity       |
| 10. degrade | j. denounce               |

**DEIGN** v (dayn) to condescend; to think it in accordance with one's dignity (to do something)

When I asked the prince whether he would be willing to lend me five bucks for the rest of the day, he did not *deign* to make a reply.

**DEITY** n (DEE uh tee) a god or goddess

Members of the ancient tribe believed that the big spruce tree in the middle of the forest was an angry *deity* that punished them by ruining crops and bringing bad weather.

Many of Elvis's fans view him as a *deity*; a few even believe that listening to his records can cure cancer.

To treat someone or something as a *deity* is to *deify* (DEE uh fy) it. Gloria *deified* money; the "almighty dollar" was her god.

**DEJECTED** v (di JEK tid) depressed; disheartened

Barney was *dejected* when he heard that Fred had gone to the lodge without him, but he cheered up later when Betty made him some brownies.

The members of the losing field-hockey team looked *dejected*; their heads were bowed, and they were dragging their sticks.

To be *dejected* is to be in a state of *dejection* (di JEK shun). Rejection often causes *dejection*.



**DELECTABLE** adj (di LEK tuh bul) delightful; delicious

Vince's success as a writer was made all the more *delectable* to him by the failure of his closest rival.

The Christmas turkey looked *delectable* from a distance, but it was so dry and leathery that it was nearly impossible to eat.

**DELINQUENT** adj (di LING kwent) neglecting a duty or law; late in payment

The *delinquent* father failed to show up for visits with his children from his first marriage.

The city's motor vehicle bureau decided to impound the cars of drivers who had been *delinquent* in paying their traffic tickets.

The telephone company charges a late fee for customers who are *delinquent* in paying their bills.

*Delinquent* can also be a noun. A person who fails to pay his or her taxes is a tax *delinquent* and is subject to prosecution. A juvenile *delinquent* is a young person who habitually breaks the law.

**DELVE** v (delv) to search or study intensively

*Delve* originally meant to dig, and you occasionally find the word still used in this way. A miner might be said to *delve* the earth for ore, for example. (You're also probably familiar with a line from a well-known nursery rhyme: "Eleven, twelve, dig and *delve*.") In its modern meaning, *delve* means to dig metaphorically. To *delve* into a subject is to dig deeply into it—not with a shovel, but with your mind.

Janice was afraid to *delve* into her childhood memories, because she was afraid of what she might remember.

**Demeanor** n (di MEE nur) behavior; manner

You could tell by Harold's *demeanor* that he was a jerk; he picked his nose two nostrils at a time, and he snorted loudly whenever he heard or saw something that he didn't like.

The substitute teacher was thrilled by the *demeanor* of the children until she realized that they had glued her to her seat.

Don't confuse this word with the verb to *demean*, or the adjective *demeaning*. To *demean* something is to lower its dignity or stature.

**DEMISE** n (di MYZE) death

Aunt Isabel was grief-stricken about the *demise* of her favorite rosebush; that plant was the only friend she had ever had.

Ever since the legislature had passed an income tax, Senator Jones had been working to bring about its *demise*.

Oscar's arrest for possession of cocaine led quickly to the *demise* of his law practice.

**DEMOGRAPHY** n (di MAHG ruh fee) the statistical study of characteristics of populations

Democracy is rule by the people. A graph is a written record or picture describing something. *Demography* is the study of characteristics shared by groups of people. When a magazine announces that 75 percent of its readers drink Scotch and that 53 percent of them earn



## WORD SMART II

more than \$100,000 per year, it is referring to the results of a *demographic* (dem uh GRAF ik) study. The characteristics measured in such a study are referred to as the *demographics* of the group being studied. Computers have made it possible for companies to learn quite a bit about the *demographics* of their customers, such as how old they are, how much money they make, how many children they have, and what other products they buy. A person who studies *demographics* is a *demographer* (di MAHG ruh fur).

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

### DEMUR v (di MUR) to object; to take exception

Billy *demurred* when I suggested that he run out into the middle of the railroad bridge and jump into the chasm just as a freight train was about to run into him.

Don't confuse this word with *demure* below.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #27

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

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. deign      | a. delightful                          |
| 2. deity      | b. death                               |
| 3. dejected   | c. god or goddess                      |
| 4. delectable | d. take exception                      |
| 5. delinquent | e. study of population characteristics |
| 6. delve      | f. depressed                           |
| 7. demeanor   | g. search intensively                  |
| 8. demise     | h. behavior                            |
| 9. demography | i. condescend                          |
| 10. demur     | j. neglecting a duty                   |

### DEMURE adj (di MYOOR) shy; reserved; sedate

Don't confuse this word with *demur*.

Jenna was a *demure* child; she sat quietly next to her mother with her hands folded in her lap.

### DENOMINATION n (di nahm uh NAY shun) a classification; a category name

Religious *denominations* are religious groups consisting of a number of related congregations. Episcopalians and Methodists represent two distinct Christian *denominations*.

*Denomination* is often used in connection with currency. When a bank robber demands bills in small *denominations*, he or she is demanding bills with low face values: ones, fives, and tens.

## THE WORDS

### DENOTE v (di NOHT) to signify; to indicate; to mark

Blue stains in the sink *denote* acidic water in the pipes.

The doll's name—Baby Wet 'n' Mess—*denotes* exactly what it does.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

### DENOUNCE v (di NOWNS) to condemn

The president publicly *denounced*, but privately celebrated, the illegal activities of the director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In order to avoid being sent to jail, the political prisoner *denounced* the cause in which he believed.

An act of *denouncing* is a *denunciation* (di nun see AY shun).

### DEPICT v (di PIKT) to portray, especially in a picture; to describe

The enormous mural *depicted* various incidents from the Bible.

The candidate's brochures accurately *depicted* his opponent as a wife beater and a child molester, but his television commercials were distorted.

The author's *depiction* (di PIK shun) of New York was not believable to anyone who has ever been to the city; for one thing, she described the Empire State Building as being seven stories tall.

### DEPLET E v (di PLEET) to decrease the supply of; to exhaust; to use up

After three years of careless spending, the young heir had *depleted* his inheritance to the point where he was very nearly in danger of having to work for a living. He regretted this *depletion*.

Irresponsible harvesting has seriously *depleted* the nation's stock of old-growth trees.

Illness has *depleted* Mary's strength; her muscles have wasted away.

*Replete* means very full. The noun is *repletion*. Harold's stomach was *replete* after consuming eleven pints of chocolate-chip ice cream.

### DEPLORE v (di PLAWR) to regret; to condemn; to lament

I *deplore* the use of cattle prods to discipline unruly kindergartners, and I intend to work toward their elimination.

*Deploring* waste is one thing; actually learning to be less wasteful is another.

Maria claimed to *deplore* the commercialization of Christmas, but she did put a huge, illuminated plastic Santa Claus in her front yard, and she did spend several thousand dollars on Christmas presents for each of her children.

### DEPLOY v (di PLOY) to station soldiers or armaments strategically; to arrange strategically

The Soviet soldiers were *deployed* along the border of Afghanistan, ready to attack.

The United States has nuclear missiles *deployed* all over Western Europe.

At the banquet, the hostess *deployed* her army of waiters around the garden, hoping that none of the guests would have to wait more than a few seconds to receive a full glass of champagne.



**DEPOSE** v (di POHZ) to remove from office or position of power

The disgruntled generals *deposed* the king, then took him out to the courtyard and shot him.

**DEPREDATE** v (DEP ruh dayt) to prey upon; to plunder

A predator is someone who preys on others. To *depredate* is to take what belongs to others, by violence if necessary.

The greedy broker *depredated* his elderly clients, stealing many millions of dollars before he was finally caught and sent to jail.

An act or instance of *depredating* is a *depredation* (dep ruh DAY shun) or *predation* (pri DAY shun).

Despite the frequent *depredations* of the enemy soldiers, the villagers rebuilt their homes and went on with their lives.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #28

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

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. demure       | a. decrease the supply of |
| 2. denomination | b. condemn                |
| 3. denote       | c. arrange strategically  |
| 4. denounce     | d. classification         |
| 5. depict       | e. prey upon              |
| 6. deplete      | f. portray                |
| 7. deplore      | g. signify                |
| 8. deploy       | h. remove from office     |
| 9. depose       | i. shy                    |
| 10. depredate   | j. lament                 |

**DERELICT** adj (DER uh likt) neglectful; delinquent; deserted; abandoned

The crack-addicted mother was *derelict* in her duty to her children; they were running around on the city streets in filthy clothes.

The broken shutters on the *derelict* house banged back and forth in the wind, confirming the children's suspicion that it was haunted.

Navigation was made difficult by the rotting hulls of the *derelict* ships that were scattered around the bay.

*Derelict* can also be a noun. The only car in sight was a rusty *derelict* that had been stripped to its chassis by vandals.

**DESIST** v (di ZIST) to stop doing (something)

Marty took a hammer and began hitting Suzanne over the head with it; Suzanne asked Marty to *desist*.

The judge issued a cease-and-*desist* order that forbade Mr. Jones to paint obscene words on the garage door of his neighbor's house.

For several hours, I *desisted* from eating any of the pumpkin pie, but then I weakened and ate three pieces.

**DEVOUT** adj (di VOWT) deeply religious; **लो-ज़ि-ज़ि-रू औ-ए-स्ट मिला**

Mary was such a *devout* Catholic that she *decided to become* a nun and spend the rest of her life in a *convent*.

Bill is a *devout* procrastinator; he never does anything today that he can put off until tomorrow—or, better yet, the day after that.

*Devout* is related to *devoted*. Someone who is *devoted* to something is a *devotee*.

**DIATRIBE** n (DYE uh trybe) a bitter, abusive denunciation

Arnold's review of Norman Mailer's new book rapidly turned into a *diatribe* against Mailer's writing.

The essay was more of a *diatribe* than a critique; you could almost hear the sputtering of the author as you read it.

**DICHOTOMY** n (dye KAHT uh mee) division into two parts, especially contradictory ones

There has always been a *dichotomy* between what Harry says and what he does; he says one thing and does the other.

Linda could never resolve the *dichotomy* between her desire to help other people and her desire to make lots and lots of money, so she decided just to make lots and lots of money.

**DIFFUSE** v (di FYOOZ) to cause to spread out; to cause to disperse; to disseminate

The tear gas *diffused* across the campus; students as far away as the library reported that their eyes were stinging.

If something is spread out, it is *diffuse* (di FYOOS). Resistance to the proposition was so *diffuse* that the opposition movement was never able to develop any momentum.

The noun is *diffusion*.

**DILAPIDATED** adj (di LAP uh day tid) broken-down; fallen into ruin

This word comes from a Latin word meaning to pelt with stones. A *dilapidated* house is one that is in such a state of ruin that it appears to have been attacked or pelted with stones.

Our car was so *dilapidated* that you could see the pavement whizzing past through the big holes in the rusty floor.

**DILATE** v (dye LAYT) to make larger; to become larger; to speak or write at length

Before examining my eyes, the doctor gave me some eyedrops that *dilated* my pupils.

The pores in the skin become *dilated* in hot weather, in order to cool the skin.

The evening speaker *dilated* on his subject for so long that most of the people in the audience fell asleep.

The noun is *dilation*.

**DILEMMA** n (di LEM uh) a situation in which one must choose between two equally attractive choices; any problem or predicament

*Dilemma* comes from Greek words meaning double proposition. In



## WORD SMART II

careful usage, the word retains this sense and is used only when the choice is between two things. In less formal usage, though, the word is used to mean any problem or predicament.

If you are stuck on the "horns of a *dilemma*," you are having trouble choosing between two equally attractive choices.

Freddy wanted both a new car and a new boat, but had only enough money to buy one of them; he solved his *dilemma* by buying the car and *challenging* the boat.

The mayor's current *dilemma* was how to solve the city's worsening budget problems.

**DIMINUTION** *n* (di muh NOO shun) the act or process of diminishing; reduction

The process was so gradual that Larry didn't notice the *diminution* of his eyesight; it seemed to him that he had simply woken up blind one morning.

The *diminution* of the value of savings means that I am not as wealthy as I used to be.

*Diminutive* (di MIN yoo tiv) means very small. The giant's wife was surprisingly *diminutive*; when she stood beside her husband, she looked like his child.

Note carefully the spelling and pronunciation of this word.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #29

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

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. derelict    | a. division into two parts |
| 2. desist      | b. cause to spread out     |
| 3. devout      | c. stop doing              |
| 4. diatribe    | d. reduction               |
| 5. dichotomy   | e. predicament             |
| 6. diffuse     | f. deeply religious        |
| 7. dilapidated | g. make larger             |
| 8. dilate      | h. broken-down             |
| 9. dilemma     | i. negligent               |
| 10. diminution | j. bitter denunciation     |

**DIRE** *adj* (dye ur) disastrous; desperate

The tornado struck the center of town, with *dire* results; nearly every building was flattened, and all the beer poured into the streets.

The family's situation was quite *dire*; they had no clothes, no food, and no shelter.

## THE WORDS

**DIRGE** *n* (durj) a funeral song

A *dirge* is a mournful song played at your funeral with the intention of making everyone who knew you feel terribly, terribly sad. A *dirgelike* song is a song so gloomy that it sounds as though it ought to be played at a funeral.

**DISAFFECT** *v* (dis uh FEKT) to cause to lose affection; to estrange; to alienate

With years of nitpicking, pestering, and faultfinding, Mary *disaffected* her children.

My student's nasty comments did not *disaffect* me; I gave them all F's anyway, to show them that I loved them.

*Disaffection* (dis uh FEC shun) is the loss of affection—easy to remember.

To be *disaffected* is to be no longer content or no longer loyal. The assassination attempt was made by a *disaffected* civil servant who felt that the government had ruined his life.

Note carefully the meaning of this word.

**DISARRAY** *n* (dis uh RAY) disorder; confusion

An *array* is an orderly arrangement of objects or people. *Disarray* is the breakdown of that order.

My children played in my office for several hours yesterday, and they left the place in *disarray*, with papers and supplies scattered everywhere.

The entire company had been in *disarray* ever since federal officers had arrested most of the vice presidents.

*Disarray* can also be a verb. To *disarray* something is to throw it into *disarray*. The intermittent artillery bombardment *disarrayed* the soldiers, making it impossible for them to make an organized counter-attack.

**DISCLAIM** *v* (dis KLAYM) to deny any claim to; to renounce

The mayor publicly *disclaimed* any personal interest in his brother's concrete company, even though the mayor was a major stockholder.

A *disclaimer* (dis KLAY mur) is an act or statement that *disclaims*. An advertisement that makes a bold claim in large type ("Cures cancer!") will often also make a meek *disclaimer* in tiny type ("Except in living things") in order to keep it from violating truth-in-advertising laws.

**DISCOMFIT** *v* (dis KUM fit) to frustrate; to confuse

I was *discomfited* by my secretary's apparent inability to type, write a grammatical sentence, answer the telephone, or recite the alphabet; in fact, I began to think that he might not be fully qualified for the job.

To *discomfit* is not the same as to *discomfort* (dis KUM furt), which means to make uncomfortable or to make uneasy, although the two words are used more or less interchangeably by many, many people.

**DISCONCERT** v (dis kun SERT) to upset; to ruffle; to perturb

The jet's engine was making a *disconcerting* sound that reminded me of the sound of an old boot bouncing around inside a clothes dryer; I was worried that we were going to crash.

Professor Jones used to *disconcert* his students by scrunching up his face and plugging his ears when one of them would begin to say something.

The boos of the audience did not *disconcert* Bob; he droned on with his endless, boring speech regardless.

**DISCOURSE** n (DIS kawrs) spoken or written expression in words; conversation

The level of *discourse* inside the dining hall was surprisingly high; the students were discussing not drugs or sex but philosophy.

The company's imposing president was not one for *discourse*; when he opened his mouth, it was to issue a command.

There is no *discourse* in American society anymore; there is only television.

See our listing for *discursive*.

**DISCREPANCY** n (dis KREP un see) difference; inconsistency

There was a slight *discrepancy* between the amount of money that was supposed to be in the account and the amount of money that actually was; gradually the accountant concluded that Harry had stolen seven million dollars.

I asked my children to ignore any *discrepancy* between what I say and what I do.

The adjective is *discrepant* (dis KREP unt).

**DISCURSIVE** adj (dis KUR siv) rambling from one topic to another, usually aimlessly

Betty is an extremely *discursive* writer; she can't write about one thing without being reminded of another, and she can't write about that without being reminded of something else altogether.

My mother's letter was long and *discursive*; if she had a point, she never got to it.

**DISINFORMATION** n (dis in fer MAY shun) false information purposely disseminated, usually by a government, for the purpose of creating a false impression

The CIA conducted a *disinformation* campaign in which it tried to persuade the people of Cuba that Fidel Castro was really a woman.

The government hoped to weaken the revolutionary movement by leaking *disinformation* about it to the local press.

**DISMAL** adj (DIZ mul) dreary; causing gloom; causing dread

The weather has been *dismal* ever since our vacation began; a cold wind has been blowing, and it has rained almost every day.

The new television show received *dismal* ratings and was canceled before its third episode had aired.

The view from the top of the hill was *dismal*; every house in the valley had been destroyed by the flood.

**DISMAY** v (dis MAY) to fill with dread; to discourage greatly; to perturb

The carnage in the field *dismayed* the soldiers, and they stood frozen in their steps.

Peter *dismayed* his children by criticizing nearly everything they did and never finding anything nice to say about their schoolwork.

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

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. dire        | a. renounce                |
| 2. dirge       | b. cause to lose affection |
| 3. disaffect   | c. perturb                 |
| 4. disarray    | d. frustrate               |
| 5. disclaim    | e. disorder                |
| 6. discomfit   | f. difference              |
| 7. disconcert  | g. funeral song            |
| 8. discourse   | h. aimlessly rambling      |
| 9. discrepancy | i. conversation            |
| 10. discursive | j. disastrous              |

**DISGRUNTLE** v (dis GRUN tul) to make sulky and dissatisfied; to discontent

Eileen had such a nasty disposition that she tended to *disgruntle* anyone who worked for her.

The adjective *disgruntled* means discontented or dissatisfied.

The children were *disgruntled* by the lumps of coal in their Christmas stockings.

The rotten eggs on Alice's doorstep were placed there by a *disgruntled* former employee.

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## WORD SMART II

The new police officer has a *dismaying* tendency to help himself to the money in the cash registers of the stores on his beat.

As a noun, *dismay* means dread, anxiety, or sudden disappointment.

**DISPASSIONATE** *adj* (dis PASH uh nut) unaffected by passion; impartial; calm

*Impassioned* (im PASH und) means passionate, emotional, all worked up. To be *dispassionate* is to be cool and objective, to not let judgment be affected by emotions.

The prosecutor's *dispassionate* enumeration of the defendant's terrible crimes had a far more devastating effect on the jury than a passionate, highly emotional speech would have had. The judge had no interest in either side of the dispute; she was a *dispassionate* observer.

Larry's *dispassionate* manner often fooled people into thinking he did not care.

*Impassive* (im PAS iv) is a related word that means revealing no emotions, or expressionless.

Note carefully the spelling and pronunciation of these words.

**DISPERSE** *v* (dis PURS) to scatter; to spread widely; to disseminate

The crowd *dispersed* after the chief of police announced that he would order his officers to open fire if everyone didn't go home.

Engineers from the oil company tried to use chemical solvents to *disperse* the oil slick formed when the tanker ran aground on the reef and split in two.

When the seed pod of a milkweed plant dries and breaks apart, the wind *disperses* the seeds inside, and new milkweed plants sprout all over the countryside.

An act of *dispersing* is called *dispersion* (dis PUR zhun). The fluffy part of a milkweed seed facilitates its *dispersion* by the wind.

**DISPIRIT** *v* (dis PIR ut) to discourage; to dishearten; to lose spirit

The coach tried not to let the team's one thousandth consecutive defeat *dispirit* him, but somehow he couldn't help but feel discouraged.

The campers looked tired and *dispirited*; it had rained all night and their sleeping bags had all washed away.

**DISPOSITION** *n* (dis puh ZISH un) characteristic attitude; state of mind; inclination; arrangement

Mary Lou had always had a sweet *disposition*; even when she was a baby, she smiled almost constantly and never complained.

My natural *disposition* is to play golf all the time and not care about anything or anyone else. I am *disposed* (dis POHZD) to play golf all the time.

The seemingly random *disposition* of buildings on the campus suggested that no one had given much thought to how the campus ought to be laid out.

*Predisposition* is an attitude or state of mind beforehand. The heavy-metal music of the warm-up band the Snakeheads did not

## THE WORDS

# Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE

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SCHOLARSHIP

favorably *predispose* the audience to enjoy the Barry Mାର୍ଟିନ୍ ପିତ୍ତର ପ୍ରେସ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ

cert.

**DISPROPORTIONATE** *adj* (dis pruh PAWR shuh nut) out of proportion; too much or too little

Linda's division of the candy was *disproportionate*; she gave herself more than she gave me.

My mother seemed to be devoting a *disproportionate* amount of her attention to my brother, so I sat down in the middle of the kitchen floor and began to scream my head off.

The opposite of *disproportionate* is *proportionate*.

**DISQUIET** *v* (dis KWYE ut) to make uneasy

Sam's pulling a gun and pointing it at my head *disquieted* me, to say the least.

The movie's graphic depiction of childbirth *disquieted* the children, who had been expecting a story about a stork.

The silence in the boss's office was *disquieting*; everyone was afraid that it was the calm before the storm.

*Disquiet* can also be used as a noun meaning unease or nervousness.

Note carefully the meaning of this word.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #31

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

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. disgruntle       | a. scatter                                  |
| 2. disinformation   | b. impartial                                |
| 3. dismal           | c. dreary                                   |
| 4. dismay           | d. discourage                               |
| 5. dispassionate    | e. false information purposely disseminated |
| 6. disperse         | f. characteristic attitude                  |
| 7. dispirit         | g. out of proportion                        |
| 8. disposition      | h. make sulky                               |
| 9. disproportionate | i. fill with dread                          |
| 10. disquiet        | j. make uneasy                              |

**DISSEMBLE** *v* (di SEM bul) to conceal the real nature of; to act or speak falsely in order to deceive

Anne successfully *dissembled* her hatred for Beth; in fact, Beth viewed Anne as her best friend.

When asked by young children about Santa Claus, parents are allowed to *dissemble*.

To *dissemble* is not the same thing as to *disassemble*, which means to take apart.

Note carefully the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of this word.

**DISSENT** v (di SENT) to disagree; to withhold approval

The chief justice *dissented* from the opinion signed by the other justices; in fact, he thought their opinion was crazy.

Jim and Bob say I'm a jerk; I *dissent*.

A person who *dissents* is a *dissenter*. The meeting had lasted so long that when I moved that it be adjourned, there were no *dissenters*.

*Dissent* can also be a noun. The *dissent* of a single board member was enough to overturn any proposal; every board member had absolute veto power.

*Dissent* is related to the words *consent* and *assent* (which mean agreement).

**DISSERVICE** n (di SUR vus) a harmful action; an ill turn

Inez did a *disservice* to her parents by informing the police that they were growing marijuana in their garden.

The reviewer did a grave *disservice* to the author by inaccurately describing what his book was about.

*Note carefully the meaning of this word.*

**DISSIDENT** n (DIS uh dunt) a person who disagrees or dissents

The old Soviet regime usually responded to *dissidents* by imprisoning them.

The plan to build a nuclear power plant in town was put on hold by a group of *dissidents* who lay down in the road in front of the bulldozers.

*Dissident* can also be an adjective. A *dissident* writer is a writer who is a *dissident*.

**DISSUADE** v (di SWAYD) to persuade not to

*Dissuade* is the opposite of *persuade*.

The 100 degree heat and the 100 percent relative humidity did not *dissuade* me from playing tennis all afternoon.

Mary and Alice tried to *dissuade* Andrew from jumping off the bridge, but they were unsuccessful and Andrew jumped.

*Dissuasion* (di SWAY zhun) is the opposite of *persuasion*. Gentle *dissuasion* is usually more effective than hitting over the head with a two-by-four.

**DISTINCT** adj (di STINKT) separate; different; clear and unmistakable

The professor was able to identify eleven *distinct* species of ant in the corner of his backyard.

The twins were identical, but the personality of each was *distinct* from that of the other.

The bloody ax in Bert's hand gave me the *distinct* impression that he had been up to no good.

To make a *distinction* (di STINK shun) between two things is to notice what makes each of them *distinct* from the other.

A *distinction* can also be a distinguishing characteristic. Alan, Alex, and Albert had the *distinction* of being the only triplets in the entire school system.

The opposite of *distinct* is *indistinct*.



**DIURNAL** adj (dye UR nul) occurring every day  
लो-जिजित औष्ठ मिश्ना

GRE

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TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

The rising of the sun is a *diurnal* occurrence; it happens every day.

*Diurnal* is the opposite of *nocturnal*. A *nocturnal* animal is one that is active primarily during the night; a *diurnal* animal is one that is active primarily during the day.

**DIVINE** v (di VYNE) to intuit; to prophesy

I used all of my best mind-reading skills, but I could not *divine* what Lester was thinking.

The law firm made a great deal of money helping its clients *divine* the meaning of obscure federal regulations.

The act of *divining* is called *divination*.

*Note carefully the usage of this word.*

**DIVULGE** v (di VULJ) to reveal, especially to reveal something that has been a secret

The secret agent had to promise not to *divulge* the contents of the government files, but the information in the files was so fascinating that he told everyone he knew.

We begged and pleaded, but we couldn't persuade Lester to *divulge* the secret of his chocolate-chip cookies.

**DOCUMENT** v (DOK yuh ment) to support with evidence, especially written evidence

The first *documented* use of the invention occurred in 1978, according to the encyclopedia.

Arnold *documented* his record-breaking car trip around the world by taking a photograph of himself and his car every hundred miles.

The scientist made a lot of headlines by announcing that he had been taken aboard a flying saucer, but he was unable to *document* his claim, and his colleagues didn't believe him.

*Note carefully the usage of this word.*

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #32

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

- |               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. dissemble  | a. disagree                   |
| 2. dissent    | b. support with evidence      |
| 3. disservice | c. conceal the real nature of |
| 4. dissident  | d. reveal                     |
| 5. dissuade   | e. person who disagrees       |
| 6. distinct   | f. intuit                     |
| 7. diurnal    | g. persuade not to            |
| 8. divine     | h. occurring every day        |
| 9. divulge    | i. harmful action             |
| 10. document  | j. separate                   |

**DOLDRUMS** *n* (DOHL drumz) low spirits; a state of inactivity

This word is plural in form, but it takes a singular verb. In addition, it is almost always preceded by *the*.

To sailors, the *doldrums* is an ocean area near the equator where there is very little wind. A sailing ship in the *doldrums* is likely to be moving very slowly or not moving at all.

To the rest of us, the *doldrums* is a state of mind comparable to that frustratingly calm weather near the equator.

Meredith has been in the *doldrums* ever since her pet bees flew away; she mopes around the house and never wants to do anything.

**DOLEFUL** *adj* (DOHL ful) sorrowful; filled with grief

A long, *doleful* procession followed the horse-drawn hearse as it wound slowly through the village.

Aunt Gladys said she loved the pencil holder that her niece had made her for Christmas, but the *doleful* expression on her face told a different story.

An essentially interchangeable word is *dolorous* (DOHL ur us).

**DOLT** *n* (dohlt) a stupid person; a dunce

"*Dolts* and idiots," said Mrs. Anderson when her husband asked her to describe her new students.

The farmer's *doltish* (DOHL tish) son rode the cows and milked the horses.

**DOTAGE** *n* (DOH tij) senility; foolish affection

To *dote* (doht) on something is to be foolishly or excessively affectionate toward it. For some reason, very old people are thought to be especially prone to doing this. That's why *dotage* almost always applies to very old people.

My grandmother is in her *dotage*; she spends all day in bed watching soap operas and combing the hair on an old doll she had as a little girl.

A senile person is sometimes called a *dotard* (DOH turd).

**DOUBLE ENTENDRE** *n* (DUH bul awn TAWN druh) a word or phrase having a double meaning, especially when the second meaning is risqué

The class president's speech was filled with *double entendres* that only the students understood; the teachers were left to scratch their heads as the students rolled on the floor.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this French expression.*

**DOUR** *adj* (door) forbidding; severe; gloomy

The Latin teacher was a *dour* old man who never had a kind word for anyone, even in Latin.

The police officer *dourly* insisted on giving me a speeding ticket; even though I had been driving scarcely more than twice the posted limit.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**DOWNCAST** *adj* (DOWN kost) directed downward; dejected; depressed

The children's *downcast* faces indicated that the children were sad that Santa Claus had brought them nothing for Christmas.

The entire audience seemed *downcast* by the end of the *horror* movie.

My six-week struggle with the flu had left me feeling *downcast* and weak.

**DOWNPLAY** *v* (DOWN play) to minimize; to represent as being insignificant; to play down

The doctor had tried hard to *downplay* the risks involved in the operation, but Harry knew that having his head replaced was not minor surgery.

The parents tried to *downplay* Christmas a little bit because their daughter was very young and they didn't want her to become so excited that she wouldn't be able to sleep.

The hero *downplayed* his role in rescuing the children, but everyone knew what he had done.

**DRACONIAN** *adj* (dray KOH nee un) harsh; severe; cruel

This word is very often capitalized. It is derived from the name of Draco, an Athenian official who created a notoriously harsh code of laws. Because of this history, the word is most often used to describe laws, rules, punishments, and so forth.

Locking the children in a dungeon for eleven years was a slightly *draconian* punishment, considering that all they had done was take a few cookies from the cookie jar.

The judge was known for handing down *draconian* sentences; he had once sentenced a shoplifter to life in prison without parole.

Mrs. Jefferson is a *draconian* grader; her favorite grade is D, and she has never given an A in her entire life.

**DROLL** *adj* (drohl) humorous; amusing in an odd, often understated, way

This word is slightly stilted, and it is not a perfect substitute for funny in every situation. The Three Stooges, for example, are not *droll*.

The children entertained the dinner guests with a *droll* rendition of their parents' style of arguing.

The speaker's attempts to be *droll* were met with a chilly silence from the audience.

**DROSS** *n* (drabs) worthless stuff, especially worthless stuff arising from the production of valuable stuff

In metal smelting, the *dross* is the crud floating on top of the metal once it is molten. Outside of this precise technical meaning, the word is used figuratively to describe any comparably worthless stuff.

Hilary's new novel contains three or four good paragraphs; the rest is *dross*.

The living room was filled with the *dross* of Christmas: mounds of wrapping paper and ribbon, empty boxes, toys that no one would ever play with.

**DURESS** *n* (dyoo RES) coercion; compulsion by force or threat

This word is very often preceded by *under*.



Mrs. Maloney was under *duress* when she bought her son a candy bar; the nasty little boy was screaming and crying and threatening to pull down his pants if she didn't.

The court determined that the old man had been under *duress* when he signed his new will, in which he left all his money to his lawyer; in fact, the court determined that the lawyer had held a gun to the old man's head while he signed it.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #33

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

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. doldrums        | a. forbidding      |
| 2. doleful         | b. humorous        |
| 3. dolt            | c. senility        |
| 4. dotage          | d. double meaning  |
| 5. double entendre | e. stupid person   |
| 6. dour            | f. harsh           |
| 7. downcast        | g. worthless stuff |
| 8. downplay        | h. coercion        |
| 9. draconian       | i. minimize        |
| 10. droll          | j. sorrowful       |
| 11. dross          | k. low spirits     |
| 12. duress         | l. dejected        |

## E

### EBB v (eb) to diminish; to recede

*Ebb* comes from an old word meaning low tide, and it is still used in this way. When a tide *ebbs*, it pulls back or goes down.

Other things can *ebb*, too. My interest *ebbed* quickly when my date began to describe the joys of stamp collecting.

The team's enthusiasm for the game *ebbed* as the other team ran up the score.

The opposite of *ebb* is flood or flow. On a typical trading day, the Dow Jones Industrial Average *ebbs* and flows in a seemingly haphazard way.

### ECCLESIASTICAL adj (i klee zee AS ti kul) having to do with the church

The priest had few *ecclesiastical* duties, because he had neither a church nor a congregation.

At the New Year's Eve party, the visiting bishop engaged in some highly *unecclesiastical* behavior, including dancing on the piano.



The large steeple rising from the roof gave the new house an oddly ecclesiastical feel.

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

**ECLIPSE** v (i KLIPS) to block the light of; to overshadow; to reduce the significance of; to surpass

In an *eclipse* of the moon, the sun, earth, and moon are arranged in such a way that the earth prevents the light of the sun from falling on the moon. In an *eclipse* of the sun, the moon passes directly between the earth and the sun, preventing the light of the sun from falling on the earth. In the first instance, the earth is said to *eclipse* the moon; in the second instance, the moon is said to *eclipse* the sun.

This word can also be used figuratively. Lois's fame *eclipsed* that of her brother, Louis, who made fewer movies and was a worse actor.

The spelling team's glorious victory in the state spelling championship was *eclipsed* by the arrest of the team's captain on charges of possessing cocaine.

**ECOSYSTEM** n (EK oh sis tum) a community of organisms and the physical environment in which they live

The big muddy swamp is a complex *ecosystem* in which the fate of each species is inextricably linked with the fate of many others.

*Ecology* is the science of the relationships between organisms and their environment. The adjective is *ecological* (EK uh lah j i kul).

*Note carefully the various pronunciations of these words (the first syllable can also be pronounced as "ee" instead of "ek").*

**EDICT** n (EE dikt) an official decree

The new king celebrated his rise to power by issuing hundreds of *edicts* governing everything from curbside parking to the wearing of hats.

By presidential *edict*, all government offices were closed for the holiday.

**EDIFICE** n (ED uh fis) a big, imposing building

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had originally intended to build a comfortable little cottage in which to spend their golden years, but one thing led to another and they ended up building a sprawling *edifice* that dwarfed all other structures in the area.

An architect who designs massive or grandiose buildings is sometimes said to have an "*edifice* complex." Get it?

**EFFECTUAL** adj (i FEK choo ul) effective; adequate

Polly is an *effectual* teacher, but she is not a masterful one; her students come away from her class with a solid understanding of the subject but with little else.

Even with all her years of experience, Mrs. Jones had not yet hit on an *effectual* method of getting her children to go to bed.

Something that is not *effectual* is *ineffectual* (IN i fek choo ul). The plumber tried several techniques for stopping a leak, all of them *ineffectual*.

**EFFICACY** *n* (EF i kuh see) effectiveness

Federal law requires manufacturers to demonstrate both the safety and the *efficacy* of new drugs. The manufacturers must prove that the new drugs are *efficacious* (ef i KAY shus).

**EFFIGY** *n* (EF uh jee) a likeness of someone, especially one used in expressing hatred for the person of whom it is a likeness

The company's founder had been dead for many years, but the employees still passed under his gaze, because his *effigy* had been carved in the side of the building.

The members of the senior class hanged the principal in *effigy*; they made a dummy out of some old burlap bags and strung it up in the tree beside the parking lot.

**ELATION** *n* (i LAY shun) a feeling of great joy

A tide of *elation* swept over the crowd as the clock ticked down to zero and it became clear that the college's team really had made it to the quarterfinals of the countywide tiddlywinks competition.

Harry's brother's *elation* at having defeated him in the golf match was almost more than Harry could bear.

To feel *elation* is to be *elated*. To cause to feel *elated* is to *elate*. After rowing across the Pacific Ocean in a bathtub, I felt positively *elated*.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #34

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

- |                   |                                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ebb            | a. official decree                 |
| 2. ecclesiastical | b. feeling of great joy            |
| 3. eclipse        | c. having to do with the church    |
| 4. ecosystem      | d. big, imposing building          |
| 5. edict          | e. likeness of someone             |
| 6. edifice        | f. surpass                         |
| 7. effectual      | g. effective                       |
| 8. efficacy       | h. effectiveness                   |
| 9. effigy         | i. diminish                        |
| 10. elation       | j. organisms and their environment |

**ELECTORATE** *n* (i LEK tuh rut) the body of people entitled to vote in an election; the voters

In order to be elected, a candidate usually has to make a lot of wild, irresponsible promises to the *electorate*.

The losing candidate attributed her loss not to any fault in herself but to the fickleness of the *electorate*.

The adjective is *electoral* (i LEK tuh rul).

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

## THE WORDS

**Slacka Head**

(ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

RAMAN ENAYATE  
GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP**ELEGY** *n* (EL uh jee) a mournful poem or other piece of writing, a mournful piece of music

Most critics agreed that Stan's best poem was an *elegy* he wrote following the death of his pet pigeon.

My new book is an *elegy* to the good old days—the days before everything became so terrible.

An *elegy* is *elegiac* (el i JYE uk). The little article in the newspaper about Frank's retirement had an *elegiac* tone that Frank found disconcerting.

**ELITE** *n* (i LEET) the best or most select group

Alison is a member of bowling's *elite*; she bowls like a champion with both her right hand and her left.

As captain of the football team, Bobby was part of the high school's *elite*, and he never let you forget it.

This word can also be an adjective. The presidential palace was defended by an *elite* corps of soldiers known to be loyal to the president.

To be an *elitist* (i LEET ust) is to be a snob; to be *elitist* is to be snobby.

**ELOCUTION** *n* (el uh KYOO shun) the art of public speaking

The mayor was long on *eloquence* but short on execution; he was better at making promises than at carrying them out.

Professor Jefferson might have become president of the university if he had had even rudimentary skills of *eloquence*.

In *eloquence* class, Father Ficks learned not to yell "SHADDDUPPP" when he heard whispering in the congregation.

A *locution* (loh KYOO shun) is a particular word or phrase. Someone who speaks well is *eloquent* (EL uh kwent).

**EMACIATE** *v* (i MAY shee ayt) to make extremely thin through starvation or illness

A dozen years in a foreign prison had *emaciated* poor old George, who had once weighed more than three hundred pounds but now weighed less than ninety.

Sylvia thought she looked slender and beautiful, but she really looked *emaciated*; you could see her ribs poking right through her T-shirt.

The act of *emaciating* is called *emaciation* (i may shee AY shun). The saddest thing to see in the refugee camp was the *emaciation* of the children, some of whom had not had a real meal in many weeks.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**EMANATE** *v* (EM uh nayt) to come forth; to issue

Contradictory orders *emanated* from many offices in the government building, leaving the distinct impression that no one was in charge.

The dreadful sound *emanating* from the house up the street turned out to be not that of a cat being strangled but that of a violin being played by someone who didn't know how to play it.



Something that *emanates* is an *emanation* (em uh NAY shun). The mystic claimed to be receiving mental *emanations* from the ghost of Alexander's long-dead aunt.

**EMANCIPATE** v (i MAN suh payt) to liberate; to free from bondage or restraint

Refrigerators, microwave ovens, and automatic dishwashers have *emancipated* modern homemakers from much of the drudgery of meal preparation and cleanup.

My personal computer has *emancipated* me from my office; I am now able to work out of my home.

The noun is *emancipation* (i man suh PAY shun).

President Lincoln announced that he had *emancipated* the slaves in his *Emancipation Proclamation*.

**EMBARGO** n (em BAHR goh) a government order suspending foreign trade; a government order suspending the movement of freight-carrying ships in and out of the country's ports

For several months before the Gulf War, the United Nations tried to persuade Iraq to pull its troops out of Kuwait by imposing an *embargo* on all exports to Iraq.

For many years, there has been an *embargo* in the United States on cigars produced in Cuba; to buy Cuban cigars, one could travel to a country where the importation of Cuban cigars is not illegal.

Jerry imposed a household *embargo* on rented movies; for the next six months, he said, no rented movies would be allowed in the house.

**EMBELLISH** v (im BEL ish) to adorn; to beautify by adding ornaments; to add fanciful or fictitious details to

A belle is a beautiful young woman. To *embellish* is to make beautiful or to adorn. Note that the word can have negative connotations, as when a person adds false facts to a story.

Cynthia *embellished* her plain white wedding gown by gluing colorful bits of paper to it.

Hugh could never leave well enough alone; when he told a story, he liked to *embellish* it with facts that he had made up.

Edward was guilty of *embellishing* his résumé by adding a college degree that he had not earned and a great deal of job experience that he had not had.

**EMBODY** v (em BAH dee) to personify; to give physical form to

Kindly old Mr. Benson perfectly *embodied* the loving philosophy that he taught.

The members of the club were a bunch of scoundrels who came nowhere near *embodiment* the principles upon which their club had been founded.

The noun is *embodiment*.

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

- |               |                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. electorate | a. art of public speaking            |
| 2. elegy      | b. body of voters                    |
| 3. elite      | c. government order suspending trade |
| 4. elocution  | d. adorn                             |
| 5. emaciate   | e. personify                         |
| 6. emanate    | f. mournful poem                     |
| 7. emancipate | g. liberate                          |
| 8. embargo    | h. most select group                 |
| 9. embellish  | i. make extremely thin               |
| 10. embody    | j. come forth                        |

**EMBROIL** v (im BROYL) to involve in conflict; to throw into disorder

For the last twenty years, Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been *embroiled* in a legal battle with the city over the camels in their backyard.

Fighting and shouting *embroiled* the classroom, leading the teacher to jump out the window.

An *imbroglio* (im BROHL yoh) is a confused, difficult, or embarrassing situation.

**EMBRYONIC** adj (em bree AHN ik) undeveloped; rudimentary

An *embryo* (EM bree oh) is any unborn animal or unformed plant that is in the very earliest stages of development. *Embryonic* can be used to describe such an undeveloped organism, but it also has a broader meaning.

The plans for the new building are pretty *embryonic* at this point; in fact, they consist of a single sketch on the back of a cocktail napkin.

Our fund-raising campaign has passed the *embryonic* stage, but it still hasn't officially gotten under way.

**EMISSARY** n (EM uh ser ee) a messenger or representative sent to represent another

To *emit* is to send out. An *emission* is something sent out. An *emissary* is a person sent out as a messenger or representative.

The king was unable to attend the wedding, but he sent an *emissary*: his brother.

The surrender of the defeated country was negotiated by *emissaries* from the two warring sides.

The company's president couldn't stand to fire an employee two days before his pension would have taken effect, so he sent an *emissary* to do it instead.



**EMPATHY** *n* (EM puh thee) identification with the feelings or thoughts of another

Shannon felt a great deal of *empathy* for Bill's suffering; she knew just how he felt.

To feel empathy is to *empathize* (EM puh thyze). It is also to be *empathic* (em PATH ik). Harry's tendency to *empathize* with creeps may arise from the fact that Harry himself is a creep.

This word is sometimes confused with *sympathy*, which is compassion or shared feeling, and *apathy* (AP uh thee), which means indifference or lack of feeling.

**EMPOWER** *v* (im POW ur) to give power or authority to; to enable

The city council *empowered* the dog catcher to do whatever he wanted to with the dogs he caught.

In several states, legislatures have *empowered* notaries to perform marriages.

The sheriff formed a posse and *empowered* it to arrest the fugitive.

**ENDEAR** *v* (in DIR) to make dear; to make beloved

Merv *endeared* himself to Oprah by sending her a nice big box of chocolates on her birthday.

I did not *endear* myself to my teacher when I put thumbtacks on the seat of her chair.

Edgar has the *endearing* (in DIR ing) habit of giving hundred-dollar bills to people he meets.

An *endearment* (in DIR munt) is an expression of affection.

"My little pumpkin" is the *endearment* Arnold Schwarzenegger's mother uses for her little boy.

**ENGAGING** *adj* (in GAY jing) charming; pleasing; attractive

Susan was an *engaging* dinner companion; she was lively and funny and utterly charming.

The book I was reading wasn't terribly *engaging*; in fact, it was one of those books that is hard to pick up.

**ENMITY** *n* (EN muh tee) deep hatred; animosity; ill will

*Enmity* is what enemies feel toward each other.

The *enmity* between George and Ed was so strong that the two of them could not be in a room together.

There was long-standing *enmity* between students at the college and residents of the town.

**ENNUI** *n* (AHN wee) boredom; listless lack of interest

*Ennui* is the French word for boredom. Studying French vocabulary words fills some people with *ennui*.

The children were excited to open their Christmas presents, but within a few hours an air of *ennui* had settled on the house, and the children were sprawled on the living-room floor, wishing vaguely that they had something interesting to do.

The playwright's only real talent was for engendering *ennui* in the audiences of his plays.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**ENSUE** *v* (in SOO) to follow immediately afterward; to result

Janet called Debbie a liar, and a screaming fight *ensued*.

I tried to talk my professor into changing my ~~D~~ into an <sup>A</sup> but nothing *ensued* from our conversation.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #36

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

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. embroil   | a. charming                     |
| 2. embryonic | b. messenger or representative  |
| 3. emissary  | c. make dear                    |
| 4. empathy   | d. involve in conflict          |
| 5. empower   | e. identification with feelings |
| 6. endear    | f. boredom                      |
| 7. engaging  | g. undeveloped                  |
| 8. enmity    | h. give authority               |
| 9. ennui     | i. follow immediately afterward |
| 10. ensue    | j. deep hatred                  |

**ENTAIL** *v* (in TAYL) to have as a necessary consequence; to involve

Painting turned out to *entail* a lot more work than I had originally thought; I discovered that you can't simply take a gallon of paint and heave it against the side of your house.

Peter was glad to have the prize money, but winning it had *entailed* so much work that he wasn't sure the whole thing had been worth it.

Mr. Eanes hired me so quickly that I hadn't really had a chance to find out what the job would *entail*.

**ENTITY** *n* (EN tuh tee) something that exists; a distinct thing

The air force officer found an *entity* in the cockpit of the crashed spacecraft, but he had no idea what it was.

The identity card had been issued by a bureaucratic *entity* called the Office of Identity Cards.

Mark set up his new company as a separate *entity*; it had no connection with his old company.

The opposite of an *entity* is a *nonentity*.

**ENTREAT** *v* (in TREET) to ask earnestly; to beg; to plead

The frog *entreated* the wizard to turn him back into a prince, but the wizard said that he would have to remain a frog a little bit longer.

My nephew *entreated* me for money for most of a year, and in the end I gave him a few hundred dollars.

An instance of *entreating* is called an *entreaty* (in TREE tee).

The police officer was deaf to my *entreaties*; he gave me a ticket even though I repeatedly begged him not to.



**ENTREPRENEUR** *n* (ahn truh pruh NOOR) an independent business person; one who starts, runs, and assumes the risk of operating an independent business enterprise

Owen left his job at IBM to become an *entrepreneur*; he started his own computer company to make specialized computers for bookies.

A majority of beginning business school students say they would like to become *entrepreneurs*, but most of them end up taking high-paying jobs with consulting firms or investment banks.

An *entrepreneur* is *entrepreneurial* (ahn truh pruh NOOR ee ul). Hector started his own jewelry business, but he had so little *entrepreneurial* ability that he soon was bankrupt.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**ENUMERATE** *v* (i NOO muh rayt) to name one by one; to list

When I asked Beverly what she didn't like about me, she *enumerated* so many flaws that I eventually had to ask her to stop.

After the doctor from the public health department had *enumerated* all the dreadful-sounding diseases that were rampant in that area, I decided I didn't want to visit it after all.

Things too numerous to be listed one by one are *innumerable* (i NYOO muh ruh bul).

**ENVISION** *v* (in VIZH un) to imagine; to foresee

When Bert asked Irene for a date, he did not *envision* that one day she would try to kill him.

Perry's teachers *envisioned* great things for him, so they were a little surprised when he decided to become a professional gambler.

This word is different from, but means pretty much exactly the same thing, as *envisage* (en VIZ ij). The two can be used interchangeably, although *envisage* is perhaps a bit more stilted.

**EPICURE** *n* (EP i kyoor) a person with refined taste in wine and food

Epicurus was a Greek philosopher of the fourth century B.C. who believed that pleasure (rather than, say, truth or beauty) was the highest good. The philosophical system he devised is known as Epicureanism. A teeny shadow of Epicurus is retained in our word *epicure*, since an *epicure* is someone who takes an almost philosophical sort of pleasure from fine food and drink.

Ann dreaded the thought of cooking for William, who was a well-known *epicure* and would undoubtedly be hard to please.

The adjective is *epicurean*.

**EPilogue** *n* (EP uh log) an afterword; a short concluding chapter of a book; a short speech at the end of a play

In the theater, an *epilogue* is a short speech, sometimes in verse, that is spoken directly to the audience at the end of a play. In classical drama, the character who makes this concluding speech is called *Epilogue*. Likewise, a *prologue* (PROH log) is a short speech, sometimes in verse, that is spoken directly to the audience at the beginning of a play. A *prologue* sets up the play, an *epilogue* sums it up. *Epilogue* is also (and more commonly) used outside the theater.

**EPOCH** *n* (EP'uk) an era; a distinctive period of time

Don't confuse *epoch* with *epic*, which is a long poem or story.

The coach's retirement ended a glorious *epoch* in the history of the university's football team.

The adjective is *epochal* (EP uh kul). An *epochal* event is an extremely important one—the sort of significant event that might define an *epoch*. The British Open ended with an *epochal* confrontation between Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson, the two best golfers in the world at that time.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**EQUESTRIAN** *adj* (i KWES tree un) having to do with horseback riding

*Equis*, a famous Broadway play by Peter Shaffer, portrays a troubled stable boy and his relationship to horses. *Equine* (EE kwyne) means horselike or relating to horses.

I've never enjoyed the *equestrian* events in the Olympics, because I think people look silly sitting on the backs of horses.

Billy was very small but he had no *equestrian* skills, so he didn't make much of a jockey.

*Equestrian* can also be used as a noun meaning one who rides on horseback. An *equestrienne* (i kwes tree EN) is a female *equestrian*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #37

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

- |                 |                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. entail       | a. having to do with horseback riding |
| 2. entity       | b. era                                |
| 3. entreat      | c. independent businessperson         |
| 4. entrepreneur | d. imagine                            |
| 5. enumerate    | e. something that exists              |
| 6. envision     | f. person with refined taste          |
| 7. epicure      | g. plead                              |
| 8. epilogue     | h. afterward                          |
| 9. epoch        | i. have as a necessary consequence    |
| 10. equestrian  | j. name one by one                    |

**ESTIMABLE** *adj* (ES tuh muh bul) worthy of admiration; capable of being estimated

The prosecutor was an *estimable* opponent, but Perry Mason always won his case.



He swallowed a hundred goldfish, ate a hundred hot dogs in an hour, and drank a dozen beers, among other *estimable* achievements.

The distance to the green was not *estimable* from where the golfers stood, because they could not see the flag.

Something that cannot be estimated is *inestimable* (in ES tuh muh bul). The precise age of the dead man was *inestimable*, because the corpse had thoroughly decomposed.

Note carefully the pronunciation and meaning of these words.

**ESTRANGE** v (i STRAYNJ) to make unfriendly or hostile; to cause to feel removed from

Mary Ellen's *estranged* husband had been making unkind comments about her ever since the couple had separated.

Isaac had expected to enjoy his twenty-fifth reunion, but once there he found that he felt oddly *estranged* from his old university; he just didn't feel that he was a part of it anymore.

**ETHICS** adj (ETH iks) moral standards governing behavior

Irene didn't think much of the *ethics* of most politicians; she figured they were all on the take.

The dentist's habit of stealing the gold dentalwork of his patients was widely considered to be a gross violation of dental *ethics*.

To have good *ethics* is to be *ethical* (ETH i kul). Stealing gold dentalwork is not *ethical* behavior. It is *unethical* (un ETH i kul) behavior.

**EULOGY** n (YOO luuh jee) a spoken or written tribute to a person, especially a person who has just died

The *eulogy* Michael delivered at his father's funeral was so moving that it brought tears to the eyes of everyone present.

Mildred was made distinctly uncomfortable by Merle's *eulogy*; she hated for other people to make a fuss about her.

To give a *eulogy* about someone is to *eulogize* (YOO luuh jyze) that person.

**EVINCE** v (i VINS) to demonstrate convincingly; to prove

Oscar's acceptance speech at the awards ceremony *evinced* an almost unbearable degree of smugness and self-regard.

The soldiers *evinced* great courage, but their mission was hopeless, and they were rapidly defeated.

**VOKE** v (i VOHK) to summon forth; to draw forth; to awaken; to produce or suggest

The car trip with our children *evoked* many memories of similar car trips I had taken with my own parents when I was a child.

Professor Herman tried repeatedly but was unable to *evoke* any but the most meager response from his students.

Paula's Christmas photographs *evoked* both the magic and the crassness of the holiday.

The act of *evoking* is called *evocation* (e voh KAY shun). A visit to the house in which one grew up often leads to the *evocation* of old

memories.

Something that *evokes* something else is said to be *evocative* (eh VOHK uh tiv). The old novel was highly *evocative* of its era; when you read it, you felt as though you had been transported a hundred years into the past.

Don't confuse this word with *invoke*, which is listed separately.

**EXCISE** v (ek SYZE) to remove by cutting, or as if by cutting

Ralph's editor at the publishing house *excised* all of the obscene parts from his novel, leaving it just eleven pages long.

The surgeon used a little pair of snippers to *excise* Alice's extra fingers.

The *excision* (ek SIJH un) of Harold's lungs left him extremely short of breath.

**EXEMPT** adj (ig ZEMPT) excused; not subject to

Certain kinds of nonprofit organizations are *exempt* from taxation. David was *exempt* from jury duty, because he was self-employed.

*Exempt* can also be a verb. To *exempt* something or someone is to make it *exempt*. Doug's flat feet and legal blindness *exempted* him from military service.

*Exemption* (ig ZEMP shun) is the state of being *exempt*. An *exemption* is an act of *exempting*.

**EXHUME** v (ig ZOOM) to unbury; to dig out of the ground

Grave robbers once *exhumed* freshly buried bodies in order to sell them to physicians and medical students.

Researchers *exhumed* the body of President Garfield to determine whether he had been poisoned to death.

While working in his garden, Wallace *exhumed* an old chest filled with gold coins and other treasure.

See our listing for *posthumous*, a related word.

**EXODUS** n (EK suh aus) a mass departure or journey away

*Exodus* is the second book of the Bible. It contains an account of the *Exodus*, the flight of Moses and the Israelites from Egypt. When the word refers to either the book of the Bible or the flight of Moses, it is capitalized. When the word refers to any other mass departure, it is not capitalized.

Theodore's boring slide show provoked an immediate *exodus* from the auditorium.

City planners were at a loss to explain the recent *exodus* of small businesses from the heart of the city.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #38

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

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. estimable | a. summon forth              |
| 2. estrange  | b. remove by cutting         |
| 3. ethics    | c. excused                   |
| 4. eulogy    | d. spoken or written tribute |
| 5. evince    | e. unbury                    |
| 6. evoke     | f. mass departure            |
| 7. excise    | g. demonstrate convincingly  |
| 8. exempt    | h. moral standards           |
| 9. exhume    | i. make hostile              |
| 10. exodus   | j. worthy of admiration      |

**EXORBITANT** *adj* (ig ZAWR buh tunt) excessively costly; excessive  
This word literally means out of orbit. Prices are *exorbitant* when they get sky-high.

Meals at the new restaurant were *exorbitant*; a single stuffed mushroom cost seventy-five dollars.

The better business bureau cited the discount electronic store for putting an *exorbitant* mark-up on portable tape recorders.

The author was *exorbitant* in his use of big words; nearly every page in the book sent me to the dictionary at least a dozen times.

**EXPiate** *v* (EK spee ayt) to make amends for; to atone for

The convicted murderer attempted to *expiate* his crime by making pot holders for the family of his victim.

The act of *expiating* is *expiation* (ek spee AY shun). Wendell performed many hours of community service in *expiation* of what he believed to be his sins as a corporate lawyer.

**EXPLICATE** *v* (EK spli kayt) to make a detailed explanation of the meaning of

The professor's attempt to *explicate* the ancient text left his students more confused than they had been before the class began.

The act of *explicating* is *explication* (ek spli KAY shun). *Explication* of difficult poems was one of the principal activities in the English class.

Something that cannot be explained is *inexplicable*.

**EXPOSITION** *n* (ek spuh ZISH un) explanation; a large public exhibition

The master plumber's *exposition* of modern plumbing technique was so riveting that many of the young apprentice plumbers in the audience forgot to take notes.

Charlie was overwhelmed by the new fishing equipment he saw displayed and demonstrated at the international fishing *exposition*.

To *expound* is to give an *exposition*. The adjective is *expository* (ek SPAHZ i tawr ee).

**EXPOSTULATE** *v* (ik SPAHS chu layt) to reason with someone in order to warn or dissuade

When I told my mother that I was going to live in a barrel on the bottom of the sea, she *expostulated* at great length, hoping she could persuade me to stay at home.

**EXPUNGE** *v* (ik SPUNJ) to erase; to eliminate any trace of

Vernon's conviction for shoplifting was *expunged* from his criminal record when lightning struck the police computer.

The blow to Harry's head *expunged* his memory of who he was and where he had come from.

It took Zelda seven years and fifteen lawsuits to *expunge* the unfavorable rating from her credit report.

**EXQUISITE** *adj* (EKS kwi zit) extraordinarily fine or beautiful; intense

While we had cocktails on the porch, we watched an *exquisite* sunset that filled the entire sky with vivid oranges and reds.

The weather was *exquisite*; the sun was shining and the breeze was cool.

Pouring the urn of hot coffee down the front of his shirt left Chester in *exquisite* agony.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**EXTANT** *adj* (EK stunt) still in existence

Paul rounded up all *extant* copies of his embarrassing first novel and had them destroyed.

So many copies of the lithograph were *extant* that none of them had much value.

**EXTORT** *v* (ik STAWRT) to obtain through force, threat, or illicit means

The root "tort" means to twist. To *extort* is to twist someone's arm to get something.

The maid *extorted* money from her employer by threatening to reveal publicly that he collected pornographic videotapes.

The act of *extorting* is *extortion* (ik STAWR shun). Joe's conviction for *extortion* was viewed as an impressive qualification by the mobsters for whom he now worked.

See our listing for *tortuous*.

**EXTREMITY** *n* (ik STREM uh tee) the outermost point or edge; the greatest degree; grave danger; a limb or appendage of the body

The explorers traveled to the *extremity* of the glacier, then fell off.

Even in the *extremity* of his despair, he never lost his love for tennis.

Ruth was at her best in *extremity*; great danger awakened all her *instincts*.



## WORD SMART II

During extremely cold weather, blood leaves the *extremities* to retain heat in the vital organs.

**EXUBERANT** *adj* (ig ZOO buh runt) highly joyous or enthusiastic; overflowing; lavish

The children's *exuberant* welcome brought tears of joy to the eyes of the grumpy visitor.

Quentin was nearly a hundred years old, but he was still in *exuberant* health; he walked twelve miles every morning and worked out with weights every evening.

The flowers in Mary's garden were *exuberantly* (ig ZOO buh runt lee) colorful; her yard contained more bright colors than a box of crayons.

*Exuberance* (ig ZOO buh runs) is the state of being *exuberant*. The *exuberance* of her young students was like a tonic to the jaded old teacher.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #39

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

- |                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. exorbitant  | a. excessively costly             |
| 2. expiate     | b. highly joyous                  |
| 3. explicate   | c. make amends for                |
| 4. exposition  | d. outermost point                |
| 5. expostulate | e. make a detailed explanation of |
| 6. expunge     | f. obtain through force           |
| 7. exquisite   | g. explanation                    |
| 8. extant      | h. still in existence             |
| 9. extort      | i. reason in order to dissuade    |
| 10. extremity  | j. extraordinarily fine           |
| 11. exuberant  | k. erase                          |

## F

**FACADE** *n* (fuh SAHD) the front of a building; the false front of a building; the false front or misleading appearance of anything

The building's *facade* was covered with so many intricate carvings that visitors often had trouble finding the front door.

What appeared to be a bank at the end of the street was really a plywood *facade* that had been erected as a set for the motion picture.

Gretchen's kindness is just a *facade*; she is really a hostile, scheming creep.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word, which is sometimes

## THE WORDS

**Slacka Head** 

(ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ପ୍ରୈଚ୍ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

**FACET** *n* (FAS it) any of the flat, polished surfaces of a cut gem; aspect

Karen loved to admire the tiny reflections of her face in the *facets* of the diamonds in her engagement ring.

The two most important *facets* of Dan's personality were niceness and meanness.

Anything that has many *facets* can be said to be *multifaceted* (mul tee FAS it ud). Lonnie is a *multifaceted* performer; she can tell jokes, sing songs, juggle bowling balls, and dance.

**FALLACY** *n* (FAL uh see) a false notion or belief; a misconception

Peter clung to the *fallacy* that he was a brilliant writer, despite the fact that everything he had ever written had been rejected by every publisher to whom he had sent it.

That electricity is a liquid was but one of the many *fallacies* spread by the incompetent science teacher.

The adjective is *fallacious* (fuh LAY shus).

**FATHOM** *v* (FATH um) to understand; to penetrate the meaning of

At sea, a fathom is a measure of depth, and it is equal to six feet. *Fathoming*, at sea, is measuring the depth of the water, usually by dropping a weighted line over the side of a boat. On land, to *fathom* is to do the rough figurative equivalent of measuring the depth of water.

I sat through the entire physics lecture, but I couldn't even begin to *fathom* what the professor was talking about.

Arthur hid his emotions behind a blank expression that was impossible to *fathom*.

**FAUX** *adj* (foh) false

*Faux* marble is wood painted to look like marble. A *faux pas* (foh pah) literally means false step, but is used to mean an embarrassing social mistake.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this French word.

**FAWN** *v* (fawn) to exhibit affection; to seek favor through flattery; to suck up to someone

The old women *fawned* over the new baby, pinching its cheeks and making little gurgling sounds.

The king could not see through the *fawning* of his court; he thought all the princes and princesses really liked him.

**FEIGN** *v* (feyn) to make a false representation of; to pretend

Ike *feigned* illness at work in order to spend the day at the circus.

The children *feigned* sleep in the hope of catching a glimpse of Santa Claus.

Agony of the sort that Frances exhibited cannot be *feigned*; she had obviously been genuinely hurt.

A *feigning* motion, gesture, or action is a *feint* (faynt), which can also be used as a verb. The boxer *feinted* with his right hand and then knocked out his distracted opponent with his left.

**Slacka Head** 

(ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ପ୍ରୈଚ୍ ଶିଳ୍ପୀ)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE IELTS TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

**FESTER** v (FES tur) to generate pus; to decay

Mr. Baker had allowed the wound on his arm to *fester* for so long that it now required surgery.

For many years, resentment had *festered* beneath the surface of the apparently happy organization.

**FETISH** n (FET ish) an object of obsessive reverence, attention, or interest

Jeff had made a *fetish* of cleaning his garage; he even waxed the concrete floor.

Clown shoes were Harriet's *fetish*; whenever she saw a pair, she became sexually aroused.

**FIASCO** n (fee AS koh) a complete failure or disaster; an incredible screwup

The tag sale was a *fiasco*; it poured down rain all morning, and nobody showed up.

The birthday party turned into a *fiasco* when the candles on the cake exploded.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word. The plural is fiascoes.*

**FIAT** n (FYE ut) an arbitrary decree or order

The value of the country's currency was set not by the market but by executive *fiat*.

The president of the company ruled by *fiat*; there was no such thing as a discussion of policy, and disagreements were not allowed.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**FICKLE** adj (FIK u!) likely to change for no good reason

Students are *fickle*; one day they love you, the next day they attach a pipe bomb to the chassis of your car.

The weather had been *fickle* all day; one moment the sun was shining, the next it was pouring down rain.

The Taylors were so *fickle* that their architect finally told them he would quit the job if they made any more changes in the plans for their new house.

I wish my dog loved me, but she's so *fickle* that she'd go off with anyone who offered her a dog biscuit.

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

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 1. facade  | a. object of obsessive reverence       |
| 2. facet   | b. exhibit affection                   |
| 3. fallacy | c. complete failure                    |
| 4. fathom  | d. make a false representation of      |
| 5. faux    | e. front of a building                 |
| 6. fawn    | f. decay                               |
| 7. feign   | g. arbitrary decree                    |
| 8. fester  | h. misconception                       |
| 9. fetish  | i. penetrate the meaning of            |
| 10. fiasco | j. likely to change for no good reason |
| 11. fiat   | k. aspect                              |
| 12. fickle | l. false                               |

**FIGMENT** n (FIG munt) something made up or invented; a fabrication

The three-year-old told his mother there were skeletons under his bed, but they turned out to be just a *figment* of his overactive imagination.

These French-speaking hummingbirds inside my head—are they real, or are they a *figment*?

**FISCAL** adj (FIS kul) pertaining to financial matters; monetary

Having no sense of *fiscal* responsibility, he was happy to waste his salary on a life-size plastic flamingo with diamond eyes.

A *fiscal* year is any twelve-month period established for accounting purposes.

Scrooge Enterprises begins its *fiscal* year on December 25, to make sure that no one takes Christmas Day off.

**FLEDGLING** adj (FLEJ ling) inexperienced or immature

A *fledgling* bird is one still too young to fly; once its wing feathers have grown in, it is said to be *fledged*.

Lucy was still a *fledgling* caterer when her deviled eggs gave the whole party food poisoning.

*Full-fledged* means complete, full-grown. Now that Lucy is a *full-fledged* gourmet chef, her deviled eggs poison only a couple of people annually.

**FLIPPANT** adj (FLIP un t) frivolously disrespectful; saucy; pert; flip

I like to make *flippant* remarks in church to see how many old ladies will turn around and glare at me.

The act or state of being *flippant* is *flippancy* (FLIP un see). The *flippancy* of the second graders was almost more than the substitute teacher could stand.

**FLORID** *adj* (FLAWR id) ruddy; flushed; red-faced

Ike's *florid* complexion is the result of drinking a keg of beer and eating ten pounds of lard every day.

*Florid* is related to *floral* and *florist*, so it also means excessively flowery, overdramatic, or ornate.

My brother is still making fun of that *florid* love poem Ted sent me.

**FODDER** *n* (FAHD ur) coarse food for livestock; raw material

The cattle for some reason don't like their new *fodder*, which is made of ground-up fish bones and Hershey's Kisses.

Estelle was less embarrassed than usual when her father acted stupid in public, because his behavior was *fodder* for her new stand-up comedy routine.

*Fodder* and *food* are derived from the same root.

**FOLLY** *n* (FAHL ee) foolishness; insanity; imprudence

You don't seem to understand what *folly* it would be to design a paper raincoat.

The policeman tried to convince Buddy of the *folly* of running away from home; he explained to him that his bed at home was more comfortable than a sidewalk, and that his mother's cooking was better than no cooking at all.

The Territory of Alaska was once called Seward's *Folly*, after William Henry Seward, the secretary of state who had pushed through its purchase by the United States. It was popularly thought at the time that the big piece of frozen real estate was worthless.

*Folly* and *fool* are derived from the same root.

**FORAY** *n* (FAWR ay) a quick raid or attack; an initial venture

The minute Shelly left for the party, her younger sisters made a *foray* on her makeup; they ended up smearing her lipstick all over their faces.

My *foray* into the world of advertising convinced me that my soul is much too sensitive for such a sleazy business.

The young soldier's ill-fated *foray* into the woods ended with his capture by an enemy patrol.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**FOREBODE** *v* (fawr BOHD) to be an omen of; to predict; to foretell

The baby's purple face, quivering chin, and clenched fists *forebode* a temper tantrum.

Sometimes to *forebode* means to predict or *prophecy*. (PRAHF uh sye).

Lulu *forebodes* tragedy every time she gazes into her crystal ball, unless the person paying for her fortune-telling wants only the good news.

A *foreboding* is the feeling that something awful is about to happen.

When Harry saw the killer shark leap toward him with a gun under one fin and a knife under the other, he had a *foreboding* that something not particularly pleasant was about to happen to him.

To *bode* and *forebode* are synonyms.

**FORECLOSE** *v* (fawr KLOHZ) to deprive a mortgagor of his right to redeem a property; to shut out or exclude

If you don't make the mortgage payments on your house, the bank may *foreclose* on the loan, take possession of the house, and sell it in order to raise the money you owe.

Even though he never made a single payment on his house, Tom still can't understand why the bank *foreclosed* on the mortgage.

When he lost both hands in an automobile accident, the pianist was *foreclosed* from the only activity he really enjoyed: eating corn on the cob.

An act of *foreclosing* is a *foreclosure* (fawr KLOH zhur).

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #41

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

- |               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. figment    | a. foolishness               |
| 2. fiscal     | b. inexperienced             |
| 3. fledgling  | c. something made up         |
| 4. flippant   | d. raw material              |
| 5. florid     | e. quick raid                |
| 6. fodder     | f. monetary                  |
| 7. folly      | g. ruddy                     |
| 8. foray      | h. be an omen of             |
| 9. forebode   | i. frivolously disrespectful |
| 10. foreclose | j. shut out                  |

**FORENSIC** *adj* (fuh REN sik) related to or used in courts of law

Before seeking an indictment, the prosecutor needed a report from the *forensic* laboratory, which he felt certain would show that the dead man had been strangled with his belt.

One of the things a *forensic* anthropologist might do is identify different parts of a skeleton for a jury, in order to help the jury decide whether the guilty-looking defendant really ought to go to jail.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**FORESTALL** *v* (fawr STAWL) to thwart, prevent, or hinder something from happening; to head off

To *forestall* embarrassing questions about her haircut, Ann decided to wear a bag over her head for the rest of her life.

Let's *forestall* a depressing January by not spending any money on Christmas presents this year.

**FORSWEAR** *v* (fawr SWER) to retract, renounce, or recant; to take back

The thief had previously testified that he had been in Florida during the theft, but a stern glance from the judge quickly made him *forswear* that testimony.



For my New Year's resolution, I decided to *forswear* both tobacco and alcohol; then I lit a cigar and opened a bottle of champagne to celebrate the new me.

*Forswear* your gluttonous ways! Go on a diet!

**FORTE** *n* (fawrt) a person's strong point, special talent, or specialty

Lulu doesn't really have a *forte*; she doesn't really do anything particularly well.

Uncle Joe likes to knit, but his real *forte* is needlepoint.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word. It is often confused with *forte* (for TAY), which is a musical word meaning loudly or forcefully.

When Bob pronounces "*forte*" as "for TAY," he demonstrates his own *forte* for using affected, show-offy mispronunciations.

**FORTHRIGHT** *adj* (FAWRTH ryt) frank; outspoken; going straight to the point

When the minister asked Lucy if she would take Clayton as her lawfully wedded husband, she answered with a *forthright* "No!"

I know I asked for your candid opinion on my dress, but I didn't expect you to be that *forthright*.

**FOSTER** *v* (FAWS tur) to encourage; to promote the development of

Growing up next door to a circus *fostered* my love of elephants.

By refusing to be pressured into burning its "controversial" books, the library will *foster* new ideas instead of smothering them.

The wolves who raised me lovingly *fostered* my ability to run on my hands and knees.

**FRAGMENTARY** *adj* (FRAG mun tar ee) incomplete; disconnected; made up of fragments

Since the coup leaders refuse to allow the press into the country, our information is still *fragmentary* at this point.

She has only a *fragmentary* knowledge of our national anthem; she can sing the first, fifth, and eleventh lines, and that's all.

To *fragment* (frag MENT) is to break into pieces. Note carefully the pronunciation of this verb. *Fragmented* means split up or divided. *Fragmentary* and *fragmented* are not quite synonyms.

**FRUITFUL** *adj* (FROOT ful) productive; producing good or abundant results; successful

The collaboration between the songwriter and the lyricist proved so *fruitful* that last year they won a Tony for Best Musical.

Our brainstorming session was very *fruitful*; we figured out how to achieve world peace and came up with a way to convert old socks into clean energy.

*Fruitless* (FROOT less) means unproductive, pointless, or unrewarding. A cherry tree without any cherries is *fruitless* in both the literal and the figurative sense of the word. A *fruitless* search turns up nothing.

To reach *fruition* (froo ISH un) is to accomplish or fulfill what has

been sought or striven for. The *fruition* of all Diana's dreams arrived when Charles asked her to be his wife.

Note carefully the pronunciation of *fruition*.

**FUEL** *v* (fyool) to stimulate; to ignite; to kindle, as if providing with fuel

Her older sister's sarcasm only *fueled* Wendy's desire to live several thousand miles away.

Harry *fueled* Harriet's suspicions by telling her out of the blue that he was not planning a surprise party for her.

The taunts of the opposing quarterback backfired, by *fueling* our team's quest for victory.

**FULMINATE** *v* (FUL muh nayt) to denounce vigorously; to protest vehemently against something

In every sermon, the bishop *fulminates* against the evils of mini-skirts, saying that they are the sort of skirt that the devil would wear, if the devil wore skirts.

The old man never actually went after any of his numerous enemies; he just sat in his room *fulminating*.

The principal's *fulminations* (ful muh NAY shuns) had no effect on the naughty sophomores; they went right on smoking cigarettes and blowing their smoke in his face.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #42

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

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. forensic    | a. used in courts of law |
| 2. forestall   | b. outspoken             |
| 3. forswear    | c. special talent        |
| 4. forte       | d. thwart                |
| 5. forthright  | e. stimulate             |
| 6. foster      | f. encourage             |
| 7. fragmentary | g. retract               |
| 8. fruitful    | h. productive            |
| 9. fuel        | i. denounce vigorously   |
| 10. fulminate  | j. incomplete            |

G

**GAFFE** *n* (gaf) a social blunder; an embarrassing mistake; a faux pas

In some cultures, burping after you eat is considered a sign that you liked the meal. In our culture, it's considered a *gaffe*.

You commit a *gaffe* when you ask a man if he's wearing a toupee.

Michael Kinsley defines a politician's *gaffe* as "when one inadvertently tells the truth."

**GALVANIZE v** (GAL vuh nyze) to startle into sudden activity; to revitalize

The student council president hoped his speech would *galvanize* the student body into rebelling against standardized tests. But his speech was not as *galvanic* (gal VAHN ik) as he would have liked, and his listeners continued to doze in their seats.

Dullsville was a sleepy little town until its residents were *galvanized* by the discovery that they all knew how to whistle really well.

**GAMBIT n** (GAM but) a scheme to gain an advantage; a ploy

Bobby's opening *gambit* at the chess tournament allowed him to take control of the game from the very beginning.

Meg's *gambit* to get a new car consisted of telling her father that everyone else in her class had a new car.

My young son said he wanted a drink of water, but I knew that his request was merely a *gambit* to stay up later.

**GAMUT n** (GAM ut) the full range (of something)

The baby's emotions run the *gamut* from all-out shrieking to contented cooing.

My professor said that my essay covers the *gamut* of literary mistakes, from bad spelling to outright plagiarism.

**GARNER v** (GAHR nur) to gather; to acquire; to earn

Steve continues to *garner* varsity letters, a fact that will no doubt *garner* him a reputation as a great athlete.

Mary's articles about toxic waste *garnered* her a Pulitzer Prize.

**GASTRONOMY n** (gas TRAHN uh mee) the art of eating well

The restaurant's new French chef is so well versed in *gastronomy* that she can make a pile of hay taste good. In fact, I believe that hay is what she served us for dinner last night.

I have never eaten a better meal. It is a *gastronomic* (gas truh NAHM ik) miracle.

**GENERIC adj** (je NER ik) general; common; not protected by trademark

The machinery Pedro used to make his great discovery was entirely *generic*; anyone with access to a hardware store could have done what he did.

The year after he graduated from college, Paul moved to New York and wrote a *generic* first novel in which a young man graduates from college, moves to New York, and writes his first novel.

Instead of buying expensive name-brand cigarettes, Rachel buys a *generic* brand and thus ruins her health at far less expense.

**GENESIS n** (JEN uh sis) origin; creation; beginning

*Genesis* is the name of the first book of the Bible. It concerns the *genesis* of the world, and in it Adam and Eve realize that it is never wise to listen to the advice of serpents.

It's hard to believe that the *Concorde* has its *genesis* in the flimsy contraption built by the Wright brothers.

It's been so long since we began building our backyard hydrogen bomb that I can't even remember the *genesis* of the project.



**GENOCIDE n** (JEN uh syde) the extermination of a national, racial, or religious group

Hitler's policy of *genocide* has made him one of the most hated men in history.

When a word ends with the suffix "cide," it generally has to do with some form of murder. *Homicide* (HAHM uh syde) means murder; *matricide* (MA truh syde) means mother-murder; *patricide* (PA truh syde) means father-murder; *suicide* (SOO uh syde) means self-murder. An *insecticide* (in SEK tuh syde) is a substance that "murders" insects.

**GERMANE adj** (jur MAYN) applicable; pertinent; relevant

"Whether or not your mother and I give you too small an allowance," said Cleo's father sternly, "is not *germane* to my suggestion that you should clean up your room more often."

One of the many *germane* points he raised during his speech was that someone is going to have to pay for all these improvements.

Claiming that Arnold's comments were not *germane* to the discussion at hand, the president of the company told him to sit down and shut up.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #43

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

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. gaffe      | a. full range  |
| 2. galvanize  | b. gather  |
| 3. gambit     | c. startle into sudden activity                            |
| 4. gamut      | d. art of eating well                                      |
| 5. garner     | e. social blunder  |
| 6. gastronomy | f. extermination of a national, racial, or religious group |
| 7. generic    | g. origin  |
| 8. genesis    | h. scheme to gain an advantage                             |
| 9. genocide   | i. common  |
| 10. germane   | j. applicable  |

**GHASTLY adj** (GAST lee) shockingly horrible; frightful; ghostlike

The most *ghastly* crime ever recorded in these parts was committed by One-Eye Sam, and it was too *ghastly* to describe. (Oh, well, all right. He rounded up several dozen townspeople and chopped them into tiny bits.)

You have a rather *ghastly* color all of a sudden. Have you just spotted One-Eye Sam?

**GRATIS** *adj* (GRAY tis) free of charge

Since Gary drove his car through the Whitneys' plate-glass living-room window, he provided them with a new one, *gratis*.

I tried to pay for the little mint on my pillow, but the chambermaid explained that it was *gratis*.

When the waiter told Herbert that the drink was *gratis*, Herbert started to shout. He said, "I didn't order any damned *gratis*. I want some brandy, and I want it now!"

*Gratis* can also be pronounced "GRAT us," but "GRAH tis" is a mispronunciation.

**GRIEVOUS** *adj* (GREE vus) tragic; agonizing; severe

The losses on both sides were *grievous*; the battlefield was covered with bodies, and the stream ran red with blood.

The memory of all the times I've yelled at my children is *grievous* to me.

**GRIMACE** *v* (GRIM is) to make an ugly, disapproving facial expression

Don't *grimace*, dear, or your face will freeze that way!

Tom couldn't help *grimacing* when he heard that the Pettibones were coming over for supper; he had hated the Pettibones ever since they had borrowed his riding lawn mower and ridden it into the lake.

This word can also be used as a noun. The expression on the face of a person who is *grimacing* is called a *grimace*. The *grimace* on the face of the judge when Lila played her violin did not bode well for her chances in the competition.

**GUISE** *n* (gyze) appearance; semblance

Every night the emperor enters the princess's room in the *guise* of a nightingale, and every night the princess opens her window and shoos him out.

A *guise* can also mean a false appearance or a pretense. How could I help trusting Hortense? She had the *guise* of an angel!

Q-U-I-C-K • Q-U-I-Z #44

ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମିଳା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

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

- |             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. ghastly  | a. free of charge      |
| 2. gratis   | b. shockingly horrible |
| 3. grievous | c. make an ugly face   |
| 4. grimace  | d. tragic              |
| 5. guise    | e. appearance          |

**H****HABITUATE** *v* (huh BICH oo way) to train; to accustom to a situation

Putting a clock in a puppy's bed is supposed to help *habituate* it to its new home, but most puppies become homesick anyway.

The best way to *habituate* yourself to daily exercise is to work out first thing in the morning.

If you are a frequent visitor to a place, you may be said to be a *habitue* (huh BICH oo way) of that place. Alice is a *habitue* of both the bar at the end of her street and the gutter in front of it.

Note the accent on *habitue*.

**HALCYON** *adj* (HAL see un) peaceful; carefree; serene

Why does everyone talk about the *halcyon* days of youth? Most of the kids I know don't exactly live serene, carefree lives.

These *halcyon* skies are a good harbinger of a pleasant vacation.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**HARASS** *v* (HAR us) to attack repeatedly; to torment or pester

The unruly students so *harassed* their uncoordinated physical-education teacher that she finally went crazy and quit.

Warren is a terrible boss; he *harasses* his female employees all day long by making lewd remarks to them and asking them to give him back rubs.

Warren's female employees are victims of sexual *harassment* (HAR us munt). If people outside his company ever find out about Warren's record of sexual *harassment*, he'll never be able to get another job. Good!

Note carefully the preferred pronunciation of this word, although "huh RAS" is increasingly heard.

**HARBINGER** *n* (HAR bin jur) a precursor; an indication; an omen

When a toilet overflows, it is usually a *harbinger* of plumbing problems to come.

Priscilla found a silver dollar on the floor, and she viewed it as a *harbinger* of the good luck she was certain to have on the slot machines that night.

The vultures circling overhead were viewed as a *harbinger* of doom by the starving, thirst-stricken settlers trying to claw their way across the sweltering desert floor several hundred feet below.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**HARP** *v* (harp) to repeat tediously; to go on and on about something

"Will you quit *harping* on my hair?" Tim shouted at his mother. "I don't have to get it cut if I don't want to!"

Don't confuse *harp* with *carp* (carp). *Carping* is complaining excessively or finding unreasonable fault with something. If you were to complain that someone had been *harping* on something when they really hadn't been, you would be *carping*.



## WORD SMART II

### HARRY v (HAR ee) to harass; to annoy

The soldiers vowed to *harry* their opponents until they finally surrendered the town.

The adjective is *harried*.

No wonder that mother has a *harried* look. She's been taking care of six children all day.

### HEINOUS adj (HAY nus) shockingly evil; abominable; atrocious

Bruno is a *heinous* villain; his crimes are so horrible that people burst into tears at the mere sound of his name.

Gertrude's treatment of her cat was *heinous*; she fed him dry food for nearly every meal, and she never gave him any chicken livers.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

### HERALD n (HER uld) a royal proclaimer; a harbinger

The queen sent a *herald* to proclaim victory.

A robin is sometimes viewed as a *herald* of spring; its song announces that winter has finally ended.

*Herald* can also be a verb. To *herald* something is to be a *herald* of it, to proclaim news of it, to announce it, to proclaim it.

The members of the football team *heraled* their victory through the town by honking their car horns continuously while driving slowly up and down every street for several hours.

### HOARY adj (HOHR ee) gray or white with age; ancient; stale

The dog's *hoary* muzzle and clouded eyes betrayed her advanced age.

The college's philosophy department was a bit on the *hoary* side; the average age of those professors must have been at least seventy-five.

Don't you think that joke's getting a little *hoary*? You must have told it twenty times at this party alone.

### HOMAGE n (AHM ij) reverence; respect

Every year, thousands of tourists travel to Graceland to pay *homage* to Elvis Presley; thousands more stay home and pay *homage* to him in their local supermarkets and pizza parlors, where they catch glimpses of him ducking into the men's room or peering through the windows.

Orville erected the new office building in *homage* to himself; he had a statue of himself installed in the lobby, and he commissioned a big sign proclaiming the building's name: the Orville Building.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word: the h is silent.

### HUBRIS n (HYOO bris) arrogance; excessive pride

If you're ever assigned to write an essay about why the hero of a play comes to a tragic end, it's a safe bet to say that it was *hubris* that brought about his downfall.

Steven has a serious case of *hubris*; he's always claiming to be the handsomest man on the beach when he's really a ninety-seven-pound weakling.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

## THE WORDS

### HYPOCRISY n (hi PAHK.ruh see) insincerity; two-facedness

The candidate's most obvious qualification for office was his *hypocrisy*; he gave speeches in praise of "family values," even though his own family was in a shambles.

Mary despises *hypocrisy* so much that she sometimes goes too far in the other direction. When Julia asked if Mary liked her new dress, Mary replied, "No. I think it's ugly."

A person who practices *hypocrisy* is a *hypocrite* (HIP uh krit). A *hypocrite* is a person who says one thing and does another. A *hypocrite* is *hypocritical* (hip uh KRIT i kul). It's *hypocritical* to praise someone for her honesty and then call her a liar behind her back.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #45

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book. Note that "attack repeatedly" is the answer for two questions.

- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. habituate  | a. arrogance               |
| 2. halcyon    | b. peaceful                |
| 3. harass     | c. royal proclaimer        |
| 4. harbinger  | d. insincerity             |
| 5. harp       | e. gray or white with age  |
| 6. harr       | f. attack repeatedly (2)   |
| 7. heinous    | g. reverence               |
| 8. herald     | h. repeat tediously        |
| 9. hoary      | i. accustom to a situation |
| 10. homage    | j. shockingly evil         |
| 11. hubris    | k. precursor               |
| 12. hypocrisy |                            |

### IDIOM n (ID ee um) an expression whose meaning is different from the literal meaning of the words; a language or dialect used by a group of people

It's sometimes hard for foreigners to grasp all the *idioms* we use in English. They have special trouble with expressions like "letting the cat out of the bag." To let the cat out of the bag is to give away a secret, not to let a cat out of a bag. The expression is an idiom, not a literal statement of fact. Other languages have *idioms*, too. In French, "my little cabbage" is a term of endearment.

This word can also be used to refer to a language or dialect spoken by a group of people. Jerry didn't get along very well with the people in the computer department, because he didn't understand their *idiot*.



A phrase like “letting the cat out of the bag” is *idiomatic* (id ee uh MAT ik).

### IMBUE v (im BYOO) to inspire; to permeate or tinge

Was it the young poet’s brilliant writing or his dashing appearance that *imbued* the girls with such a love of poetry?

Henrietta soaked her white dress in a bathtub of tea to *imbue* it with a subtle tan color.

### IMPASSE n (IM pas) a deadlock; a situation from which there is no escape

After arguing all day, the jury was forced to admit they had reached an *impasse*; they had examined and reexamined the evidence, but they still could not reach a unanimous verdict.

We seem to have reached an *impasse*. You want to spend the money on a pair of hockey skates for yourself, while I want to donate it to charity.

### IMPEACH v (im PEECH) to accuse or indict; to challenge; call into question

Congress is still trying to decide whether to *impeach* the president for spilling fingerpaint in the Oval Office.

To *impeach* a political figure is not to throw him or her out of office; it is to accuse him or her of an offense for which he or she will be thrown out of office if found guilty. Had President Nixon been *impeached*, he would have been tried by the Senate. If found guilty, he would have been given the boot. Instead, realizing the jig was up, he resigned.

*Impeach* also has a meaning that has nothing to do with removing political figures from office. It’s not fair to *impeach* my morals just because I use swear words every once in a while.

To be *unimpeachable* is to be above suspicion or impossible to discredit. If the president proves to be a man of *unimpeachable* honor, he will not be *impeached*.

### IMPECUNIOUS adj (im pi KYOO nee us) without money; penniless

Can you lend me five million dollars? I find myself momentarily *impecunious*.

When his dream of making a fortune selling talking T-shirts evaporated, Arthur was left *impecunious*, his sole possession a warehouse of talking T-shirts.

The word *pecuniary* (pi KYOO nee er ee) means relating to money. To *peculate* (PEK yuh layt) is to embezzle or steal money.

### IMPEDE v (im PEED) to obstruct or interfere with; to delay

The faster I try to pick up the house, the more the cat *impedes* me; he sees me scurrying around, and, thinking I want to play, he runs up and winds himself around my ankles.

The fact that the little boy is missing all his front teeth *impedes* his speaking clearly.

Something that *impedes* is an *impediment* (im PEEDuh menT). Irene’s inability to learn foreign languages was a definite *impediment* in her study of French.

### IMPENDING adj (im PEND ing) approaching; imminent; looming

Jim’s *impending* fiftieth birthday filled him with gloom; he was starting to feel old.

The scowl on her husband’s face alerted Claire to an *impending* argument.

The reporter didn’t seem to notice his rapidly *impending* deadline; he poked around in his office as if he had all the time in the world.

The verb is *impend*.

### IMPENETRABLE adj (im PEN uh truh bul) incapable of being penetrated; impervious; incomprehensible

The fortress on the top of the hill was *impenetrable* to the poorly armed soldiers; although they tried for days, they were unable to break through its thick stone walls.

For obvious reasons, knights in the Middle Ages hoped that their armor would be *impenetrable*.

This essay is utterly *impenetrable*. There isn’t one word in it that makes sense to me.

I was unable to guess what Bob was thinking; as usual, his expression was *impenetrable*.

### IMPERATIVE adj (im PER uh tiv) completely necessary; vitally important

It is *imperative* that you put out the fire in your hair; if you don’t do it immediately, your scalp will be severely burned.

The children couldn’t quite accept the idea that cleaning up the playroom was *imperative*; they said they didn’t mind wading through the toys strewn on the floor, even if they did occasionally fall down and hurt themselves.

This word can also be used as a noun, in which case it means a command, order, or requirement. A doctor has a moral *imperative* to help sick people instead of playing golf—unless, of course, it’s his day off, or the people aren’t very sick.

### IMPETUOUS adj (im PECH oo wus) rash; overimpulsive; headlong

Jeremy is so *impetuous* that he ran out and bought an engagement ring for a girl who smiled at him in the subway.

Olive’s decision to drive her car into the lake to see if it would float was an *impetuous* one that she regretted as soon as water began to seep into the passenger compartment.

“Let’s set fire to the Town Hall,” Allie suggested *impetuously*.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #46

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

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. idiom        | a. accuse                |
| 2. imbue        | b. approaching           |
| 3. impasse      | c. nonliteral expression |
| 4. impeach      | d. obstruct              |
| 5. impecunious  | e. without money         |
| 6. impede       | f. inspire               |
| 7. impending    | g. rash                  |
| 8. impenetrable | h. completely necessary  |
| 9. imperative   | i. deadlock              |
| 10. impetuous   | j. impervious            |

**IMPLICATION** *n* (im pluh KAY shun) something implied or suggested; ramification

When you said I looked healthy, was that really meant as an *implication* that I've put on weight?

A 100 percent cut in our school budget would have troubling *implications*; I simply don't think the children would receive a very good education if they didn't have teachers, books, or a school.

To *imply* something is to suggest it. When Peter's girlfriend said, "My, you certainly know how to drive a car fast, don't you?" in a trembling voice, she was *implying* that Peter was really going too fast. To *imply* something is not at all the same thing as to *infer* (in FUR) it, even though many people use these two words interchangeably. To *infer* is to figure out what is being *implied*. Peter was so proud of his driving that he did not *infer* the meaning of his girlfriend's *implication*.

The act of *inferring* is *inference* (IN fur ens).

**IMPORTUNE** *v* (im pawr TOON) to urge with annoying persistence; to trouble

"I hate to *importune* you once again," said the woman next door, "but may I please borrow some sugar, eggs, milk, flour, butter, jam, and soup?"

The ceaseless *importuning* of her children finally drove Mary Elizabeth over the brink; she stuffed the entire brood in a canvas bag and pitched it over the railing of the bridge.

To *importune* or be characterized by *importuning* is to be *importunate* (im PAWR chuh nit). Leslie's *importunate* boyfriend calls her day and night to ask her if she still loves him; after the hundredth such phone call, she understandably decided that she did not.

Note carefully the spelling and pronunciation of these words.

## THE WORDS

**IMPOVERISH** *v* (im PAH vrish) to reduce to poverty; to make destitute

Mr. DeZinno spent every penny he had on lottery tickets, none of which was a winner; he *impooverished* himself in his effort to become rich.

The ravages of the tornado *impooverished* many families in our town and placed a heavy strain on our local government's already limited resources.

*Impoverishment* (im PAHV rish munt) is poverty or the act of reducing to poverty. The Great Depression led to the *impoverishment* of many formerly well-off families in America.

**IMPREGNABLE** *adj* (im PREG nuh bul) unconquerable; able to withstand attack

Again and again, the army unsuccessfully attacked the fortress, only to conclude that it was *impregnable*.

There's no point in trying to change Mr. Roberts's attitude about hairstyles; you will find that his belief in a link between long hair and communism is utterly *impregnable*.

Thanks to repeated applications of Turtle Wax, my car's finish is *impregnable*; the rain and snow bounce right off it.

**IMPRESARIO** *n* (im pruh SAHR ee oh) a person who manages public entertainments (especially operas, but other events as well)

Monsieur Clovis, the *impresario* of the Little Rock Operetta House, is as temperamental as some of his singers; if he doesn't get his way, he holds his breath until he turns blue.

Arnie calls himself an *impresario*, but he is really just a lazy guy who likes to hang around rock concerts making a nuisance of himself.

**IMPROMPTU** *adj* (im PRAHMP too) done without preparation; on the spur of the moment

When Peter's mother-in-law dropped in without warning, he prepared her an *impromptu* meal of the foods he had on hand—coffee and tomato sauce.

The actress did her best to pretend her award-acceptance speech was *impromptu*, but everyone could see the notes tucked into her dress.

**IMPROVISE** *v* (IM pruh vyze) to perform without preparation; to make do with whatever materials are available

Forced to land on a deserted island, the shipwrecked sailors *improvised* a shelter out of driftwood and sand.

When the choir soloist forgot the last verse of the hymn, she hastily *improvised* a version of her own.

*Improvisation* (im prahv uh ZAY shun) is the act or an instance of *improvising*. That driftwood shelter was an *improvisation*. The forgetful choir soloist fortunately had a knack for *improvisation*.

**IMPUNITY** *n* (im PYOO nuh tee) freedom from punishment or harm

Babies can mash food into their hair with *impunity*; no one gets angry at them because babies aren't expected to be polite.



In the children's book *Impunity Jane*, a doll named Jane undergoes all kinds of rough handling without breaking.

**INADVERTENT** *adj* (in ad VUR tunt) unintentional; heedless; not planned

Paula's snub of Lauren was entirely *inadvertent*; she hadn't meant to turn up her nose and treat Lauren as though she were a piece of furniture.

Isabelle's *inadvertent* laughter during the sad part of the movie was a great embarrassment to her date.

While ironing a shirt, Steven *inadvertently* scorched one sleeve; it was really the collar that he had meant to scorch.

**INALIENABLE** *adj* (in AY lee un uh bul) sacred; incapable of being transferred, lost, or taken away

In my household, we believe that people are born with an *inalienable* right to have dessert after meals.

According to the religion Jack founded, all left-handed people have an *inalienable* right to spend eternity in paradise; needless to say, Jack is left-handed.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #47**

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

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. implication  | a. unintentional                            |
| 2. importune    | b. urge with annoying persistence           |
| 3. impoverish   | c. person who manages public entertainments |
| 4. impregnable  | d. something suggested                      |
| 5. impresario   | e. freedom from punishment                  |
| 6. impromptu    | f. unconquerable                            |
| 7. improvise    | g. done on the spur of the moment           |
| 8. impunity     | h. unassailable                             |
| 9. inadvertent  | i. reduce to poverty                        |
| 10. inalienable | j. perform without preparation              |

**INCARNATION** *n* (in kahr NAY shun) embodiment

Nina is the *incarnation* of virtue; she has never done anything wrong since the second she was born.

Nina's brother Ian, however, is so evil that some people consider him the devil *incarnate* (in KAHR nit). That is, they consider him to be the very embodiment of the devil, or the devil in human form.

If you believe in *reincarnation* (ree in kahr NAY shun), you believe that after your body dies, your soul will return to earth in another body, perhaps that of a housefly. In such a case, you would be said to have been *reincarnated* (ree in KAHR nay tud), regrettably, as a housefly.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**INCENDIARY** *adj* (in SEN dee er ee) used for setting property on fire; tending to arouse passion or anger; inflammatory

Although the inspector from the arson squad found a scorched *incendiary* device in the gutted basement of the burned-down house, the neighbors insist that the fire was accidental.

The lyrics of the heavy-metal star's songs are so *incendiary* that his fans routinely trash the auditorium during his performances.

On July 3, the newspaper published an *incendiary* editorial urging readers to celebrate the nation's birthday by setting flags on fire.

To *incense* (in SENS) is to anger.

**INCLINATION** *n* (in kluh NAY shun) tendency; preference; liking

My natural *inclination* at the end of a tiring morning is to take a long nap rather than a brisk walk, even though I know that the walk would be more likely than the nap to make me feel better. It could also be said that I have a *disinclination* (dis in kluh NAY shun) to take walks.

Nudists have an *inclination* to ridicule people who wear clothes, while people who wear clothes have the same *inclination* toward nudists.

To have an *inclination* to do something is to be *inclined* (in KLYND) to do it. I am *inclined* to postpone my study of vocabulary in order to take a nap right now.

**INCOLLATE** *v* (in KUL kayt) to instill or implant by repeated suggestions or admonitions

It took ten years, but at last we've managed to *incollate* in our daughter the habit of shaking hands.

The preacher who believes that stern sermons will *incollate* morals in his congregation frequently finds that people stop coming to church at all.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**INCUMBENT** *adj* (in KUM bunt) currently holding an office; obligatory

The *incumbent* dog warden would love to surrender his job to someone else, but no one else is running for the job.

An *incumbent* senator usually has a distinct advantage over any opponent, because being in office makes it easier for him or her to raise the millions of dollars needed to finance a modern political campaign.

*Incumbent* can also be a noun. In a political race, the *incumbent* is the candidate who already holds the office.

When *incumbent* means "obligatory," it is usually followed by upon. It is *incumbent* upon me, as Lord High Suzerain of the Universe, to look out for the welfare of all life forms.

**INCUSION** *n* (in KUR zhun) a hostile invasion; a raid

After repeated *incusions* into the town, the enemy soldiers finally realized that the townspeople would never surrender.

Todd's midnight *incursions* on the refrigerator usually meant that at breakfast time no one else in the family had anything to eat.

**INDICT** v (in DYTE) to charge with a crime; to accuse of wrongdoing  
After a five-day water fight, the entire freshman dorm was *indicted* on a charge of damaging property.

The mob boss had been *indicted* many times, but he had never been convicted because his high-priced lawyers had always been able to talk circles around the district attorney.

An act of *indicting* is an *indictment*. The broken fishbowl and missing fish were a clear *indictment* of the cat.

Note carefully the spelling and pronunciation of this word.

**INDUCE** v (in DOOS) to persuade; to influence; to cause

"Could I *induce* you to read one more chapter?" the little boy asked his father at bedtime; the father was so astonished that his little boy understood such a big, important-sounding word that he quickly complied with the request.

Something that persuades is an *inducement*. The dusty, neglected-looking mannequins in the store window were hardly an *inducement* to shop there.

**INELUCTABLE** adj (in uh LUK tuh bul) inescapable; incapable of being resisted or avoided

The overmatched opposing football team could not halt our *ineluctable* progress down the field, and we easily scored a touchdown.

If you keep waving that sword around in this crowded room, I'm afraid a tragedy will be *ineluctable*.

With slow but *ineluctable* progress, a wave of molasses crept across the room, silently engulfing the guests at the cocktail party.

**INERADICABLE** adj (in uh RAD uh kuh bul) incapable of being removed or destroyed or eradicated

The subway officials did their best to scrub the graffiti off the trains, but the paint the vandals had used proved to be *ineradicable*; not even cleaning fluid would remove it.

Tim wore saddle shoes and yellow socks on the first day of high school, garnering himself an *ineradicable* reputation as a dweeb.

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

- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. incarnation   | a. hostile invasion                  |
| 2. incendiary    | b. instill                           |
| 3. inclination   | c. used for setting property on fire |
| 4. inculcate     | d. currently holding office          |
| 5. incumbent     | e. charge with a crime               |
| 6. incursion     | f. tendency                          |
| 7. indict        | g. embodiment                        |
| 8. induce        | h. persuade                          |
| 9. ineluctable   | i. incapable of being removed        |
| 10. ineradicable | j. inescapable                       |

**INFLAMMATORY** adj (in FLAM uh tawr ee) fiery; tending to arouse passion or anger; incendiary

Maxine's *inflammatory* speech about animal rights made her listeners so angry that they ran out of the building and began ripping the fur coats off passersby.

*Inflammatory* should not be confused with *inflammable* (in FLAM uh bul) or *flammable*, both of which mean capable of literally bursting into flames. An angry speech is *inflammatory*, but fortunately it is not *inflammable*. (In careful usage, *inflammable* is preferred; *flammable* was coined to prevent people from thinking that things labeled *inflammable* were incapable of catching on fire.)

The verb is *inflame*.

**INFILUX** n (IN fluks) inflow; arrival of large numbers of people or things; inundation

The *influx* of ugly clothes in the stores this fall can only mean that fashion designers have lost their minds once again.

Heavy spring rains brought an *influx* of mud to people's basements.

**INFRACTION** n (in FRAK shun) violation; infringement; the breaking of a law

To *fracture* is to break. An *infraction* is breaking a rule or law.

"I'm warning you, Prudence," said the headmistress. "Even the slightest *infraction* of school rules will get you expelled."

Driving seventy miles an hour in a thirty-mile-an-hour zone is what Fred would call a minor *infraction* of the traffic laws, but the policeman did not agree, and Fred's license was suspended for a year.

**INFRASTRUCTURE** n (IN fruh struk chur) the basic framework of a system; foundation

The country's political *infrastructure* was so corrupt that most of the citizens welcomed the coup.



When people talk about "the nation's crumbling *infrastructure*," they are usually referring to deteriorating highways, crumbling bridges, poorly maintained public buildings, and other neglected public resources.

### **INFRINGE** v (in FRINJ) to violate; to encroach or trespass

The court ruled that the ugly color of Zeke's neighbor's house did not *infringe* any of Zeke's legal rights as a property owner.

Whenever Patrick comes into her room, Liz always shouts, "Mom! He's *infringing* on my personal space!"

An act of *infringing* is an *infringement*. It is a clear *infringement* of copyright to photocopy the entire text of a book and sell copies to other people.

### **INFUSE** v (in FYOOZ) to introduce into; to instill

Everyone in the wedding party was nervous until the subtle harmonies of the string quartet *infused* them with a sense of tranquillity; of course, they had also drunk quite a bit of champagne.

The couple's redecoration job somehow managed to *infuse* the whole house with garishness; before, only the kitchen had been garish.

An act of *infusing* or something that *infuses* is an *infusion*. Whenever I have a cough, my grandmother steeps an *infusion* of herbs that cures me right away.

All the critics agree that the novel needed an *infusion* of humor; the book was so deathly serious that almost no one could bear to read it all the way through.

### **INGRATIATE** v (in GRAY shee ayt) to work to make yourself liked

Putting tacks on people's chairs isn't exactly the best way to *ingratiate* yourself with them.

Licking the hands of the people he met did not *ingratiate* Harold with most of the guests at the cocktail party, although he did make quite a favorable impression on the poodle.

The act of *ingratiating* is *ingratiation* (in gray shee AY shun). Eileen's attempts at *ingratiation* were unsuccessful; her teacher could tell she was being insincere when she told him how nice he looked.

"That's the loveliest, most flattering dress I've ever seen you wear, Miss Ford," the class goody-goody told the teacher *ingratiatingly*.

### **INIMICAL** adj (i NIM i ku!) unfavorable; harmful; detrimental; hostile

All that makeup you wear is *inimical* to a clear complexion; it smothers your pores and prevents your skin from breathing.

The reviews of his exhibition were so *inimical* that Charles never painted another picture again.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word, which, with spelling changes, is related to the word enemy.*

### **INIMITABLE** adj (i NIM i tuh bul) impossible to imitate; incomparable; matchless; the best

Dressed in a lampshade and a few pieces of tinsel, Frances managed to carry off the evening in her usual *inimitable* style.

Fred's dancing style is so *inimitable* that anyone who follows his act looks like a drunk elephant by comparison.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

### **INNUENDO** n (in yoo EN doh) an insinuation; a sly hint

I resent your *innuendo* that I'm not capable of finishing what I start.

Oscar tried to hint that he wanted a new fishing pole for his birthday, but Maxine didn't pick up on the *innuendo*, and she gave him a bowling ball and some cross-country skis instead.

The plural is *innuendos*. Although his opponent never actually said Senator Hill cheated on his wife, the public *innuendos* were enough to ruin Hill's chances for re-election.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #49

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

- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. inflammatory   | a. basic framework of a system        |
| 2. influx         | b. violate                            |
| 3. infraction     | c. tending to arouse passion or anger |
| 4. infrastructure | d. violation                          |
| 5. infringe       | e. insinuation                        |
| 6. infuse         | f. harmful                            |
| 7. ingratiate     | g. inflow                             |
| 8. inimical       | h. work to make yourself liked        |
| 9. inimitable     | i. introduce into                     |
| 10. innuendo      | j. impossible to imitate              |

### **INQUISITION** n (in kwI ZISH un) ruthless questioning; an official investigation characterized by cruelty

I keep telling you that the reason I got home late is because I missed the bus! What is this, some kind of *inquisition*?

During the Spanish *Inquisition*, people were substantially better off if they were not found to be heretics. The Spanish *inquisitors* weren't too fond of heresy.

An *inquisitive* (in KWI zuh tiv) person is a person who has a lot of questions. This word does not connote cruelty or ruthlessness. When a five-year-old asks where babies come from, he is being *inquisitive*; he is not behaving like an *inquisitor*.

### **INSOUCIANT** adj (in SOO see unt) nonchalant; lighthearted; carefree

Rex delighted in observing the *insouciant* play of children, but he didn't want any children of his own.

She is so charmingly *insouciant*, with her constant tap-dancing and her little snatches of song, that no one can stand to be in the same room with her. Her *insouciance* (in SOO see uns) drives people crazy.



"I don't care whether you marry me or not," Mike said *insouciently*. "I've decided to join the circus anyway."  
Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**INSUFFERABLE** *adj* (in SUF ur uh bul) unbearable; intolerable

The smell of cigar smoke in this room is absolutely *insufferable*; I'm afraid I'll suffocate if I remain here for another minute.

Gretchen's husband is an *insufferable* boor; he spits in peoples' faces and wipes his nose on the tablecloth.

Note carefully the meaning of this word.

**INSUPERABLE** *adj* (in SOO pur uh bul) unable to be overcome; insurmountable; overwhelming

There are a number of *insuperable* obstacles in my way, beginning with that mile-high boulder directly in my path.

Against seemingly *insuperable* odds, the neighborhood touch-football team made it all the way to the Super Bowl.

Henry believes that no task is *insuperable*; the key to success, he says, is to break the task into manageable steps.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**INSURRECTION** *n* (in sur EK shun) an act of open rebellion against authority; a revolt

When their mother denied them TV privileges for a week, the Eisenman twins organized an *insurrection* in which they stormed the den, dragged the TV into their bedroom, and barred the door.

**INTEGRAL** *adj* (IN tuh grul) essential; indispensable

Knitting needles are an *integral* part of knitting a sweater. So is wool.

After opening the case, Harry discovered why his new computer didn't work: several *integral* parts, including the microprocessor, were missing.

*Integral* sometimes also means whole, fulfilled, or perfect. For me, no day is *integral* unless I can eat chocolate at some point during it.

*Integral* is related to integrate, which means to make whole, and integer, which is a whole number.

**INTERIM** *n* (IN tur im) meantime; an intervening time; a temporary arrangement

Miss Streisand will not be able to give singing lessons until her laryngitis is better. In the *interim*, Miss Midler will give lessons instead.

This word can also be an adjective. The *interim* professor had an easier time with the unruly students than his predecessor, because he carried a large club to class with him every day.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**INTERLOPER** *n* (in tur LOH pur) intruder; trespasser; unwanted person

I love deer in the wild, but when they get into my backyard I can't help thinking of them as *interlopers*.

The year-round residents of the resort town viewed summertime visitors as *interlopers* who contributed nothing to the town except traffic jams and trash.

**INTERLUDE** *n* (IN tur load) an intervening episode; an intermission; a pause

Wasn't that a pleasant *interlude*? I just love getting away from my office and shooting the rapids for an hour or two.

"Clara's *Interlude*" is a musical piece written by—who else?—Clara.

Miss Prince's School for Young Ladies is so genteel that during games they call halftime "the *interlude*."

See our listing for *prelude*.

**INTERMINABLE** *adj* (in TUR muh nuh bul) seemingly unending; tediously long

To *terminate* is to end, as in the movie *Terminator*. *Interminable* means unending.

The meeting was supposed to be short, but Ted's *interminable* lists of statistics dragged it out for three hours.

Winter must seem *interminable* in Moscow; the weather usually starts getting cold in September and doesn't warm up until April.

Q=U=I=C=K • Q=U=I=Z #50

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

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. inquisition   | a. nonchalant            |
| 2. insouciant    | b. unbearable            |
| 3. insufferable  | c. unable to be overcome |
| 4. insuperable   | d. act of open rebellion |
| 5. insurrection  | e. intruder              |
| 6. integral      | f. seemingly unending    |
| 7. interim       | g. meantime              |
| 8. interloper    | h. ruthless questioning  |
| 9. interlude     | i. essential             |
| 10. interminable | j. intervening episode   |

**INTERMITTENT** *adj* (in tur MIT unt) occasional; repeatedly starting and stopping; recurrent

The *intermittent* hooting of an owl outside my window made it hard to sleep last night; every time I would begin to drop off, the owl would start up again.

*Intermittent* rain showers throughout the day kept the lawn too wet for croquet.



Alan's three-year-old is only *intermittently* polite to grown-ups; sometimes he answers the questions they ask him, and sometimes he throws blocks at them.

### INTERSPERSE v (in tur SPURS) to place at intervals; to scatter among

When I plant a row of tomatoes, I always *intersperse* a few marigold plants, because even a scattering of marigolds helps to keep pests away.

The wildly unpredictable company had had periods of enormous profitability *interspersed* with periods of near-bankruptcy.

The place mats are made of straw *interspersed* with ribbon.

### INTERVENE v (in tur VEEN) to come between opposing groups; to mediate; to take place; to occur between times

Barry and his sister might have argued all day if their mother hadn't *intervened*; she stepped between them and told them she would knock their heads together if they didn't stop bickering.

Don't hesitate to *intervene* if you see a cat slowly creeping toward a bird; the cat is up to no good, and the bird will thank you for butting in.

Al and Mike were having a pretty good time in their sailboat until the hurricane *intervened*.

So much had happened to Debbie in the *intervening* years that she felt a little nervous on her way to her twenty-fifth high school reunion.

### INTIMATE v (IN tuh mayt) to hint or imply

Rosie said she was fine, but her slumped, defeated-looking posture *intimated* otherwise.

Are you *intimating* that I'm not strong enough to lift these measly little barbells?

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word; the adjective is pronounced "IN tuh mit."*

### INTRICATE adj (IN truh kit) complicated; sophisticated; having many parts or facets

It's always a mistake to put off assembling *intricate* toys until Christmas Eve.

The details of the agreement were so *intricate* that it took four lawyers an entire year to work them out.

The *intricately* carved prism cast a beautiful rainbow across the ceiling.

The noun is *intricacy* (IN truh kuh see).

### INTRIGUE n (IN treeg) a secret scheme; a crafty plot

When the king learned of the duke's *intrigue* against him, he had the duke thrown into the dungeon.

Monica loves *intrigue*; she's never happier than when she's reading a long, complicated spy story.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this part of speech; the verb is pronounced "in TREEG."*

**INVIDIOUS** adj (in VID ee us) causing envy or resentment; offensively harmful

Under the guise of paying them a compliment, Stephanie made an *invidious* comparison between the two girls, causing them to feel jealous of each other instead of flattered.

The racist candidate brought the crowd's simmering hatred to a boil with an *invidious* speech in which he referred to whites as "the master race."

### INVIOLENCE adj (in VYE uh lit) free from injury; pure

The tiny church remained *inviolate* throughout the entire war; although bombs dropped all around it, not a stone in its facade was harmed.

Her morals are *inviolate* even after four years in college; in fact, she was a senior before she even saw a keg of beer.

A related word is *inviolable* (in VYE uh luh bul), which means unassailable or incapable of being violated.

There's no such thing as an *inviolable* chain letter; sooner or later, someone always breaks the chain.

*Note carefully the meaning and pronunciation of these words.*

### INVOKE v (in VOHK) to entreat or pray for; to call on as in prayer; to declare to be in effect

Oops! I just spilled cake mix all over my mother's new kitchen carpet. I'd better go *invoke* her forgiveness.

This drought has lasted for so long that I'm just about ready to *invoke* the Rain God.

The legislature passed a law restricting the size of the state's deficit, but it then neglected to *invoke* it when the deficit soared above the limit.

The noun is *invocation* (in vuh KAY shun).

### IRIDESCENT adj (ir i DES unt) displaying glowing, changing colors

This word is related to *iris*, the colored part of your eye.

It's strange to think that plain old gasoline can create such a lovely *iridescent* sheen on the water's surface.

An appraiser judges the quality of an opal by its color and *iridescence* (ir i DES uns) more than by its size.

## Q-U-I-C-K • Q-U-I-Z #51

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

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. intermittent | a. secret scheme                       |
| 2. intersperse  | b. displaying glowing, changing colors |
| 3. intervene    | c. pray for                            |
| 4. intimate     | d. complicated                         |
| 5. intricate    | e. hint                                |
| 6. intrigue     | f. come between opposing groups        |
| 7. invidious    | g. occasional                          |
| 8. inviolate    | h. causing resentment                  |
| 9. invoke       | i. place at intervals                  |
| 10. iridescent  | j. free from injury                    |

## J

**JARGON** *n* (JAHR gun) the specialized language or vocabulary of a particular job or trade; meaningless or pretentious language; a local dialect or idiom or vernacular

This contract is full of legal *jargon*; there are so many heretofores and whereinafters that I can't figure out where I'm supposed to sign it.

Ever since she went into therapy, Liz has been talking about "healingness" and "connectedness" and spouting so much other self-help *jargon* that it's sometimes hard to listen to her.

If you pad a term paper with big words and convoluted phrases, your professor may say you've been writing *jargon*.

When he visited a tiny island off the coast of France, Phil commented, "I've studied French for twenty years, but I'll be damned if I can make out a word of the *jargon* on this island."

**JAUNT** *n* (jawnit) a short pleasure trip

My uncle never stays home for long; he's always taking off on *jaunts* to hot new vacation spots.

*Jaunt* can also be used as a verb. If my uncle keeps *jaunting* off to all these hot new vacation spots, he'll spend all the money I'm hoping to inherit from him.

*Jaunty* (JAWN tee) means lighthearted, sprightly, or dapper. The happy young girl walked down the street with a *jaunty* step.

**JINGOISM** *n* (JING goh iz um) belligerent, chauvinistic patriotism; warmongering

The president's aggressive foreign policy betrays the *jingoism* that hides below his genial surface.

The skinheads marched down the street chanting "Foreigners GOTOEFL Home!" and other *jingoistic* (jing goh IS tik) slogans.

**JOCULAR** *adj* (JAHK yuh lur) humorous; jolly; fond of joking

Even her husband's *jocular* mood doesn't cheer up Mrs. Claus on Christmas Eve.

Annabelle's *jocular* nature was evident in the grin that was almost always on her face.

The meaning of *jocund* (JAHK und) is similar to that of *jocular*, but it is not exactly the same. *Jocund* means cheerful, merry, or pleasant rather than overtly funny.

*Jocose* (joh KOHS) is another word with a similar meaning; it is slightly stronger than *jocular*. (The root of *jocose* derives from the Latin for "joke," while the root of *jocular* derives from the Latin for "little joke.") A *jocose* man might be considered funnier than a *jocular* man, but both would give a party a *jocund* atmosphere.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**JUBILATION** *n* (JOO buh LAY shun) exultant joy

In an excess of *jubilation* at the good news, Rebecca flung her arms around a total stranger.

The *jubilation* of the crowd was palpable when the mayor announced that the rich old lady had given the town seven million dollars toward the construction of a new zoo.

To be filled with *jubilation* is to be *jubilant* (JOO buh lunt). New Year's Eve parties are supposed to be *jubilant*, but they're usually kind of depressing.

A *jubilant* celebration, especially one connected with an important anniversary, is a *jubilee* (joo buh LEE).

**JUNCTION** *n* (JUNGK shun) convergence; linkup; the act or state of being joined together

I was supposed to turn left after the *junction* of Elm Street and Apple Avenue, but I never found the spot where they intersected.

As a child, Tommy spent most of his time at the railroad *junction* hoping he'd spot a passing boxcar he could jump into.

*Juncture* (JUNGK chur) can mean the same thing as *junction*, but more often it refers to an important point in time or crucial state of affairs. "At this *juncture*, we can't predict when she'll come out of the coma," the doctor said soberly.

*Conjunction* (kun JUNGK shun) means concurrence, combination, or union. The Ham Radio Club and the Chess Club are working in *conjunction* to prepare the second annual Nerds' Jamboree.

**JUNTA** *n* (HOON tuh) a small group ruling a country after a coup d'état

After the rebels had executed the king, they installed a *junta* of former generals to lead the country until elections could be held.

The first thing the *junta* did after seizing power was to mandate ice cream at breakfast.

The president's principal advisers were so secretive and so protec-



tive of their access to the president that reporters began referring to them as the *junta*.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

# K

**KARMA** *n* (KAHR muh) good or bad emanations from someone or something

In Hindu or Buddhist belief, *karma* has to do with the idea that a person's actions in life determine his or her fate in a future existence. "If you keep on messing up your rooms," the baby-sitter warned the children, "it will be your *karma* to come back to earth as a pig."

In popular usage, *karma* is roughly the same thing as vibes. "This house has an evil *karma*," the same baby-sitter told her charges. "Children who don't go to bed on time end up with a mysterious curse on their heads."

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #52

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

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. jargon     | a. humorous               |
| 2. jaunt      | b. specialized language   |
| 3. jingoism   | c. good or bad emanations |
| 4. jocular    | d. belligerent patriotism |
| 5. jubilation | e. small ruling group     |
| 6. junction   | f. exultant joy           |
| 7. junta      | g. short pleasure trip    |
| 8. karma      | h. convergence            |

# L

**LARCENY** *n* (LAHR suh nee) theft; robbery

Bill's ten previous convictions for *larceny* made the judge unwilling to suspend his latest jail sentence.

Helping yourself to a few cookies is not exactly *larceny*, but just try explaining that to Aunt Edna, who believes that if people want to eat in her house they should bring their own food.

The strict legal definition of *larceny* is theft without breaking in, or without the use of force. *Grand larceny* is major theft. To be *larcenous* (LAHR suh nus) is to be the sort of person who commits *larceny*. Amy and Tim felt almost irresistibly *larcenous* as they walked through their rich aunt's house admiring paintings and antiques that they hoped to inherit someday; it was all they could do to keep from backing their car up to the front door and making off with a few pieces of furniture.

लो-जिजरू उच्च मिश्ना  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

**LASCIVIOUS** *adj* (luh SIV ee us) lustful; obscene by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

Chaperones at a fifth-grade dance are probably unnecessary; it's not as if the average fifth grader is about to engage in *lascivious* conduct right there in the gym.

Clarence's *lascivious* comments made his female associates extremely uncomfortable.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**LAVISH** *v* (LAV ish) to spend freely or bestow generously; to squander

My father *lavishes* so many birthday presents on his relatives that they panic when it's time for them to give him something in return.

City Hall has *lavished* money on the street-cleaning program, but our streets are dirtier than ever.

*Lavish* is also an adjective. Don't you think Miss Hall is a little too *lavish* with her praise? She slathers so much positive reinforcement on her students that they can't take her seriously at all.

**LAX** *adj* (laks) negligent; lazy; irresponsible

Mike is a rather *lax* housekeeper; he washes dishes by rinsing them in cold water for a couple of seconds and then waving them gently in the air.

I hate to say it, but Carol's standards are too *lax*; anyone who would hire a slob like Mike as a housekeeper can't be serious about wanting a clean house.

The noun is *laxity* (LAK si tee).

**LAYMAN** *n* (LAY mun) a nonprofessional; a person who is not a member of the clergy

The surgeon tried to describe the procedure in terms a *layman* could understand, but he used so much medical jargon that I had no idea what he was talking about.

Miriam considered herself an excellent painter, but she was distinctly a *layman*; she couldn't make much headway on any canvas that didn't have numbers printed on it.

*Laymen* are known collectively as the *laity* (LAY i tee). The new minister tried hard to involve the *laity* in his services; unfortunately, the last time a *layman* preached a sermon, he spent most of the time talking about his new boat. Perhaps that's just the risk you run when you use a *lay* preacher.

**LIAISON** *n* (LEE uh zahn) connection; association; alliance; secret love affair

In her new job as *liaison* between the supervisor and the staff, Anna has to field complaints from both sides.

The condor breeders worked in *liaison* with zoo officials to set up a breeding program in the wild.

You mean you didn't know that the conductor and the first violinist have been having an affair? Believe me, that *liaison* has been going on for years.

*Note carefully the spelling and pronunciation of this word.*





**LICENTIOUS** *adj* (lye SEN shus) lascivious; lewd; promiscuous; amoral  
Barney's reputation as a *licentious* rake makes the mothers of teenage girls lock their doors when he walks down the street.

Ashley said the hot new novel was deliciously *licentious*, but I found the sex scenes to be dull and predictable.

The act or state of being *licentious* is *licentiousness*. The Puritans saw *licentiousness* almost everywhere.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**LIMPID** *adj* (LIM pid) transparent; clear; lucid

The river flowing past the chemical plant isn't exactly *limpid*; in fact, it's as opaque as paint, which is apparently one of its principal ingredients.

Elizabeth's poetry has a *limpid* quality that makes other writers' efforts sound stiff and overformal.

In bad writing, eyes are often described as being "*limpid* pools."

**LISTLESS** *adj* (LIST lis) sluggish; without energy or enthusiasm

You've been acting awfully *listless* today. Are you sure you're feeling well?

The children had been dragged to so many museums that by the time they reached the dinosaur exhibit, their response was disappointingly *listless*.

Harry's *listless* prose style constantly threatens to put his readers very soundly to sleep.

The lettuce looked so *listless* by the time I got around to making a salad that I threw it out and served tomatoes instead.

The noun is *listlessness*.

**LITANY** *n* (LIT un ee) recital or list; tedious recounting

Ruth's *litany* of complaints about her marriage to Tom is longer than most children's letters to Santa.

She's so defensive that if she suspects even a hint of criticism, she launches into a *litany* of her accomplishments as a topless ventriloquist.

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Check your answers in the back of the book. Note that "lewd" is the answer for two questions.

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. larceny    | a. negligent          |
| 2. lascivious | b. theft              |
| 3. lavish     | c. connection         |
| 4. lax        | d. nonprofessional    |
| 5. layman     | e. to spend freely    |
| 6. liaison    | f. lewd (2)           |
| 7. licentious | g. tedious recounting |
| 8. limpid     | h. transparent        |
| 9. listless   | i. sluggish           |
| 10. litany    |                       |

**LIVID** *adj* (LIV id) discolored; black and blue; enraged

Her *livid* countenance was testimony to the horrors she'd suffered in the haunted mansion.

Proof of George's clumsiness could be seen in his *livid* shins; he bumped into so many things as he walked that his lower legs were deeply bruised.

When Christopher heard that his dog had chewed up his priceless stamp collection, he became *livid*, and he very nearly threw the poor dog through the window.

People often use *livid* to mean pale, which is almost the opposite of what the word really means. When you see a ghost, your face does not become *livid*; it becomes pallid.

**LOATH** *adj* (loloth) extremely unwilling; reluctant

Edward was *loath* to stir out of his house on the freezing-cold morning, even though he had signed up to take part in the Polar Bear Club's annual swim.

I am *loath* to pull my finger out of the dike, because I am afraid that the countryside will flood if I do.

*Loath* is an adjective that describes a person's mood. *Loathsome* is an adjective to describe someone or something thoroughly disgusting or repellent. Cold water is so *loathsome* to Edward that no one knows why he even joined the Polar Bear Club.

Don't confuse *loath* with *loathe*, which is a verb meaning to despise or hate. I *loathe* eggplant in every form. It is so *loathsome* to me that I won't even look at it.

**LOBBY** *v* (LAHB ee) to urge legislative action; to exert influence

The Raisin Growers' Union has been *lobbying* Congress to make raisins the national fruit.



Could I possibly *lobby* you for a moment about the possibility of turning your yard into a parking lot?

A person who *lobbies* is a *lobbyist* (LAHB ee ist). The *lobbyist* held his thumb up as the senator walked passed him to indicate how the senator was supposed to vote on the bill that was then before the Senate. A *lobbyist* works for a special interest group, or *lobby*.

### LOUT n (lout) boor; oaf; clod

The visiting professor had been expecting to teach a graduate seminar, but instead he found himself stuck with a class of freshman *louts* who scarcely knew how to write their own names.

That stupid *lout* has no idea how to dance. I think he broke my foot when he stepped on it.

To be a *lout* or act like a *lout* is to be *loutish*. Jake's *loutish* table manners disgust everyone except his seven-year-old nephew, who also prefers to chew with his mouth open.

### LUDICROUS adj (LOO di krus) ridiculous; absurd

It was *ludicrous* for us to expect that our teenaged children would look after the house while we were gone; we should have known that they would throw a big party and spill beer all over the furniture.

Wear glass slippers to a ball? Why, the very idea is *ludicrous*! One false dance step and they would shatter.

### LYRICAL adj (LIR i kul) melodious; songlike; poetic

Lyrics are the words to a song, but *lyrical* can be used to apply to other things.

Even the sound of traffic is *lyrical* to the true city lover.

Albert is almost *lyrical* on the subject of baked turnips, which he prefers to all other foods.

The Jeffersons' *lyrical* description of the two-week vacation in Scotland made the Washingtons want to pack their bags and take off on a Scottish vacation of their own.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #54

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

- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. livid     | a. extremely unwilling     |
| 2. loath     | b. ridiculous              |
| 3. lobby     | c. black and blue          |
| 4. lout      | d. oaf                     |
| 5. ludicrous | e. melodious               |
| 6. lyrical   | f. urge legislative action |

## M

**MALAPROPISM** n (MAL uh prahp iz um) humorous misuse of a word that sounds similar to the word intended but has a ludicrously different meaning.

In Richard Sheridan's 1775 play, *The Rivals*, a character named Mrs. Malaprop calls someone "the pineapple of politeness" instead of "the pinnacle of politeness." In Mrs. Malaprop's honor, similar boobos are known as *malapropisms*. Another master of the *malapropism* was Emily Litella, a character played by Gilda Radner on the television show *Saturday Night Live* who thought it was ridiculous for people to complain that there was "too much violins" on television. Incidentally, Sheridan derived Mrs. Malaprop's name from *malapropos*, a French import that means not apropos or not appropriate.

See our listing for *apropos*.

**MANIA** n (MAY nee uh) crazed, excessive excitement; insanity; delusion

At Christmas time, a temporary *mania* descended on our house as Mother spent hour after hour stirring pots on the stove, Father raced around town delivering presents, and we children worked ourselves into a fever of excitement about what we hoped to receive from Santa Claus.

Molly's *mania* for cleanliness makes the house uncomfortable—especially since she replaced the bedsheets with plastic dropcloths.

The *mania* of the Roman emperor Caligula displayed itself in ways that are too unpleasant to talk about.

A person with a *mania* is said to be a *maniac* (MAY nee ak). Molly, the woman with the *mania* for cleanliness, could also be said to be a *maniac* for cleanliness, or to be a cleanliness *maniac*.

A *maniac* is often said to be *maniacal* (muh NYE uh kul). A *maniacal* football coach might order his players to sleep with footballs under their pillows, so that they would dream only of football.

A person with a *mania* can also be said to be *manic* (MAN ik). A *manic-depressive* is a person who alternates between periods of excessive excitement and deep depression. A *manic* tennis player is one who rushes frantically around the court as though her shoes were on fire.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**MARGINAL** adj (MAHR juh nul) related to or located at the margin or border; at the lower limit of quality; insignificant

The *marginal* notes in Sue's high school Shakespeare books are really embarrassing to her now, especially the spot in *Romeo and Juliet* where she wrote "How profound!"

Mrs. Hoadly manages to eke out a *marginal* existence selling the eggs her three chickens lay.

Sam satisfied the *marginal* requirements for the job, but he certainly didn't bring anything more in the way of talent or initiative.





The difference in quality between these two hand towels is only *marginal*.

A person who just manages to qualify for something may be said to qualify for it only *marginally*. Arnie was *marginally* better off after he received a ten-dollar-a-week raise.

**MATERIALISTIC** *adj* (muh tir ee ul IS tik) preoccupied with material things; greedy for possessions

All very young children are innocently *materialistic*; when they see something that looks interesting, they don't see why they shouldn't have it.

The *materialistic* bride-to-be registered for wedding presents at every store in town, including the discount pharmacy.

People are always going on and on about today's *materialistic* society, but the craving to own more stuff has probably been with us since prehistoric times.

The *materialistic* eighties are over, and now, in the nineties, we're finally beginning to think about spiritual values and what really matters in life. After 1999, though, it'll be back to *materialism*.

**MAWKISH** *adj* (MAW kish) overly sentimental; maudlin

It's hard to believe that Trudy's *mawkish* greeting-card verses have made her so much money; I guess people really do like their greeting cards to be filled with mushy sentiments.

I would have liked that movie a lot better if the dog's death scene, in which a long line of candle-bearing mourners winds past the shrouded c<sup>o</sup>ffhouse, hadn't been so *mawkish*.

**MEANDER** *v* (mee AN dur) to travel along a winding or indirect route; to ramble or stray from the topic

Since I hadn't wanted to go to the party in the first place, I just *meandered* through the neighborhood, walking up one street and down another, until I was pretty sure everyone had gone home.

The river *meanders* across the landscape in a series of gentle curves.

Professor Jones delivered a *meandering* lecture that touched on several hundred distinct topics, including Shelley's hairstyle, the disappearance of the dinosaurs, Latin grammar, and quantum mechanics.

**MEDIUM** *n* (MEE dee um) the means by which something is conveyed or accomplished; a substance through which something is transferred or conveyed; the materials used by an artist

We are trying to decide whether print or television will be a better *medium* for this advertisement.

Coaxial cable is the *medium* by which cable television programming is distributed to viewers.

Phil is an unusual artist; his preferred *medium* is sand mixed with corn syrup.

The plural of *medium* is *media*. When people talk about the *media*, they're usually talking about the communications *media*: television,

newspapers, radio, and magazines. The *media* instantly seized on the trial's lurid details.

In careful usage, *media* takes a plural verb, even when the word is being used in a collective sense as the rough equivalent of press. The *media* have a responsibility to report the facts fairly and without favor.

**MELANCHOLY** *adj* (MEL un kahl ee) gloomy; depressed and weary

Thomas always walks around with a *melancholy* expression as he can manage, because he thinks that a gloomy appearance will make him seem mysterious and interesting to girls.

The *melancholy* music in the restaurant basically killed what was left of my appetite; the songs made me feel so sad I didn't want to eat.

*Melancholy* is also a noun. The spider webs and dead leaves festooning the wedding cake brought a touch of *melancholy* to the celebration. The alternative adjective *melancholic* (MEL un kahl ik) and noun *melancholia* (mel un KOH lee uh) are occasionally heard.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**MELEE** *n* (MAY lay) a brawl; a confused fight or struggle; a violent free-for-all; tumultuous confusion

A *melee* broke out on the football field as our defeated players vented their frustrations by throwing dirt clods at the other team's cheerleaders.

In all the *melee* of shoppers trying to get through the front door of the department store, I got separated from my friend.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**MENAGERIE** *n* (muh NAJ uh ree) a collection of animals

In olden times, kings kept royal *menageries* of exotic animals. These were the first zoos.

The Petersons have quite a *menagerie* at their house now that both the cat and the dog have had babies.

Doug referred to his office as "the *menagerie*" because his co-workers acted like animals.

Slacka Head  
ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #55

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

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. malapropism   | a. travel along a winding route             |
| 2. mania         | b. humorous misuse of a word                |
| 3. marginal      | c. the means by which something is conveyed |
| 4. materialistic | d. preoccupied with material things         |
| 5. mawkish       | e. crazed excitement                        |
| 6. meander       | f. gloomy                                   |
| 7. medium        | g. insignificant                            |
| 8. melancholy    | h. overly sentimental                       |
| 9. melee         | i. collection of animals                    |
| 10. menagerie    | j. brawl                                    |

**METICULOUS** *adj* (muh TIK yuh .lus) precise and careful about details; fussy

Patrick is *meticulous* about keeping his desk clean; he comes in early every morning to polish his paper clips.

The doctor paid *meticulous* attention to his patients; he made careful notes of even tiny changes in their illnesses.

Putting together a dollhouse is too *meticulous* a job for a three-year-old child; there are too many small parts and too many details that have to be attended to.

**MILLENNIUM** *n* (mi LEN ee um) a period of 1,000 years; a thousandth anniversary

You'd better line up a baby-sitter for New Year's Eve, 1999. It's always hard to get sitters at the end of a *millennium*.

In the first *millennium* after the birth of Christ, humankind made great progress—but pre-sweetened cereals didn't appear until close to the end of the second *millennium*.

In fundamentalist Christian belief, "the *millennium*" refers to a period of one thousand years during which Christ will return to reign on earth.

The adjective is *millennial* (mi LEN ee ul).

**MIRE** *n* (myre) marshy, mucky ground

Walking through the *mire* in spike heels is not a good idea; your shoes are liable to become stuck in the muck.

So many cars had driven in and out of the field that the grass had turned to *mire*.

*Mire* can also be used as a verb whose sense can be either literal or figurative.

The horses were so *mired* in the pasture that they couldn't go

another step. I'd love to join you tonight, but I'm afraid I'm *mired* in a sewing project and can't get away.

**quagmire** *n* a swamp or marsh or, figuratively, a complicated predicament. They say that twenty people sank into the *quagmire* behind Abel's Woods and their bodies were never found. Because she was afraid that everyone would hate her if she told the truth, Louise entangled herself in a *quagmire* of lies and half-truths, and everybody hated her.

**MODE** *n* (mohd) method of doing; type; manner; fashion

Lannie's *mode* of economizing is to spend lots of money on top-quality items that she thinks will last longer than cheap ones.

When a big tree fell across the highway, Rex shifted his Jeep into four-wheel *mode* and took off across country.

I'm not interested in dressing in the latest *mode*; a barrel and a pair of flipflops are fashionable enough for me.

**MODULATE** *v* (MAHJ uh layt) to reduce or regulate; to lessen the intensity of

Please *modulate* your voice, dear! A well-bred young lady doesn't scream obscenities at the top of her lungs.

Milhouse *modulated* his sales pitch when he realized that the hard sell wasn't getting him anywhere.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**MOMENTUM** *n* (muh MEN tum) force of movement; speed; impetus

The locomotive's *momentum* carried it through the tunnel and into the railroad terminal.

She starts out small, with just a little whimpering. Then her bad mood picks up *momentum*, and in no time at all she's lying on the floor kicking and screaming.

Even when they're both being driven at the same speed, a big car is harder to stop than a small one, because it has more *momentum*.

Harry's birdie on the seventeenth hole provided the *momentum* that carried him to victory.

**MORATORIUM** *n* (mawr uh TAWR ee um) a suspension of activity; a period of delay

The president of the beleaguered company declared a *moratorium* on the purchase of office supplies, hoping that the money saved by not buying paper clips might help to keep the company in business a little bit longer.

The two countries agreed to a *moratorium* on the production of new nuclear weapons while their leaders struggled to work out the terms of a permanent ban.

**MORES** *n* (MAWR ayz) customary moral standards

According to the *mores* of that country, women who wear revealing clothing are lewd and licentious.

This noun is always plural; note carefully its pronunciation.



**MOTIF** *n* (moh TEEF) a recurring theme or idea

The central *motif* in Barry's first novel seems to be that guys named Barry are too sensitive for other people to appreciate fully.

Andrea's new apartment's okay-looking, but it would be more impressive if owls weren't the main decorative *motif*.

**MOTLEY** *adj* (MAHT lee) extremely varied or diverse; heterogeneous; multicolored

Louise's friends are a *motley* group consisting of artists, bankers, and sanitation engineers.

One glance at her date's *motley* tuxedo convinced Cathy that she didn't want to go to the prom after all; the jacket looked more like a quilt than like a piece of formal clothing.

**MUNICIPAL** *adj* (myoo NIS uh pul) pertaining to a city (or town) and its government

All the *municipal* swimming pools close after Labor Day because the city doesn't have the staff to keep them open any longer.

The town plans to build a *municipal* birdhouse to keep its pigeons off the streets.

A *municipality* (myoo nis uh PAL uh tee) is a distinct city or town, and usually one that has its own government. The government of such a city or town is often referred to as a *municipal* government.

**MUSE** *v* (myooz) to ponder; to meditate

"I wonder if I'll win the flower-arranging prize," Melanie *mused*, staring reflectively at her vaseful of roses and licorice sticks.

Fred meant to get some work done, but instead he sat at his desk *musing* all afternoon, and then it was time to go home.

*Muse* can also be a noun. In Greek mythology, the nine Muses were patron goddesses of the arts. In modern usage, a *muse* is anyone who inspires an artist's creativity.

"Beatrice, you are my *muse*. You inspire all my best poetry," John said to his pet guinea pig.

To be *bemused* is to be preoccupied or engrossed. Charlie was too *bemused* to notice that wine from a spilled goblet was dripping into his lap.

**MUSTER** *v* (MUS tur) to assemble for battle or inspection; to summon up

The camp counselor *mustered* the girls in her cabin for bunk inspection. She really had to *muster* up all her courage to do it, because the girls were so rowdy they never did what she told them. Luckily, the cabin passed *muster*; the camp director never noticed the dust under the beds. ("To pass *muster*" is an idiomatic expression that means to be found to be acceptable.)

**MYSTIC** *adj* (MIS tik) otherworldly; mysterious; enigmatic

The swirling fog and the looming stalactites gave the cave a *mystic* aura, and we felt as though we'd stumbled into Arthurian times.

A word essentially identical in meaning is *mystical* (MYS ti kul). The faint, far-off trilling of the recorder gave the music a *mystical* quality.

*Mystic* can also be a noun. A *mystic* is a person who has (or is) *ভাস্তুর প্রেমী মিথ্যা* to have, contact with other worlds. Michaela the *Mystic* stared into her clouded crystal ball and remarked, "Time to get out the Windex."

*Mysticism* (MIS tuh ciz um) is the practice or spiritual discipline of trying to reach or understand God through deep meditation.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #56

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

- |               |                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. meticulous | e. method of doing                   |
| 2. millennium | b. reduce or regulate                |
| 3. mire       | c. extremely varied                  |
| 4. mode       | d. force of movement                 |
| 5. modulate   | e. period of one thousand years      |
| 6. momentum   | f. recurring theme                   |
| 7. moratorium | g. precise and careful about details |
| 8. mores      | h. otherworldly                      |
| 9. motif      | i. customary moral standards         |
| 10. motley    | j. marshy, mucky ground              |
| 11. municipal | k. assemble for battle               |
| 12. muse      | l. ponder                            |
| 13. muster    | m. suspension of activity            |
| 14. mystic    | n. pertaining to a city or town      |

N

**NEBULOUS** *adj* (NEB yuh lus) vague or indistinct; unclear; hazy

Jake's ideas about a career are a little *nebulous* at this point. He says he wants to have a job that will entitle him to have a telephone on his desk, but that's all he's figured out so far.

The stage lighting was so poor that you could see only a few *nebulous* outlines of the set.

A *nebula* (NEB yuh luuh) is a cloud of interstellar gas and dust, and, from our vantage point here on earth, it is just about as *nebulous* as you can get. The plural of *nebula* is *nebulae* (NEB yuh lye).

Note carefully this last pronunciation.

**NEMESIS** *n* (NEM uh sis) unconquerable opponent or rival; one who seeks just compensation or revenge to right a wrong

In Greek mythology, *Nemesis* was the goddess of divine retribution. If you were due for a punishment, she made sure you got it.

Nacho-flavored Doritos are the dieter's *nemesis*; one bite, and you don't stop eating till the bag is gone.

Betsy finally met her *nemesis*, in the form of a teacher who wouldn't accept any excuses.

**NEOPHYTE** *n* (NEE uh fyte) beginner; novice

The student librarian was such a *neophyte* that she reshelfed all the books upside down.

I'm not being fussy. I just don't like the idea of having my cranium sawn open by a *neophyte* surgeon!

The prefix "neo" means new, recent, or revived. A *neologism* (nee AH luuh jiz um), for example, is a new word or an old word used in a new way. A *neonate* (NEE oh nayt) is a newborn. *Neoprene* (NEE uh preen) is a new kind of synthetic rubber—or at least it was new when it was invented. (It's the stuff that wet suits are made of.)

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**NIRVANA** *n* (nur VAH nuh) a blissful, painless, worry-free state

According to Buddhist theology, you reach *nirvana* once you have purged your soul of hatred, passion, and self-delusion. Once you have reached *nirvana*, you will no longer have to undergo the cycle of reincarnation.

In common English usage, the word's meaning is looser, and *nirvana* often refers to a mental state rather than a physical one. A person might claim that she'd achieved *nirvana* as a result of listening to some particularly tedious New Age music, for example. She might also say that, for her, a hot-fudge sundae is *nirvana*.

**NOISOME** *adj* (NOY sum) offensive or disgusting; stinking; noxious

When I opened the refrigerator after returning from vacation, such a *noisome* odor leaped out at me that I bolted from the apartment.

The *noisome* brown liquid seeping out of the floor of my bathroom certainly isn't water. At any rate, it doesn't taste like water.

Note carefully the meaning of this word, it has nothing to do with "noise."

**NOMADIC** *adj* (noh MAD ik) wandering from place to place; without a permanent home

A *nomad* (NOH mad) is one of a group of wandering people who move from place to place in search of food and water for themselves and for their animals. The Bedouins, members of various Arab tribes that wander the deserts of North Africa and elsewhere, are *nomads*. To be *nomadic* is to be like a *nomad*.

Lila spent her senior year living in a tent with a *nomadic* tribe of sheep herders.

Ever since he graduated from college, my brother has been living a *nomadic* life; his only home is his car, and he moves it every day.

**NOMENCLATURE** *n* (NOH mun klay chur) a set or system of names; a designation; a terminology

I'd become a botanist in a minute, except that I'd never be able to memorize all that botanic *nomenclature*.

In the Bible, Adam invented *nomenclature* when he gave all the animals names. You could call him the world's first *nomenclator* (NOH mun klay tur). A *nomenclator* is a giver of names.

been invited to dinner at the White House; he was yawning and using a corner of the invitation to clean his nails.

"I don't care that my car was stolen," Lucy said in a *nonchalant* voice. "Daddy will buy me a new one."

Unconcerned with all the worry his disappearance had caused, the cat sat down and *nonchalantly* began to wash his face.

The noun is *nonchalance*.

**NULLIFY** *v* (NUL uh fyé) to repeal; to cancel; to void

*Null* means empty or ineffective. In math a *null* set is a set without numbers. To *nullify* means to make empty or ineffective.

A moment after the ceremony, the bride asked a lawyer to *nullify* the prenuptial contract she had signed the day before; she no longer felt that \$50,000 a month in alimony would be enough.

It's hard to believe that Saudi Arabia still hasn't *nullified* the law that prohibits women to drive.

To *annul* is to cancel or make void a marriage or a law.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #57

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

- |                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. nebulous     | a. wandering from place to place |
| 2. nemesis      | b. vague                         |
| 3. neophyte     | c. blissful, worry-free state    |
| 4. nirvana      | d. system of names               |
| 5. noisome      | e. downfall                      |
| 6. nomadic      | f. repeal                        |
| 7. nomenclature | g. indifferent                   |
| 8. nonchalant   | h. beginner                      |
| 9. nullify      | i. offensive or disgusting       |

O

**OBEISANCE** *n* (oh BAY suns) a bow or curtsey; deep reverence

When the substitute teacher walked into the room, the entire class rose to its feet in mocking *obeisance* to her.

"You'll have to show me *obeisance* once I'm elected queen of the prom," Diana proclaimed to her servile roommates, who promised that they would.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word, which is related to the words *obedience* and *obey*.

**OBJECTIVE** *adj* (ahb JEK tiv) unbiased; unprejudiced

It's hard for me to be *objective* about her musical talent, because she's my own daughter.

Although the judges at the automobile show were supposed to make *objective* decisions, they displayed a definite bias against cars with tacky hood ornaments.

Someone who is *objective* is said to have *objectivity* (ahb jek TIV uh tee). It was hard to have much faith in the magazine's film reviewer, since he was trying to sell a script he had written to the studios whose movies he was reviewing.

*Objective* can also be a noun, in which case it means goal, destination, or aim. My life's one *objective* is to see that my father never embarrasses me in public again.

The opposite of *objective* is *subjective*.

**OBTRUSIVE** *adj* (ub TROO siv) interfering; meddlesome; having a tendency to butt in

I like to walk up and down the halls of my dorm checking up on my friends' grades after midterms. People call me *obtrusive*, but I think of myself as caring and interested.

The taste of anchovies would be *obtrusive* in a birthday cake; it would get in the way of the flavor of the cake.

The verb is *obtrude*, which is related to the verb *intrude*.

**OBVIATE** *v* (AHB vee ayt) to make unnecessary; to avert

Their move to Florida *obviated* the need for heavy winter clothes.

My worries about what to do after graduation were *obviated* by my failing three of my final exams.

Robert *obviated* his arrest for tax evasion by handing a blank check to the IRS examiner and telling him to fill in any amount he liked.

**OCCULT** *adj* (uh KULT) supernatural; magic; mystical

I don't mind having a roommate who's interested in *occult* rituals, but I draw the line at her burning chicken feathers under my bed.

There's a store on Maple Street called Witch-O-Rama; it sells crystal balls, love potions, and other *occult* supplies.

*Occult* can also be a noun. Marie has been interested in the *occult* ever since her stepmother turned her into a gerbil.

*Occult* can also be pronounced "AH kult."

**ODIOUS** *adj* (OH dee us) hateful; evil; vile

That three-eyed giant has the *odious* habit of grinding the bones of Englishmen to make his bread.

Don won the election by stooping to some of the most *odious* tricks in the history of politics.

*Odium* (OH dee um) is hatred, deep contempt, or disgrace. At Camp Winnipesaukee, hairdryers, electric toothbrushes, and electric blankets are held in utter *odium*.

**ODYSSEY** *n* (AHD uh see) a long, difficult journey, usually marked by many changes of fortune

## THE WORDS

In Homer's epic poem *The Odyssey*, Odysseus spends ten years struggling to return to his home in Ithaca, and when he finally arrives, only his dog recognizes him. In modern usage, an *odyssey* is any long and difficult journey.

Any adolescent making the *odyssey* into adulthood should have a room of his own, preferably one that's not part of his parents' house.

My quick trip up to the corner hardware store to buy a new shower head turned into a day-long *odyssey* that took me to every plumbing-supply store in the metropolitan area.

**OLFACtORY** *adj* (ohl FAK tur ee) pertaining to the sense of smell

That stew's appeal is primarily *olfactory*; it smells great, but it doesn't have much taste.

I have a very sensitive *olfactory* nerve. I can't be around cigarettes, onions, or people with bad breath.

**OLIGARCHY** *n* (AHL uh gahr kee) government by only a very few people

They've set up a virtual *oligarchy* in that country; three men are making all the decisions for twenty million people.

Whenever Rick's parents tell him that they're in charge of the family, he tells them that he can't survive under an *oligarchy*.

An *oligarch* (AHL uh gahrk) is one of the few ruling leaders.

**OMINOuS** *adj* (AHM uh nus) threatening; menacing; portending doom

Mark's big brother has an *ominous*, I'm-going-to-pound-you-into-the-ground look.

The sky looks *ominous* this afternoon; there are black clouds in the west, and I think it is going to rain.

Mrs. Lewis's voice sounded *ominous* when she told the class that it was time for a little test.

This word is related to *omen*.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #58

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

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. obeisance | a. make unnecessary                     |
| 2. objective | b. unbiased                             |
| 3. obtrusive | c. pertaining to the sense of smell     |
| 4. obviate   | d. threatening                          |
| 5. occult    | e. deep reverence                       |
| 6. odious    | f. government by only a very few people |
| 7. odyssey   | g. interfering                          |
| 8. olfactory | h. long, difficult journey              |
| 9. oligarchy | i. hateful                              |
| 10. ominous  | j. supernatural                         |



**OMNISCIENT** *adj* (ahm NISH unt) all-knowing; having infinite wisdom  
A small child sees his parents as *omniscient*. A teenager, by contrast, thinks they don't know anything at all.

In a novel with an *omniscient* point of view, the narrator knows what every character in the book is thinking.

Omni is a prefix meaning all. To be *omnipotent* (ahm NIP uh tunt) is to be all-powerful. An *omnivorous* (ahm NIV ur us) animal eats all kinds of food, including meat and plants. Something *omnipresent* (AHM ni prez unt) seems to be everywhere. In March, mud is *omnipresent*.

"Sci" is a word root meaning knowledge or knowing. *Prescient* (PRESH unt) means knowing beforehand; *nescient* (NESH unt) means not knowing, or ignorant.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**OPPROBRIOS** *adj* (uh PROH bree us) damning; extremely critical; disgraceful

The principal gave an *opprobrious* lecture about apathy, saying that the students' uncaring attitude was ruining the school.

John's *opprobrious* conduct in church included making disgusting noises during the sermon and leering at women in the congregation whenever the Bible passages were even mildly suggestive.

*Opprobrium* (uh PROH bree um) is reproach, scorn, or disgrace. Penny brought *opprobrium* on herself by robbing the First National Bank and spray-painting naughty words on its marble walls.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**ORDINANCE** *n* (AWR duh nuns) law; regulation; decree

I'm sorry, but you'll have to put your bathing suit back on; the town passed an *ordinance* against nude swimming at this beach.

According to a hundred-year-old local *ordinanæ*, two or more people standing on a street corner constitutes a riot.

Don't confuse *ordinance* with *ordnance* (AURD nuns). *Ordnance* is military weapons or artillery.

**OSCILLATE** *v* (AHS uh layt) to swing back and forth; to pulsate; to waver or vacillate between beliefs or ideas

We watched the hypnotist's pendulum *oscillate* before our eyes, and soon we became very, very sleepy.

Mrs. Johnson can't make up her mind how to raise her children; she *oscillates* between strictness and laxity depending on what kind of mood she's in.

**OSMOSIS** *n* (ahs MOH sis) gradual or subtle absorption

In science, *osmosis* is the diffusion of a fluid through a membrane. It is *osmosis* that controls the flow of liquids in and out of cells. In general usage, *osmosis* is a figurative instance of absorption.

I learned my job by *osmosis*; I absorbed the knowledge I needed from the people working around me.

**OSTRACIZE** *v* (AHS truh syze) to shun; to shut out; to exclude a person from a group

After she'd tattled to the counselor about her bed being short-sheeted, Tracee was *ostracized* by the other girls in the cabin; they wouldn't speak to her, and they wouldn't let her join in any of their games.

That poor old man has been *ostracized* by our town for long enough; I'm going to visit him this very day.

The act of *ostracizing* is called *ostracism* (AHS truh siz um). Carl's letter to the editor advocating a cut in the school budget led to his *ostracism* by the educational committee.

**OUST** *v* (owst) to eject; to expel; to banish

Robbie was *ousted* from the Cub Scouts for setting fire to his Cub Scout manual.

If the patrons at O'Reilly's get rowdy, the bartender *ousts* them with a simple foot-to-behind maneuver.

An instance of *ousting* is called an *ouster* (OW stur). After the president's *ouster* by an angry mob, the vice president moved into his office and lit one of his cigars.

**OVERRIDE** *v* (OH vur ryde) to overrule; to prevail over

The governor threatened to *override* the legislature's veto of his bill creating the state's first income tax.

My mother *overrode* my decision to move into my girlfriend's house.

Greed *overrode* common sense yesterday as thousands of frenzied people drove through a major blizzard to catch the post-holiday sales.

**OVERTURE** *n* (OH vur chur) opening move; preliminary offer

In music, an *overture* is a composition that introduces a larger work, often by weaving together bits and pieces of what is to come. (Most people think it's okay to talk through the *overture*, even though it's not.) Outside of music, the word has a related but distinct meaning.

The zoo bought a new male gorilla named Izzy to mate with Sukey, its female gorilla, but Sukey flatly rejected Izzy's romantic *overtures*, and no new gorillas were born.

At contract time, management's *overture* to the union was instantly rejected, since the workers had decided to hold out for significantly higher wages.

**OXYMORON** *n* (ahk see MAWR ahn) a figure of speech in which two contradictory words or phrases are used together

"My girlfriend's sweet cruelty" is an example of an *oxymoron*.

Other examples of *oxymorons* are "jumbo shrimp," "fresh-squeezed juice from concentrate," "super-ette," and "White House experts."



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #59

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

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. omniscient  | a. exclude from a group  |
| 2. opprobrious | b. swing back and forth  |
| 3. ordinance   | c. eject   |
| 4. oscillate   | d. damning   |
| 5. osmosis     | e. gradual or subtle absorption                                |
| 6. ostracize   | f. law   |
| 7. oust        | g. figure of speech linking two contradictory words or phrases |
| 8. override    | h. all-knowing   |
| 9. overture    | i. opening move  |
| 10. oxymoron   | j. prevail over  |

## P

**PALATABLE** *adj* (PAL uh tuh bul) pleasant to the taste; agreeable to the feelings

You can certainly drink hot chocolate with lobster soufflé if you want to, but champagne might be a more *palatable* alternative.

Rather than telling Frank that his essay was worthless, Hilary told him that his essay was not quite worthy of his talents; by diluting her criticism she made it more *palatable* to Frank.

The word *palate* (PAL ut) refers both to the roof of the mouth and, more commonly, to the sense of taste. A gourmet is said to have a finely developed *palate*; someone who finds even the most exotic foods boring is said to have a jaundiced *palate*.

**PALLOR** *n* (PAL ur) paleness; whiteness

Regina's ghostly *pallor* can only mean one thing: she just caught sight of her blind date for the evening.

The pediatrician was concerned by the child's *pallor* but could find no other symptoms of illness.

In the nineteenth century, a *pallid* (PAL ud) look was fashionable among European and American women. To maintain an attractive *pallor*, women kept out of the sun and sometimes took drugs to lighten their complexions.

**PANDEMIC** *adj* (pan DEM ik) prevalent throughout a large area

The Black Plague was virtually *pandemic* throughout Europe during the fourteenth century.

## THE WORDS

Cheating was *pandemic* on the campus of the military academy; cadets were carrying more crib sheets than books.

This word can also be a noun. A *pandemic* is an *epidemic* (ep i DEM ik) on a larger scale. The shortage of vaccine turned the winter flu *epidemic* into a *pandemic*.

Like the Latin "omni," the Greek prefix "pan" means all. A *panacea* (pan uh SEE uh) is a cure for all ills. A *panoramic* (pah uh RAM ik) view is one that seems to surround you. The *Pan-American Games* are open to contestants from throughout the Western Hemisphere.

A closely related word is *endemic* (en DEM ik), which means peculiar to a particular place or people.

**PANEGLYRIC** *n* (pan i JIR ik) elaborate praise; eulogy

As the Soviet official's brief introductory speech turned into a three-hour *panegyric* on the accomplishments of Lenin, the members of the audience began to snooze in their seats.

Dan has been in advertising for too long; he can't say he likes something without escalating into *panegyric*.

"All these *panegyrics* are embarrassing me," lied the actress at the dinner in her honor.

**PARABLE** *n* (PAR uh bul) religious allegory; fable; morality tale

The story of the tortoise and the hare is a *parable* about the importance of persistent effort.

Early religious lessons were often given in the form of *parables* because the stories made the lessons easier to understand.

**PARAGON** *n* (PAR uh gahn) a model or pattern of excellence

Irene is such a *paragon* of virtue that none of her classmates can stand her; they call her a goody-goody.

The new manual is unusual in the computer world in that it is a *paragon* of clear writing; after reading it, you understand exactly how the software works.

Mario named his fledgling restaurant *Paragon Pizza*, hoping that the name would make people think his pizzas were better than they actually were.

**PARALLEL** *adj* (PAR uh lel) similar; comparable

Before they learn to cooperate, young children often engage in what psychologists call *parallel* play; rather than playing one game together, they play separate games side by side.

Bill and Martha have *parallel* interests in the yard; Bill's favorite activity is mowing, and Martha's is pruning.

*Parallel* can also be a noun, in which case it refers to something identical or similar in essential respects. Pessimistic economists sometimes say that there are many disturbing *parallels* between today's grim economy and the Great Depression of the thirties.

*Parallel* can also be a verb. To say that two murder cases *parallel* each other is to say that they are similar in many ways.



**PARANOIA** *n* (par uh NOY uh) a mental illness in which the sufferer believes people are out to get him; unreasonable anxiety

Margaret's *paranoia* has increased to the point where she won't even set foot out of the house because she is afraid that the people walking by are foreign agents on a mission to assassinate her.

Worrying that one is going to die someday is not *paranoia*; it's just worrying, since one really is going to die someday.

A person with *paranoia* is said to be *paranoid* (PAR uh noyd). The word has a precise clinical meaning, but it is often used loosely or figuratively. When Harry told Sally that she was *paranoid* to believe her dinner guests hated her cooking, he didn't mean she was mentally ill; he meant that she was worrying needlessly.

**PARANORMAL** *adj* (par uh NOR mul) having to do with an event or events that can't be explained scientifically; supernatural

Numerous *paranormal* events have occurred in that house since the Austins bought it; last night, an umbrella opened itself and began flying around the room, and just this morning the dining-room table turned into a little man with a long gray beard.

Extrasensory perception, clairvoyance, and the ability to bend spoons with one's thoughts are said to be examples of *paranormal* phenomena.

*Paranormal* is often a polite synonym for *phony*.

**PAROXYSM** *n* (PAR uk siz um) a sudden, violent outburst; a severe attack

When his mother accidentally threw away Sheldon's slide rule, he flew into a *paroxysm* of rage, hurling a chair through the living-room window and setting the kitchen on fire.

I've been having *paroxysms* of guilt ever since I led the Cub Scouts over the precipice.

Forty years of cigarette-smoking had made John prone to agonizing *paroxysms* of coughing.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

SlackaHead  
ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରକ୍ଟି ଶିଳ୍ପୀ  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

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

- |               |                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. palatable  | a. model of excellence               |
| 2. pallor     | b. pleasant to the taste             |
| 3. pandemic   | c. supernatural                      |
| 4. panegyric  | d. prevalent throughout a large area |
| 5. parable    | e. morality tale                     |
| 6. paragon    | f. sudden, violent outburst          |
| 7. parallel   | g. paleness                          |
| 8. paranoia   | h. unreasonable anxiety              |
| 9. paranormal | i. similar                           |
| 10. paroxysm  | j. elaborate praise                  |

**PARTITION** *n* (pahr TISH un) division; dividing wall

The teacher's *partition* of the class into "smarties" and "dumbies" may not have been educationally sound.

In the temporary office there were plywood *partitions* rather than real walls between the work areas.

*Partition* can also be a verb. To *partition* something is to divide it by creating partitions. After the Second World War, Germany was *partitioned* into two distinct countries, East Germany and West Germany.

Ann and David used a wall of bookcases to *partition* off a study from one corner of their living room.

**PASTORAL** *adj* (PAS tur ul) rural; rustic; peaceful and calm, like the country

When I'm in the city, I long for the *pastoral* life, but the second I get into the country, I almost die of boredom.

Lyme disease has made people a little less intrigued with living in *pastoral* splendor than they used to be.

Bruce is writing the *pastoral* movement of his symphony now. The harps will symbolize the gentle patter of rain pattering down on the fields and spoiling everyone's vacation.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**PATHOS** *n* (PAY thahs) that which makes people feel pity or sorrow

Laura's dog gets such a look of *pathos* whenever he wants to go for a walk that it's hard for Laura to turn him down.

There was an unwitting *pathos* in the way the elderly shopkeeper had tried to spruce up his window display with crude decorations cut from construction paper.

Don't confuse *pathos* with *bathos* (BAY thahs). *Bathos* is trite,



insincere, sentimental *pathos*. Terry said the new novel was deeply moving, but I found it to be filled with *bathos*, and I didn't shed a tear.  
Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**PATINA** *n* (PAT uh nuh) surface discoloration caused by age and oxidation

Antiques dealers don't refer to the tarnish on old silver as tarnish; they call it *patina*, and say that it adds value to the silver.

Long use and exposure to sunlight give old furniture a *patina* that is impossible to reproduce in modern imitations; the color of a new piece never looks quite as rich and dark as the color of an old one.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**PATRIMONY** *n* (PAT ruh moh nee) an inheritance, especially from a father; a legacy

This thorny patch of ground isn't much, but it's my *patrimony*; it's all that my father left to me in his will.

If Bob keeps spending at this rate, he will have exhausted his entire *patrimony* by the end of the year.

**PECULIAR** *adj* (puh KYOOL yur) unusual; bizarre; individual; belonging to a particular region

There's a *peculiar* smell in this room. Are you wearing perfume made from floor wax and old socks?

The *peculiar* look in his eye just before he opened the door was what tipped me off to the surprise party awaiting me inside.

That method of cooking shrimp is *peculiar* to this region; it isn't done anywhere else.

Marlene's way of pronouncing "orange" is *peculiar* to a tiny region in Upstate New York.

**PEREGRINATION** *n* (per uh gruh NAY shun) wandering; traveling; expedition

The baby made a wavering *peregrination* around the room in search of all the raisins she had dropped during her previous wavering *peregrination*.

Matthew's *peregrinations* across Europe have given him a vaguely continental accent and a walletful of unusable currency.

**PERPETRATOR** *n* (PUR pi tray tur) the one who committed the act

Police officers sometimes refer to the *perpetrator* of a crime simply as the "perp."

When Miss Walsh found glue on her chair, she speedily apprehended the *perpetrator* and sent him to the principal.

The restaurant critic so disliked his meal at Pierre's restaurant that he referred to Pierre not as the meal's chef but as its *perpetrator*.

**PERPETUATE** *v* (pur PECH oo ayt) to make something perpetual; to keep from perishing

By calling his secretary Fluffy, Quentin helped *perpetuate* the stereotype of office personnel as unskilled employees.

The new forestry bill contained conservation measures ଲୋ-ଇଂଜିଞ୍ଚର ପ୍ରେସ ମିଶନ  
to help perpetuate the nation's timber resources.

**PERVERSE** *adj* (pur VURS) contrary; stubborn

It is *perverse* of Tim to insist on having the window seat, since looking down from great heights makes him airsick.

Ralph takes a *perverse* pleasure in making his garden the ugliest on the block; it pleases him to know that he deeply annoys his neighbors.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #61

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

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. partition     | a. keep from perishing                         |
| 2. pastoral      | b. division                                    |
| 3. pathos        | c. rural                                       |
| 4. patina        | d. the one who committed the act               |
| 5. patrimony     | e. stubborn                                    |
| 6. peculiar      | f. surface discoloration                       |
| 7. peregrination | g. wandering                                   |
| 8. perpetrator   | h. that which makes people feel pity or sorrow |
| 9. perpetuate    | i. unusual                                     |
| 10. perverse     | j. inheritance                                 |

**PHANTASM** *n* (FAN taz um) apparition; ghost; phantom

The fountain that seemed to be gurgling on the horizon turned out to be a *phantasm*; after hours and hours of driving, Meredith was still surrounded by nothing but sand.

Though Aaron seems confident, fear and insecurity hover in his background like *phantasms* ready to haunt him again at any moment.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**PHLEGMATIC** *adj* (fleg MAT ik) calm or indifferent; not easily roused to excitement

*Phlegmatic* derives from *phlegm* (flem). According to medieval lore, *phlegm* was one of the four "bodily humors" and caused sluggishness. Nowadays, *phlegm* means mucus, but a *phlegmatic* person is not someone with a runny nose.

It must be true that opposites attract; Debbie becomes upset at the slightest provocation, while Webbie is so *phlegmatic* that nothing seems to bother him at all.

Vinnie tried to be *phlegmatic* about his eleven last-place finishes on field day, but as soon as he got home, he broke down and cried like a baby.



**PILGRIMAGE** *n* (PIL grum ij) religious or spiritual journey; excursion; peregrination

A *pilgrim* is someone who takes a long journey from home for a religious or spiritual reason. A *pilgrim* makes a *pilgrimage*. Every year, thousands of tone-deaf people make a *pilgrimage* to the shrine of St. Piano, hoping that musical ability will be restored to them.

Someday I'm going to make a *pilgrimage* back to the most important spots of my childhood, beginning with the McDonald's across the street from my old house.

**PLACEBO** *n* (pluh SEE boh) a fake medication; a fake medication used as a control in tests of the effectiveness of drugs

Half the subjects in the experiment received the real drug; half were given *placebos*. Of the subjects given *placebos*, 50 percent reported a definite improvement, 30 percent reported a complete cure, and 20 percent said, "Oh, I bet you just gave us a placebo."

Mrs. Walters is a total hypochondriac; her doctor prescribes several *placebos* a week just to keep her from calling him so often.

'Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.'

**PLATONIC** *adj* (pluh TAHN ik) nonsexual; purely spiritual

*Platonic* love is love that never gets physical. It is supposed to be free from desire and possessiveness, which is why you hardly ever see it in real life. The word is derived from the name of the Greek philosopher Plato, who believed, among other things, that physical objects are just the impermanent representations of unchanging ideas.

"Let's keep our relationship *platonic* for a while," Ken told his would-be girlfriend. "After all, we only met five minutes ago, and it won't be dark for several hours."

Ken and Gina's marriage is entirely *platonic*; they live in separate cities, and they seldom even speak to each other.

**PLAUSIBLE** *adj* (PLAW zuh buhl) believable; convincing

"You're going to have to come up with a more *plausible* alibi," Doris told her drunken husband sternly after he told her he had been working late and then fell face-forward into the living room.

Irene's excuse is hardly *plausible*; how could a parakeet chew up someone's homework?

To be not *plausible* is to be *implausible*. The theory that tiny little men move the pictures around inside the television is interesting but *implausible*; for one thing, you never see anyone putting food in a TV.

To be *plausible* is to have *plausibility*. To be *implausible* is to have *implausibility*.

**PLIABLE** *adj* (PLY uh buhl) flexible; easy to bend; easy to convince, persuade, or mold

If you work the modeling clay until it is *pliable*, you will find that it is easier to mold into shapes.

The tennis coach preferred working with very young children, because he found them to be more *pliable* than older players, who had often become set in their ways.



Sharon was so *pliable* that she would do just about anything whenever anyone disagreed with her.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

To be *pliable* is to have *pliability* (ply uh BIL i tee). Will's *SCHOLARSHIP* heavy vinyl gloves lost their *pliability* in the cold weather, and he found it difficult to move his fingers.

See our listing for *comply*.

**PLIGHT** *n* (plyte) a dangerous, distressing, or unpleasant situation

Whenever the heroine finds herself in a seemingly hopeless *plight* in an old-fashioned movie—whether it's being tied to railroad tracks or hanging on to a cliff edge—it's pretty certain she'll be rescued soon.

"What a *plight* you're in," Claudia observed as she watched her sister cowering in a corner surrounded by rabid dogs.

Moved by the *plight* of the hostages, the rich man assembled an army of mercenaries to rescue them.

**PLUNDER** *v* (PLUN dur) to loot; to ransack

Mrs. Ort told her son to stop *plundering* the refrigerator before he ate up all the food that she had prepared for her guests.

The victorious soldiers *plundered* the town until there was nothing left to steal.

*Plunder* can also be a noun. The pirates' ship was loaded with *plunder*, all of which had been stolen from merchant vessels.

**PLURALISM** *n* (PLOOR uh liz um) a condition of society in which distinct groups exist and function together yet retain their own identities

*Pluralism* is the only hope for American society; our country is made up of too many different kinds of people for a single culture to prevail.

Anne's reading habits reflected a healthy *pluralism*; she read all the classics, but she also enjoyed murder mysteries and historical novels.

To be characterized by *pluralism* is to be *pluralistic* (ploor uh LIS tik). The members of a *pluralistic* society must accommodate themselves to a broad range of cultural peculiarities.

## Q.U.I.C.K • Q.U.I.Z #62

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

- |               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. phantasm   | a. fake medication                |
| 2. phlegmatic | b. nonsexual                      |
| 3. pilgrimage | c. coexistence of distinct groups |
| 4. placebo    | d. religious journey              |
| 5. platonic   | e. calm or indifferent            |
| 6. plausible  | f. flexible                       |
| 7. pliable    | g. believable                     |
| 8. plight     | h. dangerous situation            |
| 9. plunder    | i. apparition                     |
| 10. pluralism | j. ransack                        |

**PONTIFICATE** v (pahn TIF uh kayt) to speak pompously or dogmatically

Whenever my next-door neighbor begins *pontificating* about zoning laws, I quietly tiptoe back inside; I am tired of being lectured by that pompous ass.

Mr. Burgess doesn't so much speak as *pontificate*; he makes even "hello" sound like a proclamation from on high.

The act of *pontificating* is *pontification* (pahn tif uh KAY shun).

**POROUS** adj (PAWR us) filled with many tiny holes; permeable; absorbent

You just can't build a *porous* boat and expect it to float.

If my socks were not made of a *porous* material, my feet would be soaking wet with perspiration.

They're advertising a paper towel so *porous* that one sheet can soak up a whole sinkful of water.

To be porous is to have *porousness* or *porosity* (paw RAHS uh tee).

*Porosity* is not a desirable quality in an umbrella.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**POSTERITY** n (pahs TER uh tee) future generations; descendants; heirs

Richard necessarily paints for *posterity*; nobody alive has any interest in his pictures.

There's no point in protecting the world's oil reserves for *posterity* if we don't also leave posterity any air to breathe.

Samantha is saving her diaries for *posterity*; she hopes that her daughters and granddaughters will enjoy them.

**POSTHUMOUS** adj (PAHS chuh mus) occurring after one's death; published after the death of the author

Charles's reputation as a humanitarian suffered a *posthumous* blow when his widow revealed that he had beaten her every day of their marriage.

## THE WORDS

**SlackaHead** লা-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

The publication of *posthumous* Hemingway novels has become a minor literary industry, even though Hemingway clearly had good reasons for keeping the novels unpublished.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**POSTURE** v (PAHS chur) to act or speak artificially or affectedly

Jessica is always *posturing* about the plight of farm workers, even though she has never set foot on a farm in her life.

The creative-writing workshop quickly disintegrated into an orgy of *posturing* by the self-important student poets, all of whom were trying to prove that they were tortured geniuses.

Note carefully the meaning of this part of speech.

**PRATTLE** v (PRAT ul) to chitter on and on; to babble childishly

Billie Jean *prattles* ceaselessly about the only things that interest her: makeup, shopping, and her weight.

This word can also be a noun. A baby's *prattle* is utterly adorable unless you have to listen to it all day long.

**PRECARIOUS** adj (pri KAR ee us) dangerously insecure or unsteady

The boulder was balanced in a *precarious* position over the lip of the cliff, and it threatened to fall at any moment onto the heads of the heedless skiers below.

Juliet is earning a *precarious* living as a strolling knife-sharpener; her position would be considerably less *precarious* if more people were interested in having their knives sharpened by someone strolling down the street.

**PRECOCIOUS** adj (pri KOH shus) unusually mature; uncommonly gifted

The *precocious* child could tie her shoes five minutes after she was born and tap-dance before she was a month old.

Beethoven's father was so proud of his son's *precocious* musical genius that he used to wake the boy up in the middle of the night and make him play the piano for guests.

To be *precocious* is to exhibit *precociousness* or *precocity* (pri KAHS uh tee). Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were alarmed by the *precocity* of their son; at age fourteen, he was dating a thirty-year-old divorced woman, and at age fifteen, he was engaged to be married.

**PREDECESSOR** n (PRED uh ses ur) someone or something that precedes in time

"My *predecessor* left this office rather messy," Mr. Griggs apologized as he led his associates past a pile of dusty boxes.

His *predecessor* had been so beloved by the nation that the new president resigned himself to being viewed as inferior.

The new model of the minivan is a wonderful vehicle, but its *predecessor* was riddled with engineering flaws.

Just as a *predecessor* comes before, a *successor* (suk SES ur) comes after. People who hadn't liked the old minivan were pleased by its *successor* because the manufacturer had eliminated most of the engineering flaws that had plagued the earlier vehicle.

**PREDICAMENT** *n* (pri DIK uh munt) a dangerous or unpleasant situation; a dilemma

Lisa's kitten is always having to be rescued from one *predicament* or another; yesterday, she got stuck inside a hollow log, and the day before, Lisa closed her in the automatic garage door.

"Now, let's see. How will I escape from this *predicament*?" asked Monty as he stared at the tiger charging toward him.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #63

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

- |                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. pontificate  | a. occurring after one's death     |
| 2. porous       | b. future generations              |
| 3. posterity    | c. unusually mature                |
| 4. posthumous   | d. filled with many tiny holes     |
| 5. posture      | e. dangerously insecure            |
| 6. prattle      | f. chatter on and on               |
| 7. precarious   | g. speak pompously                 |
| 8. precocious   | h. dangerous situation             |
| 9. predecessor  | i. speak artificially              |
| 10. predicament | j. something that precedes in time |

**PREDISPOSE** *v* (pree di SPOHZ) to make susceptible; to put in a frame of mind for; to incline toward

The fact that Selma grew up in the desert probably *predisposed* her to like working with cactuses.

Since the little boy was used to moving, he arrived in the new neighborhood already *predisposed* to make new friends.

To be *predisposed* is to have a *predisposition* (pree dis puuh ZI shun). Mr. Bigelow had a strong *predisposition* against eating lunch, but when he saw the sumptuous banquet laid out in the conference room, he pushed his way to the head of the line and made a pig of himself.

**PREDOMINANT** *adj* (pri DAHM uh nunt) most important; dominant; having power over others

The *predominant* quality of Luther's painting is its boring grayness; he calls it "Fog at Dusk."

Miranda's speech ranged over many topics, but its *predominant* subject was the need for more vending machines in the student lounge.

The admiral's audience was composed *predominantly* of penguins; there were a few polar bears here and there, but for the most part it was penguins, penguins, penguins.

To be *predominant* is to *predominate* (pri DAHM uh nayt). Deep

discounts predominated the week before Christmas as retailers tried frantically to boost sales at the end of a disappointing holiday season.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**PREGNANT** *adj* (PREG nunt) highly significant; overflowing

Biologically speaking, to be *pregnant* is to carry a developing fetus in one's uterus; outside of this precise usage, the word has a more general, figurative meaning.

There was a *pregnant* pause in the room as the elves considered the alarming implications of Santa's announcement that from now on all toys would be bought from Toys "R" Us.

India's message to her boyfriend contained only three words, yet those three words were *pregnant* with meaning ("I am *pregnant*").

Note carefully this particular meaning of the word.

**PRELUDE** *n* (PREL yood) introduction; something that precedes something else

As a *prelude* to her recital, Mrs. Oliver lectured for about an hour on some of the finer points of the composition she was about to sing.

Stretching exercises should be a *prelude* to any long bout of exercise; stretching muscles before exerting them helps protect them from injury.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**PREMEDITATED** *adj* (pri MED i tayt ud) planned beforehand; prearranged; plotted

To *meditate* is to think long and hard about something. To *premeditate* is to think or plan something carefully before doing it.

*Premeditated* murder is considered worse than just killing someone on the spur of the moment, because deliberate violence is viewed as being more heinous than spontaneous fury.

Jerry's seemingly fortuitous rise to the presidency had actually been carefully *premeditated*; for twenty years, he had been quietly sucking up to anyone in the company whom he felt could advance his career.

**PREPONDERANCE** *n* (pri PAHN dur uns) superiority in weight, number, size, extent, influence, etc.; majority; predominance

Looking around the well-dressed crowd at the ball, Richard was surprised to notice a *preponderance* of women wearing baseball caps.

The *preponderance* of onions in the stew made us suspect that our host had been trying to save money when he made it, because onions were its least expensive ingredient.

**PRESAGE** *v* (PRES ij) to portend; to foreshadow; to forecast or predict

Patty's sullen looks *presage* yet another family battle.

They say a bad dress rehearsal *presages* a good performance, but I have found that often a bad dress rehearsal is followed by an equally bad show.

The meteorologist's record at *presaging* the weather was not very impressive; he was correct only about half the time.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.



**PRESENTIMENT** *n* (pri ZEN tuh munt) the feeling that something (especially something bad) is about to happen

My *presentiment* that I was about to be fired turned out to be incorrect; my boss had asked to see me only because he wanted to tell me that he had given me a raise.

"I knew the boat would sink," Aunt Louise said triumphantly. "I just had a *presentiment* about it when I saw that leaky bottom."

**PRESUMABLY** *adv* (pri ZOO muh blee) probably; the assumption is that; doubtless

*Presumably* Elsie would have worn her glasses if she had known that her driver's test was today.

The gardener said he would come a little early next week, *presumably* to rake up all the dead leaves before mowing.

**PRESUPPOSE** *v* (pree suh POHZ) to assume beforehand; to take for granted in advance; to require as a prior condition

We mustn't *presuppose* that the new headmaster hates girls just because he's always been in charge of boys' schools before; after all that time spent living with boys, it may actually be boys whom he hates.

A high score does not *presuppose* good play by either team; sometimes sloppy teams run up a big score through carelessness.

Because his father is a famous actor, Phil often encounters the *presupposition* that he can act, too.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #64

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

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. predispose    | a. majority                                  |
| 2. predominant   | b. portend                                   |
| 3. pregnant      | c. most important                            |
| 4. prelude       | d. feeling that something is about to happen |
| 5. premeditated  | e. introduction                              |
| 6. preponderance | f. make susceptible                          |
| 7. presage       | g. planned beforehand                        |
| 8. presentiment  | h. highly significant                        |
| 9. presumably    | i. assume beforehand                         |
| 10. presuppose   | j. probably                                  |

**PRIMAL** *adj* (PRYE mul) first; original; of the greatest importance

All of us can trace our ancestry back to one-celled creatures swimming about in a sort of *primal* soup of water, amino acids, gunk, and who knows what else.

### THE WORDS

The throbbing music engendered a sort of *primal excitement* in the crowd, causing people to bang their chests and jump up and down on their seats. *Primal* among a puppy's needs is access to expensive shoes that it can chew.

**PRISTINE** *adj* (PRIS teen) perfectly clean and untouched; uncontaminated

We had thought the forest was *pristine* until we spotted the tin cans buried under the moss.

My mother likes her kitchen so *pristine* that she'd really prefer that no one use it at all.

The *pristine* page in his typewriter seemed to taunt the struggling author, who couldn't think of anything whatsoever to write.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**PRIVATION** *n* (prye VAY shun) lack of comforts or necessities; poverty

Oh, come on, Debbie! Not having an indoor swimming pool isn't exactly a *privation*, you know!

In wartime, most people readily accustom themselves to a level of *privation* that they would never accept under ordinary circumstances.

For Owen, the fact that he never had to make his bed more than made up for the numerous *privations* of life in a pup tent.

*Deprivation* (DEP ruh vay shun) is the state of being deprived of things, especially things important to one's well-being.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**PROCLAIM** *v* (proh KLAYM) to announce; declare; make known

"I hereby *proclaim* that today is Hot Dog Day," announced the befuddled governor on the first day of Hot Dog Week.

The blossoms on the cherry trees *proclaimed* spring from every branch.

Ordinary people don't usually *proclaim* things, unless they're trying to throw their weight around.

The king *proclaimed* that taxes would be raised throughout the realm. Mr. Bendel reported the king's *proclamation* (prahk luu MAY shun) to his family.

**PROCURE** *v* (puh KYOOR) to obtain or acquire by special means

It took a lot of effort and know-how to *procure* Oreos at the health spa, but Stuart bribed the chief chef.

Our efforts to *procure* a thousand cases of champagne in time for the party ended in failure; we were able to find only nine hundred.

The bookstore manager said that the bestseller was sold out, and that additional copies were not *procurable* (puh KYOOR uh bul).

A *procurement* is something that has been *procured*. The practical joker seemed listless and depressed while he waited for the novelty company to ship his next *procurement* of exploding cigars.

**PROGENY** *n* (PRAHJ uh nee) offspring; descendants

Mr. March is rich in nothing but *progeny*; he says he'd rather have a million children than a million dollars.



The first release of the word-processing software was balky and unreliable, but its *progeny* have been quite impressive.

A single rabbit may be the *progenitor* (proh GEN uh tur) of hundreds of offspring in his lifetime.

### PROPAGATE v (PRAHP uh gayt) to reproduce; to multiply; to spread or disseminate

It shocked the nation when Tom gave up his career in professional basketball and devoted his life to *propagating* tree fungi.

The Cold Sun Society is dedicated to *propagating* the theory that the sun is a huge iceball, and its members wear winter coats all year long to protect them from icy blasts of sunlight.

The act of *propagating* is *propagation* (prahp uh GAY shun). Because there are so many endangered plants nowadays, many gardeners have become interested in the *propagation* of rare seeds, in order to keep old strains from disappearing.

### PROPOUND v (pruh POWND) to set forth or propose; to offer for consideration

*Propound*, *propose*, and *proposition* have the same root: a Latin word meaning to set forth.

"This evening," began the scientist, "I plan to *propound* my hypothesis that trees grow because invisible giants pull them out of the ground."

In a flimsy effort to get Thomas off the hook, the defense lawyer *propounded* a preposterous scenario in which a gun thrown by someone on the street flew through the window, landed in Thomas's hand, and accidentally fired six times at Hannah as she scrambled frantically around the room while Thomas inadvertently shouted, "I'm really going to kill you now, you insufferable old curmudgeon."

### PROTÉGÉ n (PROH tuh zhay) a person under the care of someone interested in his welfare or career

"I would like you to meet my *protégé*, Dirk Simpson," said Miss Charlton. "I am training him to manage my estate and will leave the bulk of my fortune to him when I pass away."

What an apple polisher Walter is. He's always approaching important men in the company and asking them to be his mentor. But nowadays most executives don't have time for *protégés*; they're too busy looking after their own jobs.

In careful usage, a female *protégé* is a *protégée*. Under the watchful eye of her guardian, the little *protégée* flourished, was introduced into society, and made a very advantageous marriage.

*Note carefully the pronunciation and spelling of this French word.*

### PROTOCOL n (PROH tuh kawl) diplomatic etiquette and customs

When she was made ambassador to France, she spent months studying French *protocol* before she felt comfortable with her new role.

It isn't exactly *protocol*, but diplomats' children can generally behave as badly as they want and not get punished for it.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

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

- |              |                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. primal    | a. reproduce                        |
| 2. pristine  | b. set forth                        |
| 3. privation | c. original                         |
| 4. proclaim  | d. person under the care of someone |
| 5. procure   | e. lack of comforts                 |
| 6. progeny   | f. announce                         |
| 7. propagate | g. diplomatic etiquette             |
| 8. propound  | h. perfectly clean and untouched    |
| 9. protégé   | i. offspring                        |
| 10. protocol | j. obtain by special means          |

### PROVOCATION n (prohv uh KAY shun) the act of provoking; incitement; cause

That stupid dog starts barking at any *provocation*, including the sound of a window washer clearing his throat.

The police arrested the young man without *provocation*; he had been doing nothing illegal.

Despite the bully's *provocations*, Peter refused to be drawn into a fight.

To *provoke* (pruh VOHK) is to excite someone to anger.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

### PROWESSION n (PROW is) exceptional skill or strength; uncommon bravery

Annie is famous all across the country for her *prowess* on horseback; in fact, some people say she's one of the most talented trick riders in the world.

Although he boasts of having great *prowess* in the kitchen, Harold knows how to make nothing but toast.

### PRURIENT adj (PROOR ee unt) having lustful thoughts or desires; causing lust

Since Miss Goggins was afraid that art books with naked statues in them would appeal to teenagers' *prurient* interests, she had all the art books removed from the library shelves.

The principal didn't care what the students did at home or in the backseat of their car, but he was offended by openly *prurient* behavior in the halls, and he issued a rule requiring students to keep their clothes on during school hours.

To be *prurient* is to exhibit *prurience* (PROOR ee uns). Gael's love of exotic foods almost amounted to *prurience*; she eats them with an eagerness that can only be described as lust.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*



**PSEUDONYM** *n* (SOO duh nim) a false name; an alias

Dr. Seuss was the *pseudonym* of Theodor Seuss Geisel.

The philandering couple used *pseudonyms* when they checked into the hotel for the afternoon, because they didn't want anyone to know what they were up to.

"I'm going to use a *pseudonym* so as not to attract people's attention when I go out in public," announced the famous actor. "I'll call myself Rumblebumble Wart."

The prefix "pseudo" (SOO doh) means false. A *pseudointellectual* is someone who pretends to be interested in intellectual things. In slang usage, *pretentious* people are sometimes referred to as *pseuds*.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**PSYCHE** *n* (SYE kee) the human soul; the mind; the spirit

While in medical school, Nancy noticed that she was far more interested in her patients' *psyches* than in their bodies, so she decided to become a *psychiatrist*.

Mel has a very fragile *psyche*; when anyone criticizes him, he pouts for days and refuses to eat.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word: two syllables.*

**PUMMEL** *v* (PUM ul) to pound or punch with the fists

Unable to think of a clever rejoinder to her brother's taunts, Tracy decided to *pummel* him.

You often have to *pummel* bread dough in order to knead it correctly.

The unprepared football team suffered an embarrassing *pummeling* in the opening round of the state tournament; they lost by a score of 58–0.

**PUNCTILIOUS** *adj* (pungk TIL ee us) meticulously attentive to detail; scrupulously (and sometimes annoyingly) exact

Mr. Richards's secretary drives him crazy with her *punctilious* habit of going through his correspondence and correcting grammatical errors in the letters people send to him.

The prosecutor's *punctilious* recitation of the case against the defendant left the jury no choice but to convict.

The new architect was hardly *punctilious*; when he drew the plans for the new skyscraper, he forgot to put in any floors.

Mr. Tholen's *punctiliousness* about table manners made his children tremble as they approached the dining room.

**PUNDIT** *n* (PUN dit) an expert; an authority; a learned person

I can never decide what the most important issues of the day are, so I let the *pundits* who write the columns on the editorial page tell me.

Mrs. Meetz is quite a *pundit* on the history of needlepoint, if she can get anyone to listen to her.

**PUNGENT** *adj* (PUN junt) sharp-tasting or sharp-smelling; acrid; caustic or incisive

Peter's parents are such bland eaters that every time they come to dinner he purposely serves them some incredibly *pungent* dish. Olives

## THE WORDS

marinated in lemon juice, chili pepper, and garlic was his latest attempt to wake up their palates.

The simmering soup gave off a *pungent* aroma that stung the nostrils of the cook.

Rachel's wit is a little too *pungent* for me; there is a tinge of cruelty in the jokes she tells about her friends.

**PUNITIVE** *adj* (PYOO nuh tiv) inflicting a punishment

Zoe's father was incredibly *punitive*; once, he grounded her for breathing too loudly.

Claude designs clothes so tight that wearing them is almost *punitive*.

Todd was ordered to pay a one-thousand-dollar fine plus three thousand dollars in *punitive* damages for having written insulting graffiti on the Purvises' garage door.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**PURBLIND** *adj* (PUR blynde) dim-sighted; practically blind; lacking understanding or imagination

Surgery is not a job for the *purblind*; last week, the myopic Dr. Jones sewed his watch inside someone's abdomen.

"I can no longer live with such a *purblind* woman," moaned the famous tenor. "She actually finds it embarrassing when I break into song in the middle of the street."

**PURITANICAL** *adj* (pyoor uh TAN i kul) very severe and strict about morals

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the *Puritans* were a group of Protestants who viewed pleasure and luxury as sinful and adhered strictly to simple and very severe religious beliefs. With a capital *P*, *Puritanical* means having to do with the Puritans; with a lower-case *p*, *puritanical* has a broader meaning, and it is almost never a compliment.

Ursula's parents are quite *puritanical*; they won't let her talk to boys, and won't let her stay out past seven-thirty without a chaperon.

Molly was so anxious not to be thought *puritanical* that she told the Hell's Angels she would love to spend the week with them in Las Vegas.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #66

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

- |                 |                                       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. provocation  | a. false name                         |
| 2. prowess      | b. having lustful thoughts or desires |
| 3. prurient     | c. dim-sighted                        |
| 4. pseudonym    | d. incitement                         |
| 5. psyche       | e. very severe about morals           |
| 6. pummel       | f. inflicting a punishment            |
| 7. punctilious  | g. exceptional skill or strength      |
| 8. pundit       | h. pound with fists                   |
| 9. pungent      | i. learned person                     |
| 10. punitive    | j. meticulously attentive to detail   |
| 11. purblind    | k. human soul or mind                 |
| 12. puritanical | l. sharp-tasting                      |

## Q

QUAINT *adj* (kwaynt) pleasantly old-fashioned; picturesque

Janet had always longed to live in a *quaint* old cottage, so when she bought her split-level ranch house she glued moss and hollyhocks all over the outside.

In this town people have the *quaint* custom of throwing their plates at the hostess when they've finished eating.

QUANDARY *n* (KWAHN dree) state of perplexity; predicament

Joe is in a *quandary*; tomorrow he's scheduled to marry three different women in three different towns, and he can't decide whether to try to pull it off or move to another country.

"You place me in a *quandary*," observed the professor to his pleading student. "If I don't give you an A, you'll be expelled—even though your work deserves no higher than a D-plus." Then the professor remembered that Candy almost never came to class, and decided he wasn't in much of a *quandary* after all.

QUASI *adv* or *adj* (KWAY zye) almost; near; resembling

This word is always used in combination with other words.

She managed to come up with a *quasi-plausible* excuse for being out all night, so the headmistress decided to give her one more chance.

Claire makes all her own clothes; as a result, she always looks *quasi-fashionable* instead of truly stylish.

Our invention was a *quasi success*; it didn't do what we wanted it to do, but it also didn't blow up.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

## Slacka Head

THE WORDS

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

QUAY *n* (kee) a landing on the edge of the water

The party is being held on the *quay*; that means that at least five people will get pushed into the water at some point during the evening.

The hurricane washed away every boat moored along the *quay*, but the boats that had been pulled onto dry land before the storm were undamaged.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

QUELL *v* (kwel) to put an end to; to squelch; to suppress

Only his girlfriend could *quell* Whit's wrath at not having been chosen for the varsity team.

A mutiny arose when the cafeteria ran out of ice cream, but the food-service manager *quelled* it quickly by offering beer instead.

QUERY *n* (KWEER ee) a question; an inquiry

Please save any *queries* for the end of the lecture, or the professor will lose his train of thought and start singing the national anthem.

The manuscript was so covered with *queries* from her editor that Nancy could see immediately that she had a major revision ahead of her.

*Query* is a verb as well. "Do you really think the earth is round?" Doug *queried* scornfully.

QUEUE *n* (kyoo) a line or file

The British are famous for waiting patiently in long *queues*, while the Germans are notorious for pushing to the head of the line.

This word can also be a verb. People were so eager for tickets that they started to *queue* up the night before the box office opened.

QUIESCENT *adj* (kwyee ES unt) motionless; at rest; still

Clear your brain of all irrelevant thoughts; let your mind become *quiescent*. Then, and only then, will you truly be ready to learn why I should take over the world.

Theodore was bubbling over with energy as a young man, but in old age he settled into a peaceful *quiescence* (kwyee ES uns).

QUINTESSENTIAL *adj* (kwin tuh SEN chul) being the most perfect example of

Lacey is the *quintessential* volunteer; she works twenty-three hours a day on different charitable causes.

The noun is *quintessence*. When you have reduced something to its most pure and concentrated form, you have captured its *quintessence*.

QUIZZICAL *adj* (KWIS i kul) teasing; mocking; questioning; inquisitive

In archaic English, to *quiz* someone was to make fun of him or her. Our word *quizzical* often retains vestiges of this meaning.

Josh gave Jennifer's waistline a *quizzical* glance as she reached for her third piece of pie.

Increasingly in modern usage, *quizzical* also means questioning or inquisitive.

The policeman's *quizzical* expression hinted that perhaps I hadn't explained very well why I had to speed on the highway.

*Note carefully the meaning of this word.*

## Slacka Head

लो-डिजिट ऑफ्स मिशन

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



**QUOTIDIAN** *adj* (kwoh TID ee un) daily; everyday; ordinary

Having an airplane crash in your backyard isn't exactly a *quotidian* event; in fact, for most people it isn't even a weekly one.

Marvin's diary was dull to read; it was filled almost entirely with thoroughly *quotidian* observations about meals and the weather.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #67**

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

- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. quaint         | a. pleasantly old-fashioned           |
| 2. quandary       | b. question                           |
| 3. quasi          | c. motionless                         |
| 4. quay           | d. being the most perfect example of  |
| 5. quell          | e. put an end to                      |
| 6. query          | f. a landing on the edge of the water |
| 7. queue          | g. teasing                            |
| 8. quiescent      | h. state of perplexity                |
| 9. quintessential | i. daily                              |
| 10. quizzical     | j. almost                             |
| 11. quotidian     | k. line                               |

# R

**RAMPANT** *adj* (RAM punt) widespread; uncontrollable; prevalent; raging

A rumor the princess is expecting triplets is running *rampant* through the village; by noon, everyone in the county will have heard it.

Crime was *rampant* in the high school building; every locker had been broken into, and even the seventh graders carried guns.

A *rampant* horde of squealing fans tore the clothes off the rock star.

**RAPTURE** *n* (RAP chur) ecstasy; bliss; unequaled joy

Nothing could equal the Americans' *rapture* on spotting a Burger King in Calcutta; they had been terrified that they were going to have to eat unfamiliar food.

Winning an Oscar sent Dustin into a state of *rapture*. "I can't believe this is happening to me!" he exclaimed.

To be full of *rapture* is to be *rapturous* (RAP chur us). Rex doesn't go in for *rapturous* expressions of affection; a firm handshake and a quick punch on the shoulder is enough for him.

*Rapt* (rapt) is an adjective meaning entranced or ecstatic. The children listened with *rapt* attention to the storyteller; they didn't notice the pony standing in the hallway behind them. The dog stared *raptly* at the meat on the counter.

To be *enraptured* (en RAP churd) is to be enthralled or *raptured*. *Enraptured* by Danielle Steele's thrilling prose style, Frank continued reading until the library was ready to close.

**RAREFIED** *adj* (RAR uh fyde) esoteric; interesting to a select group only; exalted

Wendell's musical compositions are so *rarefied* that only a few people can really appreciate them.

Your book is too *rarefied* to reach a mass audience; why don't you take out the Old French epics and throw in a few car chases or something?

The verb is *rarefy* (RAR uh fye). To *rarefy* also means to make thin or to refine. So, *rarefied* can also mean thin. The atmosphere *rarefied* so much as Kelly scaled Mount Everest that she had to catch her breath.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**RATIFY** *v* (RAT uh fye) to confirm; to approve something formally

If the latest version of the disarmament treaty isn't *ratified* soon, we must prepare for the possibility of war.

The powerless legislature had no choice but to *ratify* the edicts of the dictator.

According to the rules of P.S. 49, the student council president cannot take office until the entire student body has *ratified* his election. That is why P.S. 49 has never had a student council president.

The noun is *ratification*.

**RATIOCINATION** *n* (rash ee oh suh NAY shun) logical reasoning

Winning the love of Wilma was clearly not a problem that could be solved by *ratiocination* alone; Wendell decided to turn off his computer and ask her out.

The verb is *ratiocinate* (rash ee OHS uh nayt).

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**RATIONALE** *n* (rash uh NAL) underlying reason; basis; reasoning

"My *rationale* is simple," the doctor explained as he rummaged around in his drawer for a larger spoon. "If one dose of medicine is good, fifty doses must be better."

A powerful need to make phone calls from her car was Alice's *rationale* for buying a car phone.

To *rationalize* (RASH uh nuh lyze) is to give a reason, but more in the sense of offering an excuse.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**RAUCOUS** *adj* (RAW kus) stridently loud; harsh; rowdy

Crows are my least favorite bird in the early morning; their *raucous* cawing wakes me, and I can't get back to sleep.

"If you don't stop that *raucous* behavior, I'll—I'll put you in the corner!" said the new teacher in a quavering voice as the students prepared to push Jeremy out the window.

Jed laughed *raucously* when his sister toppled off her chair.



**REACTIONARY** *adj* (ree AK shuh ner ee) ultraconservative; right-wing; backward-thinking

Grandpa Gus is so *reactionary* that he doesn't think women should be allowed to vote.

There's no point in proposing a welfare bill as long as this *reactionary* administration remains in power.

This word can also be a noun. I am a *reactionary* on the subject of candy; I believe that the old, established kinds are the best.

**REBUFF** *v* (ri BUF) to snub; to reject

Ashley has been trying to tame the squirrels in her yard, but so far they've *rebuffed* her efforts; she hasn't even been able to get them to eat the food she leaves for them on her porch.

Don't be surprised if Willie *rebuffs* your advances; if you want him to kiss you, you're just going to have to invest in some false teeth.

This word can also be a noun. I invited my parents to the Metallica concert, but I met with a horrified *rebuff*; in fact, my parents said they would rather die than go.

**RECIDIVISM** *n* (ri SID uh viz um) the act of repeating an offense

There's not much evidence that imprisoning people reforms them; the rate of *recidivism* among released convicts is very, very high.

A person who repeats an offense is a *recidivist* (ri SID uh vist). "My son is quite a *recidivist*," Mrs. Korman told her friends ruefully. "Every time I turn my back, he sneaks up to watch more TV."

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #68

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

- |                  |                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. rampant       | a. confirm                     |
| 2. rapture       | b. logical reasoning           |
| 3. rarefied      | c. ecstasy                     |
| 4. ratify        | d. ultraconservative           |
| 5. ratiocination | e. widespread                  |
| 6. rationale     | f. stridently loud             |
| 7. raucous       | g. esoteric                    |
| 8. reactionary   | h. underlying reason           |
| 9. rebuff        | i. snub                        |
| 10. recidivism   | j. act of repeating an offense |

**RECLAIM** *v* (ri KLAYM) to make uncultivated areas of land fit for cultivation; to recover usable substances from refuse; to claim again; to demand the restoration of

A century ago, turning a swamp into cropland was called *reclaiming* it; now it is called destroying wetlands.

**Slacka Head**  
THE YOUNG LEARNERS  
GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

At the recycling facility, massive ele~~phant~~ **reclaimers** strip the metal and break down the scrap metal.

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

Anthony was able to *reclaim* his briefcase from the ~~lost~~ and found after accurately describing its contents to the clerk.

This word can also be pronounced "ree KLAYM." The noun is *reclamation* (rek luuh MAY shun).

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**REDEEM** *v* (ri DEEM) to buy back; to fulfill; to make up for; to rescue from sin

When I heard that my husband had pawned my mink coat in order to buy me a birthday present, I went straight to the pawnshop and *redeemed* it with some money I had been going to spend on a birthday present for him.

The troubled company *redeemed* its employees' shares for fifty cents on the dollar.

I won't marry you until you *redeem* your promise to build a roof over our heads.

Barbara will never *redeem* herself in her boss's eyes until she returns every single paper clip she "borrowed."

Reverend Coe is obsessed with *redeeming* the souls of the people who play cards. His favorite tactic is crashing a bridge party and asking, "Who will bid for the *redemption* (ri DEMP shun) of your souls?" Someone who is so evil that they cannot be rescued from sin or wrongdoing is *irredeemable* (ir uh DEEM uh bul).

**REDRESS** *v* (ri DRES) to remedy; to make amends for

The head of the environmental group explained that by suing the chemical factory for violating clean-air laws, he was using the courts to *redress* a civil wrong.

*Redress*, pronounced "REE dres," is a noun meaning reparation, compensation, or making amends for a wrong.

"Of course, there is no *redress* for what you've suffered," the lawyer told his client, who was wearing a neck brace and pretending to limp. "Still, I think we should ask for seven and a half million and see what happens."

Note carefully the pronunciation of both parts of speech.

**REFERENDUM** *n* (ref uh REN dum) a public vote on a measure proposed or passed by a legislature

At the very last minute, the state legislators snuck a large pay raise for themselves into the appropriations bill, but voters got wind of the scheme and demanded a *referendum*.

*Referendum* and *refer* are closely related. In a *referendum*, a bill from the legislature is *referred* to the electorate for approval.

**REFRACTORY** *adj* (ri FRAK tuh ree) disobedient and hard to manage; resisting treatment

Bobby is such a *refractory* little boy when it comes to haircuts that he has to be tied up and hoisted into the barber's chair.

The old man viewed all children as drooling, complaining, *refractory* little monsters.

The doctors prescribed ten antibiotics before finding one that worked on Helen's *refractory* infection.

**REGIME** *n* (ri ZHEEM) a governing power; a system of government; a period during which a government is in power

According to rules issued by the new *regime*, anyone caught wearing red shoes will be arrested and thrown into the penitentiary.

"I'm changing the *regime* around here," Mrs. Helm announced to her family one morning at breakfast. "From now on, I will be the one to decide which toys are thrown out and which are saved."

The older reporters spent much of their time reminiscing bitterly about how much better things had been during the previous *regime*, when the newspaper had been owned by a private family instead of a corporate conglomerate.

**REGIMENT** *n* (REJ uh mun) a regulated course

Mrs. Stewart is having trouble following the new *regiment* her doctor gave her; she can handle the dieting and exercise, but sleeping on a bed of nails is hard for her.

It takes most new students a long time to get used to the *regiment* at boarding school; that is why this headmaster doesn't allow children to write letters home until the beginning of the second semester.

**REMISIÓN** *n* (ri MISH un) the temporary or permanent disappearance of a disease; pardon

Isabel's cancer has been in *remission* for several years now—long enough for most people to have trouble remembering the dark period when she was gravely ill.

The appeals court granted Ronnie a partial *remission* of his crimes; it threw out two of his convictions, but it upheld the third.

One of the meanings of *remit* is to send back or pay; a *remission*, then, can also mean payment.

When companies ask for prompt *remissions* of their bills, I just laugh and put the bills away in a drawer.

**REMUNERATION** *n* (ri myoo riuh RAY shun) payment; recompense

"You mean you expect *remuneration* for working here?" the magazine editor asked incredulously when the young college graduate inquired as to what sort of salary she might expect to earn as an editorial assistant.

There is a strong positive correlation between people's satisfaction with their jobs and their level of *remuneration*; the more they're paid, the better they like their work.

The firefighter viewed the child's hug as more than adequate *remuneration* for crawling through the burning building to save her.

*Note carefully the spelling and pronunciation of this word.*

**REND** *v* (rend) to tear; to rip

A *heart-rending* story is one that is so very terribly sad that it tears a reader's heart in two.

I realize you're upset about not being invited to the dance, but *rending* your clothing and tearing out your hair is getting a little too emotional, don't you think?

Something ripped or torn can be described as *rent* (rent).

Either lightning or an incredibly huge ax *rent* this tree down the middle.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #69

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

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. reclaim      | a. remedy                     |
| 2. redeem       | b. disobedient                |
| 3. redress      | c. public vote                |
| 4. referendum   | d. make fit for cultivation   |
| 5. refractory   | e. disappearance of a disease |
| 6. regime       | f. regulated course           |
| 7. regimen      | g. payment                    |
| 8. remission    | h. buy back                   |
| 9. remuneration | i. rip                        |
| 10. rend        | j. governing power            |

**RENDER** *v* (REN dur) to make; to cause to be; to provide; to depict

Steve's funny faces *rendered* his sister incoherent with laughter. "We can *render* some form of financial assistance, if that is what you desire," the official suggested delicately.

Sitting all night on the bottom of the pond had *rendered* the car useless for almost anything except continuing to sit on the bottom of the pond.

Benson decided to *render* his mother in oil after determining that watercolor wasn't a substantial enough medium for the portrait of such a fatso. Benson's mother was not pleased with his *rendering*.

**REPARTEE** *n* (rep ur TEE) a quick, witty reply; witty, spirited conversation full of quick, witty replies

"Toilethead" is four-year-old Max's preferred *repartee* to almost any question.

When Annette first came to college, she despaired of ever being able to keep up with the *repartee* of the clever upperclassmen, but eventually she, too, got the hang of being insufferable.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**REPLICATE** v (REP li kāyt) to reproduce exactly; to duplicate; to repeat  
When you *replicate* something, you produce a perfect *replica* (REP li kuh) of it.

Other scientists were unable to *replicate* Harold's startling experimental results, and in short order Harold was exposed as a fraud.

At his weekend house in the country, Arthur tried to *replicate* the cozy English cottage in which he had been raised; his first step was to replace the asphalt shingles with thatch.

Some simple organisms *replicate* by splitting themselves in two.

**REPOSE** n (ri POHZ) rest; tranquillity; relaxation

As Carol struggled to pack the enormous crates, her husband lolled back on the sofa in an attitude of *repose*; as a matter of fact, he was sound asleep.

"Something attempted, something done, has earned a night's *repose*" is a favorite saying of Ruby's grandmother; it means she's tired and wants to go to bed.

**REPRESS** v (ri PRES) to hold back; to conceal from oneself; to suppress

Stella could not *repress* her feeling of horror at the sight of her neighbor's wallpaper.

The government's crude attempt to *repress* the rebellion in the countryside only made it easier for the rebels to attract new recruits.

*Repressing* painful memories is often psychologically harmful; the painful memories tend to pop up again when one is least prepared to deal with them.

The act of *repressing* is *repression*.

**REPRIMAND** n (REP ruh mand) stern reproof; official rebuke

David was relieved to see that the officer intended to give him a verbal *reprimand* instead of a speeding ticket.

Otto received his father's *reprimand* in stony silence because he did not want to give that mean old man the satisfaction of seeing his son cry.

This word can also be a verb. Ned's governess threatened to *reprimand* him and his friends if they continued to throw water balloons at the electrical workers dangling from the utility pole across the street.

**REPRISAL** n (ri PRYZE ul) retaliation; revenge; counterattack

We knocked over their snowman, and in *reprisal* they burned down our clubhouse.

The rebels issued a statement announcing that yesterday's kidnapping had been a *reprisal* for last month's bombing of a rebel stronghold.

The verb is *reprise*.

**REPROBATE** n (REP ruh bayt) a depraved, wicked person; a degenerate

My Uncle Bob was a well-known old *reprobate*; he spent most of his time lying drunk in the gutter and shouting obscenities at women and children passing by.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**REPUGNANT** adj (ri PUG nunt) repulsive; offensive; disgusting

The thought of striking out on his own is absolutely *repugnant* to Allan; he would much prefer to continue living in his old room, driving his parents' car, and eating meals prepared by his mother.

Even the tiniest lapse in etiquette was *repugnant* to Mrs. Mason; when little Angela picked her nose and wiped it on the tablecloth, Mrs. Mason nearly burst her girdle.

Ashley's roommate, a classical-music major, found Ashley's love of hip-hop totally *repugnant*.

**RESIGNATION** n (rez ig NAY shun) passive submission; acquiescence

No one had expected that Warren would take being kicked off the team with so much *resignation*; he simply hung up his uniform and walked sadly out of the locker room.

There was *resignation* in Alex's voice when he announced at long last that there was nothing more that he could do.

To exhibit *resignation* is to be *resigned* (ri ZYNDE). After collecting several hundred rejection slips, Heather finally *resigned* herself to the fact that her novel would never be published.

Note carefully this particular meaning of the word.

## Q.U.I.C.K • Q.U.I.Z #70

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

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. render       | a. stern reproof           |
| 2. repartee     | b. reproduce exactly       |
| 3. replicate    | c. quick, witty reply      |
| 4. repose       | d. depraved, wicked person |
| 5. repress      | e. retaliation             |
| 6. reprimand    | f. cause to be             |
| 7. reprisal     | g. repulsive               |
| 8. reprobate    | h. hold back               |
| 9. repugnant    | i. passive submission      |
| 10. resignation | j. tranquillity            |

**RESPLENDENT** adj (ri SPLEN dunt) brilliantly shining; radiant; dazzling

In the morning sunlight, every drop of dew was *resplendent* with color; unfortunately, no one was awake to see it.

Betsy's gown looked *resplendent* in the candlelight; the gown was made of nylon, and it was so shiny you could practically see your reflection in it.



## WORD SMART II

### RESURRECTION n (rez uh REK shún) return to life; revival

In Christian belief, the *Resurrection* is Jesus' return to life on the third day after his crucifixion. In general usage, the word refers to any revival.

Polly's tablecloth has undergone quite a *resurrection*; the last time I saw it, she was using it as a dress.

The new chairman brought about the *resurrection* of the company by firing a few dozen vice presidents and putting a lock on the office supplies.

### RETORT v (ri TAWRT) to make a sharp reply

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star—what you say is what you are," Leslie *retorted* hotly when her playmate called her a doo-doo brain.

When Laurie accused Peggy of being drunk, Peggy *retorted*, "Whoeryooshayingsdrunk?" and fell over on the sidewalk.

This word can also be a noun. Jeff can never think of a good *retort* when he needs one; the perfect line usually comes to him only later, usually in the middle of the night.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

### RETROSPECT n (RE truh spekt) looking backward; a review

In *retrospect*, I was probably out of line when I yelled at my mother for telling me she liked what I was wearing and saying that she hoped I would have a nice day.

The assigned book was so boring that most of the students only read the *retrospect* that opened each chapter with a description of what had taken place in the previous one.

A *retrospective* (re truh SPEK tiv) is an exhibition of an artist's work from over a period of years. Seeing an advertisement for a *retrospective* of his films made the director feel old.

*Prospect* (PRAH spekt) is the opposite of *retrospect*. A *prospect* is a view—either literal or figurative—that lies before you, or in the future.

George's heart sings at the *prospect* of being a game-show contestant; he believes that answering questions on television is the true path to enlightenment.

The Emersons named their new house *Prospect* Point, because it offered magnificent views of the surrounding countryside.

### REVAMP v (ree VAMP) to revise; to renovate

The struggling college's *revamped* curriculum offers such easy electives as Shakespeare's Furniture and Spelling for Spokesmodels.

Susan is *revamping* her résumé to make it seem more impressive; she's getting rid of the part that describes her work experience, and she's adding a part that is entirely made up.

### REVEL v (REV uł) to enjoy thoroughly; to take delight in; to carouse

Ken is *reveling* in luxury now that he has finally come into his patrimony.

Tammy *reveled* in every bite of the forbidden dessert; it had been so long since she had eaten chocolate cake that she wanted it to last as

# Slacka Head

ଲୋ-ଆଇଜିର ପ୍ରେସ୍ ମିଳା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

## THE WORDS

To *revel* is to engage in *revelry* (REV uł ree). The sounds of *revelry* arising from the party below kept the children awake until all of their parents' guests had gone. (To *revel* is not to engage in *revelation*; *revelation* is the noun form of *reveal*.)

A person who *revels* is a *reveler* (REV uh lur). Amanda thought that all her guests had gone home, but then she found one last drunken *reveler* snoring in her bedroom closet.

### REVILE v (ri VYLE) to scold abusively; to berate; to denounce

In Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, poor Oliver is *reviled* for daring to ask for more gruel.

The president of the sorority *reviled* the newest member for not wearing enough makeup.

### REVULSION n (ruh VUL shun) loathing; repugnance; disgust

The princess pulled back in *revulsion* when she realized that her kiss hadn't turned the frog into a prince after all.

"Please don't talk about dead lizards while I'm eating," said Sally with *revulsion*.

There is no such word as *revulse* (so you don't need to know how to pronounce it).

### RHAPSODIZE v (RAP suh dyze) to speak extremely enthusiastically; to gush

Danielle *rhapsodized* about the little dog, saying that she had never seen a more beautiful, friendly, fabulous little dog in her entire life.

Hugh never has a kind word to say about anything, so when he *rhapsodized* about the new restaurant we figured that we probably ought to try it.

One who *rhapsodizes* can be said to be *rhapsodic* (rap SAHD ik). The review of the play was far from *rhapsodic*. In fact, it was so harshly negative that the play closed the next day.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

### RIBALD adj (RIB ułd) indecent or vulgar; off-color

Most of the songs on that new album have *ribald* lyrics that will give heart attacks to mothers all over the nation.

*Ribald* language or horsing around is called *ribaldry* (RIB ułd ree). The freshman dormitory was characterized primarily by *ribaldry* and beer.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

### RIFE adj (ryfe) occurring frequently; widespread; common; swarming

Fistfights were *rife* in that part of town, largely because there was an all-night bar in nearly every storefront.

The committee's planning sessions were *rife* with backstabbing and petty quarrels.

Below decks, this ship is *rife* with rats and other pests.

### RIVET v (RIV it) to engross; to hold firmly

On a construction site, a *rivet* is a metal pin that is used to fasten

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manner. Outside of a construction site, *rivet* means much the same thing, except figuratively.

After reading the first paragraph, I was *riveted* to the murder mystery until I had finished the final one.

Dr. Larson *riveted* the attention of his audience with a description of his method of turning straw into gold.

If something *rivets* in this way, it is said to be *riveting*. Cynthia has the most *riveting* green eyes I've ever seen—or perhaps those are contact lenses.

#### **ROUT** v (rowt) to put to flight; to scatter; to cause a huge defeat

Brighton High School's debate team *routed* the team from Pittsford, leaving the Pittsford captain sobbing among his notecards.

*Routing* the forces of pestilence and famine turned out to be a bigger job than Mark had anticipated, so he said the hell with it and went to law school.

This word can also be a noun. Last week's football game was a *rout*, not a contest; our team lost by a margin of more than fifty points.

#### **RUE** v (roo) to mourn; to regret

I *rue* the day I walked into this place; nothing even remotely good has happened to me since then.

The middle-aged man *rued* his misspent youth—all that time wasted studying, when he could have been meeting girls.

It's hard for Howie not to feel *rueful* when he remembers the way he fumbled the ball in the last two seconds of the game, ending his team's thirty-year winning streak.

Whenever Nina's mother gets a *rueful* look in her eye, Nina knows she's about to make some kind of remark about how fast time passes.

"If only I had remembered to change out of my bathing suit before the dance," Eileen said *ruefully*.

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

- |                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. resplendent  | a. enjoy thoroughly                 |
| 2. resurrection | b. scold abusively                  |
| 3. retort       | c. brilliantly shining              |
| 4. retrospect   | d. occurring frequently             |
| 5. revamp       | e. revise                           |
| 6. revel        | f. looking backward                 |
| 7. revile       | g. engross                          |
| 8. revulsion    | h. mourn                            |
| 9. rhapsodize   | i. make a sharp reply               |
| 10. ribald      | j. put to flight                    |
| 11. rife        | k. return to life                   |
| 12. rivet       | l. indecent                         |
| 13. rout        | m. speak extremely enthusiastically |
| 14. rue         | n. loathing                         |

# S

**SALLY** n (SAL ee) a sudden rushing attack; an excursion; an expedition; a repartee; a clever rejoinder

Our cat made a lightning-fast *sally* into the TV room, then dashed out of the house with the parakeet squawking in his mouth.

Let's take a little *sally* down Newbury Street; there are some very nice, expensive shops there I've been meaning to peek into.

Tony didn't know the answer to the professor's question, but his quick-witted *sally* made the whole class laugh, including the professor.

This word can be used as a verb as well. The first sentence of the mystery is, "One fine morning, Randall Quarry *sallied* forth from his Yorkshire mansion and was never seen again."

**SALUTATION** n (sal yoo TAY shun) greeting; welcome; opening words of greeting

"Hello, you stinking, stupid swine" is not the sort of warm, supportive *salutation* James had been expecting from his girlfriend.

Unable to recognize the man coming toward her, Lila waved her hand in *salutation* and hoped the gesture would fool him into thinking she knew who he was.

A *salutatory* (suh LOO tuh tawr ee) is a welcoming address given to an audience. At a high school commencement, it is the speech given by the *salutatorian* (suh loo tuh TAWR ee un), the student with the



## WORD SMART II

second-highest grade point average in the graduating class. (The student with the highest average is the valedictorian.) Paul's *savatory* started with a few words of welcome, then disintegrated into a diatribe against what he called the envy-crazed teachers who had conspired to prevent him from becoming valedictorian.

**SANCTION** *n* (SANGK shun) official permission or approval; endorsement; penalty; punitive measure

Without the *sanction* of the historical commission, Cynthia was unable to paint her house purple and put a flashing neon sign over the front door.

The baby-sitter wasn't sure whether it was okay for Alex to knock over Andy's block tower, so she called the boys' parents and received their *sanction* first.

Strangely, *sanction* also has a meaning that is very nearly opposite to approval or permission. (*Cleave* is another word that is very nearly its own antonym.) "Unless your puny little nation stops selling poisoned fruit to other nations," the secretary of state threatened, "we'll impose so many *sanctions* on you that you won't know which way is up."

For many years international *sanctions* on South Africa included the banning of its athletes from competing in the Olympics.

This word can be a verb as well. The manager of the apartment complex won't *sanction* your flooding the weight room to make a swimming pool.

**SARCASM** *n* (SAHR kaz um) irony; jokingly or bitingly saying the opposite of what is meant

Hank believes that *sarcasm* is the key to breaking the ice with girls. "Is that your real hair, or did you just join the circus?" he asked Jeanette, shortly before she punched him in the nose.

To use *sarcasm* is to be *sarcastic* (sahr KAS tik). The mayor was enraged by the *sarcastic* tone of the newspaper's editorial about his arrest for possession of cocaine.

"Nice outfit," Martin said *sarcastically* as he eyed his sister's faded bathrobe, fluffy slippers, and knee-high nylons.

**SAVANT** *n* (suh VAHNT) a scholar; a very knowledgeable and learned person

Bertrand is a real *savant* about architecture. You can't go on a walk without him stopping to point out every architectural point of interest he sees. That's why no one will go on walks with him anymore.

The abbot of the monastery is a great *savant* in the fields of church history and religious art.

Perhaps because *savant* is a French word (it derives from the French *savoir*, to know), it tends to be used in association with more sophisticated feats of knowledge. You'd be unlikely to hear someone described as a baseball *savant*, for example.

An *idiot savant* is a person who, though severely retarded in most areas, has an astonishing mastery of one particular subject. Ed is an

## THE WORDS

**idiot savant**; he can't speak, read, or dress himself, but he is capable of playing intricate piano pieces after hearing them just once.

*Savoir-faire* (sav wahr FER) is a French phrase that has been adopted into English. It is social grace, or the knowledge of what to do and how to behave in any situation. Priscilla was very nervous at the diplomat's party, but her instinctive *savoir-faire* kept her from making major blunders.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**SCANT** *adj* (skant) limited; meager; barely sufficient

Soap and water are in *scant* supply around here. You'll be able to take a shower only once a month.

Finding the recipe too bland, she added a *scant* tablespoonful of lemon juice to the mixture.

Mrs. Doudy has rather *scant* knowledge of home economics. She's been teaching her students to hem things with tape and safety pins.

*Scant* can be a verb as well. Don't *scant* me on mashed potatoes—you know they're my favorite.

*Scant* and *scanty* (SKAN tee) have similar but not quite identical meanings. *Scant* means barely sufficient in amount, while *scanty* means barely sufficient in number, extent, or quantity. The beggar has *scant* food and *scanty* clothes.

**SCHISM** *n* (SIZ um) division; separation; discord or disharmony

There's been a *schism* in the ranks of the Flat Earth Society; one faction believes that the earth is flat because it was created that way, while the other faction believes the earth used to be round but was rolled flat by beings from outer space.

*Schism* was bound to break apart the Puritans at some point; strict religious doctrine held them together when they first arrived in the New World, but as their opportunities expanded, it was inevitable that their viewpoints would also begin to diverge.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**SCORN** *v* (skawrn) to disdain; to find someone or something contemptible

"I *scorn* your sweaty, mindless athletics," said the president of the literary club to the captain of the football team. "I prefer spending a quiet afternoon by myself reading the works of the great poets."

Morris *scorns* every kind of cat food except, amazingly, the most expensive brand.

This word can be a noun as well as a verb. "Your clothes are totally pathetic, Dad," said Sally, her voice dripping with *scorn*. Her father gave her a *scornful* look and said, "Do you really believe I care what a five-year-old thinks of the way I dress?"

**SEAMLESS** *adj* (SEEM lus) without a seam; without anything to indicate where two things were joined together; smooth

After lots of revision, Jennifer succeeded in reworking the two halves of her novel into a *seamless* whole.

The most interesting thing Mary Bush said all evening was that her



new, *seamless* underpants were considerably less bulky than the kind she had formerly worn.

His excuse is *seamless*, I have to admit; I know he's lying, but I can't find a hole in his story.

### SECEDE v (si SEED) to withdraw from an alliance

When the southern states *seceded* from the Union, they probably never expected to create quite as much of a ruckus as they did.

If taxes keep rising, our state is going to *secede* from the nation and become a tax-free society financed by revenues from bingo and horse-racing.

When Edward's mother made him clean his room, he *seceded* from his family and moved into the basement, where he could keep things as messy as he wanted.

An act of *seceding* is *secession* (suh SESH un). Edward's mother refused to recognize his *secession*. She made him clean up the basement, too.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #72

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

- |               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. sally      | a. biting irony                    |
| 2. salutation | b. scholar                         |
| 3. sanction   | c. sudden rushing attack           |
| 4. sarcasm    | d. withdraw from an alliance       |
| 5. savant     | e. smooth                          |
| 6. scant      | f. disdain                         |
| 7. schism     | g. official permission or approval |
| 8. scorn      | h. greeting                        |
| 9. seamless   | i. division                        |
| 10. secede    | j. limited                         |

### SECLUSION n (si KLOO zhun) aloneness; withdrawal from other people

The poet spent her final years in *seclusion*, remaining alone in a darkened room and listening to "Stairway to Heaven" over and over again.

Some people can study better with other people around, but I need total *seclusion* and an endless supply of Milk Duds.

The prisoner was causing so much trouble that his guards agreed it would be best to put him in *seclusion* for the time being.

Roberta lives in a *secluded* house at the end of a dead-end street; the lots on either side of hers are empty.

The verb is *seclude* (si KLOOD).

**SECT** n (sek) a small religious subgroup or religion any group with a uniting theme or purpose

Jack dropped out of college and joined a religious *sect* whose members were required to live with animals and surrender all their material possessions to the leaders of the *sect*.

After the schism of 1949, the religious denomination split up into about fifty different *sects*, all of them with near-identical beliefs and none of them speaking to the others.

Matters pertaining to *sects* are *sectarian* (sek TER ee un). The company was divided by *sectarian* fighting between the research and marketing departments, each of which had its own idea about what the new computer should be able to do.

To be *sectarian* is also to be single-mindedly devoted to a *sect*. *Nonsectarian* means not pertaining to any particular *sect* or group. Milly has grown so *sectarian* since becoming a Moonie that she can't really talk to you anymore without trying to convert you.

**SEDENTARY** adj (SED un ter ee) largely confined to sitting down; not physically active

Writing is a *sedentary* life; just about the only exercise you get is walking to the mailbox to see if anyone's sent you a check, and you don't even need to do that very often.

When people get older, they tend to become more *sedentary*; my octogenarian aunt even uses her car to visit her next-door neighbor.

If you want to stay in shape with that *sedentary* job, you'll have to make sure to get lots of exercise in your spare time.

**SELF-MADE** adj (self MAYD) having succeeded in life without help from others

John is a *self-made* man; everything he's accomplished, he's accomplished without benefit of education or support from powerful friends. Like most *self-made* men, John can't stop talking about how much he's managed to accomplish despite his humble origins.

Being a wildly successful *self-made* politician, Maggie had little sympathy with the idea of helping others who hadn't gotten as far as she. "I pulled myself up by my own bootstraps; why can't they?" she would say, staring out her limousine window at the wretched souls living in cardboard boxes on the streets.

*Self-esteem* (self i STEEM) is the opinion one has of oneself. Patty's *self-esteem* is so low that she can't even bring herself to say hello to people in passing, because she can't imagine why they would want to talk to her.

Something is *self-evident* (self EV i dunt) if it is obvious without needing to be pointed out. Most Americans believe that certain rights, such as the right to speak freely, are *self-evident*.

A *self-possessed* (self puh ZEST) person is one who has good control of his or her feelings. The only time Valerie's *self-possession* (self puh ZESH un) ever breaks down is when someone in the audience yawns.



A *self-righteous* (self RYE chus) person is sanctimonious, smug, and intolerant of others, believing that everything he or she does is right. "It's a good thing some of us have proper respect for others' possessions," said Tiffany *self-righteously* after discovering that her roommate had wiped her nose with Kleenex that Tiffany had bought.

A *self-satisfied* (self SAT is fyed) person is, obviously, satisfied—oversatisfied—with himself or herself. My *self-satisfied* sister announced to my mother that she had done a much better job of making her bed than I had.

A *self-starter* (self STAR tur) takes initiative and doesn't need the help of others to get going. Sandra is a great *self-starter*. The second the professor gives a paper assignment, she rushes out to the library and checks out all the books she'll need. I'm not a good *self-starter* at all. I prefer to sit around watching TV until the day of the deadline, then ask the professor for an extension.

**SENTENTIOUS** *adj* (sen TEN shus) preachy; pompous; excessively moralizing; self-righteous

The new headmistress made a *sententious* speech in which she urged the student body to follow her illustrious example.

I can stand a boring lecture, but not a *sententious* one, especially when I know that the professor giving it has absolutely nothing to brag about.

**SERENE** *adj* (suh REEN) calm; peaceful; tranquil; untroubled

In the lake's *serene* blue depths lie the keys my father hurled off the deck in a fit of temper a couple of days ago after learning that I had totaled his car.

"Try to look *serene*, dear," said the pageant director to the girl playing the Virgin Mary. "Mary should not look as though she wants to punch Joseph out."

The state of being *serene* is *serenity* (suh REN uh tee). Kelly was a nervous wreck for an hour before the guests arrived, but as soon as the doorbell rang she turned into *serenity* itself.

**SERPENTINE** *adj* (SUR pun teen) snakelike in either shape or movement; winding, as a snake travels.

A *serpent* (SUR punt) is a snake. To be *serpentine* is to be like a *serpent*.

Dan despises interstate highways, preferring to travel on *serpentine* state roads that wind through the hills and valleys.

**SHACKLE** *n* (SHAK ul) a manacle; a restraint

As soon as the bad guys left the room, the clever detective slipped out his *shackles* by using his teeth to fashion a small key from a ballpoint pen.

"Throw off the *shackles* of your restrictive upbringing and come skinny-dipping with me!" shouted Andy as he stripped off his clothes and jumped into the pool, but everyone else just stood quietly and stared at him.

This word can also be used as a verb. The circus trainer used the iron chains to *shackle* his performing bears when they weren't performing.

**SHIBBOLETH** *n* (SHIB uh luth) a distinctive word, pronunciation, or behavior that typifies a particular group; a slogan or catchword

That large government programs are inherently bad is a *shibboleth* of the Republican party.

A *shibboleth* can also be a common saying that is essentially meaningless. The old housewife's *shibboleth* that being cold makes a person more likely to catch a cold has been discredited by modern medical experts.

**SHREWD** *adj* (shrood) wily; cunning; sly

Foxes actually are every bit as *shrewd* as they're portrayed to be in folklore; hunters say foxes under pursuit are often able to trick even trained foxhounds into following a false trail.

There was a *shrewd* look in the old shopkeeper's eye as he watched the city slickers venture into his country store and calculated the percentage by which he would be able to overcharge them for junk that none of the locals would have given a second glance.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #73

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

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. seclusion   | a. wily                                      |
| 2. sect        | b. snakelike                                 |
| 3. sedentary   | c. preachy                                   |
| 4. self-made   | d. calm                                      |
| 5. sententious | e. largely confined to sitting down          |
| 6. serene      | f. having succeeded without help from others |
| 7. serpentine  | g. small religious subgroup                  |
| 8. shackle     | h. manacle                                   |
| 9. shibboleth  | i. aloneness                                 |
| 10. shrewd     | j. catchword                                 |

**SINGULAR** *adj* (SING gyuh lur) exceptional; unique; unusual

Nell has a *singular* talent for getting into trouble; the other morning, she managed to break her leg, insult a woman at the post office, drop some eggs at the grocery store, paint her bedroom green, and cut down the big maple tree in the next-door neighbor's front yard.

Theodore's *singular* facility with numbers makes life difficult for his teacher, who finds it embarrassing to be corrected by a first grader.



A singular expression crossed Rebecca's face; she looked as if she were trying simultaneously to suppress a sneeze and swallow a pillow.

*Singular* does not mean single. To be *singular* is to be exceptional; it is not to be alone.

**SKIRMISH** *n* (SKUR mish) a fight between small numbers of troops; a brief conflict

I was expecting a couple of *skirmishes* during the Scout camp-out—arguments about who got to shower first, and things like that—but not this out-and-out war between the girls in the different patrols.

Soldiers on both sides felt insulted when the CNN reporter referred to their recent battle as a "skirmish."

A skirmish broke out at the hockey game when a drunken fan threw a beer bottle at the opposing team's goalie.

This word can also be a verb. The principal *skirmished* with the students over the issue of hair length.

**SKITTISH** *adj* (SKIT ish) nervous; easily startled; jumpy

The farm animals all seemed *skittish*, and no wonder—a wolf was walking back and forth outside their pen, reading a cookbook and sharpening his knife.

"Why are you so *skittish* tonight?" the baby-sitter asked the young children. "Is it my pointed teeth, or is it the chainsaw in my knapsack?"

**SLAKE** *v* (slayk) to quench; to satisfy; to assuage

Soda doesn't *slake* your thirst as well as plain old water.

Irene's thirst for companionship was *slaked* by her next-door neighbor, who spent most of every day drinking coffee with her in her kitchen.

My hairdresser's admiration *slaked* my fear that shaving my head hadn't been the best move.

**SOLACE** *n* (SAHL is) consolation; comfort

The broken-hearted country-and-western singer found *solace* in a bottle of bourbon; then he wrote a song about finding *solace* in a bottle of bourbon.

The Red Sox just lost the pennant, and there is no *solace* for baseball fans in the city of Boston tonight.

This word can also be a verb. I've heard a lot of come-ons in my day, but "May I *solace* you?" has to be a first.

**SOLIDARITY** *n* (sahl uh DAR uh tee) sense of unity; a sense of sharing a common goal or attitude

Working on New Year's Eve wasn't as depressing as Russell had been fearing; there was a sense of *solidarity* in the newsroom that was at least as enjoyable as any New Year's Eve party he had ever been to.

To promote a sense of *solidarity* among our campers, we make them wear ugly uniforms and wake them up early; they don't have a very good time, but they learn to stick together because they hate our rules so much.

Solidarity was an appropriate name for the *anti-government protests* since it represented a decision by workers to stand ~~up~~ <sup>up</sup> together against their government.

**SOPHOMORIC** *adj* (sahf uh MAWR ik) juvenile; childishly goofy

The dean of students suspended the fraternity's privileges because its members had streaked through the library wearing togas, soaped the windows of the administration building, and engaged in other *sophomoric* antics during Parents' Weekend.

"I expect the best man to be *sophomoric*—but not the groom. Now, give me that slingshot, and leave your poor fiancée alone!" the minister scolded Andy at his wedding rehearsal.

The misbehaving tenth graders didn't mind being called *sophomeric*; after all, they were *sophomores* (SAHF uh mawrz).

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**SORDID** *adj* (SAWR did) morally vile; filthy; squalid

"What a *sordid* little story I read in the newspaper this morning," Aunt Helen said to her nephew. "Do you think they'll ever find the man who—" She whispered the rest into his ear so that her impressionable young niece wouldn't hear the terrible things the man had done.

For many years, it turned out, Mr. Rubble had been involved in a *sordid* affair with the teenaged daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Flintstone.

This is just about the most *sordid* cottage I've ever seen. Look at that mold on the walls! Look at the slime on the floor! When I track down that rental agent, I'm going to give her a piece of my mind.

**SOVEREIGN** *n* (SAHV run) supreme ruler; monarch

Wouldn't the people in this country be surprised to learn that their *sovereign* is not a human but a mynah bird?

*Sovereign* can also be used as an adjective, in which case it means principal or foremost. Getting those kids to school safely should be the bus driver's *sovereign* concern, but I'm afraid he's really more interested in finding a place to stop for a doughnut as soon as he has finished his route.

*Sovereignty* (SAHV run tee) means supremacy of authority—it's what kings exercise over their kingdoms.

The disgruntled Californians declared *sovereignty* over some rocks in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and declared their intention of establishing a new nation.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**SPATE** *n* (spayt) a sudden outpouring

Julia has received a *spate* of media coverage in the days since her new movie was released; last week, her picture was on the covers of both *Time* and *Newsweek*.

"The recent *spate* of copycat crimes proves at least criminals are watching our news programs," said the executive of the struggling television station. "That's kind of good, isn't it?"

In British usage, a *spate* is a literal flood. When the *spate* had

abated, the villagers were horrified to discover how hard it is to remove mud from upholstered furniture.

**Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #74**

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

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. singular   | a. consolation                           |
| 2. skirmish   | b. sudden outpouring                     |
| 3. skittish   | c. fight between small numbers of troops |
| 4. slake      | d. quench                                |
| 5. solace     | e. exceptional                           |
| 6. solidarity | f. juvenile                              |
| 7. sophomoric | g. nervous                               |
| 8. sordid     | h. sense of unity                        |
| 9. sovereign  | i. supreme ruler                         |
| 10. spate     | j. morally vile                          |

**SPECIOUS** *adj* (SPEE shus) something that seems correct or appropriate but that lacks real worth; deceptive; misleading; not genuine

That's very *specious* reasoning, Olivia; the fact that both roses and blood are red does not mean that roses contain blood.

Medical doctors have long viewed chiropractic as a *specious* discipline, but that attitude has changed somewhat in recent years as a number of careful studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of certain chiropractic techniques.

**SPECTER** *n* (SPEK tur) ghost; phantom

The *specter* of old Miss Shaffer still haunts this house, making mysterious coughing noises and leaving tattered issues of *TV Guide* in unexpected spots.

As the girls gazed at him, transfixed with horror, he gradually shriveled up and turned into a *specter* before their very eyes. "I told you we shouldn't touch that switch," Suzy snapped at Muffy.

A *specter* doesn't have to be a literal ghost. The *specter* of the Great Depression continued to haunt the Reeses, making them reluctant to spend money on anything that seemed even remotely frivolous.

To be *spectral* (SPEK trul) is to be ghostly or *specterlike*. The ladies in the Library Club were hoping to give the Halloween funhouse a thoroughly *spectral* atmosphere, but their limited budget permitted them to buy only a couple of rolls of orange and black crepe paper and some candy corn.

**SPECTRUM** *n* (SPEK trum) a broad sequence or range of different but related things or ideas

The entire *spectrum* of acting theories is represented in this work-

shop, from the notion that all you have to do to act is act to the belief that you must truly become the character in order to be convincing.

If the *spectrum* of political beliefs were an actual line, Rob's views would occupy a point slightly left of center. He's liberal enough to irritate his parents, but too conservative to earn the total trust of his leftist friends.

**SPURN** *v* (spurn) to reject disdainfully; to scorn

The female peacock *spurned* the male's advances day after day; she took so little notice of him that he might as well have sold his tail feathers and tried to make time with the chickens.

Preschoolers usually *spurn* their parents' attempts to serve them healthy meals; they turn up their noses at nice, wholesome fruits and vegetables and ask where the chips are.

Elizabeth *spurned* Jeff's apologies; she could see that he wasn't sorry at all, and that he was, in fact, on the verge of laughing.

**STALWART** *adj* (STAHL wort) sturdily built; robust; valiant; unwavering

"Don't forget," Elbert droned to Frieda, "that those brawny, *stalwart* youths you seem to admire so much have little to recommend them, intellectually speaking."

The chipmunk made a *stalwart* effort to defend her babies from the sallies of the cat, but it was my own efforts with a water pistol that finally drove the attacker away.

Ernie has been a *stalwart* friend through thick and thin, even when I used to pretend not to recognize him as I passed him in the hall.

**STARK** *adj* (stahrk) utter; unmitigated; harsh; desolate

If you play that song one more time, I will go *stark*, raving mad, and throw the stereo out the window.

*Stark* terror leaped into the baby-sitter's eyes when she realized that both the car and the triplets were missing.

A lump rose in Lulu's throat when she saw the view out her apartment window for the first time; the room faced a *stark*, deserted alley whose only adornment was a rusty old fire escape.

This word can also be an adverb, in which case it means utterly and absolutely. Ella used to answer the door *stark* naked, just to see what would happen; lots of things happened.

**STINT** *v* (stint) to restrict or hold back on; to be frugal

"Please don't *stint*, ladies," wheedled the con man as he waved his jar around drunkenly. "Every penny you give me goes to support the orphanage."

David's eyes glowed as he beheld his hot fudge sundae; the waiter certainly had not *stinted* on the hot fudge, which was flowing out of the bowl and onto the tablecloth.

The adjective is *stinting* (or *unstinting*). When *stint* is used as a noun, it means a period of time spent doing a job or special duty. Ed would have done a *stint* in the military, but he didn't like the thought of having to keep his sergeant's shoes polished.

**STIPEND** *n* (STYE pond) income; allowance; salary

The *stipend* this university pays its teaching assistants is so low that some of them are forced to rummage for food in the dumpster behind McDonald's.

In addition to his commissions, the salesman received a small *stipend* to cover his travel expenses.

An allowance is a *stipend* that a child receives from his or her parents. It is always too small.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

**STOLID** *adj* (STAHL id) not easily roused to emotion; impassive; apathetic; phlegmatic

Not a ripple of emotion passed across her brother's *stolid* countenance when she told him that his best friend had just asked her to marry him. "That's nice," he said, without looking away from the TV.

Our local veterinarian no longer treats farm animals because the *stolid* expressions of cows make him feel uneasy and depressed.

In professional football, the *stolid* performers sometimes have longer careers than the flashy superstars, who have a tendency to burn themselves out after a few years.

**STOUT** *adj* (stowt) plump; stocky; substantial

Karen has been working in the candy store for just a week, but she's already become noticeably *stouter*. In fact, she has started to waddle.

Mr. Barton was built a little bit like a beach ball; he was *stout* in the middle and skinny at either end.

Mr. Reardon never goes for a walk without carrying a *stout* stick along; he uses it to steady his balance, knock obstacles out of his path, and scare away dogs and small children.

*Stout* also means brave, plucky, or resolute. The "stout-hearted men" in the well-known song are courageous men.

"I don't mind walking home over Haunted Hill," the little boy said *stoutly*.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #75

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

- |             |                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. specious | a. stocky                       |
| 2. specter  | b. reject                       |
| 3. spectrum | c. robust                       |
| 4. spurn    | d. restrict                     |
| 5. stalwart | e. phantom                      |
| 6. stark    | f. desolate                     |
| 7. stint    | g. not easily roused to emotion |
| 8. stipend  | h. deceptive                    |
| 9. stolid   | i. broad sequence               |
| 10. stout   | j. allowance                    |

लो-ज्ञानिक उच्च मिस्टर  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

**STRATAGEM** *n* (STRAT uh jum) a maneuver designed to outwit an enemy; a scheme; a ruse

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

The Pied Piper's *stratagem* was successful; entranced by the sound of his pipe, the rats followed him out of town and never came back.

Our *stratagem* for replacing the real newspaper with a parody issue involved kidnapping the driver of the delivery truck and taking over the delivery route ourselves.

Jordan has devised a little *stratagem* to test whether Santa Claus really exists; the next time he writes Santa a letter, he's going to drop it in the mailbox without showing it to his parents first.

To devise *stratagems* toward a particular goal is to develop a strategy.

**STUPENDOUS** *adj* (stoo PEN dus) remarkable; extraordinary; remarkably large or extraordinarily gigantic

Everyone had told Chet to expect a *stupendous* view from the top of the World Trade Center, but the weather was foggy on the day he visited, and all he could see was clouds.

A *stupendous* pile of laundry awaited Phyllis when she returned from her business trip; she had forgotten to tell her children that they should do their own wash while she was gone.

To climb Mount Everest on a bicycle would be a *stupendous* accomplishment.

**STUPOR** *n* (STOO pur) a stunned condition; near-unconsciousness; apathy; inertia

After Thanksgiving dinner, we were all too full to do anything except lie around on the floor in a *stupor* and watch the dog walk in circles in front of the fireplace.

Polls indicated that the new anchorman was sending viewers into a *stupor* of boredom, so he was quickly replaced by a baton twirler and relegated to doing the weather report.

Rachel's first view of college was not an impressive one; immediately after stepping out of the taxi, she ran into a group of seniors weaving around the quadrangle in a drunken *stupor*.

To be in a *stupor* is to be *stuporous* (STOO pur us). To *stupefy* (STOO puh fy) is to astonish or stun.

**SUBSIDE** *v* (sub SYDE) to sink or settle; to diminish; to lessen

The house's foundation *subsided* to the point where the first-floor windows were in danger of disappearing from view.

Mrs. Bailey eyed her students sternly until their chattering had *subsided* and they were ready to hear her views on linguistic development.

The popular new drug helps anxieties to *subside*, but it does not eliminate them completely.

Cornelia's homesickness *subsided* rapidly, and by the end of the first week, she found that she had come to prefer being at camp to being at home.



## WORD SMART II

**SUBSIDIARY** *adj* (sub SID ee er ee) supplemental; additional; secondary or subordinate

The Watsons pay their kids both a weekly allowance and a *subsidiary* sum for doing particular chores; the system worked until the children decided they would rather be broke than do chores.

Poor Carrie doesn't seem to realize that she's stuck in a *subsidiary* position for at least the near future; Mr. Vitale will never promote her unless someone quits, and no one's going to quit with the job market the way it is.

This word can also be a noun, in which case it often refers to a small company owned by or closely associated with a larger company. Acme Corp's main business is manufacturing boomerangs, but it has *subsidiaries* that make everything from tennis balls to french fries.

**SUBSIDIZE** *v* (SUB suh dyze) to provide financial aid; to make a financial contribution

"We'll lend you money for your apartment, but we're not *subsidizing* your boyfriend, too," Amanda's parents told her. "Either he contributes to the rent, or he moves out."

The professor's assertion that cigarette smoking can be healthful was discredited when a reporter discovered that the tobacco industry had *subsidized* his research.

The school lunch program is *subsidized* by the state; the school system is reimbursed by the state for a portion of what it spends on pizza and peach cobbler.

**SUBSTANTIATE** *v* (sub STAN shee ayt) to prove; to verify; to confirm

Experts from the transit department were unable to *substantiate* the woman's assertion that little men from the center of the earth had invaded the subway system and were planning to take over the world.

The prosecutor did her best to *substantiate* the charge against the defendant, but it was an uphill job; she couldn't find a single witness willing to testify against him.

Lawrence's entire scientific career is built on *unsubstantiated* theories; a case in point is his ten-year study of communication between rocks.

**SUBTERFUGE** *n* (SUB tur fyooj) artifice; a trick or stratagem; a ruse

Pearl isn't allowed to wear jeans to school, so she has gotten into the habit of leaving a pair of jeans in the bushes behind her house and changing into them in her best friend's garage. This little *subterfuge* is about to be discovered, however, because Pearl's mother is dropping in on the school unexpectedly today to bring her the lunchbox she left at home this morning.

**SUFFICE** *v* (suh FYSE) to be sufficient; to be enough

At Thanksgiving dinner, Grandma said that she wasn't very hungry, and that a crust of bread and a few drops of water would *suffice*.

Instruction in reading and writing alone will not *suffice* to prepare our children for the real world; they must also be given a solid grounding in mathematics, and a passing familiarity with the martial arts.

## THE WORDS

Rosemary passed out at the table and woke up many hours later in the guest bed in a pool of vomit; *suffice* it to say that she was not invited back to that house again.

**SUFFRAGE** *n* (SUF rij) the right to vote

Amazing though it seems today, *suffrage* for women was a hotly contested issue at the beginning of the twentieth century. Many men—and many women, for that matter—seriously believed that choosing among political candidates would place too great a strain on women's supposedly feeble intellects, and women were not guaranteed the right to vote until 1920.

Women who advocated the extension of *suffrage* to women were known as *suffragettes* (suf ruh JETS).

Universal *suffrage* is the right of all people to vote, regardless of race, sex, ownership of property, and so forth.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #76

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

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. stratagem    | a. prove                                |
| 2. stupendous   | b. stunned condition                    |
| 3. stupor       | c. artifice                             |
| 4. subside      | d. maneuver designed to outwit an enemy |
| 5. subsidiary   | e. provide financial aid                |
| 6. subsidize    | f. remarkable                           |
| 7. substantiate | g. sink                                 |
| 8. subterfuge   | h. supplemental                         |
| 9. suffice      | i. be sufficient                        |
| 10. suffrage    | j. right to vote                        |

**SUFFUSE** *v* (suh FYOOZ) to cover; to overspread; to saturate

A crimson blush *suffused* the timid maiden's ivory cheeks as she realized that she had forgotten to put on clothes before leaving the house.

The room that was once filled with dazzling sunbeams is now *suffused* with the ugly grayish light of a fluorescent lamp.

*Suffusing* the meat with a marinade will add flavor, but it won't tenderize the meat.

The adjective is *suffuse* (suh FYOOS).

**SUMPTUOUS** *adj* (SUMP choo us) luxurious; splendid; lavish

The walls were covered with *sumptuous* silk tapestries, the floors with the finest Eastern rugs, and I felt stupid standing there, because



A sumptuous feast awaited the travelers when they reached the great hall of the king's castle.

**SUPERSEDE** v (soo pur SEED) to take the place of; to supplant; to make (something) obsolete

Every few minutes, someone introduces a new antiaging cream that allegedly *supersedes* all the existing antiaging creams on the market; it's a wonder we haven't all turned into babies.

Your new address list *supersedes* the address list you were given last week, which *superseded* the list of the previous week, and will be *superseded* next week by an updated list to be distributed at that time.

Note carefully the spelling of this word.

**SUPINE** adj (soo PYNE) lying on one's back

Shirley lay *supine* on her deck chair, soaking up the sunshine and, in the process, turning her complexion into leather.

When you've got both broken legs in traction, you'd better stay *supine* or you'll be awfully uncomfortable.

*Supine* is sometimes used figuratively to describe a person who is inert or inactive. A Chinese legend speaks of a man so *supine* that he starved to death because he couldn't be bothered to turn around a necklace of biscuits his wife had placed around his neck.

The opposite of *supine* is *prone* (prohn). To be *prone* is to be lying face down.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**SUPPLICATION** n (sup luh KAY shun) humble prayer; earnest entreaty

It's almost frightening to walk through the streets of any city nowadays, there are so many people making *supplications* for food or spare change.

The priest asked our prayers and *supplications* for the sick and dying of the parish.

To make a *supplication* is to *supplicate* (SUP luh kahyt). A person who does so is a *supplicant* (SUP luh kunt). The king has set aside a part of every day to hear the petitions of his *supplicants*, some of whom had journeyed hundreds of miles in order to ask him favors.

**SUPPRESS** v (suh PRES) to overpower; to subdue; to quash

Mom and Dad *suppressed* our brief show of rebellion by threatening to hold our hands in public if we didn't behave.

Everyone had expected the Soviet army to *suppress* the uprisings against the coup, but for once the army was behind the populace. The soldiers' refusal to quash the demonstrators effectively ended the coup.

See our listing for *repress*.

**SURMISE** v (sur MYZE) to conjecture; to guess

From the messages the eight-ball has been sending me, I *surmise* that someone's going to be giving me a present soon.

Gazing at the group with a practiced eye, the tour guide *surmised* that 25 percent of the tourists would want to see famous people's houses, 25 percent would want to visit museums and cathedrals, and

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

the remaining 50 percent would spend most of the ~~time~~ <sup>time</sup> wondering when they would have a chance to go to the bathroom.

This word can also be a noun, in which case it means guess or supposition. As Keats wrote, Cortez's men looked at each other "with a wild *surmise*" when they first saw the Pacific Ocean and realized that they had achieved their goal. Or, rather, they had achieved the goal of Balboa, who, as Keats either didn't know or didn't care, was actually the first European to see the Pacific from this spot.

The noun is pronounced "SUR myze."

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**SURREAL** adj (suh REE ul) having an unreal, fantastic quality; hallucinatory; dreamlike

Bob was so tired when he stepped off the train that his first view of India had a faintly *surreal* quality; the swarming crowds, the strange language, and, above all, the cows walking in the streets made him feel as though he'd stumbled into a dream.

Alice's adventures in Wonderland were rather *surreal*, perhaps because it turned out (disappointingly) that they actually were part of a dream.

**SUSCEPTIBLE** adj (suh SEP tuh bul) capable of being influenced by something; capable of being emotionally affected; vulnerable or receptive to

Baby Willie is almost always sick; he seems to be *susceptible* to every germ that passes by.

In *The Wizard of Oz*, the emotionally *susceptible* Tin Man begins to cry every time a remotely sad thought passes through his hollow head.

The doctors finally gave Pam the long-dreaded news that her illness was not *susceptible* to treatment; all she can do is hope a cure will be discovered before she runs out of time.

Ray's *susceptibility* (suh sep tuh BIL i tee) to new fads hasn't diminished in recent years; he now spends much of his time sitting on an aluminum foil mat in order to "metallicize" his joints and ligaments.

**SWEEEPING** adj (SWEE ping) far-reaching; extensive; wide-ranging

The new CEO's promise to bring *sweeping* change to the company basically means, "A lot of you had better be ready to get the ax."

I wish Matthew wouldn't make such *sweeping* judgments; what gives him the right to decide that an entire continent is in bad taste?

The principal's *sweeping* gaze made every kid in the lunchroom tremble.

**SYNTAX** n (SIN taks) the patterns or rules governing the way grammatical sentences are formed in a given language

Poor *syntax* is the same thing as bad grammar, ain't it?



**SYSTEMIC** *adj* (sys TEM ik) affecting the entire system, especially the entire body

The consultant said that the problem was not isolated to one department, but was *systemic*; that is, it affected the entire company.

"*Systemic circulation*" is another term for the circulatory system in vertebrates.

A *systemic* illness is one that affects the entire body. *Systemic lupus erythematosus*, for example, is an autoimmune disease in which the body essentially becomes allergic to itself.

Don't confuse this word with *systematic* (sis tuh MAT ik), which means orderly or meticulous.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

### Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #77

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

- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. suffuse      | a. humble prayer               |
| 2. sumptuous    | b. overpower                   |
| 3. supersede    | c. lying on the back           |
| 4. supine       | d. overspread                  |
| 5. supplication | e. grammar                     |
| 6. suppress     | f. take the place of           |
| 7. surmise      | g. far-reaching                |
| 8. surreal      | h. luxurious                   |
| 9. susceptible  | i. hallucinatory               |
| 10. sweeping    | j. affecting the entire system |
| 11. syntax      | k. conjecture                  |
| 12. systemic    | l. capable of being influenced |

## T

**TACTICAL** *adj* (TAK ti kul) having to do with tactics, especially naval or military tactics; marked by clever tactics or deft maneuvering

The admiral made a *tactical* error when he ordered his men to drag their ships across the desert as part of the surprise attack.

"Tell me about that, Georgina," began Mr. Hopp—and then, realizing that the use of her first name so early in the evening had been a *tactical* blunder, he quickly added, "Miss Bringhurst, I mean."

**TAINT** *n* (taynt) contaminant; a trace of something spoiled, contaminated, off-flavor, or otherwise offensive

The flavor of the rich, buttery sauce picked up a slight *taint* from the mouse that had fallen into the sauceboat and drowned.

There's a *taint* of madness in that family; they're okay for a generation or two, and then suddenly one of them turns out to be a murderer.

This word can also be a verb. I'm sure my mother-in-law meant well, but as far as I'm concerned her peacemaking efforts are *tainted* by my knowledge that she tried to pay her daughter not to marry me.

### TEDIUM *n* (TEE dee um) dullness; monotony; boredom

Oh, God, another evening at Gwen's house! Always the same bland food, always the same people with nothing to say, always the same slide show of Gwen's tropical fish. I don't think I can stand the *tedium*.

The initial excitement of summer vacation had gradually turned to *tedium*, and by the end of August, the children were ready to go back to school.

Although some find the composer's work brilliant, others find it *tedious* (TEE dee us); for example, there is his seven-hour composition in which a single note is played over and over.

### TEEM *v* (teem) to swarm; to be inundated; to overrun

When the waiter brought Bob the cheese course, Bob stopped his fork just before digging in; the cheese was *teeming* with maggots.

On a clear night high in the mountains, the sky *teems* with stars.

We'd better hire some extra security for the concert; it's going to be *teeming* with hopped-up kids, and they'll be furious when they find out that the main act *canceled* last night.

For some reason, people will sometimes say, "It's *teeming* out" during a heavy rainstorm. This is an idiomatic use of the word.

### TEMPORAL *adj* (TEM pur ul) pertaining to time; pertaining to life; earthly existence; noneternal; short-lived

Jet lag is a kind of *temporal* disorientation; rapid travel across several time zones can throw off a traveler's sense of time.

Why is it that *temporal* pleasures seem so much more fun than eternal ones? I'd rather eat a hot-fudge sundae than sit on a cloud playing a harp.

As the rich old man approached ninety, he grew less concerned with *temporal* matters and devoted more and more energy to deciding which of his children should be left out of his will.

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

### TEMPORIZER *v* (TEM puh ryze) to stall; to cause delay through indecision

An important skill required of television newscasters is an ability to *temporize* during technical difficulties so that viewers don't become bored and switch channels.

The co-op board was afraid to tell the actress flat out that they didn't want her to buy an apartment in their building, so they *temporized* by saying they had to look into some building restrictions first.

"All right, all right, I'll open the safe for you," Clarence *temporized*, hoping that the police would arrive soon, "but in order to do it, I'll need lots of hot water and some birthday candles."

**TEPID** *adj* (TEP id) lukewarm; halfhearted

Pizza is best when it's served piping-hot, while some salads taste better *tepid* or at room temperature.

A baby's bathwater should be *tepid*, not hot; you can test it with your elbow before you put the baby in.

The teacher's praise of Tina's painting was *tepid*, perhaps because Tina's painting was a very unflattering caricature of the teacher.

"Oh, I guess I'll go to the prom with you," Mona said *tepidly*, "but I reserve the right to change my mind if something better comes along."

**THESIS** *n* (THEE sis) a theory to be proven; a subject for a composition; a formal paper using original research on a subject

At the first Conference on Extraterrestrials, Caroline Riggs advanced her controversial *thesis* that aliens operate most of our nation's bowling alleys.

The *thesis* statement of a written composition is a sentence that states the theme of the composition.

Stu is writing his senior *thesis* on Anglo-Saxon building techniques, a topic he's fairly certain no one else in the senior class will be working on; the *thesis* of his *thesis* is that Anglo-Saxon building techniques were more sophisticated than modern scholars generally believe.

If you have more than one *thesis*, you have *theses* (THEE seez). *Antithesis* (an TITH uh sis) is a direct opposite, as in the *antithesis* of good is evil.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**THORNY** *adj* (THAWR nee) full of difficulties; tough; painful

A rosebush is literally *thorny*; a problem may be figuratively so.

Before we go any further, we'll have to resolve the *thorny* question of who's going to pay for the next round.

Whether to let children go out alone after dark is a *thorny* topic for the parents of urban teenagers. Is it more important to keep them safe at home or to allow them to develop a sense of independence?

**THRESHOLD** *n* (THRESH ohld) the sill of a doorway; a house's or building's entrance; any point of beginning or entering

No matter how many times I see home videos of a new groom dropping his bride when he tries to carry her over the *threshold*, I still laugh.

Ambrose hung a sheaf of grain over the *threshold* of his house to keep demons away; to keep burglars away, he put a leghold trap just inside the door.

The dean told the new graduates that they stood at the *threshold* of a great adventure; what he didn't say was that for many of them the adventure would be unemployment.

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

- |               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. tactical   | a. pertaining to time        |
| 2. taint      | b. stall                     |
| 3. tedium     | c. having to do with tactics |
| 4. teem       | d. dullness                  |
| 5. temporal   | e. full of difficulties      |
| 6. temporize  | f. sill of a doorway         |
| 7. tepid      | g. swarm                     |
| 8. thesis     | h. contaminant               |
| 9. thorny     | i. theory to be proven       |
| 10. threshold | j. lukewarm                  |

**THROTTLE** *v* (THRAH tul) to choke; to strangle; to work a fuel lever or feed the flow of fuel to an engine

"If that cat jumps onto the counter one more time, I'm going to *throttle* her," said Bryce, rising grimly to his feet.

The pilot's frantic *throttling* was to no avail; the engine would not respond because the airplane was out of fuel.

This word can also be a noun. A car's *throttle* is its gas pedal. To make a car go faster, you step on the *throttle*.

To run an engine at full *throttle* is to run it at full speed. To do anything else at full *throttle* is to do it rapidly and with single-mindedness. When Nicky has an idea for a poem, she runs to her desk and works at full *throttle* until the poem is finished; she doesn't even stop to answer the phone or go to the bathroom.

**THWART** *v* (thwawrt) to prevent from being accomplished; to frustrate; to hinder

I wanted to do some work today, but it seemed as though fate *thwarted* me at every turn; first someone on the phone tried to sell me a magazine subscription, then a Jehovah's Witness came to the door and wouldn't leave, then my computer's printer broke down, then I discovered that my favorite movie was on TV.

There's no *thwarting* Yogi Bear once he gets it into his mind that he wants a picnic basket; he will sleep till noon, but before it's dark, he'll have every picnic basket that's in Jellystone Park.

**TIMOROUS** *adj* (TIM ur us) fearful; easily frightened

"Would you mind getting off my foot, sir?" the wizened old lady asked in a tiny, *timorous* voice.

On Halloween night, the DeMados decorate their house with skeletons and bats, and *timorous* trick-or-treaters are afraid to approach their door.

Hannah's **timorous** boyfriend broke up with her by sending her a telegram announcing that he was going out with someone else. **Timorous** is related to the word *timid*.

### TITILLATE v (TIT uh layt) to excite; to stimulate; to tease

It's really cruel to *titillate* a friend's curiosity by starting to share a choice piece of gossip and then abruptly saying, "No, I really shouldn't spread this around."

Appetizers are supposed to *titillate* people's appetites, not stuff them to the gills.

The new movie was such a turkey that even the *titillating* poster the studio created for it failed to attract any viewers at all.

### TITULAR adj (TICH uh lur) in title or name only; nominal

The *titular* head of the company is Lord Arden, but the person who's really in charge is his secretary; she tells him whom to hire, whom to fire, and whom to meet for lunch.

The family's *titular* breadwinner is my father, but it's Mom's trust fund that actually puts food on the table.

*Titular* also means bearing the same name as the title. Flipper, the *titular* star of the TV show *Flipper*, was in reality a female dolphin named Suzy.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

### TOIL n (TOY ul) hard work; labor; drudgery; exhausting effort

"Am I going to have to *toil* in the fields like this all day?" asked Celia plaintively after being asked by her mother to pick some chives from the garden.

Meeting the manufacturing deadline required weeks of unremitting *toil* from the designers, some of whom worked past midnight nearly every night.

This word can also be a verb. To *toil* is to engage in hard labor. *Toiling* in the hot sun all morning had made Arnold tired and thirsty.

### TORTUOUS adj (TOR choo wus) winding; twisting; serpentine; full of curves

Don't confuse this word with *torturous* (TOR chur us), which means torturing or excruciating. A movie with a *tortuous* plot is one that is hard for a viewer to follow; a movie with a *torturous* plot is one that is agonizing for a viewer to watch.

On the *tortuous* path through the woods to the tent, one or two of the Cub Scouts always managed to get lost.

Sybil had to use *tortuous* reasoning to persuade herself that it was really all right to shoplift, but after a bit of mental gymnastics she was able to accomplish the task.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

### TOXIC adj (TAHK sik) poisonous

After the storm, the beach was covered with spilled oil, spent nuclear fuel, contaminated medical supplies, and other *toxic* wastes.

Toxic residues from pesticides can remain on or in vegetables even after they have been washed with soap.

It is now clear that cigarettes are *toxic* not only to smokers but also to nonsmokers who breathe in exhaled smoke.

Something *toxic* is a *toxin* (TAHK sin). Some shellfish contain a *toxin* that can make diners violently ill.

### TRANSFIX v (tranz FIKS) to cause to stand motionless with awe, amazement, or some other strong emotion; to rivet

The children stood *transfixed* at the astonishing sight of Mary Poppins rising into the air with her umbrella.

The hunter aimed his flashlight at the eyes of the bullfrog, hoping to *transfix* his prey so that it would be easier to catch.

The students were *transfixed* with disgust at the sight of their gym teacher setting up square-dance equipment.

### TRAUMA n (TROW muh) severe shock or distress; a violent wound; a wrenching experience

Ella needs some spoiling right now to help her recover from the *trauma* of her parents' divorce.

In medical terms, a *trauma* is a serious wound or shock to the body. The gunshot victim was hurried to the hospital's new *trauma* center, which was staffed by physicians experienced in treating big, ugly wounds.

Anything that causes *trauma* is said to be *traumatic* (truh MAT ik). Having their carpets cleaned is a *traumatic* experience for people who believe that their carpets have suffered enough.

To induce *trauma* is to *traumatize* (TROW muh tyze). The fox *traumatized* the hens by sneaking into the henhouse and licking his lips.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #79

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

- |              |                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. throttle  | a. severe shock                    |
| 2. thwart    | b. prevent from being accomplished |
| 3. timorous  | c. choke                           |
| 4. titillate | d. poisonous                       |
| 5. titular   | e. in name only                    |
| 6. toil      | f. excite                          |
| 7. tortuous  | g. fearful                         |
| 8. toxic     | h. winding                         |
| 9. transfix  | i. cause to stand motionless       |
| 10. trauma   | j. hard work                       |



**TRAVESTY** *n* (TRAV is tee) a grotesque or shameful imitation; a mockery; a perversion

The defense lawyer complained that the continual snickering of the judge had turned his client's trial into a *travesty*, and he demanded that the case be thrown out.

Every year at homecoming, the college glee club puts on a *travesty* of a popular play or movie, and their show is always popular with drunken alumni.

**TRENCHANT** *adj* (TREN chunt) concise; effective; caustic; sarcastic

The reporter's *trenchant* questions about the national deficit unhinged the White House spokesman, and after stumbling through a halfhearted response, he declared the press conference over.

Joellen's presentation was *trenchant* and well researched; that was not surprising, since she had paid her clever new assistant to write it.

As the landlord showed the couple around, Billy managed to sound most appreciative about the new apartment, but his *trenchant* asides to his wife made it clear that he thought the place was a dump.

**TRIUMVIRATE** *n* (trye UM vuh rit) a ruling coalition of three officials; any group of three working jointly

The dying emperor appointed a *triumvirate* to succeed him because, he said, he wanted to make sure that no single person ever again held all the power in the realm.

Mother Goose Land is ruled by a *triumvirate* consisting of the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker.

Those three girls have been a *triumvirate* of best friends ever since the first day of nursery school, when all three of them had potty accidents at once.

**TRYST** *n* (trist) a secret meeting of lovers

Jan and Greg were always arranging *trys* that didn't work out; either it rained when they were going to meet under the stars, or Greg's parents came home early when they were going to meet in his backyard swimming pool.

"I'm perfectly happy for alley cats to have a little romance in their lives," groaned Barry, "but why do their *trys* always have to be under my bedroom window?"

In romance novels, the characters never have mere dates; they have *trys*.

**TUMULT** *n* (TYOO mult) violent, noisy commotion; uproar; outbreak

In the *tumult* of the rock concert, Bernice was unable to find her dropped contact lens.

Such a *tumult* breaks out when the end-of-school bell rings that the teachers have learned to jump onto their desks to avoid being trampled.

To be a *tumult* or like a *tumult* is to be *tumultuous* (tuh MUL choo wus). The fans' *tumultuous* celebration at the end of the football game left the field a muddy mess.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**TURBID** *adj* (TUR bid) murky; opaque; unclear

The boys were reluctant to jump into the *turbid* water in their swimming hole; the color up by the flood had turned the water in their swimming hole the color of chocolate milk.

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The air was *turbid* with an oily black smoke that coated everything in soot and made noon look like midnight.

*Turbid* can also be used figuratively to mean confused or muddled. The professor was easily able to refute my *turbid* argument in favor of not having a final exam.

The noun is *turbidity* (tur BID uh tee).

**TURMOIL** *n* (TUR moyl) state of great confusion or commotion

The president's sudden death threw his administration into *turmoil*, as his former deputies and assistants vied with one another for power.

"Ever since the baby was born we've been in kind of a *turmoil*," Donna said cheerfully, kicking a pair of dirty socks under the table as she led her visitor on a tour of the house.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #80

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

- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. travesty    | a. secret meeting of lovers  |
| 2. trenchant   | b. ruling coalition of three |
| 3. triumvirate | c. murky                     |
| 4. tryst       | d. concise                   |
| 5. tumult      | e. violent, noisy commotion  |
| 6. turbid      | f. grotesque imitation       |
| 7. turmoil     | g. state of great confusion  |

**UNCANNY** *adj* (UN kan EE) extraordinary; unimaginable; seemingly supernatural

Jessica has an *uncanny* ability for sniffing out the most expensive item in a store.

People often say that the similarity between Ted's and Fred's mannerisms is *uncanny*, but since the two men are identical twins who have lived together all their lives, it actually isn't all that unusual.

*Uncanny* is not the opposite of *canny*, which means artful, wily, or shrewd (and which, by the way, derives from the word *can*).

**UNDERLYING** adj (un dur LYE ing) basic; fundamental; only noticeable under scrutiny

The *underlying* cause of the cult's disintegration was not faithlessness but homesickness on the part of its members.

Albert seems dopey at first, but there's a keen intelligence *underlying* those vacuous mannerisms of his.

**UNDERMINE** v (UN dur myne) to impair; to subvert; to weaken by excavating underneath

The children's adamant refusal to learn French considerably *undermines* their teacher's efforts to teach it to them.

The rushing waters of the flood had *undermined* the north end of the foundation, and the house was now leaning in that direction.

**UNDERPINNING** n (UN dur pin ing) a system of supports beneath; a foundation or basis

The *underpinning* of George and Harriet's long-lasting marriage was a shared enthusiasm for bowling.

The *underpinnings* of our friendship extend back to childhood, when I helped Kristie steal a dollar from her mother's purse.

**UNDERSCORE** v (un dur SKAWR) to underline; to emphasize

Harriet was so nervous about the exam that she ended up *underscoring* her entire textbook in yellow marker.

"I hate you!" Ryan shouted. To *underscore* his point, he added, "I think you stink!"

Harold's terrible hunger *underscores* the importance of remembering to eat.

**UNDERWRITE** v (un dur RYTE) to sponsor; to subsidize; to insure

There would be no such thing as public television in this country if rich American oil companies were not willing to *underwrite* the rebroadcast of expensive British television shows.

The local bank agreed to *underwrite* the high school production of *South Pacific*, providing money for props, costumes, and the rental of a theater.

**UNILATERAL** adj (yoo nuh LAT ur ul) involving one side only; done on behalf of one side only; one-sided; not mutual

In my family, there was *unilateral* agreement on the subject of curfews; my parents agreed that I should be home by midnight, and I did not.

*Unilateral* disarmament is the decision by one side in a conflict to lay down its arms.

In law, a *unilateral* contract is a contract in which only one of the signers bears any obligation.

As might be expected, *bilateral* (bye LAT ur ul) means two-sided. In biology, a body whose left and right sides are mirror images of each other is said to exhibit *bilateral* symmetry. People's bodies are not *bilaterally* symmetrical—you have a spleen on only one side of your gut, for example—but worms' bodies are. Good for worms.

As might further be expected, *multilateral* (mul tee LAT ur ul) means many-sided. In a *multilateral* treaty, many nations participate.

And *lateral* (LAT ur ul) means of or pertaining to a side. A *lateral* move in a career is one in which you switch jobs without ascending or descending the corporate hierarchy.

**USURY** n (YOO zhur ee) lending money at an extremely high rate of interest

My sister said she would lend me ten dollars if I would clean her room for a week, a bargain that I considered to be *usury*.

A *usurer* (YOO zhur ur) is someone who practices or commits *usury*. Eight-year-old Chuck is quite a little *usurer*; if a kid in his class borrows a dime for milk money, Chuck makes him pay back a quarter the next day.

The adjective is *usurious* (yoo ZHOOR ee us).

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #81

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

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. uncanny      | a. system of supports beneath            |
| 2. underlying   | b. involving one side only               |
| 3. undermine    | c. basic                                 |
| 4. underpinning | d. impair                                |
| 5. underscore   | e. sponsor                               |
| 6. underwrite   | f. extraordinary                         |
| 7. unilateral   | g. lending money at extremely high rates |
| 8. usury        | h. underline                             |

ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

**VACUOUS** adj (VAK yoo wus) empty of content; lacking in ideas or intelligence

I don't think that woman understands a word you're saying; her expression is as *vacuous* as a rabbit's.

If Gail has to spend one more hour cooped up with Karen and her *vacuous* observations, she cannot answer for the consequences.

*Vacuous* and *vacant* (VAY kunt) both refer to emptiness, but not the same kind of emptiness. *Vacant* is generally used to mean literally empty; an apartment with no tenant is *vacant*, not *vacuous*. Similarly, a dull person's thoughts can be *vacuous*, even though his skull is not literally *vacant*. However, a *vacant* expression and a *vacuous* expression are the same thing.

**VAGARY** *n* (vuh GAR ee) whim; unpredictable action; wild notion

"This meal was a little *vagary* of your father's," said Mrs. Swain grimly as she sat the children down to plates of steak topped with whipped cream.

Thanks to the *vagaries* of fashion, everyone is wearing tennis rackets instead of shoes this summer.

The *vagaries* of Sean's boss are a little unsettling; one day he'll tell Sean that he is in line to become president of the company, and the next day he'll tell him to scrub the executive washroom.

This word often appears in the plural: *vagaries* (vuh GAR eez).

*Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.*

**VANQUISH** *v* (VANG kwish) to conquer; to overpower

Nancy finally *vanquished* her nail-biting habit by coating her nails with a deadly poison.

"Nyah, nyah, we *vanquished* you!" the unsportsmanlike soldiers sang as their enemies retreated.

**VANQUISH** is the name of a new toothpaste that uses muriatic acid to remove brown stains.

**VENEER** *n* (vuh NEER) facade; coating; outward appearance

To a woodworker, a *veneer* is a thin sheet or strip of wood that has been sliced or peeled from a larger piece of wood; plywood, for example, is a sandwich of *veneers*.

In general usage, a *veneer* is any thin outward surface.

Under her *veneer* of sophistication—acquired, at great expense to her parents, at a Swiss finishing school—Holly is actually a shy, nervous hick.

**VERDANT** *adj* (VUR dunt) covered with green plants; leafy; inexperienced

*Verdant* is derived from the French word for green.

In springtime, the *verdant* hills seem to whisper, "Skip school and come for a walk!"

When the movie crew reached their destination, they were dismayed to find the landscape still *verdant*; they were supposed to be making a movie about skiing.

"I'm afraid you're a little—well—*verdant* to play Lady Macbeth," the agent apologized to thirteen-year-old Linda.

**VERGE** *n* (vurj) border; brink; edge

On the *verge* of the pond is a mushy spot where it's not safe to skate.

Eleanor has been on the *verge* of tears ever since her mother told her that she would not be allowed to attend the prom.

This word can also be a verb. Nick's surly answer *verged* on rudeness, but his father decided not to swat him.

To *converge* (kun VURJ) is to come together or meet. The water is churning and frothy at the spot where the two rivers *converge*.

To *diverge* (di VURJ) is to separate. A fork in a road is a place where two roads *diverge*.

**VERITY** *n* (VER uh tee) the quality of being true; something true

You could hardly doubt the *verity* of her claim to have been beaten, especially when she rolled up her sleeve and showed us the bruise.

Many truth-related words derive from the Latin root "verus" which means true. *Verisimilar* (ver i SIM uh lur) means having the appearance of truth, and *verisimilitude* (ver i si MIL uh tood) is the quality of being *verisimilar*. The plastics company had found a way to make fake leather of shocking *verisimilitude*.

*Veracious* (vur AY shus) means habitually truthful. It would be easier to trust Charlotte if she had a reputation for being *veracious*—but she doesn't. In fact, she's been called a liar many times before.

To *aver* (uh VUR) is to state with confidence, as though you know it to be the truth. "Yes, that's the man. I recognize him for sure," Charlotte *averred*.

To *verify* (VER i fyee) is to prove that something is true, to confirm it. The police were able to *verify* Bill's claim that he had been out of the country at the time of the crime, so they let him go.

**VIE** *v* (vyee) to compete; to contest; to struggle

Sally *vied* with her best friend for a promotion.

The two advertising agencies *vied* fiercely for the Lax-Me-Up account, which was worth \$100 million a year in billings.

**VIGILANT** *adj* (VIJ uh lunt) constantly alert; watchful; wary

Miss Grimble is *vigilant* against grammatical errors; when she spots a misplaced modifier, she pounces like a tiger.

Dad *vigilantly* guarded the door of the living room to keep the children from seeing the Easter bunny at work.

To be *vigilant* is to exhibit *vigilance* (VIJ uh luns).

Distracted by the loud noise in the hallway, the guard let his *vigilance* slip for a moment, and the prisoner quickly escaped.

**VIGNETTE** *n* (vin YET) a small, decorative design or drawing; a short literary sketch; a brief but expressive scene in a play or movie

Lauren decorated the top of each thank-you note with a tiny *vignette* of a dolphin leaping gracefully out of the water.

The editor at the publishing company told Mrs. Proutie that the *vignettes* she had written about her garden would be unlikely to sell many more copies if published as a book.

The boring movie was enlivened somewhat by half a dozen sexy *vignettes* sprinkled through it.



## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #82

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

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. vacuous   | a. whim                      |
| 2. vagary    | b. border                    |
| 3. vanquish  | c. conquer                   |
| 4. veneer    | d. compete                   |
| 5. verdant   | e. covered with green plants |
| 6. verge     | f. facade                    |
| 7. verity    | g. empty of content          |
| 8. vie       | h. quality of being true     |
| 9. vigilant  | i. constantly alert          |
| 10. vignette | j. short literary sketch     |

**VISCOUS** adj (VIS kus) thick; gluey; sticky

I rapidly lost my thirst as I watched the water ooze from the tap in a *viscous*, brownish stream.

That *viscous* sap dripping from the gash in the trunk of the pine tree may one day harden into amber.

To be *viscous* is to have *viscosity* (vis KAHS uh tee). Motor oils are rated according to their *viscosity*; less *viscous* oils are usually used in the winter, because cold weather can cause more *viscous* grades to become excessively thick.

**VIVACIOUS** adj (vi VAY shus) lively; animated; full of pep

The eighth-grade girls became bubbly and *vivacious* whenever a cute boy walked by, but as soon as he was out of sight they settled back into their usual grumpy lethargy.

To be *vivacious* is to have *vivacity* (vi VAS i tee). Beatrice's *vivacity* dimmed noticeably when she realized that the news she was waiting for would not be good.

Note carefully the pronunciation of these words.

**VOGUE** n (vohg) fashion; style

Never throw away old clothes; outdated styles inevitably come back into *vogue*.

*Vogue* is a famous magazine filled with fashion photographs, clothing advertisements, and articles about whatever is in *vogue* at the moment.

The goldfish were sorry to learn that the campus *vogue* for swallowing live goldfish is back.

To be in *vogue*, or susceptible to *vogues*, is to be *voguish* (VOHG ish).

## THE WORDS

**VOLUMINOUS** adj (vuh LOO muh nus) large; extensive; having great volume

Kate frantically searched through her *voluminous* lecture notes for the phone number of the boy sitting next to her.

Hidden in the folds of her *voluminous* skirts are a potted plant, a small child, an electric fan, three pairs of snowshoes, and a bag of breath mints.

After Stacy's death, Henry burned their *voluminous* correspondence because he didn't want anyone to find out that he and Stacy had been exchanging letters for years.

**VOLUPTUOUS** adj (vuh LUP choo wus) pleasant to the senses; luxurious; pleasure-seeking; extra full and shapely

The restaurant's most popular dessert is called Sinfully *Voluptuous* Chocolate Torte; each serving contains a pound each of chocolate and butter.

"Wouldn't you care for something to read?" Iris purred, lolling *voluptuously* (vuh LUP shoo wus lee) on her satin sheets.

Doreen's figure has passed the point of being *voluptuous* and reached the point of being fat.

A person addicted to *voluptuous* things is a *voluptuary* (vuh LUP choo ar ee).

**VORACIOUS** adj (vuh RAY shus) having a huge appetite; ravenously hungry

Whenever he goes skiing, Reed comes home *voracious*; once he even ate an entire uncooked meat loaf that his mother had intended to prepare for dinner.

The *voracious* lions circling outside her tent made Patty hesitant to step outside.

Clay is a *voracious* reader; he always has his nose buried in a book.

## Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #83

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

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. viscous    | a. having a huge appetite |
| 2. vivacious  | b. pleasant to the senses |
| 3. vogue      | c. large                  |
| 4. voluminous | d. fashion                |
| 5. voluptuous | e. lively                 |
| 6. voracious  | f. thick                  |



## W

## WAFT v (wahft) to float; to drift; to blow

First a gentle little breeze *wafed* through the window, then a typhoon blew the house down.

Rick closed the kitchen door to keep the smell of popcorn from *wafing* upstairs because he didn't want his sister to know that he was making a snack.

When the odor of dead skunk *wafed* into the ballroom, the dancers lost their festive moods.

## WAIVE v (wayv) to relinquish (a right); to forgo; to put aside for the time being

The murder suspect *waived* his right to have a lawyer present during his questioning, saying that he had nothing to hide.

An act or instance of *waiving* is a *waiver* (WAY vur).

## WAKE n (wayk) an all-night vigil kept over a dead body before it is buried; the trail a boat leaves behind it in the water; a track or path left behind something

Bill's old friends turned his *wake* into a party, on the assumption that if he had been present he would have been the first to break out the beer.

Jonathan loves to stand at the back of the ferry so he can watch the churning, roiling *wake* behind the boat.

What started out as an honest, pull-no-punches discussion left terribly hurt feelings in its *wake*, and the participants didn't speak to one another for many days afterward.

## WANE v (wayn) to decrease in strength or intensity; to fade away; to decline in power

Congressman Boote's political influence *waned* dramatically following his announcement that he had been kidnapped by creatures in a flying saucer.

A trip to Greece did little to revive Barry's *waning* interest in Greek history; in fact, it strengthened his new conviction that Greece was boring.

The opposite of *wane* is *wax* (waks). As the moon grows full, it is said to *wax*; as it turns into a sliver, it is said to *wane*.

## WARRANT v (WAWR unt) to justify; to provide grounds for; to guarantee

Mac's writing doesn't *warrant* a second glance; it's unreadable garbage.

The employment agency *warrants* that its temporary secretaries can type 100 words a minute and that they don't mind making coffee.

When *warrant* is used as a noun, it means an authorization or official permit. It is illegal for the police to enter someone's home uninvited unless they have a search *warrant*.

A *warranty* (WAWR un tee) is a written guarantee. Did the store provide any kind of *warranty* with that vacuum cleaner? I hope not, because it's already broken.

## WARY adj (WAR ee) cautious; watchful; careful

Billy Green is *wary* of new baby-sitters; he hides behind his father's legs and cries when it's time for his parents to go.

The mouse cast a *wary* eye out of its hole and, seeing no cat, scampered into the living room.

Ann is *wary* about picking up the telephone these days; she is afraid that a collection agency may be on the other end.

To be *wary* is to *beware*. So *beware*.

## WIZENED adj (WIZ und) shriveled; withered; shrunken

The prince was horrified when he lifted his new bride's veil and found not the princess he had been expecting but a *wizened* old crone.

A few *wizened* apples were all we found on the tree; all the nice ones had already been picked.

Bent and *wizened* with age, Mr. Simmons spends his days hobbling through the center of town and getting in people's way.

*Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.*

## WOE n (woh) suffering; affliction; distress

If I told you all the *woes* that have befallen Karl this year, you'd think I was making them up; no one could have that much bad luck.

Jamie gazed up at his mother with a look of *woe*, pointing to the ant farm he had just dropped on the carpet.

"Oh, *woe* is me," moaned Libby. "I'm turning forty tomorrow, and no one has planned a surprise party for me!"

The adjective is *woeful*.

## WRATH n (rath) deep anger; fury

Dawn's *wrath* knew no bounds when she realized that Ron had started the dishwasher during her shower.

The *wrathful* vampire lurched toward Marlene and bared his pointy fangs.

"Why are you treating me this way?" Catherine demanded *wrathfully*. "I'll bet I'm the only girl in the whole sixth grade who has to pay rent to live in her own house!"

## Z

## ZEITGEIST n (ZYTE gyst) the mood or spirit of the times

*Zeitgeist* is a German word that means, literally, time spirit.

It's interesting to see how Americans always assume the *zeitgeist* changes automatically with the arrival of a new decade. The eighties were allegedly the decade of greed; then, on the first day of 1990, greed supposedly went out of style, and old-fashioned niceness be-



## WORD SMART II

came the order of the day. What did all those formerly greedy people do with their stuff?

Note carefully the pronunciation of this word.

**ZENITH** *n* (ZEE nith) highest point; peak; pinnacle

The *zenith* of my career as a singer came when I was asked to give a recital in Carnegie Hall for the royal family, the president, Madonna, and a boy in high school whom I'd always had a crush on; since then, it's all sort of been downhill.

Q•U•I•C•K • Q•U•I•Z #84

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

- |               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. waft       | a. justify              |
| 2. waive      | b. cautious             |
| 3. wake       | c. deep anger           |
| 4. wane       | d. float                |
| 5. warrant    | e. suffering            |
| 6. wary       | f. shriveled            |
| 7. wizened    | g. spirit of the times  |
| 8. woe        | h. highest point        |
| 9. wrath      | i. all-night vigil      |
| 10. zeitgeist | j. decrease in strength |
| 11. zenith    | k. relinquish           |

**Slacka Head**

ଲୋ-ଇଂଜିଞ୍ଚର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE

IELTS

TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

## CHAPTER 4

# VOCABULARY FOR THE SAT (CONTINUED FROM WORD SMART I)



**SlackaHead**

ଲୋ-ଇଂଜିଞ୍ଚର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

**Slacka Head**

ଲୋ-ଇଂଜିଞ୍ଚର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



important things the Hit Parade will teach you about the vocabulary on the test. Once you get a feel for this level, you'll be able to spot other possible SAT words in your reading.

After you finish the Hit Parade, you might want to memorize the GRE Hit Parade that follows. All the words in *Word Smart*, by the way, are SAT-type words.

The Hit Parade in this book is a continuation of the Hit Parade in *Word Smart I* (make sure you've learned the Hit Parade words from that book, too). When different parts of speech are spelled in markedly different ways, we have included them in parenthesis.

Like our previous Hit Parade, these words are listed in order of their importance. Start at the beginning and work your way through the list. Steady, consistent practice is better than trying to memorize several hundred words the week before the big day. If the SAT is coming up in the next few months, make sure you learn at least five to ten words a day.

Get to work!

**soothe** to calm; to ease pain; to relieve

**vigor** strength; liveliness

**trivial** unimportant; insignificant

**vulnerable** in danger; unprotected

**qualify** to state exceptions to a general statement

**essential** important; vital; absolutely necessary

**detrimental** harmful; working against

**prosperous** wealthy; well-off

**somber** gloomy; serious

**terse** brief; concise; to the point

**opaque** (opacity) dark; unclear; impossible to see through or understand

**opposition** disagreement; opinions against; people against; the other side

**reprove** to criticize mildly

**uniform** unchanging; the same everywhere

**prolong** to lengthen in extent or duration

**viable** workable; capable of living

**enlighten** to inform; to explain

**inquisitive** curious

**solitary** alone; isolated

**modest** shy; reserved; not extreme

**progressive** moving forward

**plausible** believable

**spontaneous** (spontaneity) happening without apparent cause; happening freely; free

**distinguish** to recognize something separately

**serene** (serenity) quiet; calm; peaceful

**exotic** foreign; uncommon; from a distant place; unusual

**ruffle** to disturb the smoothness of; to upset mildly

**capricious** (caprice) unpredictable; likely to change the basic fact; the maximum; a final aim



## WORD SMART II

**transparent** clear; easily seen; easily understood  
**theoretical** not based on experience; in theory only; unproven  
**sympathy** shared understanding or feeling  
**verify** to prove or test the truth of  
**flourish** to grow well; to grow strong; to grow abundantly  
**incidental** occurring accidentally; by the side; of less importance  
**morose** gloom; sullen; sad  
**rotund** round  
**vital** alive; of great importance; crucial  
**widespread** occurring widely  
**expunge** to erase; to strike out  
**repulse** to send back; to reject  
**color** to affect, especially to influence another's opinions or beliefs  
**prevaricate** to lie  
**meticulous** especially careful; paying close attention to detail  
**effectual** effective  
**reserved** self-restrained; modest; retiring; not showy  
**swindler** a cheat; a con man  
**volunteer** to offer freely; to join a cause  
**harmony** pleasant agreement; friendship  
**inspire** to encourage; to give hope to  
**glutton** one who eats or consumes excessively  
**isolated** alone; single; unconnected  
**integrity** honesty; trustworthiness  
**responsive** readily able to respond; friendly  
**wary** cautious; unsure  
**deliberate** to think over  
**barren** unproductive; lacking; desolate  
**corrupt** to make impure  
**rigidity** stiffness; unwillingness to change or bend  
**tonic** something that refreshes; a refreshing or invigorating drink  
**devotion** loyalty  
**explicit** to make clear and specific; stated  
**tragic** disastrous  
**elegance** refinement; grace  
**vivid** clear and bright  
**weight** importance  
**surfeit** excess; excessive amount; overeating or overdrinking  
**void** emptiness  
**revelation** something revealed; insight; an understanding given by someone else  
**novice** beginner  
**retaliation** revenge  
**intensify** to increase the strength, size, or force of; to make more severe  
**soporific** sleep inducing; extremely boring  
**subjugate** to subdue and dominate; to enslave  
**superfluous** (superfluity) extra; unnecessary  
**remote** far away; unfriendly  
**resourceful** able to deal effectively with different situations

## VOCABULARY FOR THE SAT

**innate** existing since birth; inborn  
**ratify** to approve formally or officially  
**stalemate** a stand-off; a situation where nobody wins  
**sporadic** stopping and starting; scattered; occurring at irregular intervals  
**ominous** threatening  
**vociferous** loud; outspoken  
**monarch** a single ruler; a king or queen  
**kindle** to begin to burn  
**variable** changing  
**trunk** the main body of something  
**harsh** severe; demanding; unfriendly  
**sanction** formal or official approval; a legal penalty  
**tranquil** quiet; calm; serene  
**synchronize** to cause to act on the same schedule  
**swagger** to strut  
**uproar** noisy excitement or confusion  
**strut** to walk with overconfidence  
**spurious** false; fake  
**wayward** going one's own way; erratic; unpredictable  
**optimism** hope; a positive outlook  
**slight** an insult  
**affection (affected)** artificial behavior, usually intended to impress  
**enhance** to improve; to make better  
**extreme** intense; remote; drastic; severe  
**malice** ill will; a desire to harm  
**inhibit** to hold back; to restrain  
**relieve** to ease; to free from an unpleasant situation  
**stolid** emotionless  
**severe** harsh; demanding; painful; serious; without frills  
**weary** tired; exhausted  
**endurance** ability to last  
**vertical** upright; standing up; perpendicular to the ground  
**table** to remove from consideration  
**zany** light-hearted; crazy  
**durable** lasting  
**arrogant** cocky; overconfident  
**tailor** to shape or alter for a particular purpose  
**submissive** giving in easily  
**mosaic** a detailed pattern made from many different tiles or pieces  
**trite** unoriginal; overused  
**vague** unclear; lacking definite shape or substance  
**ethical** moral; correct; honest  
**raucous** harsh or rough-sounding  
**predicament** a difficult situation, especially when a tough choice must be made  
**stupor** mental confusion  
**reform** to improve; to change for the better  
**scale** to climb up  
**prose** ordinary speech or writing (as opposed to poetry)



**valid** having legal force; sound  
**traditional** as was done in the past; customary  
**tardy** late  
**diminish** to reduce; to make less  
**sullen** sulky; in a bad mood  
**firade** a long, angry speech  
**wooden** stiff; inflexible  
**rebuff** to reject; to snub; to refuse abruptly  
**anonymous (anonymity)** of unknown identity  
**sluggard** a lazy person  
**theology** the study of religion  
**surmise** to guess  
**pompous (pomposity)** arrogant; cocky; showy  
**profane (profanity)** not having to do with religion; irreligious; unholy; disrespectful  
**newfangled** new; untested  
**intricate** detailed; complex  
**well-founded** based on solid evidence or good reasons  
**fertile** productive; supporting plants  
**gill** the breathing organ of a fish  
**unruly** difficult to control; disobedient  
**stratagem** a trick or deception  
**splinter** a sharp, slender piece broken or split off from something; to split  
**thimble** small protective cap that protects a fingertip  
**treachery** betrayal of trust  
**troupe** a company of actors, singers, or dancers  
**virtuous** honest; moral; ethical  
**blueprint** the plan of a building; a detailed plan  
**indifferent** having no feeling about a matter; not really caring; unbiased  
**joyful** happy; in good spirits; jolly  
**vestige (vestigial)** the remains of something that no longer exists  
**soloist** an individual performer  
**vent** to give expression to; to release one's feelings  
**undermine** to weaken the support of  
**replete (repletion)** completely filled; stuffed; abounding  
**prudish (prude)** overly concerned with being modest or proper  
**vindictive** revengeful  
**trespass** to invade another's property; to overstep; to commit an offense  
**bear** to endure; to put up with  
**salutary** beneficial; wholesome  
**renounce** to resign; to disown; to give up formally; to reject  
**thrive** to grow strong; to flourish  
**wince** to shrink in pain  
**meager** thin; of small quantity  
**flower** to flourish; to mature well  
**turbulent** stormy  
**erratic** inconsistent; unpredictable; constantly changing; all over the place  
**spacious** roomy; having a lot of space  
**determined** firm of purpose; unwavering

**hyperbole** an exaggeration**hypocrisy (hypocrite)** pretending to feelings or beliefs one does not have; insincere**uphold** to maintain or fight for**swell** to grow large**protrude** to push outward**uncouth** ill-mannered**warm** friendly; kind**repress** to hold back; to hold down; to restrain**irrational** incoherent; illogical; without apparent reason**paradigm** a good model or example**ponder** to think over deeply**clarify** to make clear**sinister** evil; threatening**preposterous** unbelievable; implausible**residual** left over when something is gone**revive** to bring back to life**oasis** a fertile spot in a desert or barren place; an enjoyable place**motive** a reason or justification to do something**vitality** liveliness; energetic**hindrance** an obstruction; something that gets in the way**symbolism** representation by signs or symbols**formal** strictly following traditions or conventions; stiff; rigid**proliferate** to spread rapidly**hasten** to quicken; to speed up**summons** an order to appear in court**heart** courage; spirit**stymie** to get in the way of; to hinder**stilts** tall, slender supporting posts**effervescent** bubbly**stratify (stratum)** to make into layers**suppress** to hold down; to hold back**tumor** a local growth of abnormal tissue in the body**hangar** storage facility for planes**subside** to sink; to become less active**pushover** a person easily influenced or exploited**condense** to compress; to shorten**compromise** to settle differences; to agree (rarely: to expose to suspicion or ridicule)**extensive** widespread**paltry** of a tiny or insignificant amount; meager; scant**ponderous** heavy; difficult**turpitude** shameful wickedness; evil**utter** to say**shrine** a holy site**surreptitious** secret; sneaky**impose** to establish on others by force or authority**accolade** an award; an honor**impulsive** tending to act thoughtlessly



**material** substantial; important  
**synopsis** a brief statement or outline  
**seminary** a school for religious training  
**placate** to please; to soothe  
**proclaim** to state publicly  
**savor** to taste something delicious  
**distant** unfriendly; uncommunicative  
**quandary** a state of uncertainty  
**miser** a greedy person  
**resplendent** brilliant  
**lure** an attraction  
**obstinate** stubborn; unyielding  
**ascendancy** dominance; being on top  
**sobriety (sober)** seriousness  
**erroneous** incorrect; false; mistaken  
**threadbare** tattered  
**unsung** unrecognized; uncelebrated  
**rectify** to correct; to straighten; to make amends for  
**vulgarian** a vulgar person  
**wake** the track left when something leaves, especially a boat  
**anxiety (anxious)** deep nervousness  
**gaunt** thin and bony, especially from illness or lack of food  
**unilateral** on one side only  
**embrace** to hug; to accept; to adopt a cause; to include  
**check** to stop; to hold back; to block  
**tangential (tangent)** off to the side; secondary  
**trait** a feature that characterizes someone  
**obliterate** to wipe out; to destroy completely  
**extricate** to free from difficulty; to remove something entangled; to untangle  
**tightfisted** greedy  
**monotonous** dull; boring; unchanging  
**superlative** of the highest quality; superb; praiseworthy  
**utilize** to use  
**fitful** irregular; subject to sudden, violent outbursts  
**transcribe** to write down  
**foolhardy** overly brave; foolishly unaware of dangers  
**torso** the body  
**variegated** diversified; having great variety  
**humility** being humble  
**whim** a sudden idea; an impulse; a caprice

# VOCABULARY FOR THE GRE (CONTINUED FROM WORD SMART I)



**SlackaHead**

লো-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা  
 by RAHMAN ENAYATE



**tout** to praise highly; to brag publicly about

**profuse** flowing; extravagant

**serrated** with many edges, as a knife

**fluke** a chance event; a coincidence

**ubiquitous** being everywhere at the same time

**supposition** an assumption

**puissant** powerful

**rue** to regret

**predilection** a natural preference for something; an inclination; a strong liking for

**tortuous** twisting; winding

**fledgling** a beginner; a young bird

**glib** easy and superficial in speech; insincere

**tendentious** argumentative

**scotch** to put an end to; to injure

**forestall** to put off; to prevent

**estrangle** to alienate; to lose the affection of someone

**precursor** someone or something that precedes another

**preen** to adorn oneself carefully; to primp

**perorate** to speak formally

**pluck** spirit; courage

**molt** to shed periodically an outer covering of skin or feathers

**altruistic** selfless; devoted to the welfare of others

**encomium** high praise

**embellish** to beautify; to add to, especially details to a story; to exaggerate

**derivative** unoriginal; coming from or based on something else

**armada** a fleet of warships

**endow** to give, especially a large gift

**taciturn** not talkative by nature; silent

**overwrought** overly nervous; overly detailed or complicated

**reconcile** to settle a dispute; to make up

**upright** honest; moral; virtuous

**discount** to deduct; to disregard

**exhort (hortatory)** to urge strongly

**parquet (parquetry)** a type of floor using a pattern of inlaid wooden pieces

**peccadillo** a minor offense

**epitaph** writing on a tombstone

**aspersion (asperity)** an insult; slander; defamation

**implacable** angry; really pissed off; unable to be pleased

**extirpate** to rip out; to uproot; to destroy

**propensity** natural inclination or tendency; predilection

**pan** to criticize harshly

**simper** to smile foolishly

**prelude** the preliminary part, especially of a musical piece; an introduction

**interregnum** the period between two successive governments

**don** to put on, especially clothing

**steadfast** loyal; faithful

**iconoclast** one who attacks popular beliefs or institutions; a maverick

**lope** to run at a steady, easy pace

# Slacka Head

(ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE





## WORD SMART II

**ballast** heavy material used to balance a ship  
**conviction** determination; resolve  
**droll (droller)** humorous; funny  
**unlettered** ignorant; unschooled; unsophisticated  
**affirm** to declare something to be true  
**resilient** able to recover quickly; able to be stretched and returned to normal  
**deluge** a flood  
**complaisant** eager to please  
**mala<sup>p</sup>ropism** the humorous misuse of a word  
**agog** eager; excited  
**pucker** to gather into wrinkles  
**alcove** a room extension  
**burgeon** to expand; to flourish  
**aver** to assert; to state as true  
**cornucopia** an abundance of food  
**stickler** someone who stubbornly insists on something  
**striated** with thin lines or grooves  
**mace** a medieval war club  
**apparition** a ghost  
**commensurate** of equal size; of the proper amount  
**lassitude** exhaustion; weakness  
**adulterate** to contaminate; to make impure  
**trinket** a small piece of jewelry; something of little value  
**forfeit** to give up something, especially as a penalty  
**transitional** temporary; during a time of change  
**girder** a steel beam used in the frame of a building  
**vertigo** extreme dizziness  
**leverage** positional advantage; being able to exploit something to one's advantage  
**sonata** a musical composition  
**lumen** a measure of light intensity  
**drawl** to speak with drawn-out vowels; to speak slowly  
**filibuster** delaying tactics, especially in the political process  
**supplant** to take the place of, especially by being better than; to replace  
**engaging** charming, interesting  
**feign (feint)** to pretend; to deceive  
**latitude** freedom  
**leaven** to raise dough  
**ellipsis** the omission of words from a sentence  
**arable** able to be farmed  
**outgrowth** a result; a part growing out of something else; a consequence  
**metaphysics** the study of what exists; the study of ultimate reality  
**rind** a tough outer covering, especially of a fruit  
**subdue** to conquer; to bring under control; to lessen the intensity of something  
**skiff** a small boat  
**agenda** program; things to be done  
**prompting** inspiration; strong encouragement; incitement  
**rift** a narrow crack; a split; a break in friendship

## VOCABULARY FOR THE GRE

**abeyance** a temporary suspension  
**perquisite** a "perk"; something extra on top of a regular salary  
**right**  
**admonish** to scold gently; to warn  
**retiring** shy; modest  
**putrefy (putrefaction)** to rot  
**grovel** to beg persistently  
**self-deprecating** modest; humble; reserved; retiring  
**reclaim (reclamation)** to take back what was once your own  
**babble** to talk foolishly; to chatter  
**castigate** to criticize severely  
**ballad** a folk song or poem  
**perplex** to confuse  
**irate** extremely angry  
**resound** to ring; to sound loudly  
**decimate** to slaughter; to destroy utterly  
**successive** following immediately one after another  
**commodity** a thing; something bought or sold  
**coerce (coercion)** to force someone to do something  
**awe** the emotion of respect mixed with fear  
**retard** to slow down; to hold back  
**receptive** open; willing to accept  
**murmur** a low, unclear sound  
**delirious (delirium)** incoherent; seriously mentally confused  
**indomitable** invincible; unconquerable  
**reside** to live in a place  
**sneer** to express contempt for  
**gaffe** an embarrassing social error  
**anomalous (anomaly)** irregular; deviating from a rule; unusual; unexpected  
**burlesque** a silly imitation; racy entertainment  
**cultivate** to help grow; to develop; to farm  
**mediocre (mediocrity)** unimpressive; of medium to poor quality  
**waver** to swing back and forth; to be unsure  
**numismatist** a coin collector or specialist  
**nostrum** a quack remedy  
**hieroglyphics** illegible or incomprehensible symbols; illegible writing  
**amalgam** a blend of different things  
**devoid** empty  
**heterodoxy** conventional wisdom  
**consign** to give someone something for safekeeping  
**epistemology** the study of what can be known  
**dossier** a file of documents or records  
**marginal** on the edge; insignificant; secondary  
**palpitate** to beat strongly, as a heart  
**nest** to fit snugly together; to make a home  
**lavish** extravagant; freely given in abundance  
**intimate** to hint  
**abscond** to leave quickly and secretly  
**routine** habitual; regular; ordinary; expected

# Slacka Head

(ଲୋ-ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

**dichotomy** a division

purist someone who observes traditions or conventions strictly

**conscript** to draft**fusillade** a rapid outburst, as of gunfire

inborn present at birth, as opposed to something acquired

**grill** to question aggressively**burnish** to polish**buttress** support for a wall; support**adumbrate** to sketch; to outline; to give a hint of things to come**congruent** of the same shape**atone** to make amends for**aggrieve** to offend; to treat unjustly**captious** critical; fault-finding**commiserate** to sympathize with

bask to enjoy warmth and sunshine; to enjoy praise

bereave (bereft) to be left alone, especially through the death of another

**coagulate** to solidify

clamor to cry out loud; public noise or protest

**bilk** to cheat**converge** to come together**archetype** an original mold, model, or pattern**angular** with sharp edges**annotation** a note explaining or criticizing a literary work**elicit** to draw out

ogle to stare at, especially in a disrespectful or suggestive way

**hoard** to accumulate; to save constantly**litigant** person involved in a lawsuit**foppish** overly dressed**histrionic** overly dramatic; theatrical**elucidate** to explain; to make understandable**operetta** a light, operalike theater work**officious** overly helpful; meddlesome; interfering**efficacious** (efficacy) effective**martial** warlike; pertaining to war; intending to fight**mimic** to imitate**espy** to glimpse; to descry

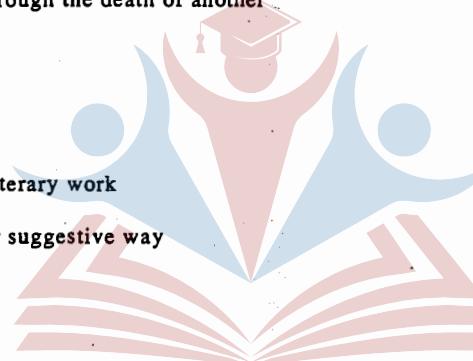
insular of limited outlook or experience; isolated; insulated

**penury** (penurious) extreme poverty**gouge** to scoop or cut out

descry to perceive something, especially something hard to see; to discern

**misanthrope** someone who hates mankind**iniquitous** (iniquity) evil; unjust**emend** to change**ensign** a flag; a naval officer**perennial** continual; happening again and again, year after year**dilettante** a dabbler; an amateur**magnanimous** (magnanimity) generous; big-hearted**extrapolate** to infer; to draw a conclusion based on past evidence; to project

a trend

**obviate** to make unnecessary**debilitate** to weaken**immutable** unchanging; everlasting**coy** shyly flirtatious; calculating**demote** to lower in rank**intractable** not tractable; stubborn; unyielding; uncompromising**gloat** to brag greatly**exemplar** an excellent model**homeopathy** a system of natural healing**Slacka Head**ଲୋ-ବ୍ରିଜିଟ୍ ପ୍ରେସ୍ ଶିଳ୍ପ  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE**Slacka Head**

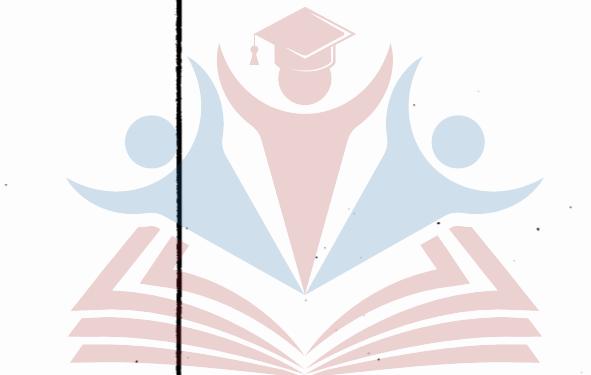
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GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



CHAPTER 6

# WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW



**SlackaHead**  
লো-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE



AM (love) (ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

## AC/ACR (sharp, bitter)

acid  
acute  
acerbic  
exacerbate  
acrid  
acrimonious  
acumen

## ACT/AG

(to do, to drive, to force, to lead)

act  
agent  
agile  
agitate  
exacting  
litigate  
prodigal  
prodigious  
pedagogue  
demagogue  
synagogue  
cogent  
exigent

## AD/AL (to, toward, near)

adapt  
adjacent  
addict  
admire  
address  
adhere  
administer  
adore  
advice  
adjoin  
adultery  
advocate  
allure  
alloy

## AL/AI/ALTER (other, another)

alternative  
alias  
alibi  
alien  
alter ego  
alienation  
altruist  
altercation  
allegory

AM (love) (ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନର ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

amateur  
GRE  
amatory  
amorous  
enamored  
amity  
paramour  
inamorata  
amiable  
amicable

## AMB (to go, to walk)

ambitious  
amble  
preamble  
ambulance  
ambulatory  
perambulator  
circumambulate

## AMB/AMPH (around)

amphitheater  
ambit  
ambiance  
ambient

## AMB/AMPH (both, more than one)

ambiguous  
amphibian  
ambivalent  
ambidextrous

## ANIM (life, mind, soul, spirit)

unanimous  
animosity  
equanimity  
magnanimous  
pusillanimous

## ANTE (before)

ante  
anterior  
antecedent  
antedate  
antebellum  
antediluvian

## ANTHRO/ANDR (man, human)

anthropology  
android  
misanthrope  
philanthropy

Here is a list of the most helpful roots to know. It is the same list that appears in *Word Smart 1*. As we said there, learning roots helps you memorize words. When you look up the definition of a word on this list, try to relate that definition to the meaning of the root. You should recognize these roots in new words, but don't struggle to memorize their definitions. These roots are in thousands of words you already know. You simply have to become aware of them.

Some students go through these lists one root at a time; they look up all the words under one root and learn the definitions together. That way they can link the meanings of different but related words. Linking words together improves your understanding and helps you remember better.

As always, whatever works for you is best.

Note: some roots words have more than one spelling. We have listed the most common forms of each.

**A (without)**  
amoral  
atheist  
atypical  
anonymous  
apathy  
amorphous  
atrophy  
apartheid  
anomaly  
agnostic

**AB/ABS**  
(off, away from, apart, down)  
abduct  
abhor  
abolish  
abstract  
abnormal  
abdicate  
abstinent  
absolution  
abstruse  
abrogate  
abscond  
abjure  
abstemious  
ablution  
abominate  
aberrant



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## WORD SMART II

anthropomorphic

philander

androgynous

anthropocentric

**ANNU/ENNI (year)**

annual

anniversary

biannual

biennial

centennial

annuity

perennial

annals

millennium

**ANTI (against)**

antidote

antiseptic

antipathy

antipodal

**APO (away)**

apology

apostle

apocalypse

apogee

apocryphal

apotheosis

apostasy

apoplexy

**APT/EPT (skill, fitness, ability)**

adapt

aptitude

apt

inept

adept

**ARCH/ARCHI (chief, principal)**

architect

archenemy

archetype

archipelago

**ARCHY (ruler)**

monarchy

matriarchy

patriarchy

anarchy

hierarchy

oligarchy

**ART (skill, craft)**

art

artificial

artifice

artisan

artifact

artful

artless

**AUC/AUG/AUX (to increase)**

auction

auxiliary

augment

august

**AUTO (self)**

automatic

autopsy

autocrat

autonomy

**BE****(to be, to have a certain quality)**

belittle

belated

bemoan

befriend

bewilder

begrudge

bequeath

bespeak

belie

beguile

beset

bemuse

berift

**BEL/BELL (war)**

rebel

belligerent

bellicose

antebellum

**BEN/BON (good)**

benefit

beneficiary

beneficent

benefactor

benign

benevolent

benediction

bonus

## WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

**Slacka Head**

(ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଔଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

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**CAP/CAPIT/CIPIT****(head, headlong)**

capital

cape

captain

disciple

principle

principal

precipice

precipitate

capitulate

capitalism

precipitation

caption

recapitulate

**CARD/CORD/COUR (heart)**

cardiac

courage

encourage

concord

discord

accord

concordance

cordial

**CARN (flesh)**

carnivorous

carnival

carnal

carnage

reincarnation

incarnation

**CAST/CHAST (cut)**

caste

castigate

chastise

chaste

**CAUST (to burn)**

caustic

holocaust

**CED/CEED/CESS****(to go, to yield, to stop)**

exceed

precede

recess

concede

cede

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access  
predecessor  
precedent  
antecedent  
recede  
abscess  
cessation  
incessant  
**CENTR** (center)  
central  
concentrate  
eccentric  
concentric  
centrifuge  
egocentric  
**CERN/CERT/CRET/CRIM/CRIT**  
(to separate, to judge,  
to distinguish, to decide)  
concern  
critic  
secret  
crime  
discreet  
ascertain  
certitude  
hypocrite  
discriminate  
criterion  
discern  
recrimination  
**CHRON** (time)  
synchronize  
chronicle  
chronology  
chronic  
chronological  
anachronism  
chronometer  
**CIRCU** (around, on all sides)  
circumference  
circumstances  
circuit  
circumspect  
circumvent  
circumnavigate  
circumambulate  
circumlocution

circumscribe  
circuitous  
**CIS** (to cut)  
scissors  
precise  
exorcise  
excise  
incision  
incisive  
concise  
**CIT** (to set in motion)  
excite  
incite  
solicit  
solicitous  
**CLA/CLO/CLU** (shut, close)  
closet  
enclose  
conclude  
claustrophobia  
disclose  
exclusive  
recluse  
preclude  
seclude  
cloister  
foreclose  
**CLAIM/CLAM** (to shout, to cry out)  
exclaim  
proclaim  
acclaim  
clamor  
disclaim  
reclaim  
declaim  
**CLI** (to lean toward)  
decline  
recline  
climax  
proclivity  
disinclination  
**CO/COL/COM/CON**  
(with, together)  
connect  
confide  
concede  
coerce

cohesive  
cohort  
confederate  
collaborate  
compatible  
coherent  
comply  
conjugal  
connubial  
congenial  
convivial  
coalesce  
coalition  
contrite  
conciliate  
conclave  
commensurate  
**CRAT/CRACY** (to govern)  
bureaucracy  
democracy  
aristocracy  
theocracy  
plutocracy  
autocracy  
**CRE/CRESC/CRET** (to grow)  
creation  
increase  
crescendo  
increment  
accretion  
accrue  
**CRED** (to believe, to trust)  
incredible  
credibility  
credentials  
credit  
creed  
credo  
credence  
credulity  
incredulous  
**CRYP** (hidden)  
crypt  
cryptic  
apocryphal  
cryptography



## WORD SMART II

**SEM** (people)

democracy  
epidemic  
endemic  
demagogue  
demographics  
pandemic

**DI/DIA** (apart, through)

dialogue  
diagnose  
diameter  
dilate  
digress  
dilatory  
diaphanous  
dichotomy  
dialectic

**DIC/DICT/DIT**

(to say, to tell, to use words)

dictionary  
dictate  
predict  
contradict  
verdict  
abdicate  
edict  
dictum  
malediction  
benediction  
indict  
indite  
diction  
interdict  
obiter dictum

**DIGN** (worth)

dignity  
dignitary  
dignify  
deign  
indignant  
condign  
disdain  
infra dig

**DIS/DIF**

(away from, apart, reversal, not)  
disperse  
disseminate  
dissipate

dissuade  
diffuse

**DAC/DOC** (to teach)

doctor  
doctrine  
indoctrinate  
doctrinaire  
docile  
didactic

**DOG/DOX** (opinion)

orthodox  
paradox  
dogma  
dogmatic

**DOL** (suffer, pain)

condolence  
indolence  
dolescent  
dolorous

**DON/DOT/DOW** (to give)

donate  
donor  
pardon  
condone  
antidote  
anecdote  
endow  
dowry

**DUB** (doubt)

dubious  
dubious  
indubitable

**DUC/DUCT** (to lead)

conduct  
abduct  
conducive  
seduce  
induct  
induce  
ductile

**DUR** (hard)

endure  
durable  
duress  
dour  
obdurate

## WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

**DYS** (faulty)

dysfunction  
dystopia  
dyspepsia  
dyslexia

**EPI** (upon)

epidemic  
epilogue  
epidermis  
epistle  
epitome  
epigram  
epithet  
epitaph

**EQU** (equal, even)

equation  
adequate  
equivalent  
equilibrium  
equable  
equidistant  
equity  
iniquity  
equanimity  
equivocate  
equivocal

**ERR** (to wander)

err  
error  
erratic  
erroneous  
errant  
aberrant

**ESCE** (becoming)

adolescent  
obsolescent  
iridescent  
luminous  
coalesce  
quiescent  
acquiescent  
effervescent  
incandescent  
evanescent  
convalescent  
reminiscent

**EU** (good, well)

euphoria  
euphemism  
eulogy  
eugenics  
euthanasia  
euphony

**E/EF/EX**

(out, out of, from, former,  
completely)

evade  
exclude  
extricate  
exonerate  
extort  
exhort  
expire  
exalt  
exult  
effervesce  
extenuate  
efface  
effusion  
egregious

**EXTRA** (outside of, beyond)

extraordinary  
extrasensory  
extraneous  
extrapolate

**FAB/FAM** (speak)

fable  
fabulous  
affable  
ineffable  
fame  
famous  
defame  
infamous

**FAC/FIC/FIG/FAIT/FEIT/FY**

(to do, to make)

factory  
facsimile  
benefactor  
facile  
faction  
fiction  
factitious



efficient  
deficient  
proficient  
munificent  
prolific  
soporific  
figure  
figment  
configuration  
effigy  
magnify  
rarefy  
ratify  
ramification  
counterfeit  
feign  
faire accompli  
ex post facto

**FER (to bring, to carry, to bear)**

offer  
transfer  
confer  
referendum  
infer  
fertile  
proffer  
defer  
proliferate  
vociferous

**FERV (to boil, to bubble, to burn)**

fervor  
ferment  
fervid  
effervescent

**FID (faith, trust)**

confide  
confident  
confidant  
affidavit  
diffident  
fidelity  
infidelity  
perfidy  
fiduciary  
infidel  
semper fidelis  
bona fide

**FIN (end)**

final  
finale  
confine  
define  
definitive  
infinite  
affinity  
infinitesimal

**FLAG/FLAM (to burn)**

flame  
flamboyant  
flammable  
inflammatory  
flagrant  
conflagration  
in flagrante delicto

**FLECT/FLEX (to bend)**

deflect  
flexible  
inflect  
reflect  
genuflect

**FLICT (to strike)**

afflict  
inflict  
conflict  
profligate

**FLU, FLUX (to flow)**

fluid  
influence  
fluent  
affluent  
fluctuation  
influx  
effluence  
confluence  
superfluous  
mellifluous

**FORE (before)**

foresight  
foreshadow  
forestall  
forgo  
forebear

# SlackaHead

ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

# Slacka Head

WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

(ଲୋ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

TOEFL

SCHOLARSHIP

**FORT (chance)**

fortune  
fortunate  
fortuitous

**FRA/FRAC/FRAG/FRING****(to break)**

fracture  
fraction  
fragment  
fragile  
refraction  
fractious  
infraction  
refractory  
infringe

**FRUIT/FRUG (fruit, produce)**

fruitful  
fruition  
frugal

**FUND/FOUND (bottom)**

foundation  
fundamental  
founder  
profound

**FUS (to pour)**

confuse  
transfusion  
profuse  
effusive  
diffuse  
suffuse  
infusion

**GEN (birth, creation, race, kind)**

generous  
generate  
genetics  
photogenic  
degenerate  
homogeneous  
genealogy  
gender  
genre  
genesis  
carcinogenic  
genial  
congenial  
ingenuous

ingenue  
indigenous

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congenital

progeny

engender

miscegenation

sui generis

**GN/GNO (know)**

ignore  
ignoramus

recognize

incognito

diagnose

prognosis

agnostic

cognitive

cognoscenti

cognizant

**GRAND (big)**

grand  
grandeur  
grandiose  
aggrandize  
grandiloquent

**GRAT (pleasing)**

grateful  
ingrate  
ingratiate  
gratuity  
gratitous

**GRAV/GRIEV (heavy, serious)**

grave  
grief  
aggrieve  
gravity  
grievous

**GREG (herd)**

congregation  
segregation  
aggregation  
gregarious  
egregious

**GRAD/GRESS (to step)**

progress  
graduate  
gradual  
aggressive



## WORD SMART II

regress  
degrade  
retrograde  
transgress  
digress  
egress

### HER/HES (to stick)

coherent  
cohesive  
adhesive  
adherent  
inherent

### (H)ETERO (different)

heterosexual  
heterogeneous  
heterodox

### (H)OM (same)

homogeneous  
homonym  
homosexual  
anomaly  
homeostasis

### HYPER (over, excessive)

hyperactive  
hyperbole

### HYPOT (under, beneath, less than)

hypodermic  
hypochondriac  
hypothesis  
hypocritical

### ID (one's own)

idiot  
idiom  
idiosyncrasy

### IM/IN/EM/EN (in, into)

in  
embrace  
enclose  
ingratiate  
intrinsic  
influx  
incarnate  
implicit  
indigenous

### IM/IN (not, without)

inactive

indifferent  
innocuous  
insipid  
indolence  
impartial  
inept  
indigent

### INFRA (beneath)

infrastructure  
infrared  
infrasonic

### INTER (between, among)

interstate  
interim  
interloper  
interlude  
intermittent  
interplay  
intersperse  
intervene

### INTRA (within)

intramural  
intrastate  
intravenous

### JECT (to throw, to throw down)

inject  
eject  
project  
trajectory  
conjecture  
dejected  
abject

### JOIN/JUNCT (to meet, to join)

junction  
joint  
adjoin  
subjugate  
juxtapose  
injunction  
rejoinder  
conjugal  
junta

### JUR (to swear)

jury  
perjury  
abjure  
adjure

## WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

### LECT/LEG (to select, to choose)

collect  
elect  
select  
electorate  
predilection  
eclectic  
elegant

### LEV (lift; light, rise)

elevator  
relieve  
lever  
alleviate  
levitate  
relevant  
levee  
levity

### LOC/LOG/LOQU (word, speech)

dialogue  
eloquent  
elocution  
locution  
interlocutor  
prologue  
epilogue  
soliloquy  
eulogy  
colloquial  
grandiloquent  
philology  
neologism  
tautology  
loquacious

### LUC/LUM/LUS (light)

illustrate  
illuminate  
luminous  
luminescent  
illustrious  
lackluster  
translucent  
lucid  
elucidate

### LUD/LUS (to play)

illusion  
ludicrous  
delude  
elude

elusive  
allude

collusion  
prelude  
interlude

### LUT/LUG/LUV (to wash)

lavatory  
dilute  
pollute  
deluge  
antediluvian

### MAG/MAJ/MAX (big)

magnify  
magnitude  
major  
maximum  
majestic  
magnanimous  
magnate  
maxim  
magniloquent

### MAL/MALE (bad, ill, evil, wrong)

malfunction  
malodorous  
malicious  
malcontent  
malign  
malaise  
dismal  
malapropism  
maladroit  
malevolent  
maligner  
malfeasance  
malefactor  
malediction

### MAN (hand)

manual  
manufacture  
emancipate  
manifest  
mandate  
mandatory

### MATER/MATR (woman, mother)

matrimony  
maternal  
maternity



matriculate  
matriarch  
**MIN (small)**  
minute  
minutiae  
diminution  
miniature  
diminish  
**MIN (to project, to hang over)**  
eminent  
imminent  
prominent  
preeminent  
**MIS/MIT (to send)**  
transmit  
manumit  
emissary  
missive  
intermittent  
remit  
remission  
demise  
**MISC (mixed)**  
miscellaneous  
miscegenation  
promiscuous  
**MON/MONIT (to warn)**  
monument  
monitor  
summons  
admonish  
remonstrate  
**MORPH (shape)**  
amorphous  
metamorphosis  
polymorphous  
anthropomorphic  
**MORT (death)**  
immortal  
morgue  
morbid  
moribund  
mortify  
**MUT (change)**  
commute  
mutation

mutant  
immutable  
transmutation  
permutation  
**NAM/NOM/NOUN/ NOWN/NYM (rule, order)**  
astronomy  
economy  
autonomy  
antimony  
gastronomy  
taxonomy  
**NAT/NAS/NAI (to be born)**  
natural  
native  
naive  
cognate  
nascent  
innate  
renaissance  
**NEC/NIC/NOC/NOX/ (harm, death)**  
innocent  
noxious  
obnoxious  
pernicious  
internecine  
innocuous  
necromancy  
**NOM/NYM/NOUN/NOWN (name)**  
synonym  
anonymous  
nominate  
pseudonym  
misnomer  
nomenclature  
acronym  
homonym  
nominal  
ignominy  
denomination  
nogn  
renown  
nom de plume  
nom de guerre

**NOV/NEO/NOU (new)**  
novice  
novel  
novelty  
renovate  
innovate  
neologism  
neophyte  
nouvelle cuisine  
nouveau riche  
**NOUNC/NUNC (to announce)**  
announce  
pronounce  
denounce  
renounce  
**OB/OC/OF/OP (toward, to; against, completely, over)**  
obese  
object  
obstruct  
obstinate  
obscure  
obtrude  
oblique  
oblivious  
obnoxious  
obstreperous  
obtuse  
opprobrium  
obsequious  
obfuscate  
**OMI (all)**  
omnipresent  
omniscient  
omnipotent  
**PAC/PEAC (peace)**  
peace  
appease  
pacify  
pacifist  
pacifier  
pact  
**PAN (all, everywhere)**  
panorama  
panacea  
panegyric

panthe<sup>ला-</sup>জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
panoply<sup>GRE</sup> IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP  
**PAR (equal)**  
par  
parity  
apartheid  
disparity  
disparate  
disparage  
**PARA (next to, beside)**  
parallel  
paraphrase  
parasite  
paradox  
parody  
paragon  
parable  
paradigm  
paramilitary  
paranoid  
paranormal  
parapsychology  
paralegal  
**PAS/PAT/PATH (feeling, suffering, disease)**  
apathy  
sympathy  
empathy  
antipathy  
passionate  
compassion  
compatible  
dispassionate  
impassive  
pathos  
pathology  
sociopath  
psychopath  
**PATER/PATR (father, support)**  
patron  
patronize  
paternal  
paternalism  
expatriate  
patrimony  
patriarch  
patrician



## WORD SMART II

### PO/POV/PAU/PU (few, little, poor)

poor  
poverty  
paucity  
pauper  
impoverish  
puerile  
pusillanimous

### PED (child, education)

pedagogue  
pediatrician  
encyclopedia

### PED/POD (foot)

pedal  
pedestal  
pedestrian  
podiatrist  
expedite  
expedient  
impede  
impediment  
podium  
antipodes

### PEN/PUN (to pay, to compensate)

penal  
penalty  
punitive  
repent  
penance  
penitent  
penitentiary  
repine  
impunity

### PEND/PENS

#### (to hang, to weigh, to pay)

depend  
dispense  
expend  
stipend  
spend  
expenditure  
suspense  
compensate  
propensity  
pensive  
indispensable  
impending

pendulum  
appendix  
append  
appendage  
ponderous  
pendant

### PER (completely, wrong)

persistent  
perforate  
perplex  
perspire  
peruse  
pervade  
perjury  
perturb  
perfunctory  
perspicacious  
permeate  
pernicious  
perennial  
peremptory  
pertinacious

### PERI (around)

perimeter  
periscope  
peripheral  
peripatetic

### PET/PIT (to go, to seek, to strive)

appetite  
compete  
petition  
perpetual  
impetuous  
petulant  
propitious

### PHIL (love)

philosophy  
philanthropy  
philatelist  
philology  
bibliophile

### PHONE (sound)

telephone  
symphony  
megaphone  
euphony  
cacophony

## WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

### PLAC (to please)

placid  
placebo  
placate  
implacable  
complacent  
complaisant

### PLE (to fill)

complete  
deplete  
complement  
supplement  
implement  
plethora  
replete

### PLEX/PLIC/PLY

(to fold, to twist,  
to tangle, to bend)  
complex  
complexion  
complicate  
duplex  
replica  
ply  
comply  
implicit  
implicate  
explicit  
duplicity  
complicity  
supplicate  
accomplice  
explicate

### PON/POS/POUND

(to put, to place)  
component  
compound  
deposit  
dispose  
expose  
exposition  
expound  
juxtapose  
depose  
proponent  
repository  
transpose  
superimpose

### PORT (to carry)

import  
portable  
porter  
portfolio  
deport  
deportment  
export  
portmanteau  
portly  
purport  
disport  
importune

### POST (after)

posthumous  
posterior  
posterity  
ex post facto

### PRE (before)

precarious  
precocious  
prelude  
premeditate  
premonition  
presage  
presentiment  
presume  
presuppose  
precedent  
precept  
precipitous  
précide  
predilection  
preeminent  
preempt  
prepossess  
prerequisite  
prerogative

### PREHEND/PRISE

(to take, to get, to seize)  
surprise  
comprehend  
enterprise  
impregnable  
reprehensible  
apprehension  
comprise  
arrise



apprehend  
comprehensive  
reprisal

**PRO (much, for, a lot)**

prolific  
profuse  
propitious  
prodigious  
profligate  
prodigal  
protracted  
proclivity  
proliferate  
propensity  
prodigy  
proselytize  
propound  
provident  
prolix

**PROB (to prove, to test)**

probe  
probation  
approbation  
probity  
opprobrium  
reprobate

**PUG (to fight)**



## WORD SMART II

specimen  
introspection  
retrospective  
perspective  
perspicacious  
circumspect  
conspicuous  
respite  
specious

### STA/STI (to stand, to be in a place)

static  
stationary  
destitute  
obstinate  
obstacle  
stalwart  
stagnant  
steadfast  
constitute  
constant  
stasis  
status  
status quo  
homeostasis  
apostasy

### SUA (smooth)

suave  
assuage  
persuade  
dissuade

### SUB/SUP (below)

submissive  
subsidiary  
subjugate  
subliminal  
subdue  
sublime  
subtle  
subversive  
subterfuge  
subordinate  
suppress  
supposition

### SUPER/SUR (above)

surpass  
supercilious  
superstition

superfluous  
superlative  
supersede  
superficial  
surmount  
surveillance  
survey

### TAC/TIC (to be silent)

reticent  
tacit  
 taciturn

### TAIN/TEN/TENT/TIN (to hold)

contain  
detain  
pertain  
pertinacious  
tenacious  
abstention  
sustain  
tenure  
pertinent  
tenant  
tenable  
tenet  
sustenance

### TEND/TENS/TENT/TENU (to stretch, to thin)

tension  
extend  
tendency  
tendon  
tent  
tentative  
contend  
contentious  
tendentious  
contention  
contender  
tenuous  
distend  
attenuate  
extenuating

### THEO (god)

## WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

### TOM (to cut)

tome  
microtome  
epitome  
dichotomy

### TORT (to twist)

tort  
extort  
torture  
tortuous

### TRACT (to drag, to pull, to draw)

tractor  
attract  
contract  
detract  
tract  
tractable  
intractable  
protract  
abstract

### TRANS (across)

transfer  
transaction  
transparent  
transport  
transitory  
transient  
transgress  
transcendent  
intransigent  
traduce  
translucent

### US/UT (to use)

abuse  
usage  
utensil  
usurp  
utility  
utilitarian

### VEN/VENT

(to come, to move toward)  
adventure  
convene  
convenient  
event  
venturesome  
avenue

intervene  
advent

contravene  
circumvent

### VER (truth)

verdict  
verify  
veracious  
verisimilitude  
aver  
verity

### VERS/VERT (to turn)

controversy  
revert  
subvert  
invert  
divert  
diverse  
aversion  
extrovert  
introvert  
inadvertent  
versatile  
traverse  
covert  
overt  
avert  
advert

### VI (life)

vivid  
vicarious  
convivial  
viable  
vivacity  
joie de vivre  
bon vivant

### VID/VIS (to see)

evident  
television  
video  
vision  
provision  
adviser  
provident  
survey  
vista  
visionary  
visage

**VOC/VOK (to call)**

vocabulary  
vocal  
provocative  
advocate  
equivocate  
equivocal  
vocation  
avocation  
convvoke  
vociferous  
irrevocable  
evocative  
revoke  
convvoke  
invoke

**VOL (to wish)**

voluntary  
volunteer  
volition  
malevolent  
benevolent

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by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

CHAPTER 7

OUR  
FINAL  
EXAM



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**(ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)**  
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**Final Exam Drill #2: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. denunciation | a. dotage     |
| 2. embroil      | b. ingratiate |
| 3. depose       | c. verdant    |
| 4. cordial      | d. endearment |
| 5. conspicuous  | e. emancipate |
| 6. contumely    | f. champion   |
| 7. alienate     | g. cloistered |
| 8. precocity    | h. abasement  |
| 9. stark        | i. effrontery |
| 10. compunction | j. brusque    |

**Final Exam Drill #3: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. regimen     | a. perform without preparation |
| 2. toil        | b. regulated course            |
| 3. supine      | c. lying on the back           |
| 4. quell       | d. familiar                    |
| 5. prelude     | e. hard work                   |
| 6. tumult      | f. introduction                |
| 7. impasse     | g. belligerent patriotism      |
| 8. jingoism    | h. put an end to               |
| 9. improvise   | i. violent, noisy commotion    |
| 10. conversant | j. deadlock                    |

**Final Exam Drill #4: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. suffrage    | a. depleted    |
| 2. bauble      | b. anathema    |
| 3. enumerate   | c. expunged    |
| 4. arcade      | d. demise      |
| 5. acquisitive | e. estimable   |
| 6. clandestine | f. prurient    |
| 7. shibboleth  | g. corpulent   |
| 8. deign       | h. dissuade    |
| 9. discrepancy | i. exuberance  |
| 10. vogue      | j. inquisition |

Every word in *Word Smart II* appears at least once in these final exams. There are three types of questions: Definitions, Pronunciations, and Buddy Checks.

Definitions require you to match a word with its approximate definition. These are the same as the Quick Quizzes you've been doing all along.

Pronunciations ask you to decide for each word which of two pronunciations is correct. Pronounce the word first and then select the version that comes closer to your pronunciation.

Buddy Checks ask you to match a *Word Smart* word with another *Word Smart* word that is either similar or opposite in meaning. Buddy Checks require some flexible thinking on your part since the two words are rarely exact synonyms or antonyms.

For each ten-question drill, you should be getting eight or nine correct. If not, you should spend more time with each *Word Smart* entry to make sure you have ingrained the word firmly in your long-term memory. You might want to do these drills on scratch paper so that you can quiz yourself again at some future date.

Good luck!

**Final Exam Drill #1: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. suffrage    | a. arched passageway |
| 2. bauble      | b. difference        |
| 3. enumerate   | c. gaudy trinket     |
| 4. arcade      | d. greedy            |
| 5. acquisitive | e. right to vote     |
| 6. clandestine | f. secret            |
| 7. shibboleth  | g. name one by one   |
| 8. deign       | h. catchword         |
| 9. discrepancy | i. fashion           |
| 10. vogue      | j. condescend        |

**Final Exam Drill #5: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |               |                    |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. vacuity    | a. VAK yoo uh tee  | b. va KYOO uh tee  |
| 2. draconian  | a. dra KOHN ee un  | b. dray KOH nee un |
| 3. tumult     | a. TUM ult         | b. TYOO mult       |
| 4. explicable | a. ek SPLIK uh bul | b. EKS pli kuh bul |
| 5. patina     | a. puh TEE nuh     | b. PAT uh nuh      |
| 6. presage    | a. pree SAYJ       | b. PRES ij         |
| 7. grimace    | a. gri MAYS        | b. GRIM is         |
| 8. licentious | a. lye SEN shus    | b. lye SEN tee us  |
| 9. cabal      | a. kuh BAL         | b. CAB ul          |
| 10. auxiliary | a. awg ZIL uh ree  | b. awg ZIL yuh ree |

**Final Exam Drill #6: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. fledgling  | a. influx    |
| 2. advent     | b. defunct   |
| 3. integral   | c. aftermath |
| 4. emanation  | d. auxiliary |
| 5. suppress   | e. affiliate |
| 6. aghast     | f. fuel      |
| 7. secede     | g. flippant  |
| 8. acquit     | h. forestall |
| 9. accede     | i. stupefy   |
| 10. galvanize | j. arraign   |

**Final Exam Drill #7: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. antipodal   | a. make filthy         |
| 2. partition   | b. division            |
| 3. parallel    | c. tedious recounting  |
| 4. implication | d. sink                |
| 5. subside     | e. harmful             |
| 6. resplendent | f. exactly opposite    |
| 7. inimical    | g. abolish             |
| 8. abrogate    | h. something suggested |
| 9. degrade     | i. similar             |
| 10. litany     | j. brilliantly shining |

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**Final Exam Drill #8: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. slake       | a. emaciate      |
| 2. antedate    | b. posturing     |
| 3. exodus      | c. ensue         |
| 4. impassioned | d. nebulous      |
| 5. drollery    | e. repugnant     |
| 6. insouciance | f. angst         |
| 7. distinct    | g. confluence    |
| 8. redeeming   | h. consternation |
| 9. cohort      | i. dispassionate |
| 10. forthright | j. nemesis       |

**Final Exam Drill #9: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. deploy        | a. cite                             |
| 2. consign       | b. line                             |
| 3. olfactory     | c. hand over                        |
| 4. adduce        | d. something that heals             |
| 5. mode          | e. temporary encampment             |
| 6. balm          | f. method of doing                  |
| 7. bivouac       | g. pertaining to the sense of smell |
| 8. accouterments | h. trappings                        |
| 9. queue         | i. reduction                        |
| 10. diminution   | j. arrange strategically            |

**Final Exam Drill #10: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. fallacy     | a. entity       |
| 2. insuperable | b. verity       |
| 3. doleful     | c. pluralism    |
| 4. porous      | d. superseded   |
| 5. chaste      | e. dejected     |
| 6. cipher      | f. sordid       |
| 7. gratis      | g. exorbitant   |
| 8. jubilant    | h. elated       |
| 9. bravado     | i. impenetrable |
| 10. solidarity | j. being demure |

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### Final Exam Drill #14: BUDDY CHECKS

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                |                     |                      |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. diminution  | a. di muh NOO shun  | b. dim yoo NISH un   |
| 2. insuperable | a. in SUP ur uh bul | b. in SOO pur uh bul |
| 3. hypertrophy | a. HYE pur froh fee | b. hye PUR truh fee  |
| 4. triumvirate | a. trye UM vuuh rit | b. trye um VYE rayt  |
| 5. junta       | a. HÓON tuh         | b. JOON tuh          |
| 6. bivouac     | a. BIV wak          | b. BIV oo ak         |
| 7. atrophy     | a. A truh fee       | b. ah TROH fee       |
| 8. wizened     | a. WYE zund         | b. WIZ und           |
| 9. adjunct     | a. AD junkt         | b. AJ unkrt          |
| 10. posthumous | a. poht HUM us      | b. PAHS chuh mus     |

### Final Exam Drill #12: BUDDY CHECKS

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. capacious   | a. noisome    |
| 2. expostulate | b. propound   |
| 3. allegory    | c. nomadic    |
| 4. armistice   | d. voluminous |
| 5. citadel     | e. accord     |
| 6. spurn       | f. arsenal    |
| 7. curb        | g. bulwark    |
| 8. armament    | h. rebuff     |
| 9. errant      | i. avert      |
| 10. odious     | j. parable    |

### Final Exam Drill #13: DEFINITIONS

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                    |                                    |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. annuity         | a. model of excellence             |
| 2. paragon         | b. funeral song                    |
| 3. engaging        | c. ascribing human characteristics |
| 4. intervene       | d. far-reaching                    |
| 5. sanction        | e. annual allowance                |
| 6. biliary         | f. charming                        |
| 7. anthropomorphic | g. person skilled in a craft       |
| 8. dirge           | h. come between opposing groups    |
| 9. artisan         | i. official permission or approval |
| 10. sweeping       | j. ill-tempered                    |

### Final Exam Drill #15: DEFINITIONS

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. avant-garde  | a. fake medication      |
| 2. underlying   | b. unbury               |
| 3. invoke       | c. summon forth         |
| 4. classic      | d. vanguard             |
| 5. exhume       | e. pray for             |
| 6. evoke        | f. top-notch            |
| 7. mire         | g. marshy, mucky ground |
| 8. trenchant    | h. basic                |
| 9. placebo      | i. tendency             |
| 10. inclination | j. concise              |

### Final Exam Drill #16: BUDDY CHECKS

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. abeyance       | a. rend        |
| 2. melee          | b. replica     |
| 3. holt           | c. cowering    |
| 4. fragment       | d. cataclysm   |
| 5. clone          | e. boor        |
| 6. craven         | f. altercation |
| 7. millennium     | g. verge       |
| 8. threshold      | h. moratorium  |
| 9. skirmish       | i. disarray    |
| 10. conflagration | j. epoch       |

**Final Exam Drill #17: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |              |                     |                    |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. halcyon   | a. HAL see un:      | b. HALK yun        |
| 2. hubris    | a. HUB ris          | b. HYOO bris       |
| 3. protégé   | a. PROH tuh zhay:   | b. PROH teeeg      |
| 4. inviolate | a. in VYE uh lit    | b. in VYE oh layt  |
| 5. hypocrisy | a. hi PAHK ruh see: | b. HYE poh kris ee |
| 6. rhapsodic | a. RAP suh dik      | b. rap SAHD ik     |
| 7. motif     | a. MOH tif          | b. moh TEEF        |
| 8. fiasco    | a. fee AS koh       | b. fye AS koh      |
| 9. rationale | a. RASH uh nul      | b. rash uh NAL     |
| 10. fruition | a. froo ISH un      | b. froo shun:      |

**Final Exam Drill #18: BUDDY CHECKS**

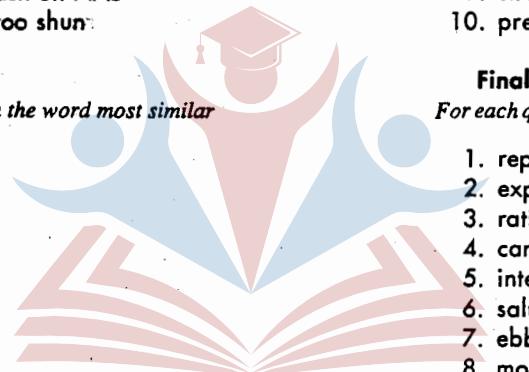
For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. tryst        | a. reactionary |
| 2. concession   | b. dilemma     |
| 3. dissidence   | c. resignation |
| 4. crux         | d. divination  |
| 5. conservative | e. punctilious |
| 6. augury       | f. plight      |
| 7. decry        | g. dissent     |
| 8. meticulous   | h. abound      |
| 9. teem         | i. deplore     |
| 10. affliction  | j. liaison     |

**Final Exam Drill #19: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                    |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. amid            | a. incitement                       |
| 2. fiscal          | b. system of names                  |
| 3. delinquent      | c. largely confined to sitting down |
| 4. double entendre | d. word made up of initials         |
| 5. nomenclature    | e. in the middle of                 |
| 6. acronym         | f. gray or white with age           |
| 7. provocation     | g. monetary                         |
| 8. concomitant     | h. neglecting a duty                |
| 9. sedentary       | i. following from                   |
| 10. hoary          | j. double meaning                   |

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**Final Exam Drill #20: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. uncanny      | a. elocution    |
| 2. deft         | b. quaint       |
| 3. primal       | c. gambit       |
| 4. articulation | d. forswear     |
| 5. peculiar     | e. repartee     |
| 6. abjure       | f. inexplicable |
| 7. impassive    | g. presume      |
| 8. retort       | h. aboriginal   |
| 9. stratagem    | i. canny        |
| 10. presuppose  | j. objective    |

**Final Exam Drill #21: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. reprobate     | a. rule or law                      |
| 2. exposition    | b. make an ugly face                |
| 3. rationale     | c. greeting                         |
| 4. canon         | d. seemingly unending               |
| 5. interminable  | e. depraved, wicked person          |
| 6. salutation    | f. force of movement                |
| 7. ebb           | g. explanation                      |
| 8. momentum      | h. diminish                         |
| 9. materialistic | i. underlying reason                |
| 10. grimace      | j. preoccupied with material things |

**Final Exam Drill #22: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. lobby           | a. consolidate   |
| 2. muster          | b. subsidiary    |
| 3. entrepreneurial | c. advocate      |
| 4. ennui           | d. cull          |
| 5. serpentine      | e. highest caste |
| 6. elite           | f. self-made     |
| 7. adjunct         | g. commiseration |
| 8. pathos          | h. pristine      |
| 9. garner          | i. tortuous      |
| 10. untainted      | j. doldrums      |

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**Final Exam Drill #23: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |                |                     |                      |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. bacchanal   | a. BAK uh nul       | b. Buh CHAN ul       |
| 2. schism      | a. SIZ um           | b. SKIZ um           |
| 3. reclamation | a. rek luh MAY shun | b. ree klam AY shun  |
| 4. punitive    | a. PUN i tiv        | b. PYOO nuh tiv      |
| 5. degradation | a. deg ruh DAY shun | b. duh gray DAY shun |
| 6. integral    | a. in TEG rul       | b. IN tuh grul       |
| 7. ennui       | a. AHN wee          | b. EN wee            |
| 8. apostasy    | a. AP oh stay see   | b. uh PAHS tuh see   |
| 9. prescient   | a. PREE see unt     | b. PRESH unt.        |
| 10. mores      | a. mawrs            | b. MAWR ayz          |

**Final Exam Drill #24: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. singular   | a. tedious     |
| 2. bracing    | b. serenity    |
| 3. jaunty     | c. rarefied    |
| 4. rampant    | d. hypertrophy |
| 5. festering  | e. anterior    |
| 6. attest     | f. generic     |
| 7. wane       | g. dismal      |
| 8. bedlam     | h. query       |
| 9. posterior  | i. wake        |
| 10. harbinger | j. remission   |

**Final Exam Drill #25: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                 |                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. careen       | a. shockingly horrible               |
| 2. discursive   | b. classification                    |
| 3. apprise      | c. group of close associates         |
| 4. sovereign    | d. crazed excitement                 |
| 5. ghastly      | e. supreme ruler                     |
| 6. denomination | f. aimlessly rambling                |
| 7. coterie      | g. swerve                            |
| 8. embargo      | h. display threateningly             |
| 9. mania        | i. give notice to                    |
| 10. brandish    | j. government order suspending trade |

**Final Exam Drill #26: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. lascivious   | a. reprimand   |
| 2. inflammatory | b. herald      |
| 3. override     | c. occult      |
| 4. revile       | d. eclipse     |
| 5. perverse     | e. disposition |
| 6. demeanor     | f. prurient    |
| 7. harp         | g. cavil       |
| 8. mysticism    | h. incendiary  |
| 9. apropos      | i. refractory  |
| 10. presage     | j. apt         |

**Final Exam Drill #27: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. apposite    | a. political meeting                        |
| 2. caucus      | b. direct                                   |
| 3. channel     | c. biting irony                             |
| 4. impresario  | d. pertaining to a city or town             |
| 5. commemorate | e. distinctly suitable                      |
| 6. archipelago | f. person who manages public entertainments |
| 7. municipal   | g. honor the memory of                      |
| 8. sarcasm     | h. group of islands                         |
| 9. pastoral    | i. rural                                    |
| 10. divulge    | j. reveal                                   |

**Final Exam Drill #28: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. confound    | a. averse       |
| 2. genesis     | b. epilogue     |
| 3. aver        | c. discourse    |
| 4. prattle     | d. premeditated |
| 5. abet        | e. debunk       |
| 6. enmity      | f. confederacy  |
| 7. avid        | g. throttle     |
| 8. inadvertent | h. vigilant     |
| 9. perpetuate  | i. envision     |
| 10. impromptu  | j. thwart       |

**Final Exam Drill #29: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |                |                     |                      |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. foray       | a. FAWR ay          | b. faw RAY           |
| 2. bilious     | a. BIL ee us        | b. BIL yus           |
| 3. dour        | a. DOW ur           | b. door              |
| 4. deprivation | a. dep ruh VAY shun | b. duh prie VAY shun |
| 5. titular     | a. TIT yoo lur      | b. TICH uh lur       |
| 6. insouciant  | a. in SOO see unt   | b. in SOO shee unt   |
| 7. paroxysm    | a. puh RAHK sum     | b. PAR uk siz um     |
| 8. retort      | a. ri TAWRT         | b. REE tawrt         |
| 9. liaison     | a. LEE uh zahn      | b. lee AY zahn       |
| 10. olfactory  | a. ahl FAK tur ee   | b. OHL fak tur ee    |

**Final Exam Drill #30: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. mawkish       | a. convene    |
| 2. corrugated    | b. explicable |
| 3. conundrumlike | c. callous    |
| 4. boon          | d. jocular    |
| 5. dour          | e. adversity  |
| 6. adjourn       | f. concerted  |
| 7. embellish     | g. vivacity   |
| 8. listlessness  | h. seamless   |
| 9. quintessence  | i. dross      |
| 10. unilateral   | j. dilapidate |

**Final Exam Drill #31: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. canvass   | a. shortage               |
| 2. vagary    | b. free from injury       |
| 3. inviolate | c. disaster               |
| 4. patrimony | d. seek votes or opinions |
| 5. revamp    | e. inheritance            |
| 6. calamity  | f. whim                   |
| 7. entreat   | g. revise                 |
| 8. balk      | h. diplomatic etiquette   |
| 9. deficit   | i. ask earnestly          |
| 10. protocol | j. refuse abruptly        |

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For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. paranoid  | a. ancillary     |
| 2. halcyon   | b. harried       |
| 3. timorous  | c. waive         |
| 4. repose    | d. disquiet      |
| 5. impending | e. brazen        |
| 6. assert    | f. stalwart      |
| 7. exquisite | g. botched       |
| 8. apoplexy  | h. posthumous    |
| 9. embryonic | i. composure     |
| 10. cardinal | j. retrospective |

**Final Exam Drill #33: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |               |                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. precarious | a. a landing on the edge of the water |
| 2. duress     | b. float                              |
| 3. critique   | c. dangerous                          |
| 4. waft       | d. currently holding office           |
| 5. brouhaha   | e. stridently loud                    |
| 6. muse       | f. reproduce                          |
| 7. propagate  | g. coercion                           |
| 8. quay       | h. ponder                             |
| 9. incumbent  | i. uproar                             |
| 10. raucous   | j. critical review                    |

**Final Exam Drill #34: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. foreclose   | a. infraction  |
| 2. sophomoreic | b. opprobrium  |
| 3. bland       | c. foster      |
| 4. limpid      | d. august      |
| 5. obeisance   | e. quiescence  |
| 6. conviction  | f. hubris      |
| 7. fawning     | g. pungent     |
| 8. acclaim     | h. traumatize  |
| 9. avail       | i. turbid      |
| 10. paroxysm   | j. oscillation |

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**Final Exam Drill #35: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |                 |                         |                        |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. satyr        | a. SAY tur              | b. SAT ur              |
| 2. quasi        | a. KWAY zye             | b. KWAH zee            |
| 3. exquisite    | a. ek SWIZ it           | b. EKS kwiz it         |
| 4. electoral    | a. ee lek TAWR ul       | b. i LEK tuh rul       |
| 5. emaciate     | a. i MAY shee ayt       | b. i MAY see ayt       |
| 6. remuneration | a. ri myoo nuh RAY shun | b. ree noom ur AY shun |
| 7. crevasse     | a. kruh VAS             | b. KREV us             |
| 8. pathos       | a. PAY thahs            | b. PATH ohs            |
| 9. quay         | a. kee                  | b. kway                |
| 10. trauma      | a. TROW muh             | b. TRAW muh            |

**Final Exam Drill #36: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. impregnable | a. homage       |
| 2. affront     | b. woe          |
| 3. allegiance  | c. aspersion    |
| 4. replete     | d. scant        |
| 5. copious     | e. vacuous      |
| 6. bliss       | f. empower      |
| 7. loathe      | g. panegyric    |
| 8. eulogy      | h. estrangement |
| 9. diatribe    | i. susceptible  |
| 10. nullify    | j. rhapsodize   |

**Final Exam Drill #37: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. arid             | a. loathing                            |
| 2. cloy             | b. out of proportion                   |
| 3. revulsion        | c. cause to feel too full              |
| 4. equestrian       | d. very dry                            |
| 5. chaff            | e. displaying glowing, changing colors |
| 6. inimitable       | f. impair                              |
| 7. undermine        | g. worthless stuff                     |
| 8. disproportionate | h. impossible to imitate               |
| 9. devout           | i. having to do with horseback riding  |
| 10. iridescent      | j. deeply religious                    |

**Final Exam Drill #38: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most nearly its opposite on the right.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. wax           | a. atrophy        |
| 2. discretionary | b. imperative     |
| 3. plausible     | c. perigee        |
| 4. downplay      | d. insufferable   |
| 5. captivate     | e. harass         |
| 6. dissembling   | f. aggrandizement |
| 7. compatible    | g. ludicrous      |
| 8. diminution    | h. disaffect      |
| 9. coddle        | i. ballyhoo       |
| 10. apex         | j. forthright     |

**Final Exam Drill #39: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. elite        | a. most select group                   |
| 2. obviate      | b. remove by cutting                   |
| 3. corrosive    | c. make unnecessary                    |
| 4. stint        | d. restrict                            |
| 5. excise       | e. smuggled goods                      |
| 6. lyrical      | f. melodious                           |
| 7. contraband   | g. affecting the entire system         |
| 8. demographics | h. study of population characteristics |
| 9. ascertain    | i. determine with certainty            |
| 10. systemic    | j. eating away                         |

**Final Exam Drill #40: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. interlude   | a. famine       |
| 2. toxic       | b. rhapsodic    |
| 3. ineluctable | c. interim      |
| 4. elegiac     | d. carcinogenic |
| 5. privation   | e. jocose       |
| 6. crevice     | f. booty        |
| 7. cabal       | g. oxymoron     |
| 8. antithesis  | h. cohort       |
| 9. plunder     | i. ineradicable |
| 10. lyrical    | j. aperture     |

**Final Exam Drill #41: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |              |                   |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. psyche    | a. SYE kee        | b. syke           |
| 2. harass    | a. HAR us         | b. ha RAS         |
| 3. ascertain | a. as SUR tun     | b. as ur TAYN     |
| 4. antiquity | a. AN tye kwit ee | b. an TIK wuh tee |
| 5. calumny   | a. kuh LUM nee    | b. KAL um nee     |
| 6. placebo   | a. PLAYS boh      | b. pluh SEE boh   |
| 7. panegyric | a. pan i JIR ik   | b. payn GYE rik   |
| 8. balm      | a. bahlm          | b. bawm           |
| 9. melee     | a. MAY lay        | b. MEE lee        |
| 10. cordial  | a. KAWR jul       | b. KAWR dee ul    |

**Final Exam Drill #42: BUDDY CHECKS**

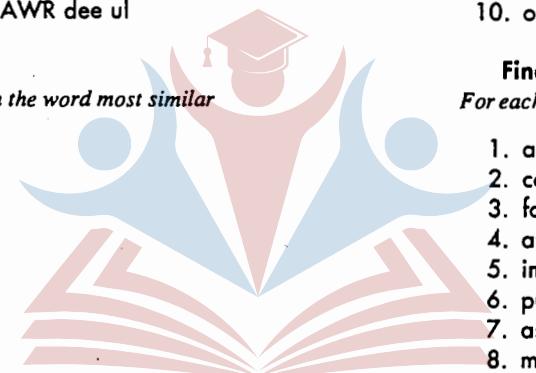
For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. pallid     | a. derelict   |
| 2. bestow     | b. melancholy |
| 3. ostracize  | c. infringe   |
| 4. arrears    | d. blanched   |
| 5. accentuate | e. confer     |
| 6. assess     | f. bandy      |
| 7. banter     | g. aggrandize |
| 8. breach     | h. rebuff     |
| 9. rueful     | i. assay      |
| 10. amass     | j. underscore |

**Final Exam Drill #43: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. inculcate  | a. causing resentment              |
| 2. denote     | b. mournful poem                   |
| 3. suffice    | c. be sufficient                   |
| 4. ecosystem  | d. instill                         |
| 5. referendum | e. organisms and their environment |
| 6. affidavit  | f. harmful action                  |
| 7. elegy      | g. signify                         |
| 8. titular    | h. in name only                    |
| 9. disservice | i. public vote                     |
| 10. invidious | j. sworn written statement         |

**SlackaHead**ଲୋ-ଇଂରିଜିଶ୍ବା ଉଚ୍ଚ ମିଳନୀ  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE**Final Exam Drill #44: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. reassess   | a. phlegmatic   |
| 2. defile     | b. precocious   |
| 3. importune  | c. meditate     |
| 4. rout       | d. supplicate   |
| 5. vanquish   | e. decree       |
| 6. stolid     | f. fiasco       |
| 7. electorate | g. surmount     |
| 8. cogitate   | h. constituency |
| 9. shrewd     | i. debase       |
| 10. ordinance | j. reappraise   |

**Final Exam Drill #45: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. alchemy     | a. envy                             |
| 2. contretemps | b. embarrassing occurrence          |
| 3. forebode    | c. be an omen of                    |
| 4. apostasy    | d. with suspicion                   |
| 5. impoverish  | e. humorous misuse of a word        |
| 6. punitive    | f. abandonment of faith             |
| 7. askance     | g. reduce to poverty                |
| 8. malapropism | h. seemingly magical transformation |
| 9. habituate   | i. accustom to a situation          |
| 10. begrudge   | j. inflicting a punishment          |

**Final Exam Drill #46: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. infrastructure | a. savant       |
| 2. baroque        | b. spectrum     |
| 3. pundit         | c. underpinning |
| 4. entailment     | d. underwrite   |
| 5. subsidize      | e. corollary    |
| 6. shackle        | f. appellation  |
| 7. gamut          | g. meander      |
| 8. pseudonym      | h. convoluted   |
| 9. peregrinate    | i. impetuous    |
| 10. fickle        | j. impede       |

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**Final Exam Drill #47: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. obtrusive | a. severe shock                 |
| 2. overture  | b. interfering                  |
| 3. trauma    | c. raw material                 |
| 4. fodder    | d. humorous                     |
| 5. concoct   | e. collection of animals        |
| 6. aggrieve  | f. create by mixing ingredients |
| 7. menagerie | g. opening move                 |
| 8. droll     | h. mistreat                     |
| 9. motley    | i. extremely varied             |
| 10. congeal  | j. solidify                     |

**Final Exam Drill #48: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |                  |                            |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. importune     | a. im PAWR toon            | b. im pawr TOON            |
| 2. ratiocination | a. rash ee oh suh NAY shun | b. ray shee oh sin ay shun |
| 3. bravado       | a. bruh VAH doh            | b. BRAY va doh             |
| 4. savant        | a. SAV unt                 | b. suh VAHNT               |
| 5. sophomoric    | a. sahf MAWR ik            | b. sahf uh MAWR ik         |
| 6. schematic     | a. skuh MAT ik             | b. skee MAT ik             |
| 7. inculcate     | a. IN kul kayt             | b. in KUL kayt             |
| 8. vivacity      | a. vi VAS i tee            | b. vye VAS uh tee          |
| 9. stipend       | a. STYE pond               | b. STIP und                |
| 10. byzantine    | a. BYE zan teen            | b. BIZ un teen             |

**Final Exam Drill #49: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. dolt        | a. phantom    |
| 2. antiquity   | b. transfix   |
| 3. rivet       | c. bemoaning  |
| 4. odyssey     | d. rapture    |
| 5. disgruntled | e. delectable |
| 6. nirvana     | f. pilgrimage |
| 7. voluptuous  | g. quotidian  |
| 8. diurnal     | h. posterity  |
| 9. wraith      | i. lavish     |
| 10. palatable  | j. buffoon    |

**Final Exam Drill #50: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. deity      | a. ignorant                            |
| 2. figment    | b. seat of government                  |
| 3. zeitgeist  | c. spacious                            |
| 4. commodious | d. something made up                   |
| 5. fulminate  | e. god or goddess                      |
| 6. benighted  | f. insignificant                       |
| 7. ad-lib     | g. spirit of the times                 |
| 8. marginal   | h. denounce vigorously                 |
| 9. capital    | i. person with whom secrets are shared |
| 10. confidant | j. improvise                           |

**Final Exam Drill #51: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. preponderant  | a. incursion   |
| 2. mores         | b. depredation |
| 3. extortion     | c. brusque     |
| 4. clout         | d. dispirited  |
| 5. churl         | e. ethics      |
| 6. foray         | f. dominant    |
| 7. callous       | g. curmudgeon  |
| 8. appurtenance  | h. appendage   |
| 9. downcast      | i. impecunious |
| 10. impoverished | j. prowess     |

**Final Exam Drill #52: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. barrage        | a. beginner                                 |
| 2. neophyte       | b. accumulate                               |
| 3. medium         | c. highly significant                       |
| 4. accrue         | d. means by which something is conveyed     |
| 5. cant           | e. false information purposely disseminated |
| 6. specious       | f. cautious                                 |
| 7. guise          | g. deceptive                                |
| 8. wary           | h. outpouring of artillery fire             |
| 9. disinformation | i. appearance                               |
| 10. pregnant      | j. insincere speech                         |

**Final Exam Drill #53: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. annexation  | a. cache         |
| 2. empathy     | b. pontificating |
| 3. allot       | c. osmosis       |
| 4. dire        | d. bromide       |
| 5. adage       | e. disclaim      |
| 6. ratify      | f. crest         |
| 7. asylum      | g. apportion     |
| 8. sententious | h. solace        |
| 9. apogee      | i. warrant       |
| 10. demur      | j. grievous      |

**Final Exam Drill #54: PRONUNCIATIONS**

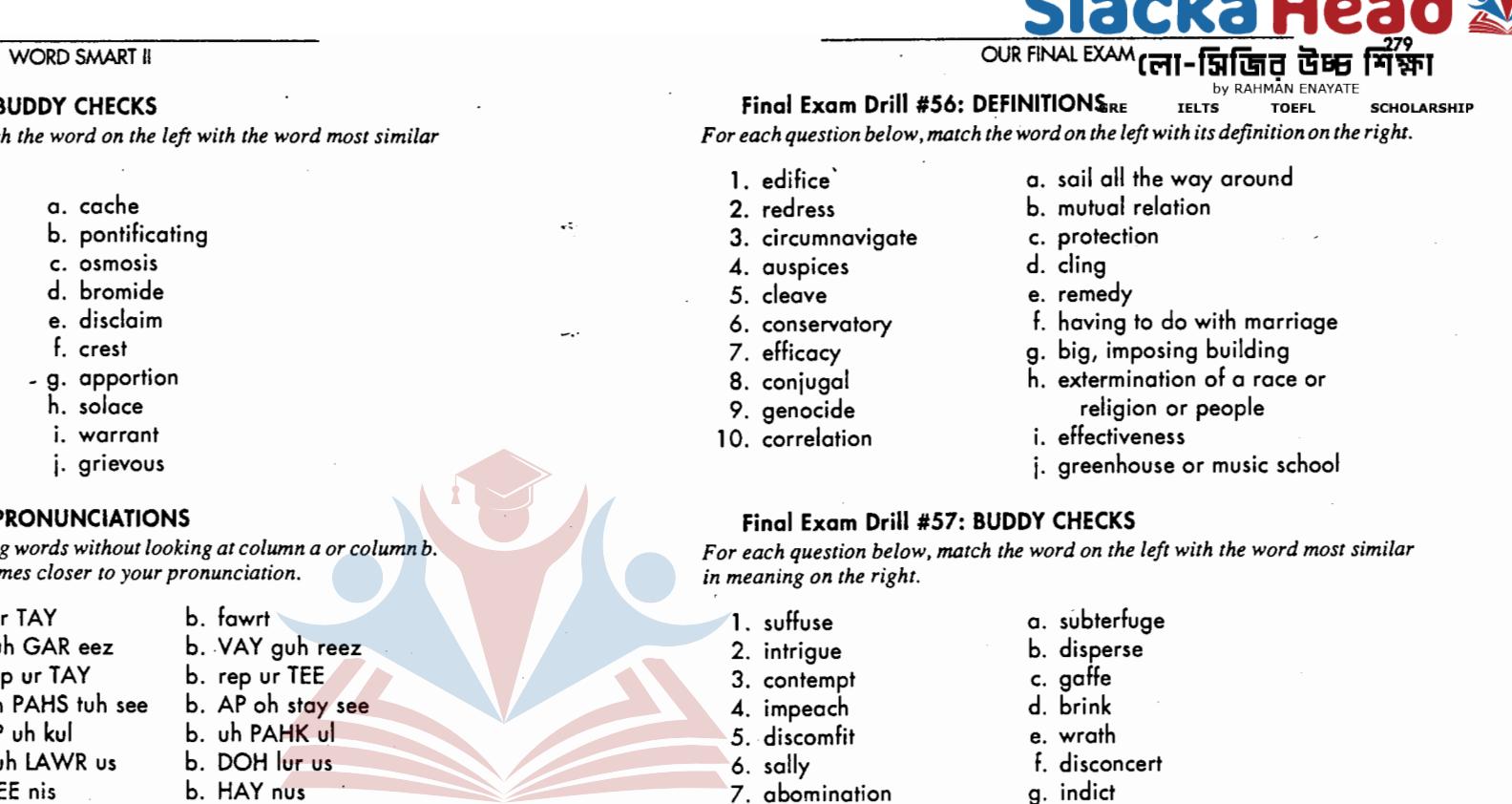
Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |               |                    |                   |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. forte      | a. for TAY         | b. fawrt          |
| 2. vagaries   | a. vuuh GAR eez    | b. VAY guh reez   |
| 3. repartee   | a. rep ur TAY      | b. rep ur TEE     |
| 4. apostasy   | a. uh PAHS tuh see | b. AP oh stay see |
| 5. epochal    | a. EP uh kul       | b. uh PAHK ul     |
| 6. dolorous   | a. duh LAWWR us    | b. DOH lur us     |
| 7. heinous    | a. HEE nis         | b. HAY nus        |
| 8. jocose     | a. JOH kohs        | b. joh KOHS       |
| 9. feign      | a. fee gun         | b. fayn           |
| 10. obeisance | a. OHB i suns      | b. oh BAY suns    |

**Final Exam Drill #55: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. fathom     | a. livid      |
| 2. proclaim   | b. underscore |
| 3. compliant  | c. pummel     |
| 4. surreal    | d. ominous    |
| 5. baleful    | e. arrant     |
| 6. cavalier   | f. pliable    |
| 7. assail     | g. paranormal |
| 8. heinous    | h. competent  |
| 9. bristling  | i. nonchalant |
| 10. effectual | j. delve      |

**Final Exam Drill #56: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. edifice        | a. sail all the way around                       |
| 2. redress        | b. mutual relation                               |
| 3. circumnavigate | c. protection                                    |
| 4. auspices       | d. cling   |
| 5. cleave         | e. remedy  |
| 6. conservatory   | f. having to do with marriage                    |
| 7. efficacy       | g. big, imposing building                        |
| 8. conjugal       | h. extermination of a race or religion or people |
| 9. genocide       | i. effectiveness                                 |
| 10. correlation   | j. greenhouse or music school                    |

**Final Exam Drill #57: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. suffuse     | a. subterfuge |
| 2. intrigue    | b. disperse   |
| 3. contempt    | c. gaffe      |
| 4. impeach     | d. brink      |
| 5. discomfit   | e. wrath      |
| 6. sally       | f. disconcert |
| 7. abomination | g. indict     |
| 8. threshold   | h. scorn      |
| 9. folly       | i. lax        |
| 10. cursory    | j. reprisal   |

**Final Exam Drill #58: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                 |                                |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. bona fide    | a. demonstrate convincingly    |
| 2. underpinning | b. cause to spread out         |
| 3. evince       | c. judge                       |
| 4. emissary     | d. human soul or mind          |
| 5. deem         | e. eject                       |
| 6. diffuse      | f. thick and sticky            |
| 7. karma        | g. good or bad emanations      |
| 8. viscous      | h. sincere                     |
| 9. psyche       | i. system of supports beneath  |
| 10. oust        | j. messenger or representative |

**Final Exam Drill #59: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. compilation | a. incarnate   |
| 2. astringent  | b. edict       |
| 3. fiat        | c. expiate     |
| 4. quandary    | d. depict      |
| 5. specter     | e. anthology   |
| 6. pandemic    | f. draconian   |
| 7. corporeal   | g. predicament |
| 8. atone       | h. veneer      |
| 9. patina      | i. rampant     |
| 10. render     | j. phantasm    |

**Final Exam Drill #60: PRONUNCIATIONS**

Pronounce each of the following words without looking at column a or column b. Then select the column that comes closer to your pronunciation.

- |                |                      |                     |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. reprobate   | a. REP ruh bayt      | b. ree PROH bayt    |
| 2. depredation | a. duh pray DAY shun | b. dep ruh DAY shun |
| 3. prophesy    | a. PRAHF uh sye      | b. PRAHF uh see     |
| 4. cardinal    | a. KAHR duh nul      | b. KAHRD nul        |
| 5. deity       | a. DAY uh tee        | b. DEE uh tee       |
| 6. chutzpah    | a. CHUTZ puh         | b. HUT spuh         |
| 7. dissemble   | a. di SEM bul        | b. dis uh SEM bul   |
| 8. fiat        | a. FEE ut            | b. FYE ut           |
| 9. prelude     | a. PREL yood         | b. PRAY lood        |
| 10. tryst      | a. trist             | b. tryst            |

**Final Exam Drill #61: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. oligarchy  | a. dissemble    |
| 2. florid     | b. triumvirate  |
| 3. feign      | c. substantiate |
| 4. document   | d. intricate    |
| 5. usurious   | e. implication  |
| 6. stipend    | f. bacchanal    |
| 7. prescience | g. exorbitant   |
| 8. gastronomy | h. remuneration |
| 9. licentious | i. presentiment |
| 10. innuendo  | j. cuisine      |

**Final Exam Drill #62: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. chortle      | a. short, literary sketch |
| 2. cherub       | b. hint                   |
| 3. vignette     | c. full of difficulties   |
| 4. access       | d. intruder               |
| 5. omniscient   | e. chuckle with glee      |
| 6. intimate     | f. accidental             |
| 7. interloper   | g. brazenness             |
| 8. chutzpah     | h. supercute child        |
| 9. adventitious | i. right to approach      |
| 10. thorny      | j. all-knowing            |

**Final Exam Drill #63: BUDDY CHECKS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with the word most similar in meaning on the right.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ostracism    | a. tactic       |
| 2. brawn        | b. intermittent |
| 3. bluster      | c. bombast      |
| 4. idiom        | d. jargon       |
| 5. interspersed | e. omnivorous   |
| 6. voracious    | f. infuse       |
| 7. imbue        | g. hypertrophy  |
| 8. schism       | h. dichotomy    |
| 9. embodiment   | i. effigy       |
| 10. connivance  | j. seclusion    |

**Final Exam Drill #64: DEFINITIONS**

For each question below, match the word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. epilogue       | a. pertaining to time           |
| 2. modulate       | b. afterword                    |
| 3. temporal       | c. reduce or regulate           |
| 4. cartography    | d. command                      |
| 5. behest         | e. having to do with the church |
| 6. ecclesiastical | f. highly changeable person     |
| 7. callous        | g. insensitive                  |
| 8. ban vivant     | h. art of making maps           |
| 9. chameleon      | i. luxurious liver              |
| 10. travesty      | j. grotesque imitation          |



# THE ANSWERS



**SlackaHead**  
লো-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE



Quick Quiz #1	Quick Quiz #5	Quick Quiz #9	Quick Quiz #12
1. h 2. a 3. c 4. i 5. g 6. b 7. d 8. e 9. f 10. j	1. e 2. h 3. c 4. a 5. f 6. i 7. b 8. d 9. i 10. g	1. f 2. a 3. i 4. c 5. g 6. b 7. i 8. c 9. h 10. e	1. c 2. f 3. b 4. i 5. a 6. d 7. e 8. g 9. i 10. h
Quick Quiz #2	Quick Quiz #6	Quick Quiz #10	Quick Quiz #13
1. h 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. g 7. i 8. i 9. e 10. f	1. i 2. e 3. c 4. h 5. a 6. j 7. e 8. b 9. i 10. g	1. a 2. e 3. h 4. c 5. f 6. n 7. i 8. g 9. d 10. a	1. c 2. e 3. g 4. i 5. a 6. b 7. h 8. i 9. f 10. d
Quick Quiz #3	Quick Quiz #7	Quick Quiz #11	Quick Quiz #14
12. stint 13. avid 14. dire 15. dolt 16. abet 17. allot 18. arcade 19. balm 20. scorn 21. louts 22. loathe 23. apt 24. junta 25. spate 26. rife 27. slake	1. f 2. i 3. i 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. g 8. c 9. e 10. h	1. c 2. g 3. c 4. e 5. h 6. b 7. a 8. f 9. i 10. d	1. f 2. c 3. i 4. a 5. o 6. m 7. j 8. i 9. b 10. g
Quick Quiz #4	Quick Quiz #8	Quick Quiz #12	Quick Quiz #15
1. j 2. a 3. i 4. b 5. e 6. f 7. c 8. g 9. h 10. d	1. i 2. f 3. a 4. g 5. c 6. h 7. e 8. b 9. d 10. j	8. a 9. e 10. h	12. k 13. h 14. d 15. e



## Quick Quiz

- #15**  
1. h  
2. c  
3. i  
4. i  
5. a  
6. b  
7. f  
8. d  
9. g  
10. e

## Quick Quiz

- #19**  
1. f  
2. d  
3. h  
4. b  
5. j  
6. a  
7. c  
8. e  
9. g  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #23**  
1. b  
2. i  
3. c  
4. h  
5. e  
6. f  
7. a  
8. j  
9. g  
10. d

## Quick Quiz

- #27**  
1. i  
2. c  
3. f  
4. a  
5. j  
6. g  
7. h  
8. b  
9. e  
10. d

## Quick Quiz

- #31**  
1. h  
2. e  
3. c  
4. i  
5. b  
6. a  
7. d  
8. f  
9. g  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #35**  
1. b  
2. f  
3. h  
4. a  
5. i  
6. j  
7. g  
8. c  
9. d  
10. e

## Quick Quiz

- #39**  
1. a  
2. c  
3. e  
4. g  
5. i  
6. k  
7. j  
8. h  
9. f  
10. d  
11. b

## Quick Quiz

- #43**  
1. e  
2. c  
3. h  
4. a  
5. b  
6. d  
7. i  
8. g  
9. f  
10. j

## SCHOLARSHIP

## Quick Quiz

- #16**  
1. e  
2. i  
3. g  
4. b  
5. h  
6. d  
7. a  
8. c  
9. i  
10. f

## Quick Quiz

- #20**  
1. h  
2. d  
3. j  
4. g  
5. c  
6. f  
7. b  
8. i  
9. e  
10. a

## Quick Quiz

- #24**  
1. e  
2. c  
3. a  
4. i  
5. h  
6. j  
7. g  
8. b  
9. d  
10. f

## Quick Quiz

- #28**  
1. i  
2. d  
3. g  
4. b  
5. f  
6. a  
7. j  
8. c  
9. h  
10. e

## Quick Quiz

- #32**  
1. c  
2. a  
3. i  
4. e  
5. g  
6. i  
7. h  
8. f  
9. d  
10. b

## Quick Quiz

- #36**  
1. d  
2. g  
3. b  
4. e  
5. h  
6. c  
7. a  
8. j  
9. f  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #40**  
1. e  
2. k  
3. d  
4. c  
5. e

## Quick Quiz

- #44**  
1. b  
2. a  
3. d  
4. c  
5. e

## Quick Quiz

- #17**  
1. a  
2. b  
3. i  
4. g  
5. d  
6. f  
7. c  
8. j  
9. h  
10. e

## Quick Quiz

- #21**  
1. h  
2. f  
3. d  
4. e  
5. j  
6. i  
7. a  
8. b  
9. g  
10. c

## Quick Quiz

- #25**  
1. g  
2. e  
3. c  
4. f  
5. d  
6. b  
7. h  
8. i  
9. g  
10. h

## Quick Quiz

- #29**  
1. i  
2. c  
3. f  
4. j  
5. a  
6. b  
7. a  
8. i  
9. e  
10. d

## Quick Quiz

- #33**  
1. k  
2. i  
3. e  
4. c  
5. d  
6. a  
7. l  
8. i  
9. f  
10. b  
11. g  
12. h

## Quick Quiz

- #37**  
1. i  
2. e  
3. g  
4. c  
5. j  
6. d  
7. f  
8. h  
9. b  
10. a

## Quick Quiz

- #41**  
1. c  
2. f  
3. b  
4. i  
5. g  
6. d  
7. j  
8. c  
9. e  
10. g  
11. a  
12. d

## Quick Quiz

- #45**  
1. i  
2. b  
3. f  
4. k  
5. h  
6. f  
7. j  
8. f  
9. a  
10. c  
11. g  
12. j

## Quick Quiz

- #18**  
1. d  
2. g  
3. f  
4. i  
5. c  
6. a  
7. e  
8. h  
9. b  
10. j

## Quick Quiz

- #22**  
1. d  
2. a  
3. j  
4. h  
5. e  
6. g  
7. c  
8. f  
9. b  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #26**  
1. g  
2. d  
3. c  
4. j  
5. a  
6. b  
7. f  
8. e  
9. h  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #30**  
1. j  
2. g  
3. b  
4. e  
5. a  
6. d  
7. c  
8. i  
9. f  
10. h

## Quick Quiz

- #34**  
1. i  
2. c  
3. f  
4. i  
5. a  
6. d  
7. g  
8. c  
9. e  
10. b

## Quick Quiz

- #38**  
1. j  
2. i  
3. h  
4. d  
5. g  
6. a  
7. b  
8. c  
9. e  
10. f

## Quick Quiz

- #42**  
1. a  
2. d  
3. g  
4. c  
5. b  
6. f  
7. b  
8. i  
9. h  
10. g  
11. f  
12. i



## WORD SMART II

## Quick Quiz

- #47  
1. d  
2. b  
3. i  
4. f  
5. c  
6. g  
7. j  
8. e  
9. a  
10. h

## Quick Quiz

- #51  
1. g  
2. i  
3. t  
4. e  
5. d  
6. a  
7. h  
8. j  
9. c  
10. b

## Quick Quiz

- #55  
1. b  
2. e  
3. g  
4. d  
5. h  
6. a  
7. c  
8. f  
9. i  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #59  
1. h  
2. d  
3. f  
4. b  
5. e  
6. a  
7. c  
8. j  
9. i  
10. g

## THE ANSWERS

## Quick Quiz

- #63  
1. g  
2. d  
3. b  
4. a  
5. i  
6. f  
7. e  
8. c  
9. j  
10. h

## Quick Quiz

- #67  
1. a  
2. h  
3. j  
4. f  
5. e  
6. b  
7. k  
8. c  
9. d  
10. g  
11. i

## Quick Quiz

- #71  
1. c  
2. k  
3. i  
4. f  
5. e  
6. a  
7. b  
8. n  
9. m  
10. l  
11. d  
12. g  
13. j  
14. h

## Quick Quiz

- #74  
GRE e IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE
1. c  
2. c  
3. g  
4. d  
5. a  
6. h  
7. f  
8. j  
9. i  
10. b

## Quick Quiz

- #48  
1. g  
2. c  
3. f  
4. b  
5. d  
6. a  
7. e  
8. h  
9. j  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #52  
1. b  
2. g  
3. d  
4. a  
5. f  
6. h  
7. e  
8. c  
9. c  
10. n

## Quick Quiz

- #56  
1. g  
2. e  
3. i  
4. a  
5. b  
6. d  
7. m  
8. i  
9. f  
10. c

## Quick Quiz

- #60  
1. b  
2. g  
3. d  
4. j  
5. e  
6. a  
7. i  
8. h  
9. c  
10. f

## Quick Quiz

- #49  
1. c  
2. g  
3. d  
4. a  
5. b  
6. i  
7. h  
8. f  
9. j  
10. e

## Quick Quiz

- #53  
1. b  
2. f  
3. e  
4. a  
5. d  
6. c  
7. f  
8. h  
9. i  
10. g

## Quick Quiz

- #57  
1. b  
2. e  
3. h  
4. c  
5. i  
6. a  
7. h  
8. i  
9. i  
10. g

## Quick Quiz

- #61  
1. b  
2. c  
3. h  
4. f  
5. j  
6. i  
7. g  
8. d  
9. a  
10. e

## Quick Quiz

- #50  
1. h  
2. a  
3. b  
4. c  
5. d  
6. i  
7. g  
8. e  
9. j  
10. f

## Quick Quiz

- #54  
1. c  
2. a  
3. f  
4. d  
5. b  
6. e  
7. d  
8. g  
9. f  
10. d

## Quick Quiz

- #58  
1. e  
2. b  
3. g  
4. a  
5. i  
6. j  
7. h  
8. c  
9. f  
10. d

## Quick Quiz

- #62  
1. i  
2. e  
3. d  
4. a  
5. b  
6. g  
7. f  
8. h  
9. i  
10. c

## Quick Quiz

- #64  
1. f  
2. c  
3. h  
4. e  
5. g  
6. a  
7. b  
8. d  
9. i  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #68  
1. e  
2. c  
3. g  
4. a  
5. b  
6. h  
7. f  
8. d  
9. i  
10. j

## Quick Quiz

- #72  
1. c  
2. h  
3. g  
4. a  
5. b  
6. f  
7. d  
8. j  
9. g  
10. a

## Quick Quiz

- #75  
1. h  
2. e  
3. i  
4. b  
5. c  
6. f  
7. d  
8. j  
9. g  
10. a

## Quick Quiz

- #65  
1. c  
2. h  
3. e  
4. f  
5. i  
6. i  
7. a  
8. b  
9. d  
10. g

## Quick Quiz

- #69  
1. d  
2. h  
3. a  
4. c  
5. i  
6. j  
7. f  
8. e  
9. g  
10. d

## Quick Quiz

- #73  
1. i  
2. g  
3. e  
4. f  
5. c  
6. d  
7. b  
8. h  
9. e  
10. j

## Quick Quiz

- #76  
1. d  
2. f  
3. b  
4. g  
5. h  
6. e  
7. a  
8. c  
9. i  
10. j

## Quick Quiz

- #66  
1. d  
2. g  
3. b  
4. a  
5. k  
6. h  
7. j  
8. i  
9. g  
10. i

## Quick Quiz

- #70  
1. f  
2. c  
3. b  
4. a  
5. k  
6. h  
7. j  
8. i  
9. h  
10. a

## Quick Quiz

1. b  
2. h  
3. f  
4. c  
5. a  
6. b  
7. k  
8. i  
9. l  
10. g  
11. e  
12. j



## Quick Quiz

- #78  
1. c  
2. h  
3. d  
4. g  
5. a  
6. b  
7. i  
8. i  
9. e  
10. f

## Quick Quiz

- #80  
1. f  
2. d  
3. b  
4. a  
5. e  
6. c  
7. g  
8. d  
9. i  
10. j

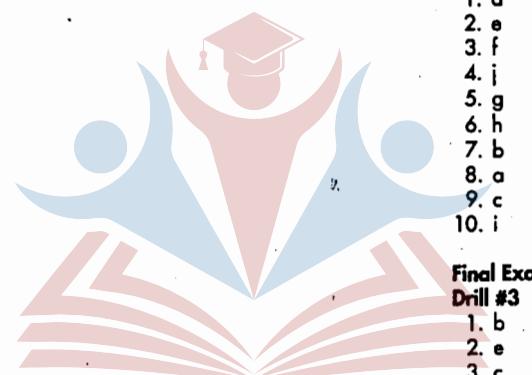
## Quick Quiz

- #82  
1. g  
2. a  
3. c  
4. f  
5. e  
6. b  
7. h  
8. d  
9. i  
10. j

## Quick Quiz

- #84  
1. d  
2. k  
3. i  
4. j  
5. a  
6. b  
7. f  
8. e  
9. c  
10. g

11. h



**SlackaHead**  
ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା  
by RAHMAN ENAYATE

**SlackaHead**  
ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା by RAHMAN ENAYATE  
GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

(ଲୋ-ଜ୍ଞାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିକ୍ଷା)

BY RAHMAN ENAYATE

Drill #9 GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

Drill #10 GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

Drill #11 GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

Drill #12 GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

## Final Exam

- Drill #1  
1. e  
2. c  
3. g  
4. a  
5. d  
6. f  
7. h  
8. i  
9. b  
10. i

## Final Exam

- Drill #2  
1. d  
2. e  
3. f  
4. i  
5. g  
6. h  
7. b  
8. a  
9. c  
10. i

## Final Exam

- Drill #3  
1. b  
2. e  
3. c  
4. h  
5. f  
6. i  
7. j  
8. g  
9. a  
10. d

## Final Exam

- Drill #4  
1. i  
2. g  
3. f  
4. e  
5. i  
6. c  
7. d  
8. b  
9. h  
10. a

## Final Exam

- Drill #5  
1. b  
2. b  
3. b  
4. b  
5. b (a is also acceptable)  
6. b  
7. either is acceptable  
8. a  
9. a  
10. b

## Final Exam

- Drill #6  
1. b  
2. c  
3. d  
4. a  
5. f  
6. a  
7. g  
8. e  
9. j  
10. c

## Final Exam

- Drill #7  
1. f  
2. b  
3. i  
4. h  
5. d  
6. j  
7. e  
8. g  
9. a  
10. c
- Drill #11  
1. a  
2. b  
3. b  
4. a  
5. a (b is marginally acceptable)  
6. a  
7. a  
8. b  
9. b  
10. b

## Final Exam

- Drill #8  
1. a  
2. c  
3. g  
4. i  
5. f  
6. h  
7. d  
8. e  
9. i  
10. b
- Drill #12  
1. d  
2. b  
3. j  
4. e  
5. g  
6. h  
7. i  
8. f  
9. c  
10. a



**Final Exam  
Drill #13**

1. e
  2. a
  3. f
  4. h
  5. i
  6. j
  7. c
  8. b
  9. g
  10. d
1. a
  2. b
  3. a
  4. a
  5. a
  6. b
  7. b
  8. a
  9. b
  10. a
1. e
  2. g
  3. i
  4. a
  5. d
  6. c
  7. h
  8. f
  9. j
  10. b

**Final Exam  
Drill #14**

1. b
  2. j
  3. g
  4. a
  5. f
  6. i
  7. d
  8. c
  9. h
  10. e
1. j
  2. c
  3. g
  4. b
  5. a
  6. d
  7. i
  8. e
  9. h
  10. f
1. c
  2. a
  3. f
  4. j
  5. i
  6. e
  7. b
  8. g
  9. d
  10. h

**Final Exam  
Drill #15**

1. d
  2. h
  3. e
  4. f
  5. b
  6. c
  7. g
  8. i
  9. a
  10. i
1. e
  2. g
  3. h
  4. j
  5. b
  6. d
  7. a
  8. i
  9. c
  10. f
1. a
  2. a
  3. a
  4. b
  5. a
  6. b
  7. a
  8. b
  9. b
  10. b

**Final Exam  
Drill #16**

1. h
  2. i
  3. e
  4. a
  5. b
  6. c
  7. j
  8. g
  9. f
  10. d
1. f
  2. i
  3. h
  4. a
  5. b
  6. d
  7. j
  8. e
  9. c
  10. g
1. f
  2. a
  3. g
  4. c
  5. j
  6. h
  7. d
  8. b
  9. e
  10. i

**WORD SMART II**

**Final Exam  
Drill #17**

**Final Exam  
Drill #21**

1. a
  2. b
  3. a
  4. a
  5. a
  6. b
  7. b
  8. a
  9. b
  10. a
1. e
  2. g
  3. i
  4. a
  5. d
  6. c
  7. h
  8. f
  9. j
  10. b

**Final Exam  
Drill #18**

**Final Exam  
Drill #22**

1. j
  2. c
  3. g
  4. b
  5. a
  6. d
  7. i
  8. e
  9. h
  10. f
1. c
  2. a
  3. f
  4. j
  5. i
  6. e
  7. b
  8. g
  9. d
  10. h

**Final Exam  
Drill #19**

**Final Exam  
Drill #23**

1. e
  2. g
  3. h
  4. j
  5. b
  6. d
  7. a
  8. i
  9. c
  10. f
1. a
  2. a
  3. a
  4. b
  5. a
  6. b
  7. a
  8. b
  9. b
  10. b

**Final Exam  
Drill #20**

**Final Exam  
Drill #24**

1. f
  2. i
  3. h
  4. a
  5. b
  6. d
  7. j
  8. e
  9. c
  10. g
1. f
  2. a
  3. g
  4. c
  5. j
  6. h
  7. d
  8. b
  9. e
  10. i

**THE ANSWERS**

**Final Exam  
Drill #25**

**Final Exam  
Drill #29**

1. g
  2. f
  3. i
  4. e
  5. a
  6. b
  7. c
  8. j
  9. d
  10. h
1. a
  2. b
  3. b
  4. a
  5. b
  6. a
  7. b
  8. a
  9. a (b is also acceptable)
  10. a

**Final Exam  
Drill #26**

**Final Exam  
Drill #30**

1. f
  2. h
  3. d
  4. a
  5. i
  6. e
  7. g
  8. c
  9. j
  10. b
1. c
  2. h
  3. b
  4. i
  5. d
  6. a
  7. j
  8. g
  9. i
  10. f

**Final Exam  
Drill #27**

**Final Exam  
Drill #31**

1. e
  2. a
  3. b
  4. f
  5. g
  6. h
  7. d
  8. c
  9. i
  10. h
1. d
  2. f
  3. b
  4. e
  5. g
  6. c
  7. i
  8. j
  9. a
  10. a (b is marginally acceptable)

**Final Exam  
Drill #28**

**Final Exam  
Drill #32**

1. i
  2. b
  3. e
  4. c
  5. j
  6. f
  7. a
  8. h
  9. g
  10. d
1. f
  2. b
  3. e
  4. d
  5. j
  6. c
  7. g
  8. i
  9. h
  10. a

# SlackaHead

29  
লো-জিজির উচ্চ শিক্ষা

by RAHMAN ENAYATE

GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP



## Final Exam

## Drill #37

- |       |                                   |       |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. d  | 1. a                              | 1. h  |
| 2. c  | 2. a (b is marginally acceptable) | 2. b  |
| 3. a  |                                   | 3. c  |
| 4. i  | 3. b                              | 4. f  |
| 5. g  | 4. b                              | 5. g  |
| 6. h  | 5. b                              | 6. i  |
| 7. f  | 6. b                              | 7. d  |
| 8. b  | 7. a                              | 8. e  |
| 9. i  | 8. b                              | 9. i  |
| 10. e | 9. a                              | 10. a |
|       | 10. a                             |       |

## Final Exam

## Drill #38

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a  | 1. d  | 1. c  |
| 2. b  | 2. e  | 2. h  |
| 3. g  | 3. h  | 3. a  |
| 4. i  | 4. a  | 4. e  |
| 5. h  | 5. j  | 5. d  |
| 6. i  | 6. i  | 6. i  |
| 7. d  | 7. f  | 7. b  |
| 8. f  | 8. c  | 8. f  |
| 9. e  | 9. b  | 9. g  |
| 10. c | 10. g | 10. i |

## Final Exam

## Drill #39

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a  | 1. d  | 1. b  |
| 2. c  | 2. g  | 2. g  |
| 3. j  | 3. c  | 3. a  |
| 4. d  | 4. e  | 4. c  |
| 5. b  | 5. i  | 5. f  |
| 6. f  | 6. j  | 6. h  |
| 7. e  | 7. b  | 7. e  |
| 8. h  | 8. h  | 8. d  |
| 9. i  | 9. f  | 9. i  |
| 10. g | 10. a | 10. i |

## Final Exam

## Drill #40

- |       |       |                                   |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. c  | 1. j  | 1. b                              |
| 2. d  | 2. i  | 2. a                              |
| 3. i  | 3. d  | 3. a                              |
| 4. e  | 4. f  | 4. b                              |
| 5. a  | 5. g  | 5. b                              |
| 6. j  | 6. a  | 6. b                              |
| 7. h  | 7. h  | 7. b (a is marginally acceptable) |
| 8. g  | 8. c  | 8. a                              |
| 9. f  | 9. b  | 9. a                              |
| 10. b | 10. e | 10. b                             |

## Final Exam

## Drill #41

- |       |                                   |       |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. a  | 2. a (b is marginally acceptable) | 1. h  |
| 2. b  |                                   | 2. b  |
| 3. c  |                                   | 3. c  |
| 4. f  |                                   | 4. f  |
| 5. g  |                                   | 5. g  |
| 6. b  |                                   | 6. i  |
| 7. d  |                                   | 7. d  |
| 8. e  |                                   | 8. e  |
| 9. i  |                                   | 9. i  |
| 10. a |                                   | 10. a |

## Final Exam

## Drill #42

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d  | 2. e  | 1. c  |
| 2. e  | 3. h  | 2. h  |
| 3. a  | 4. a  | 3. a  |
| 4. h  | 5. j  | 4. e  |
| 5. d  | 6. i  | 5. d  |
| 6. i  | 7. b  | 6. i  |
| 7. d  | 8. f  | 7. b  |
| 8. f  | 9. g  | 8. f  |
| 9. e  | 10. i | 9. g  |
| 10. c |       | 10. i |

## Final Exam

## Drill #43

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d  | 2. g  | 1. b  |
| 2. g  | 3. c  | 2. g  |
| 3. a  | 4. c  | 3. a  |
| 4. e  | 5. f  | 4. c  |
| 5. b  | 6. h  | 5. f  |
| 6. f  | 7. e  | 6. h  |
| 7. e  | 8. d  | 7. e  |
| 8. h  | 9. i  | 8. d  |
| 9. i  | 10. i | 9. i  |
| 10. a |       | 10. i |

## Final Exam

## Drill #45

- |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|------|
| 1. h  | 2. b  | 1. h |
| 2. b  | 3. c  | 2. b |
| 3. c  | 4. f  | 3. c |
| 4. f  | 5. g  | 4. f |
| 5. g  | 6. i  | 5. g |
| 6. i  | 7. d  | 6. i |
| 7. d  | 8. e  | 7. d |
| 8. e  | 9. i  | 8. e |
| 9. i  | 10. a | 9. i |
| 10. a |       |      |

## Final Exam

## Drill #46

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c  | 2. h  | 1. c  |
| 2. h  | 3. a  | 2. h  |
| 3. a  | 4. e  | 3. a  |
| 4. e  | 5. d  | 4. e  |
| 5. d  | 6. i  | 5. d  |
| 6. i  | 7. b  | 6. i  |
| 7. b  | 8. f  | 7. b  |
| 8. f  | 9. g  | 8. f  |
| 9. g  | 10. i | 9. g  |
| 10. i |       | 10. i |

## Final Exam

## Drill #47

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b  | 2. g  | 1. b  |
| 2. g  | 3. a  | 2. g  |
| 3. a  | 4. c  | 3. a  |
| 4. c  | 5. f  | 4. c  |
| 5. f  | 6. h  | 5. f  |
| 6. h  | 7. e  | 6. h  |
| 7. e  | 8. d  | 7. e  |
| 8. d  | 9. i  | 8. d  |
| 9. i  | 10. i | 9. i  |
| 10. i |       | 10. i |

## Final Exam

## Drill #48

- |       |                                   |       |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. b  | 2. a                              | 1. b  |
| 2. a  | 3. a                              | 2. a  |
| 3. a  | 4. b                              | 3. d  |
| 4. b  | 5. b                              | 4. b  |
| 5. b  | 6. b                              | 5. j  |
| 6. b  | 7. b (a is marginally acceptable) | 6. g  |
| 7. b  |                                   | 7. i  |
| 8. a  |                                   | 8. f  |
| 9. a  |                                   | 9. e  |
| 10. b |                                   | 10. c |

## Final Exam

## Drill #49

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. j  | 2. h  | 1. j  |
| 2. h  | 3. b  | 2. h  |
| 3. b  | 4. f  | 3. g  |
| 4. f  | 5. c  | 4. i  |
| 5. c  | 6. d  | 5. d  |
| 6. d  | 7. i  | 6. i  |
| 7. i  | 8. g  | 7. a  |
| 8. g  | 9. a  | 8. b  |
| 9. a  | 10. e | 9. f  |
| 10. e |       | 10. e |

## Final Exam

## Drill #50

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. e  | 2. d  | 1. b  |
| 2. d  | 3. g  | 2. a  |
| 3. g  | 4. c  | 3. b  |
| 4. c  | 5. h  | 4. a  |
| 5. h  | 6. a  | 5. a  |
| 6. a  | 7. j  | 6. b  |
| 7. j  | 8. f  | 7. b  |
| 8. f  | 9. b  | 8. b  |
| 9. b  | 10. i | 9. b  |
| 10. i |       | 10. b |

## Final Exam

## Drill #51

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. f  | 2. e  | 1. f  |
| 2. e  | 3. b  | 2. b  |
| 3. b  | 4. j  | 3. f  |
| 4. j  | 5. g  | 4. g  |
| 5. g  | 6. a  | 5. d  |
| 6. a  | 7. c  | 6. i  |
| 7. c  | 8. h  | 7. c  |
| 8. h  | 9. d  | 8. e  |
| 9. d  | 10. i | 9. a  |
| 10. i |       | 10. h |

## Final Exam

## Drill #52

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. h  | 2. a  | 1. h  |
| 2. a  | 3. d  | 2. a  |
| 3. d  | 4. b  | 3. a  |
| 4. b  | 5. j  | 4. c  |
| 5. j  | 6. g  | 5. d  |
| 6. g  | 7. i  | 6. j  |
| 7. i  | 8. f  | 7. i  |
| 8. f  | 9. e  | 8. f  |
| 9. e  | 10. c | 9. h  |
| 10. c |       | 10. b |

## Final Exam

## Drill #53

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c  | 2. h  | 1. b  |
| 2. h  | 3. g  | 2. a  |
| 3. g  | 4. i  | 3. h  |
| 4. i  | 5. d  | 4. g  |
| 5. d  | 6. i  | 5. f  |
| 6. i  | 7. a  | 6. i  |
| 7. a  | 8. b  | 7. e  |
| 8. b  | 9. f  | 8. d  |
| 9. f  | 10. i | 9. c  |
| 10. i |       | 10. i |

## Final Exam

## Drill #54

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b  | 2. i  | 1. h  |
| 2. i  | 3. a  | 2. i  |
| 3. a  | 4. c  | 3. a  |
| 4. c  | 5. a  | 4. i  |
| 5. a  | 6. b  | 5. c  |
| 6. b  | 7. b  | 6. b  |
| 7. b  | 8. b  | 7. g  |
| 8. b  | 9. b  | 8. f  |
| 9. b  | 10. b | 9. d  |
| 10. b |       | 10. e |

## Final Exam

## Drill #55

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. e  | 2. f  | 1. e  |
| 2. f  | 3. b  | 2. f  |
| 3. b  | 4. g  | 3. b  |
| 4. g  | 5. d  | 4. g  |
| 5. d  | 6. i  | 5. i  |
| 6. i  | 7. c  | 6. i  |
| 7. c  | 8. e  | 7. a  |
| 8. e  | 9. a  | 8. c  |
| 9. a  | 10. h | 9. h  |
| 10. h |       | 10. d |

## Final Exam

## Drill #56

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. g  | 2. e  | 1. a  |
| 2. e  | 3. a  | 2. b  |
| 3. a  | 4. c  | 3. a  |
| 4. c  | 5. d  | 4. b  |
| 5. d  | 6. j  | 5. b  |
| 6. j  | 7. i  | 6. b  |
| 7. i  | 8. f  | 7. a  |
| 8. f  | 9. h  | 8. b  |
| 9. h  | 10. b | 9. a  |
| 10. b |       | 10. a |

## Final Exam

## Drill #60

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a  | 2. b  | 1. a  |
| 2. b  | 3. a  | 2. b  |
| 3. a  | 4. b  | 3. a  |
| 4. b  | 5. b  | 4. b  |
| 5. b  | 6. b  | 5. b  |
| 6. b  | 7. a  | 6. b  |
| 7. a  | 8. b  | 7. a  |
| 8. b  | 9. a  | 8. b  |
| 9. a  | 10. a | 9. a  |
| 10. a |       | 10. a |



## WORD SMART II

Final Exam

Drill #61

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. g
6. h
7. i
8. j
9. f
10. e

Final Exam

Drill #63

1. j
2. g
3. c
4. d
5. b
6. e
7. f
8. h
9. i
10. a

Final Exam

Drill #64

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. h
5. d
6. e
7. g
8. i
9. f
10. j

# Slacka Head

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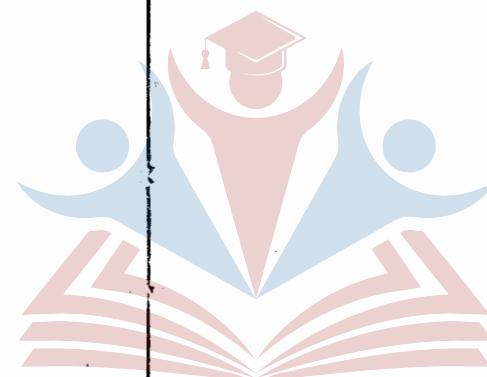
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GRE

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GRE IELTS TOEFL SCHOLARSHIP

## About the Author

Adam Robinson was born in 1955. He graduated from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania before earning a law degree at Oxford University in England. Robinson, a rated chess master, devised and perfected the now famous "Joe Bloggs" approach to beating standardized tests in 1980, as well as numerous other core Princeton Review techniques. A free-lance author of many books, Robinson has collaborated with The Princeton Review to develop a number of its courses. He lives in New York City.

