

Anew	Adverb	In a new or different way; once more; Example: They decided to start anew after the setback.
Undermine	Verb	To weaken or sabotage from beneath; to erode the foundation or stability of something; Example: The constant criticism began to undermine her confidence.
Declaim	Verb	To speak or recite in a dramatic or formal manner; to deliver a speech with strong emotion; Example: The politician declaimed against the corruption in the government.
Redoubtable	Adjective	Inspiring fear or awe; deserving respect or reverence; Example: He was a redoubtable opponent in debates.
Diminutive	Adjective	Extremely or unusually small; tiny; Example: She had a diminutive stature but a powerful presence.
Averred	Verb	To assert or declare confidently; to state as true; Example: He averred his innocence despite the evidence against him.
Precipitating	Adjective	Causing or accelerating a sudden or dramatic event or change; Example: The economic crisis had precipitating factors that led to its onset.
Repudiation	Noun	The rejection or denial of something, especially a belief, doctrine, or obligation; Example: His repudiation of the treaty caused diplomatic tensions.
Pluralist	Adjective/ Noun	Relating to or advocating for a society or system that includes diverse groups, opinions, or beliefs; Example: He was a pluralist thinker, welcoming various perspectives. Referring to various characteristics or occurrences; quirks; Example:
Oddities	Noun	The town had its share of oddities, including a house shaped like a shoe.
Archetypal	Adjective	Representing or epitomizing the most typical or perfect example of a certain kind; Example: The old wise man is often seen as the archetypal mentor figure in literature.
Sumptuous	Adjective	Luxurious, extravagant, or splendid in appearance, quality, or comfort; Example: The sumptuous banquet featured delicacies from around the world.
Chauvinists	Noun	People who display excessive or aggressive patriotism or loyalty to their own group, often accompanied by prejudice or hostility towards others; Example: The chauvinists refused to consider the opinions of anyone outside their circle.
Xenophobes	Noun	People who fear or dislike foreigners or people from different cultures; Example: The xenophobes protested against the influx of immigrants into their country.
Helm	Noun	A position of leadership or control; the steering mechanism of a ship or boat; Example: She took the helm of the company after her father retired.
Pernicious	Adjective	Causing harm or ruin; destructive; Example: The pernicious rumors spread throughout the community, causing distrust and division.
Affront	Noun/Verb	An action or remark that causes outrage or offense; to offend or insult someone openly; Example: His rude comments were seen as a direct affront to her dignity.

A point of transition or change between two different states or

Cusp	Noun	conditions; Example: The country was on the cusp of a technological revolution.
Coffers	Noun	Financial reserves or funds, especially those of a corporation, organization, or government; Example: The company's coffers were overflowing with profits from the successful quarter.
Fitful	Adjective	Occurring irregularly or intermittently; characterized by sudden starts and stops; Example: He slept fitfully, tossing and turning throughout the night.
Chippingaway	Verb	Gradually weakening or eroding something by removing small pieces or parts; Example: They were chipping away at the old wall to reveal the original mural underneath.
Statist	Adjective/ Noun	Relating to or advocating for a centralized government with extensive control over economic and social policies; Example: The statist policies led to increased government intervention in various sectors.
Consciences	Noun	The inner sense of what is right or wrong in one's behavior; moral principles or values; Example: His conscience prevented him from committing the unethical act.
Pyre	Noun	A heap of combustible material, especially wood, used for burning a corpse as part of a funeral rite; Example: They cremated the deceased on a funeral pyre according to their tradition.
Ubiquitous	Adjective	Present, appearing, or found everywhere; Example: In contemporary society, smartphones are ubiquitous.
Affluent	Adjective/ Noun	Wealthy or having an abundant supply of money or possessions; Example: The affluent neighborhood was known for its lavish mansions and luxury cars.
Leveller	Noun	Someone or something that aims to reduce inequalities or make things more equal; Example: The tax system was seen as a leveller, redistributing wealth among citizens.
Fetid	Adjective	Having an unpleasant or offensive odor; Example: The abandoned house was filled with the fetid smell of decay.
Throat-searing	Adjective	Extremely hot or spicy to the point of causing discomfort or irritation in the throat; Example: The chef's special chili sauce was throat-searingly hot.
Crippling	Adjective	Causing severe damage or impairment; debilitating; Example: The country faced crippling economic sanctions that brought its economy to its knees.
Epitomize	Verb	To be a perfect example or embodiment of something; to embody the essence of a particular quality or characteristic; Example: His dedication to his craft epitomized the spirit of perseverance.
Grandiose	Adjective	Impressive or imposing in appearance or style, especially in a pretentious or overly ambitious way; Example: The dictator's grandiose palace was a symbol of his excessive power and opulence.
Opulent	Adjective	Characterized by great wealth or luxury; lavish; Example: The opulent ballroom was adorned with crystal chandeliers and gold-plated decorations.

To talk with excessive pride or self-satisfaction about one's

Boast	Verb/Noun	achievements, possessions, or abilities; a statement expressing excessive pride; Example: He couldn't resist boasting about his latest business success.
Ekeout	Verb	To make a living or support oneself with difficulty, typically by doing additional or marginal work; to obtain or achieve something with great effort or difficulty; Example: They managed to eke out a meager existence by farming the barren land.
Subsistence	Noun	The action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level; Example: The villagers relied on subsistence farming to feed their families.
Appalling	Adjective	Causing shock, dismay, or horror; dreadful or terrible; Example: The conditions in the prison were appalling.
Lurk	Verb	To lie in wait or move stealthily; to remain hidden, ready to ambush or attack; Example: Danger lurked in the shadows.
Pogrom	Noun	An organized massacre or persecution of a particular ethnic group, especially Jews; Example: The pogrom resulted in numerous casualties and forced many families to flee.
Wieldinghistory	Verb	Exercising influence or power through one's knowledge or interpretation of historical events; Example: The historian was accused of wielding history to support his political agenda.
Eerie	Adjective	Strikingly odd or unsettling, especially in a mysterious or supernatural way; Example: The eerie silence of the abandoned house sent shivers down his spine.
Prescience	Noun	Foreknowledge or foresight of future events; Example: His prescience allowed him to anticipate the market crash and protect his investments.
Shackled	Adjective/Verb	Bound by chains or restraints; to restrain or restrict someone's freedom or abilities; Example: The prisoner sat silently, shackled and resigned to his fate.
Dogmas	Noun	Principles or beliefs that are accepted without question as authoritative, especially in religion; Example: The church's dogmas were challenged by the new generation of scholars.
Howling	Adjective/Verb	Making a long, loud, mournful cry or wail, typically due to pain, grief, or loneliness; Example: The howling wind kept him awake all night; Fanatical or uncompromising followers of a particular cause or belief;
Zealots	Noun	Example: The zealots were willing to sacrifice everything for their ideals.
Avenge	Verb	To take vengeance or exact punishment for a wrongdoing or injury; Example: He swore to avenge his brother's death by finding and punishing the killer.
Subjugation	Noun	The act of bringing someone or something under domination or control, especially by conquest; Example: The subjugation of the indigenous population led to widespread protests and unrest.
Lain	Verb	Past participle of "lie," to be situated or located in a horizontal position; Example: The blankets had lain undisturbed on the bed.
Disused	Adjective	No longer used or maintained; Example: The disused factory was now a haven for wildlife.
Emigrated	Verb	To leave one's own country in order to settle permanently in another; Example: Many Irish families emigrated to America during the famine.

Pandering	Verb	Gratifying or indulging someone's desires or tastes, often in a distasteful or insincere manner; Example: The politician was accused of pandering to extremist groups for votes.
Heresy	Noun	Belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious doctrine; Example: The preacher was accused of heresy for questioning traditional church teachings.
Theology	Noun	The study of the nature of God and religious belief; religious studies; Example: She pursued a degree in theology to deepen her understanding of spirituality.
Espouse	Verb	To adopt or support a cause, belief, or way of life; Example: He was known for espousing radical political views.
Incite	Verb	To encourage or stir up violent or unlawful behavior; to provoke or urge someone to take action; Example: The rumors incited panic among the population.
Oblivion	Noun	The state of being unaware or unconscious of what is happening; Example: He drank to oblivion to forget his troubles.
Despair	Noun/Verb	The complete loss or absence of hope; to lose or be without hope; Example: She sank into despair after the death of her husband.
Disrepair	Noun	Poor condition due to neglect or lack of maintenance; Example: The house fell into disrepair after years of abandonment.
Dissuasive	Adjective	Intended to discourage or deter someone from taking a particular course of action; Example: The dissuasive warnings failed to prevent him from joining the dangerous expedition.
Coercive	Adjective	Using force or threats to compel someone to do something against their will; Example: The regime employed coercive tactics to suppress dissent.
Reckoning	Noun	The action or process of calculating or estimating something; Example: The company faced a reckoning after years of financial mismanagement.
Reverence	Noun/Verb	The company faced a reckoning after years of financial mismanagement.
Contentious	Adjective	Deep respect and admiration for someone or something; to regard someone or something with deep respect; Example: She spoke with reverence about her mentor.
Strutting	Verb	Causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial; Example: The contentious issue of gun control divided the nation.
Ethos	Noun	Walking with a proud, confident gait; to walk with a pompous or self-important manner; Example: He strutted around the stage, basking in the applause.
Cowed	Adjective/Verb	The characteristic spirit or culture of a community, group, or era; Example: The university's ethos emphasized academic excellence and integrity.
Resentful	Adjective	Intimidated or frightened into submission or compliance; to intimidate or subdue someone with fear; Example: The cowed workers dared not speak out against their oppressive boss.
Waged	Verb	Feeling or expressing bitterness or indignation at having been treated unfairly; Example: She was resentful of her sister's success.
Peril	Noun	Carried on or engaged in (a war, campaign, or struggle); Example: The rebels waged a guerrilla war against the government forces.
Cynical	Adjective	Serious and immediate danger; Example: The ship was in peril as it sailed into the storm.
		Distrustful or pessimistic about the motives of others; Example: She had a cynical view of politicians and their promises.

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Jaded	Adjective	Bored or lacking enthusiasm, typically after having had too much of something; Example: The jaded traveler had seen it all.
Marvel	Verb	To be filled with wonder or astonishment; Example: She marveled at the beauty of the sunset.
Adolescent	Adjective	In the stage of development between childhood and adulthood; Example: The adolescent years can be challenging for parents.
Conjures up	Verb	To bring to mind or evoke (a memory, image, or feeling); Example: The smell of freshly baked bread conjures up memories of home.
Desultory	Adjective	Lacking a plan, purpose, or enthusiasm; Example: His desultory efforts led to mediocre results.
Grumble	Verb	To complain or protest about something in a low, rumbling manner; Example: The workers grumbled about their long hours.
Bemoaning	Verb	Expressing sorrow, grief, or regret for something; Example: She was bemoaning the loss of her beloved pet.
Apathy	Noun	Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern; Example: Voter apathy led to a low turnout at the polls.
Indissolubly	Adverb	In a way that cannot be dissolved, undone, or broken apart; Example: The bonds of friendship were indissolubly strong.
Atrophy	Noun/Verb	The wasting away or degeneration of a body part or tissue; to waste away or decline; Example: Muscles atrophy if not used.
Savage	Adjective/Noun	Fierce, violent, and uncontrolled; Example: The savage storm wreaked havoc on the coastal town.
Paeon	Noun	A song of praise, triumph, or thanksgiving; Example: The victory was celebrated with a paeon of joy.
Epoch	Noun	A particular period of time in history or a person's life; Example: The discovery marked a new epoch in scientific research.
Presumptuous	Adjective	Overstepping bounds or taking liberties without permission; Example: It was presumptuous of him to speak for the group.
Predicament	Noun	A difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation; Example: Finding herself lost in the woods, she faced a predicament.
Profusion	Noun	An abundance or large quantity of something; Example: The garden was filled with a profusion of colorful flowers.
Elusive	Adjective	Difficult to find, catch, or achieve; Example: The elusive butterfly slipped through her fingers.
Pervasive	Adjective	Spreading widely throughout an area or group; Example: The pervasive smell of smoke filled the room.
Teeming	Adjective/Verb	Swarming or overflowing with something; to be full of something in abundance; Example: The market was teeming with shoppers.
Rife	Adjective	Widespread or abundant; Example: The city was rife with rumors of corruption.
Crest	Noun	The highest point of a wave; the highest part of something; Example: The ship rose and fell with each crest of the waves.
Hackneyed	Adjective	Lacking originality or freshness; overused and clichéd; Example: His speech was full of hackneyed phrases and tired clichés.
Freewheeling	Adjective	Characterized by a carefree or relaxed attitude; Example: The freewheeling lifestyle of a backpacker.

Rambunctious	Adjective	Energetic, boisterous, and difficult to control; Example: The rambunctious children ran around the playground.
Muddles	Noun/Verb	A state of confusion or disorder; to cause confusion or disarray; Example: The muddles in his mind made it hard to concentrate.
Alluvial	Adjective	Relating to or composed of sediment deposited by flowing water, especially in a river or stream; Example: The alluvial plains were fertile and ideal for agriculture.
Intrepid	Adjective	Fearless, adventurous, and bold; Example: The intrepid explorer ventured into the deep jungle in search of rare species.
Aboriginals	Noun	The original inhabitants of a particular region or country; Example: The Aboriginals have lived in Australia for thousands of years.
Indigenous	Adjective	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; Example: The indigenous people of the Amazon rainforest have deep knowledge of the local ecosystem.
Steppes	Noun	Large, flat, grassy plains, especially in southeastern Europe and Siberia; Example: The nomads traveled across the vast steppes with their herds.
Anglophones	Noun/Adjective	People who speak English as their first language; Example: Canada has a significant population of Anglophones, particularly in Ontario and Quebec.
Derisively	Adverb	In a manner expressing contempt or ridicule; Example: She laughed derisively at his suggestion.
Akin	Adjective	Similar or related in quality or character; Example: The two sisters have personalities akin to each other.
Anglicised	Adjective	Adapted to English or British usage, culture, or style; Example: The menu at the restaurant was Anglicised to cater to the preferences of local customers.
Euphemism	Noun	A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing; Example: "Passed away" is a euphemism for "died."
Strain	Noun/Verb	A force or influence that stretches, pulls, or puts pressure on something; Example: The strain of caring for her sick mother was taking its toll on her health.
Travails	Noun	Painful or laborious efforts; Example: The travails of starting a new business often include long hours and financial struggles.
Stunting	Adjective	Inhibiting or preventing growth, development, or progress; Example: Malnutrition can lead to stunting in children, affecting both their physical and mental growth.
Complaisant	Adjective	Willing to please or agree with others; Example: He was always complaisant, never voicing his own opinions but instead conforming to those around him.
Squirearchy	Noun	The system, class, or group of country squires; Example: The squirearchy controlled much of the land and politics in rural England.
Perpetuate	Verb	To make something, typically a problem or undesirable situation, continue indefinitely; Example: The propaganda sought to perpetuate the myth of national superiority.
Tumultuous	Adjective	Characterized by a noisy uproar or disorderly agitation; Example: The tumultuous protest filled the streets with chanting and signs.

Dismay	Noun/Verb	A sudden feeling of loss of courage or resolution from alarm or fear; to cause someone to feel concern and distress; Example: The news of the accident filled her with dismay.
Maxim	Noun	A short, pithy statement expressing a general truth or rule of conduct; Example: "Honesty is the best policy" is a well-known maxim.
Stoked	Adjective/Verb	(Adjective) Extremely excited or thrilled; (Verb) To add coal or other solid fuel to a fire; Example: He was stoked about the upcoming concert.
Tenet	Noun	A principle or belief, especially one of the main principles of a religion or philosophy; Example: One of the central tenets of democracy is freedom of speech.
Amputation	Noun	The surgical removal of all or part of a limb or extremity; Example: The doctor recommended amputation to prevent the spread of infection.
Tryst	Noun/Verb	(Noun) A private, romantic rendezvous between lovers; (Verb) To arrange to meet at a certain place and time, typically secretly; Example: They had a secret tryst in the garden.
Solemn	Adjective	Formal and dignified; Example: The judge's solemn expression indicated the seriousness of the court proceedings.
Crucible	Noun	A situation of severe trial or in which different elements interact, leading to the creation of something new; Example: The war was a crucible in which the nation's identity was forged.
Emblazoned	Adjective/Verb	(Adjective) Conspicuously inscribed or displayed; (Verb) To conspicuously inscribe or display a design on something; Example: The company logo was emblazoned on the front of the building.
Detested	Adjective	Intensely disliked or loathed; Example: She detested the taste of cilantro and refused to eat any dish containing it.
Coerce	Verb	To persuade (an unwilling person) to do something by using force or threats; Example: The dictator coerced the citizens into attending his rallies through intimidation tactics.
Spurn	Verb	To reject with disdain or contempt; Example: Despite his apologies, she spurned his attempts to reconcile with her.
Prospect	Noun	The possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring; Example: There is a bright prospect for economic growth in the coming years.
Quirky	Adjective	Characterized by peculiar or unexpected traits; Example: The quirky little bookstore had shelves made from repurposed boat oars.
Eccentric	Adjective/Noun	(Adjective) Unconventional and slightly strange; (Noun) A person of unconventional and slightly strange character; Example: The eccentric artist lived in a house shaped like a giant shoe.
Idiosyncratic	Adjective	Peculiar or individualistic; Example: His idiosyncratic fashion sense made him stand out in the crowd.
Transcend	Verb	To rise above or go beyond the limits of; Example: Her music seemed to transcend language barriers and touch the hearts of people worldwide.
Slew	Noun	A large quantity or number; Example: She received a slew of messages congratulating her on her promotion.
Disgruntled	Adjective	Dissatisfied or annoyed, typically as a result of not getting what one wants; Example: The disgruntled employees staged a protest outside the company headquarters.
Proclaim	Verb	To announce officially or publicly; Example: The mayor proclaimed the day of the festival as a citywide holiday.

Triumph	Noun/Verb	(Noun) A great victory or achievement; (Verb) To achieve a victory or success; Example: Winning the championship was a triumph for the team.
Hagiography	Noun	A biography that idealizes its subject; Example: The book about the famous leader was more of a hagiography than an objective account of his life.
Imbues	Verb	To inspire or permeate with a feeling or quality; Example: Her artwork imbues the viewer with a sense of tranquility and peace.
Inflicting	Verb	To cause (something unpleasant or painful) to be suffered by someone or something; Example: The hurricane inflicted severe damage on the coastal towns.
Wrested	Verb	To forcibly pull (something) from a person's grasp; Example: The freedom fighters wrested control of the city from the oppressive regime.
Ecumenism	Noun	The principle or aim of promoting unity among the world's Christian churches; Example: The ecumenism movement seeks to bridge divides among different Christian denominations.
Typified	Verb	To be characteristic or a representative example of; Example: Her kindness and generosity typified the spirit of the community.
Insolent	Adjective	Showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect; Example: The insolent child refused to listen to his teacher's instructions.
Tyranny	Noun	Cruel and oppressive government or rule; Example: The people rebelled against the tyranny of the dictator.
Flounder	Verb	To struggle or stagger helplessly or clumsily in water or mud; Example: The novice swimmer floundered in the deep end of the pool.
Weaning	Verb	Gradually depriving (someone) of something to which they are addicted or on which they are dependent; Example: The doctor recommended weaning off the medication slowly.
Convictions	Noun	Strongly held beliefs or principles; Example: Despite the opposition, she stood by her convictions and refused to compromise her values.
Proletariat	Noun	The working class; Example: The rise of the industrial revolution saw the growth of the proletariat as factory workers left rural areas for employment in cities.
Insurrections	Noun	Violent uprisings against an authority or government; Example: The country experienced several insurrections before finally achieving independence.
Cult	Noun	A system of religious veneration and devotion directed toward a particular figure or object; Example: The cult worshipped an ancient deity believed to bring prosperity and fertility to its followers.
Retort	Verb/Noun	(Verb) To say something in answer to a remark or accusation, typically in a sharp, angry, or witty manner; (Noun) A sharp, angry, or witty reply; Example: She retorted sharply to his criticism.
Credo	Noun	A set of beliefs or aims that guide someone's actions; Example: The company's credo emphasizes honesty, integrity, and customer satisfaction.
Lip service	Noun	Expressing approval or agreement insincerely; Example: He paid lip service to the idea of environmental conservation but did little to implement eco-friendly practices.
Patrimony	Noun	Property inherited from one's father or male ancestor; Example: The family's wealth was part of their patrimony, passed down through generations.
Tenuously	Adverb	In a way that is fragile or uncertain; Example: His grasp on reality was tenuously maintained after the traumatic event.

Wielded	Verb	To have and be able to use or control (power or influence); Example: The dictator wielded immense power over the country's affairs.
Swirl	Verb/Noun	(Verb) To move in a twisting or spiraling pattern; (Noun) A twisting or spiraling movement or pattern; Example: The leaves swirled in the autumn breeze.
Tranquil	Adjective	Free from disturbance; calm; Example: The tranquil lake reflected the clear blue sky, creating a serene atmosphere.
Avid	Adjective	Having or showing a keen interest in or enthusiasm for something; Example: She was an avid reader of mystery novels, often finishing several books a week.
Murky	Adjective	Dark and gloomy, especially due to thick mist; Example: The murky waters of the swamp concealed many dangers lurking beneath the surface.
Acquiesced	Verb	To accept something reluctantly but without protest; Example: Despite his reservations, he acquiesced to the demands of his boss.
Bereft	Adjective	Deprived of or lacking something, especially a nonmaterial asset; Example: She felt bereft of hope after the loss of her closest friend.
If anything	Phrase	Used to suggest tentatively that something may be the case (often the opposite of what has been said); Example: If anything, the situation seems to be getting worse rather than better.
Incessant	Adjective	Continuing without pause or interruption; Example: The incessant rain dampened everyone's spirits during the outdoor event.
Edged out	Verb	To defeat or surpass someone narrowly or in a particular respect; Example: Despite his talent, he was edged out of the competition by a more experienced opponent.
Anointed	Adjective	Chosen by divine intervention or sacred ceremony; Example: The newly anointed king was blessed by the high priest in a lavish coronation ceremony.
Rarefied	Adjective	Of high social standing or intellectual value; Example: The rarefied atmosphere of the elite club made newcomers feel intimidated.
Rambunctious	Adjective	Uncontrollably exuberant; boisterous; Example: The rambunctious children ran around the playground, laughing and shouting.
Carp	Verb/Noun	(Verb) To complain or find fault continually about trivial matters; (Noun) A deep-bodied freshwater fish; Example: He spent the evening carping about the service at the restaurant.
Buck	Verb/Noun	(Verb) To oppose or resist (something); (Noun) A male deer; Example: He decided to buck the trend and pursue a career in the arts rather than medicine.
Monarch	Noun	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor; Example: The monarch celebrated their jubilee with grand festivities and national rejoicing.
Politico	Noun	A politician or person active in politics; Example: The seasoned politico knew how to navigate the complexities of government with skill and finesse.
Rapier	Noun	A thin, light, sharp-pointed sword used for thrusting; Example: The duelist expertly wielded his rapier, parrying and thrusting with precision.
Squirm	Verb	To wriggle or twist the body from side to side, especially as a result of nervousness or discomfort; Example: The child began to squirm in his seat during the long and boring lecture.

Obituaries	Noun	Notices of a death, especially in a newspaper, typically including a brief biography of the deceased; Example: The obituaries section of the newspaper honored the lives of those who had passed away.
Fabian	Adjective	Characterized by caution, gradualism, or the avoidance of direct confrontation; Example: The Fabian approach to negotiation involved small, incremental steps rather than bold, immediate action.
Tutelage	Noun	Protection of or authority over someone or something; guardianship; Example: Under the tutelage of her mentor, the young artist developed her skills and found her unique voice.
Protégé	Noun	A person who is guided and supported by an older and more experienced or influential individual; Example: The business magnate took the aspiring entrepreneur under his wing as his protégé.
Embodiment	Noun	A tangible or visible form of an idea, quality, or feeling; Example: The majestic oak tree was seen as the embodiment of strength and resilience.
Incaruate	Adjective	Embodied in flesh; in human form; Example: The spirit of generosity seemed to be incarnate in the philanthropist, who dedicated his life to helping others.
Dissenters	Noun	People who oppose official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state; Example: The dissenter's protest against the government's actions drew attention to the violations of human rights.
Deference	Noun	Humble submission and respect; Example: She showed deference to her elders by listening attentively and following their advice.
Fractionous	Adjective	Irritable and quarrelsome; Example: The fractionous debate between the two politicians quickly descended into personal attacks and insults.
Metaphor	Noun	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable; Example: "Time is a thief" is a metaphor, suggesting that time steals moments from us.
Profound	Adjective	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense; Example: The speaker's words had a profound impact on the audience, leaving them deep in thought and reflection.
Staunch	Adjective	Loyal and committed in attitude; Example: Despite facing criticism, she remained staunch in her support of the cause she believed in.
Strand	Noun	A single thread or something, such as thread, fiber, or wire; Example: She plucked a strand of hair from her sweater, examining it closely.
Offspring	Noun	A person's child or children; Example: The proud parents watched their offspring play in the yard, enjoying the innocence of childhood.
Abhorred	Adjective	Regarded with disgust and hatred; Example: The abhorred practice of animal cruelty sparked widespread outrage and calls for stricter laws.
Indispensable	Adjective	Absolutely necessary or essential; Example: The role of teachers in society is indispensable, as they impart knowledge and shape the minds of future generations.
Engendering	Verb	Cause or give rise to (a feeling, situation, or condition); Example: Their shared experiences engendered a sense of camaraderie among the group members.
Rivaled	Verb	Be comparable to in quality or excellence; Example: Her talent as a singer rivaled that of the most renowned performers in the industry.

Totems	Noun	An object or emblem that serves as a symbol of a group's unity, identity, or spirit; Example: The eagle was revered as a totem of strength and freedom by the indigenous tribe.
Shrewd	Adjective	Having or showing sharp powers of judgment; astute; Example: The shrewd businessman anticipated market trends and made strategic investments to maximize profits.
Collegial	Adjective	Relating to or involving shared responsibility, as among a group of colleagues; Example: The decision-making process at the company was collegial, with input from all team members considered valuable.
Syndicate	Noun	A group of individuals or organizations combined to promote some common interest; Example: The syndicate controlled much of the city's underworld activities, including gambling and extortion.
Foundered	Verb	(Of a plan or undertaking) fail or break down, typically as a result of a particular problem or setback; Example: The business foundered due to a lack of funding and mismanagement.
Pedigree	Noun	The recorded ancestry or lineage of a person or family; Example: The champion racehorse had a pedigree tracing back several generations of award-winning thoroughbreds.
Stifled	Adjective	Held back or repressed; Example: She felt stifled in her career and longed for the freedom to pursue her passions.
Crusader	Noun	A person who campaigns vigorously for political, social, or religious change; Example: The environmental crusader led protests against deforestation and advocated for sustainable land use.
Stumbled	Verb	Trip or momentarily lose one's balance; Example: He stumbled over the uneven pavement and nearly fell.
Motley	Adjective	Incongruously varied in appearance or character; disparate; Example: The motley crew of adventurers came from different backgrounds but shared a common goal.
Brink	Noun	A point at which something, typically something unwelcome, is about to happen; Example: The country teetered on the brink of economic collapse, with widespread poverty looming.
Abyss	Noun	A deep or seemingly bottomless chasm; Example: The explorer gazed into the abyss, feeling a sense of vertigo and awe at the vastness of the natural world.
Resounding	Adjective	Clearly audible; unmistakable; Example: The resounding applause from the audience showed their appreciation for the performer's talent.
Swiftly	Adverb	At great speed; rapidly; Example: The emergency response team arrived swiftly at the scene of the accident.
Maternalized	Verb	To attribute to or interpret in terms of a maternal influence or perspective; Example: The author's writing often maternalized the protagonist's actions, emphasizing themes of nurturing and protection.
Stimulus	Noun	Something that arouses activity or energy in someone or something; Example: The stimulus package provided financial support to struggling businesses during the economic downturn.
Bloc	Noun	A combination of countries, parties, or groups sharing a common purpose; Example: The voting bloc rallied behind the proposed legislation, ensuring its passage through the legislature.

Mystique	Noun	A fascinating aura of mystery, awe, and secrecy surrounding someone or something; Example: The enigmatic artist cultivated a mystique that intrigued fans and critics alike.
Pinnacle	Noun	The highest point; culmination; Example: Winning the prestigious award was the pinnacle of her career, a moment she had worked tirelessly to achieve.
Expedient	Adjective	Convenient and practical, although possibly improper or immoral; Example: The politician made an expedient decision to gain favor with voters, even though it went against his principles.
Ruptured	Adjective	Broken or burst; Example: The ruptured pipeline caused an environmental disaster, spilling oil into the river and contaminating the surrounding ecosystem.
Meretricious	Adjective	Apparently attractive but having in reality no value or integrity; Example: The meretricious promises of the salesman failed to convince discerning customers to buy his product.
Pliant	Adjective	Easily bent; flexible; Example: The pliant branches of the willow tree swayed gently in the breeze.
Instinctively	Adverb	In a way that is based on instinct rather than conscious thought; Example: She instinctively knew something was wrong when she heard noise in the dark alley cries and oppressive government or rule; Example: The citizens
Tyranny	Noun	revolted against the tyranny of the dictator, demanding freedom and democracy.
Innocuous	Adjective	Not harmful or offensive; Example: Despite its innocuous appearance, the plant was highly toxic if ingested.
Anathema	Noun	Something or someone that is intensely disliked or loathed; Example: In some cultures, failure is considered anathema, and individuals go to great lengths to avoid it.
Trappings	Noun	The outward signs, features, or objects associated with a particular situation, role, or job; Example: Despite his wealth, he avoided the trappings of luxury and lived a simple, modest life.
Toiling	Verb	Working extremely hard or incessantly; Example: The farmers were toiling in the fields from dawn till dusk to ensure a bountiful harvest.
Multitudes	Noun	A large number of people or things; Example: The candidate's speech attracted multitudes of supporters, who cheered and applauded his every word.
Vasdeferens	Noun	The duct that conveys sperm from the testicle to the urethra; Example: The vas deferens plays a crucial role in the reproductive system, transporting sperm during ejaculation.
Blander	Adjective	More lacking in character, dull, or insipid than might be expected; Example: The sequel to the popular movie was criticized for its bland plot and uninteresting characters.
Proverbial	Adjective	Well known, especially so as to be stereotypical; Example: He was the proverbial "wolf in sheep's clothing," appearing harmless on the surface but harboring malicious intentions underneath.
Sycophants	Noun	People who behave obsequiously toward someone important in order to gain advantage; Example: The leader surrounded himself with sycophants who flattered him in hopes of gaining favor.

Vindication	Noun	The action of clearing someone of blame or suspicion; Example: The court's verdict served as vindication for the wrongly accused, restoring their reputation and integrity.
Nemesis	Noun	A long-standing rival or archenemy; Example: Throughout history, the hero's nemesis has often been portrayed as a formidable adversary, challenging them at every turn.
Ineptitude	Noun	Lack of skill or ability; incompetence; Example: The manager's ineptitude led to a series of costly mistakes and ultimately the downfall of the company.
Cynically	Adverb	In a way that reflects a belief that people are motivated purely by self-interest; Example: She cynically remarked that politicians only cared about votes and power, not the welfare of the people.
Recklessly	Adverb	In a manner that shows a lack of caution or consideration for the consequences of one's actions; Example: He drove recklessly through the busy streets, endangering himself and others.
Trenchantly	Adverb	With sharpness or severity, especially in expression or style; Example: The critic trenchantly criticized the author's latest novel, calling it derivative and lacking in originality.
Partisan	Adjective	Prejudiced in favor of a particular cause; Example: The media outlet was accused of being partisan, as it consistently presented news in a way that favored one political party over others.
Ousted	Verb	Drive out or expel (someone) from a position or place; Example: The CEO was ousted from the company after a shareholder revolt over allegations of financial mismanagement.
Apostasy	Noun	The abandonment or renunciation of a religious or political belief; Example: His apostasy from the established church shocked his family and community, who viewed it as a betrayal of their values.
Sanctified	Adjective	Made holy; consecrated; Example: The ancient temple was a sanctified place of worship, visited by pilgrims seeking spiritual enlightenment and divine blessings.
Staunchest	Adjective	Most loyal or committed; Example: Despite facing criticism, she remained one of his staunchest supporters, defending him against detractors and standing by his side through thick and thin.
Reverberated	Verb	Be repeated several times as an echo; Example: Her laughter reverberated through the room, filling the space with joy and mirth.
Atrophied	Adjective	Wasted away or diminished, especially as a result of disuse or neglect; Example: Due to his sedentary lifestyle, his muscles had become atrophied and weak, making it difficult for him to perform simple tasks.
Resurrection	Noun	The act of rising from the dead or returning to life; Example: The mythological figure's resurrection symbolized renewal and rebirth, offering hope to believers in the cycle of life and death.
Disenfranchised	Adjective	Deprived of the rights and privileges of citizenship, especially the right to vote; Example: The disenfranchised members of society protested against the government's policies that marginalized their voices.
Strolled	Verb	Walked leisurely; Example: After dinner, they strolled along the riverbank, enjoying the cool breeze and the sound of the water.
Shambles	Noun	A state of total disorder, chaos; Example: The project was in shambles due to poor planning and mismanagement, leading to delays and cost overruns.

Erudite	Adjective	Having or showing great knowledge or learning; Example: The professor was known for his erudite lectures, which captivated students with their depth and insight.
Clad	Verb	Dressed or clothed; Example: She was clad in a beautiful gown for the gala event, attracting admiring glances from everyone in attendance.
Benediction	Noun	A blessing; a prayer asking for divine blessing; Example: The priest concluded the ceremony with a benediction, invoking God's guidance and protection for the newlyweds.
Freewheeling	Adjective	Unrestrained; without inhibitions; Example: The freewheeling discussion allowed participants to express their opinions openly and without fear of judgment.
Imperious	Adjective	Assuming power or authority without justification; Example: His imperious demeanor made it clear that he expected others to obey his commands without question.
Plunging	Adjective	Falling or dropping suddenly and with force; Example: The stock market experienced a plunging decline, causing widespread panic among investors.
Throng	Noun	A large, densely packed crowd of people or animals; Example: The throng of protesters marched through the streets, chanting slogans and displaying banners.
Manifesting	Verb	Showing or revealing (a quality or feeling) by one's acts or appearance; Example: His generosity was manifesting in his willingness to help those in need, offering assistance whenever he could.
Fringe	Noun	The outer, marginal, or extreme part of an area, group, or sphere of activity; Example: The artist's avant-garde style placed him on the fringe of the mainstream art scene, where he explored unconventional ideas.
Platitudes	Noun	Statements or ideas that are overused and lacking originality; clichés; Example: The politician's speech was full of platitudes, offering little substance or meaningful solutions to the issues at hand.
Untrammelled	Adjective	Not restricted or hampered; Example: In the wilderness, he felt untrammelled by the constraints of society, free to explore and discover without limitations.
Mired	Adjective	Stuck or entangled in a difficult or messy situation; Example: The company found itself mired in legal battles and financial troubles, struggling to regain stability and profitability.
Clamor	Noun	A loud and confused noise, especially that of people shouting vehemently; Example: The clamor of the crowd outside the courthouse could be heard from blocks away, demanding justice for the victim.
Fray	Noun	A situation of intense activity, typically one incorporating an element of aggression or competition; Example: The political debate descended into a fray of accusations and personal attacks.
Despise	Verb	Feel contempt or a deep repugnance for; Example: She despised the way he treated others with disrespect and cruelty, refusing to associate with someone so lacking in compassion.
Sanctimonious	Adjective	Making a show of being morally superior to others, especially hypocritically so; Example: His sanctimonious attitude grated on her nerves, as he constantly lectured others about their behavior while ignoring his own faults.

Windbags	Noun	People who talk at length, especially in a boring or boastful manner; Example: The meeting was dominated by windbags, who droned on endlessly without saying anything of substance.
Homespun	Adjective	Simple, plain, or unpretentious, often with a rustic or homespun charm; Example: The restaurant's menu featured hearty, homespun dishes that reminded patrons of home-cooked meals shared with family.
Spouted	Verb	Uttered or pronounced pompously or self-righteously; Example: He spouted off about his accomplishments, boasting of his achievements to anyone who would listen.
Rhetoric	Noun	The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the use of figures of speech and other compositional techniques; Example: His speech was full of empty rhetoric, lacking substance or meaningful content.
Antithesis	Noun	A contrast or opposition between two things; a person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else; Example: The character of Dr. Jekyll in the novel is the antithesis of his alter ego, Mr. Hyde.
Exhilarating	Adjective	Making one feel very happy, animated, or elated; thrilling; Example: The roller coaster ride was exhilarating, with its twists, turns, and sudden drops providing an adrenaline rush for the passengers.
Perennial	Adjective	Lasting or existing for a long or apparently infinite time; enduring or continually recurring; Example: The perennial appeal of Shakespeare's plays ensures that they are performed and appreciated by audiences worldwide.
Shopworn	Adjective	(Of goods or merchandise) faded, soiled, or otherwise impaired by age and use; Example: The shopworn items on the clearance rack failed to attract customers, who preferred the newer, more pristine products elsewhere.
Consigned	Verb	Assigned or commit (someone or something) irrevocably to a particular course or destination; Example: The old textbooks were consigned to the recycling bin, as they were no longer needed or useful in the classroom.
Assail	Verb	Make a concerted or violent attack on; Example: The fortress was assailed by enemy forces, who launched a relentless assault in an attempt to breach its defenses.
Behemoth	Noun	A person or thing of enormous size, power, or importance; Example: The multinational corporation was a behemoth in the industry, dominating markets and exerting significant influence over competitors and consumers alike.
Outlawed	Adjective	Prohibited by law or statute; Example: Cockfighting was outlawed in many states due to its cruel and inhumane treatment of animals.
Subvert	Verb	Undermine the power and authority of (an established system or institution); Example: The rebel group sought to subvert the government's control by inciting unrest and rebellion among the population.
Rumbled	Verb	Make a continuous deep, resonant sound; Example: The distant thunder rumbled ominously, signaling an approaching storm.
Predilections	Noun	A preference or special liking for something; Example: Her predilections for classic literature were evident in her extensive collection of novels by Dickens, Austen, and Brontë.
Throbs	Noun	A strong, regular beat or pulsation; Example: The throbs of the drum echoed through the forest, setting the rhythm for the tribal dance.

Vortex	Noun	A mass of whirling fluid or air, especially a whirlpool or whirlwind; Example: The ship was caught in a powerful vortex, dragging it inexorably downward into the churning water below.
Tyro	Noun	A beginner or novice; Example: As a tyro in the kitchen, he struggled to follow the recipe, often mixing up ingredients and forgetting crucial steps.
Phalanx	Noun	A body of troops or police officers, standing or moving in close formation; Example: The protesters marched in a phalanx, chanting slogans and carrying banners as they demanded justice and reform.
Fatuous	Adjective	Silly and pointless; Example: His fatuous remarks only served to undermine his credibility and intelligence, as they lacked substance and relevance to the topic under discussion.
Hustings	Noun	A meeting at which candidates in an election address potential voters; Example: The candidates took to the hustings, delivering speeches and engaging with voters in a bid to win their support and secure their votes.
Epitaph	Noun	A phrase or statement written in memory of a person who has died, especially as an inscription on a tombstone; Example: The epitaph on her gravestone read, "Beloved wife, mother, and friend, forever in our hearts."
Coloration	Noun	The arrangement or appearance of the colors in something, especially a work of art; Example: The artist's use of bold coloration gave the painting a vibrant and dynamic quality, capturing the viewer's attention and imagination.
Suffused	Adjective	Filled with or characterized by a quality or feeling; Example: The room was suffused with a warm, golden light, creating a cozy and inviting atmosphere for the guests.
Avowed	Adjective	Acknowledged or declared openly; Example: She was an avowed supporter of animal rights, advocating for their protection and welfare through various campaigns and initiatives.
Piety	Noun	The quality of being religious or reverent; Example: Her piety was evident in her daily prayers and acts of charity, demonstrating her deep faith and devotion to her religious beliefs.
Self-perpetuating	Adjective	Having the ability to continue or maintain itself without external intervention; Example: The rumor mill seemed self-perpetuating, with gossip spreading rapidly and continuously among the tight-knit community.
Onset	Noun	The beginning or start of something, especially something unpleasant; Example: The onset of winter brought bitterly cold temperatures and heavy snowfall, disrupting daily life for many people in the region.
Ruthless	Adjective	Showing no mercy or compassion; Example: The ruthless dictator crushed any opposition to his rule, resorting to violence and repression to maintain his grip on power.
Desiccation	Noun	The process of drying out or removing moisture from something; Example: The desiccation of the soil turned the once-fertile farmland into arid, barren terrain unsuitable for cultivation.
Partisan	Adjective	Prejudiced in favor of a particular cause, typically a political one; Example: The partisan media outlets provided biased coverage of the election, favoring one candidate over the others and distorting the facts.
Ostensibly	Adverb	Apparently or purportedly, but perhaps not actually; Example: Ostensibly, he accepted the invitation out of politeness, but in reality, he had no intention of attending the event.

Dry-eyed fortitude	Adjective	Courage or determination shown without any outward display of emotion; Example: Despite facing immense hardship, she faced it with dry-eyed fortitude, refusing to let her emotions get the better of her as she tackled each challenge.
Bliss	Noun	Perfect happiness; great joy; Example: The newlyweds were in a state of bliss as they celebrated their love and the beginning of their life together as husband and wife.
Brocade	Noun	A rich fabric woven with a raised design, often made of silk and embroidered with gold or silver threads; Example: The bride wore a gown of shimmering brocade, adorned with intricate patterns and delicate embellishments.
Peasantry	Noun	The class of peasants collectively, especially those who are poor or engaged in agricultural work; Example: The peasantry struggled to eke out a living from the land, facing hardship and deprivation with resilience and fortitude.
Piedmont	Noun	A region of rolling foothills at the base of a mountain range, especially the Piedmont region of Italy; Example: The picturesque vineyards of Piedmont produced some of the finest wines in the country, renowned for their quality and flavor.
Cinderella of Orbassano	Noun Phrase	A reference to Rita Levi-Montalcini, an Italian neurobiologist who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1986; Example: Rita Levi-Montalcini was often called the Cinderella of Orbassano for her remarkable rise to scientific acclaim.
Corroded	Adjective	Damaged or destroyed by chemical action, especially oxidation; Example: The corroded pipes needed to be replaced to prevent further leaks and contamination of the water supply.
Cynicism	Noun	An attitude of distrust or skepticism, especially regarding the motives or sincerity of others; Example: His cynicism towards politicians stemmed from years of broken promises and corruption in government.
Polity	Noun	Greeks developed the polity of democracy, allowing citizens to participate in decision-making and governance through direct voting and assembly.
Emblematic	Adjective	Serving as a symbol or representation of something; Example: The Statue of Liberty is emblematic of freedom and democracy, standing as a beacon of hope and opportunity for immigrants arriving in the United States.
Insidious	Adjective	Proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with harmful effects; Example: The insidious nature of the disease made it difficult to detect and treat, often leading to severe complications if left unchecked.
Enshrined	Verb	Preserve (a right, tradition, or idea) in a formal or dignified way; Example: The values of democracy and equality are enshrined in the country's constitution, serving as the foundation for its laws and governance.
Immemorial	Adjective	Originating or existing from time immemorial; Example: The ancient ruins stood as a testament to a civilization lost in the mists of time, their origins dating back to immemorial ages.
Idolaters	Noun	People who worship idols or images, especially as gods; Example: The temple was filled with idolaters, offering prayers and sacrifices to statues of their deities.

Wail	Verb	To make a prolonged high-pitched cry expressing pain, grief, or distress; Example: The mourners wailed loudly at the funeral, their cries echoing through the silent cemetery.
Muezzin	Noun	A Muslim official who calls the faithful to prayer from the minaret of a mosque; Example: The muezzin's melodic voice echoed across the city, signaling the time for the evening prayer.
Connived	Verb	Secretly cooperated or conspired to do something immoral, illegal, or harmful; Example: The corrupt officials connived to embezzle funds from the government coffers for their own gain.
Stigmatize	Verb	To describe or regard as worthy of disgrace or disapproval; Example: The media often stigmatize individuals with mental health issues, perpetuating harmful stereotypes and discrimination.
Commemorate	Verb	To honor the memory of (someone or something) in a ceremony or by a memorial; Example: The nation commemorates its fallen soldiers every year on Remembrance Day with solemn ceremonies.
Pantheism	Noun	The belief that the universe and nature are divine and should be revered; Example: Pantheism sees the natural world as a manifestation of the divine, with everything interconnected and sacred.
Agnosticism	Noun	The belief that the existence of God or the supernatural is unknown or unknowable; Example: Agnosticism acknowledges the limitations of human knowledge and refrains from making definitive claims.
Reincarnation	Noun	The rebirth of a soul in a new body after death, believed in some religions; Example: Reincarnation is a central tenet of Hinduism and Buddhism, with the soul continuing its journey through life.
Jostled	Verb	To push, elbow, or bump against (someone) roughly, typically in a crowd; Example: The passengers jostled each other as they tried to board the overcrowded train during rush hour.
Exemplified	Verb	To be a typical example of; Example: The success of the entrepreneur exemplified the qualities of hard work, determination, and innovation necessary for achieving one's goals.
Wondrous	Adjective	Inspiring a feeling of wonder or delight; Example: The children gazed in awe at the wondrous display of fireworks lighting up the night sky, their faces aglow with excitement and amazement.
Papacy	Noun	The office or authority of the Pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church; Example: The papacy has played a central role in shaping the history and doctrine of the Catholic Church for centuries.
Writ	Noun	A formal written order issued by a court, typically commanding or prohibiting something; Example: The judge issued a writ of injunction, ordering the company to cease its illegal activities.
Congenial	Adjective	Pleasant or agreeable because suited to one's taste or inclination; Example: The congenial atmosphere of the quaint café made it the perfect spot for a leisurely afternoon coffee with friends.
Venerate	Verb	To regard with great respect or reverence; Example: The ancient Greeks venerated the gods with elaborate rituals and sacrifices, seeking their favor and protection in daily life.
Contentious	Adjective	Likely to cause disagreement or argument; Example: The contentious issue of gun control sparked heated debates and passionate arguments among politicians and the public alike.

Wielding	Verb	To hold and use (a weapon or tool) with skill and effectiveness; Example: The knight wielded his sword with precision and strength, striking down his enemies with swift and decisive blows.
Incongruous	Adjective	Not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings or other aspects of something; Example: The modern architecture of the skyscraper looked incongruous amidst the historic buildings of the old town.
Papier-mâché	Noun	A craft material made of paper pulped with glue, often used for modeling; Example: The children made colorful masks out of papier-mâché, shaping and painting them for the school play.
Paunchy	Adjective	Having a large and protruding belly; Example: Despite his athletic build in his youth, years of indulgence had left him with a paunchy stomach.
Tusk	Noun	A long, pointed tooth, usually one of a pair, projecting from the mouth of certain animals, such as elephants, walruses, or wild boars; Example: The tusk of the elephant was carved into intricate designs.
Courtship	Noun	The process of attempting to win the affection of someone, typically with a view to marriage; Example: The swans engaged in an elegant courtship dance, their graceful movements captivating onlookers.
Pantheon	Noun	A temple dedicated to all the gods; Example: The ancient city boasted a magnificent pantheon, where worshippers paid homage to a multitude of deities.
Scurf	Noun	Tiny, dry, white flakes of dead skin that shed from the scalp, often associated with dandruff; Example: The dermatologist recommended a special shampoo to treat the scurf and soothe the irritated scalp.
Effrontery	Noun	Shameless boldness or audacity; Example: The con artist had the effrontery to show up at the victim's house and demand more money after already swindling her out of a significant sum.
Salutary	Adjective	Producing good effects; beneficial; Example: The experience served as a salutary lesson, teaching him to be more cautious in the future.
Obduracy	Noun	Stubbornness or determination, especially in refusing to change one's opinion or course of action; Example: Despite numerous appeals, his obduracy prevented him from admitting fault or apologizing.
Dusk	Noun/Adjective	The darker stage of twilight, especially in the evening; Example: The city skyline was silhouetted against the dusky sky as the sun dipped below the horizon.
Obstinate	Adjective	Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade; Example: His obstinate refusal to compromise made it difficult to reach a resolution.
Stub	Noun	A small, projecting part; Example: He felt a sharp pain in his foot after stepping on a stub of wood hidden in the tall grass.
Microcosm	Noun	A community, place, or situation regarded as encapsulating in miniature the characteristics of something much larger; Example: The bustling street market was a microcosm of the city's diverse culture.
Macrocosm	Noun	The whole of a complex structure, especially the world or the universe, contrasted with a small representative part of it; Example: The interconnected ecosystems of the rainforest represent the macrocosm of life on Earth.

Esoteric	Adjective	Intended for or likely to be understood by only a small number of people with a specialized knowledge or interest; Example: The philosopher's writings were filled with esoteric references and complex theories.
Brow	Noun	The forehead or the facial expression associated with it; Example: She furrowed her brow in concentration as she tried to solve the difficult puzzle.
Corpulent	Adjective	Excessively fat; obese; Example: The corpulent man struggled to fit into the narrow airplane seat, his ample girth overflowing onto the armrests.
Disarmingly	Adverb	In a manner that removes suspicion or hostility, often through charm or sincerity; Example: His disarmingly honest confession won over even his harshest critics.
Gasped	Verb	Inhaled suddenly with the mouth open, from surprise or shock; Example: She gasped in horror as she saw the extent of the damage caused by the earthquake.
Hysteria	Noun	Exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement, especially among a group of people; Example: The news of the celebrity's arrival caused hysteria among her fans, who rushed to catch a glimpse of her.
Credulous	Adjective	Having or showing too great a readiness to believe things; Example: The scam artist preyed on credulous individuals, convincing them to invest in his fraudulent schemes.
Chicanery	Noun	The use of trickery to achieve a political, financial, or legal purpose; Example: The politician's chicanery was exposed when evidence of bribery and corruption came to light.
Pecuniary	Adjective	Relating to or consisting of money; Example: The lawsuit was settled for a pecuniary sum, compensating the plaintiff for financial losses incurred.
Vindicated	Adjective/ Verb	Cleared of blame or suspicion; justified or proven right; Example: The new evidence vindicated the accused, proving his innocence beyond a shadow of doubt.
Throngs	Noun	Large, densely packed crowds of people or animals; Example: The streets were filled with throngs of spectators eager to catch a glimpse of the parade.
Callous	Adjective	Showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others; Example: His callous remarks about the tragedy shocked and offended the grieving families.
Mulling	Verb	To think about deeply and at length; Example: After mulling over the job offer for days, she finally decided to accept it and start a new chapter in her career.
Exuded	Verb	To discharge or emit gradually; Example: The freshly baked bread exuded a delicious aroma that filled the kitchen.
Swaddled	Adjective/ Verb	Wrapped (someone, especially a baby) in garments or cloth, typically to keep them warm; Example: The newborn was swaddled snugly in a soft blanket, sleeping peacefully in its mother's arms.
Pedestal	Noun	A base or support on which something stands; Example: The statue was placed on a pedestal in the center of the town square, honoring the historical figure it depicted.
Exalted	Adjective/ Verb	Placed at a high or powerful level; Example: The exalted position of CEO came with great responsibility and authority.

Aberration	Noun	A departure from what is normal, usual, or expected, typically one that is unwelcome; Example: The sudden drop in temperature was an aberration in an otherwise warm and sunny climate.
Enraptured	Adjective/ Verb	Filled with great pleasure or delight; Example: She watched enraptured as the ballet dancers performed, captivated by their grace and skill.
Bustling	Adjective	Full of energetic and noisy activity; Example: The bustling city streets were alive with the sounds of honking horns and bustling pedestrians.
Irreverence	Noun	Lack of respect for people or things that are generally taken seriously; Example: His irreverence for authority often landed him in trouble with his teachers and employers.
Fabled	Adjective	Famous or well known, typically as a result of a notable story or legend; Example: The fabled lost city of Atlantis has captivated the imagination of adventurers and historians for centuries.
Immaculate	Adjective	Perfectly clean, neat, or tidy; Example: The hotel room was immaculate, with crisp white sheets and spotless surfaces throughout.
Speckled	Adjective	Covered or marked with a large number of small spots or patches of color; Example: The speckled eggs nestled in the nest, each one a tiny work of art in its own right.
Deplorably	Adverb	In a way that is deserving strong condemnation or disapproval; Example: The conditions in the prison were deplorably unsanitary, with inmates living in overcrowded and filthy cells.
Vicious	Adjective	Deliberately cruel or violent; Example: The vicious attack left him with serious injuries and a deep sense of fear and trauma.
Iniquitous	Adjective	Grossly unfair and morally wrong; Example: The iniquitous treatment of workers by the unscrupulous employer led to widespread protests and calls for justice.
Plight	Noun	A dangerous, difficult, or otherwise unfortunate situation; Example: The homeless shelter provided a safe haven for those in plight, offering food, shelter, and support to those in need.
Ezhava	Noun/Adjective	A caste or social group predominantly found in the Indian state of Kerala; Example: The Ezhava community has a rich cultural heritage and has made significant contributions to society.
Belabor	Verb	To argue or elaborate (a subject) in excessive detail; Example: The speaker belabored the same points repeatedly, making the audience lose interest in the presentation.
Inhibitions	Noun	A feeling of self-consciousness, restraint, or embarrassment that makes you behave less freely; Example: His inhibitions prevented him from speaking up in social situations, often causing him to appear reserved.
Wags	Noun	People who make witty or humorous remarks; Example: The wags at the office always had a clever comment ready for any situation, keeping morale high with their quick wit and humor.
Defilement	Noun	The action of defiling or the state of being defiled; Example: The defilement of the sacred site outraged the local community, who viewed it as a desecration of their cultural heritage.
Trailblazer	Noun	A person who paves a way for others to follow through unsettled country or wilderness; Example: She was a trailblazer in the field of science, breaking barriers and paving the way for future generations of women.

Expatriate	Noun/Verb	A person who lives outside their native country or renounces citizenship; Example: As an expatriate living abroad, he often felt a sense of longing for the familiar sights and sounds of his homeland.
Effusive	Adjective	Expressing feelings of gratitude, pleasure, or approval in an unrestrained or heartfelt manner; Example: Her effusive praise for the chef's culinary skills made him blush with pride.
Evoking	Verb	Bringing or recalling (a feeling, memory, or image) to the conscious mind; Example: The painting evoked memories of her childhood spent by the seaside, filling her with nostalgia and longing.
Tantalizing	Adjective	Tormenting or teasing with the sight or promise of something unobtainable; Example: The tantalizing aroma of freshly baked bread wafted from the bakery, tempting passersby with its delicious scent.
Forebears	Noun	Ancestor or forefather; Example: She traced her family history back to her forebears who immigrated to the country generations ago, learning about their struggles and triumphs along the way.
Pidgin	Noun	A simplified form of speech formed from two or more languages and used for communication between people not sharing a common language; Example: The traders used pidgin to negotiate deals with merchants from different countries.
Prevailing	Adjective	Existing at a particular time; current; Example: Despite the prevailing economic conditions, the company managed to thrive and expand its operations globally.
Forlorn	Adjective	Pitifully sad and abandoned or lonely; Example: The old, forlorn house sat at the end of the street, its windows boarded up and its garden overgrown with weeds.
Slacken	Verb	To make or become slack, less active, or less intense; Example: As the storm slackened, the wind gradually died down, and the rain subsided, bringing relief to the weary residents.
Heartthrob	Noun	A very attractive and usually famous man; Example: He was a heartthrob of the silver screen, admired by millions for his dashing good looks and charismatic charm.
Elocuted	Adjective	Spoken in a formal, eloquent manner; Example: The elocuted speech captivated the audience, leaving them spellbound by the speaker's powerful words and persuasive arguments.
Intrigued	Adjective	Arousing one's curiosity or interest; Example: The mysterious package on the doorstep intrigued her, prompting her to investigate its contents with eager anticipation.
Avow	Verb	To assert or confess openly; Example: He avowed his love for her, declaring it to the world without hesitation or reservation.
Genealogical	Adjective	Of or relating to the study or tracing of lines of family descent; Example: The genealogical records provided valuable insights into his family history, tracing ancestors back several centuries.
Deracinated	Adjective	Uprooted from one's natural environment; displaced or dislocated; Example: The deracinated refugees struggled to adapt to their new surroundings, longing for the familiarity of their homeland.
Philistinism	Noun	Lack of appreciation of artistic or cultural values; Example: His philistinism was evident in his dismissal

Outgrown	Verb/Adjective	Verb: To have grown too large or matured beyond (a habit, activity, belief, etc.). Adjective: No longer suitable or appropriate because of having grown or developed.
Condescension	Noun	An attitude of patronizing superiority; disdain; Example: Her condescension towards her coworkers made them feel inferior and undervalued.
Snobbery	Noun	The behavior or attitude of people who think they are better than other people because they are intelligent, richer, or have better taste; Example: His snobbery towards people from different backgrounds was off-putting.
Perverse	Adjective	Showing a deliberate and obstinate desire to behave in a way that is unreasonable or unacceptable; Example: His perverse sense of humor often left others feeling uncomfortable or offended.
Whirling	Adjective	Moving or turning rapidly in circles; Example: The whirling winds of the tornado uprooted trees and scattered debris across the landscape.
Sumptuous	Adjective	Splendid and expensive-looking; luxurious; Example: The sumptuous banquet featured a lavish spread of gourmet dishes and fine wines.
Raging	Adjective	Showing violent uncontrollable anger; Example: The raging storm lashed at the coastline, causing widespread damage and flooding.
Clamor	Noun	A loud and confused noise, especially that of people shouting vehemently; Example: The clamor of protesters outside the government building could be heard from blocks away.
Perversely	Adverb	In a way that shows a deliberate and obstinate desire to behave unreasonably or unacceptable; Example: She perversely refused to admit that she was wrong, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.
Stifling	Adjective	Very hot and causing difficulties in breathing; Example: The stifling heat of the midday sun made it nearly impossible to work outside.
Groan	Verb	Make a deep inarticulate sound conveying pain, despair, or pleasure; Example: He groaned in pain as he struggled to stand up after the fall.
Sallow	Adjective	Of a person's face or complexion: Of an unhealthy yellow or pale brown color; Example: His sallow complexion indicated that he had been unwell for some time.
Pockmarked	Adjective	Having marks or scars on the skin that look like indentations; Example: His pockmarked face bore witness to the struggles he had faced in his youth.
Grin	Verb/Noun	Verb: Smile broadly, typically in an unrestrained manner. Noun: A broad smile; Example: She grinned with delight when she saw her surprise birthday party.
Clung	Verb	Past tense of cling, to hold on tightly to something; Example: He clung to the side of the cliff, afraid to look down at the dizzying drop below.
Interloper	Noun	A person who becomes involved in a place or situation where they are not wanted or are considered not to belong; Example: He felt like an interloper at the exclusive party, surrounded by wealthy socialites.
Grubby	Adjective	Dirty; grimy; Example: His grubby hands left smudges all over the freshly painted walls.
Wistfulness	Noun	A feeling of vague or regretful longing; Example: She looked at the old photograph with wistfulness, reminiscing about the carefree days of her youth.

Furtively	Adverb	In a way that attempts to avoid notice or attention; Example: He glanced furtively around the room, hoping no one would notice him slipping out the back door.
Outhouse	Noun	A small outbuilding containing a toilet, typically with no plumbing; Example: The rustic cabin had an outhouse located a short distance from the main house.
Gleaming	Adjective	Shining brightly, especially with reflected light; Example: The gleaming silverware on the table added an elegant touch to the formal dinner setting.
Squatted	Verb/Adjective	Verb: To crouch or sit with one's knees bent and one's heels close to or touching one's buttocks or the back of one's thighs. Adjective: Occupying a squatting position.
Haunches	Noun	The hip, buttock, and upper thigh in animals and humans, considered together as the part of the body on which someone sits; Example: He sat back on his haunches and surveyed the landscape.
Bustling	Adjective	Full of energetic and noisy activity; Example: The bustling city streets were alive with the sounds of honking horns and bustling pedestrians.
Errands	Noun	A short journey undertaken in order to deliver or collect something, often on someone else's behalf; Example: She ran several errands downtown before returning home for the evening.
Drudge	Noun	A person who does hard, menial, or dull work; Example: He felt like nothing more than a drudge, stuck in a dead-end job with no prospects for advancement.
Wolfed down	Verb/Adverb	Verb: To eat (food) quickly and greedily. Adverb: In a manner characterized by quickly and greedily consuming food.
Retorted	Verb	Say something in answer to a remark, typically in a sharp, angry, or witty manner; Example: She retorted angrily when accused of cheating, defending her honor with fervor.
Lamely	Adverb	In a way that is weak, unconvincing, or unsatisfactory; Example: He lamely tried to explain why he hadn't finished the project on time, but his excuses fell on deaf ears.
Guffaws	Noun	A loud and hearty laugh; Example: His guffaws echoed through the room, signaling his genuine amusement at the joke.
Clucks	Noun	A short, sharp sound made by a person or animal, typically to express disapproval or annoyance; Example: The teacher's clucks of disapproval silenced the unruly students.
Ample	Adjective	Enough or more than enough; plentiful; Example: The buffet offered ample choices for even the pickiest eaters.
Boson	Noun	A type of subatomic particle, such as the Higgs boson, that is fundamental to the forces of nature; Example: Physicists have been studying the properties of the elusive boson in order to better understand the universe.
Chortled	Verb	Laugh in a breathy, gleeful way; Example: She chortled with delight as she read the amusing story in the newspaper.
Wit	Noun	Mental sharpness and inventiveness; keen intelligence; Example: His quick wit and clever remarks made him the life of the party.
Unfazed	Adjective	Not disconcerted or perturbed; Example: Despite the chaos around her, she remained unfazed and focused on her goals.

Mirth	Noun	Amusement, especially as expressed in laughter; Example: The room was filled with the sound of mirth as the comedian's jokes landed with the audience.
Piqued	Adjective	Stimulated or aroused, especially by curiosity or interest; Example: Her curiosity was piqued by the mysterious stranger who had suddenly appeared in town.
Brits	Noun	Informal term for British people; Example: The Brits are known for their love of tea and their dry sense of humor.
Snort	Verb	Make a sudden, explosive noise through one's nose, especially to express indignation or derision; Example: He snorted in disbelief when he heard the outrageous claim.
Biggles	Noun	A fictional character in a series of adventure books for boys, written by Captain W. E. Johns, featuring a British pilot and adventurer; Example: He spent hours reading about the daring exploits of Biggles and his friends.
Plaiting	Noun	The action or practice of forming hair into tight coils or braids; Example: She spent hours each morning plaiting her daughter's hair into intricate patterns.
Perusing	Verb	Read (something), typically in a thorough or careful way; Example: He spent the afternoon perusing the bookstore, browsing through the shelves in search of a new novel.
Thatched	Adjective	Covered with straw or a similar material; Example: The quaint cottage had a charming thatched roof that added to its rustic appeal.
Wizened	Adjective	Shriveled or wrinkled with age; Example: The old man's wizened face showed the years of hardship he had endured.
Earlobes	Noun	The lower part of the external ear, especially when fleshy and hanging loosely; Example: She dangled earrings from her delicate earlobes, adding a touch of elegance to her appearance.
Despair	Noun	The complete loss or absence of hope; Example: He fell into despair after losing his job and seeing no prospects for the future.
Meandering	Verb/Adjective	Verb: (of a river or road) follow a winding course; Adjective: Moving slowly in no particular direction or with no clear purpose; Example: The river meandered through the countryside, its waters lazily winding their way between the banks.
Rivulet	Noun	A very small stream; Example: A gentle rivulet flowed through the meadow, providing a source of water for the grazing animals.
Muddily	Adverb	In a manner characterized by being covered or filled with mud; Example: The path was muddily after the rain, making it difficult to traverse without getting one's shoes dirty.
Defecating	Verb	The act or process of eliminating solid waste matter from the body; Example: The cat was defecating in the litter box when suddenly startled by a loud noise.
Exhorted	Verb	Strongly encourage or urge (someone) to do something; Example: The coach exhorted his team to give their all in the final minutes of the game.
Mumbled	Verb	Say something indistinctly and quietly, making it difficult for others to hear; Example: She mumbled her apologies as she hurried past, too embarrassed to make eye contact.

Squeals	Verb/Noun	Verb: Make a long, high-pitched cry or noise; Noun: A long, high-pitched cry or noise; Example: The children squealed with delight as they rode the roller coaster.
Ablutions	Noun	The act of washing oneself, especially as a part of one's daily routine; Example: He performed his morning ablutions before breakfast, scrubbing himself clean in the shower.
Avert	Verb	Turn away (one's eyes or thoughts); Example: She averted her gaze from the grisly scene, unable to stomach the sight of blood.
Clambered	Verb	Climb, move, or get in or out of something in an awkward and laborious way, typically using both hands and feet; Example: They clambered over the rocks, trying to reach the summit before nightfall.
Wobbling	Verb/Adjective	Verb: Move unsteadily from side to side; Adjective: Unstable or unsteady; Example: The toddler wobbled as he tried to walk on his own, his legs still unsteady from inexperience.
Lunged	Verb	Make a sudden forward movement; Example: The cat lunged at the mouse, trying to catch its prey before it could escape.
Pried	Verb	Inquire too closely into a person's private affairs; Example: She felt uncomfortable when her nosy neighbor pried into her personal life, asking questions about her relationships and finances.
Gleamed	Verb	Shine brightly, especially with reflected light; Example: The diamond necklace gleamed in the sunlight, catching the eye of everyone in the room.
Whiplash	Noun	The lash of a whip; Example: He winced as the whiplash cracked against his back, leaving a red welt in its wake.
Clinging	Adjective	Adhering closely to something; Example: The clinging vines covered the old stone wall, giving it a lush, green appearance.
Tripping	Adjective	Moving with quick, light steps; Example: She danced across the stage in a tripping rhythm, her feet barely touching the ground.
Ferment	Noun	A state of agitation or excitement; Example: The political ferment in the country led to widespread demonstrations and protests.
Congregate	Verb	Gather into a crowd or mass; Example: The protesters congregated in the town square, demanding change from the government.
Cloy	Verb	Disgust or sicken (someone) with an excess of sweetness, richness, or sentiment; Example: The overly sweet dessert began to cloy after a few bites, leaving a sickly feeling in her stomach.
Sublimated	Adjective	Transformed into a higher or more refined form; Example: His base instincts were sublimated into creative energy, resulting in a series of beautiful paintings.
Ecstasy	Noun	An overwhelming feeling of great happiness or joyful excitement; Example: She was in ecstasy as she danced under the stars, feeling completely alive and free.
Deviled	Adjective	Cooked with hot seasoning, typically mustard or pepper; Example: The deviled eggs were a hit at the party, disappearing quickly from the serving platter.
Indifferently	Adverb	Without interest or concern; Example: He listened to her complaints indifferently, showing no sympathy for her troubles.
Amateur	Adjective	Engaging in a particular activity as a hobby rather than as a profession; Example: He was an amateur photographer, taking pictures in his spare time for the sheer joy of it.

Belligerence	Noun	Aggressive or warlike behavior; Example: His belligerence often got him into trouble, as he would pick fights over the smallest of disagreements.
Chortled	Verb	Laugh in a gleeful way; Example: She chortled with delight when she heard the news of her promotion.
Teetered	Verb	Move or balance unsteadily; Example: The vase teetered on the edge of the table, threatening to fall with the slightest breeze.
Languidly	Adverb	In a slow, relaxed manner; Example: She stretched languidly in the warm sunshine, enjoying the lazy afternoon.
Jutted out	Verb	Extend out, over, or beyond the main body or line of something; Example: The cliff jutted out over the ocean, creating a breathtaking view from the coastal path.
Vaulted	Adjective	Constructed with a series of arches; Example: The grand hall was supported by vaulted ceilings, giving it a sense of spaciousness and grandeur.
Dentures	Noun	A set of artificial teeth; Example: As she grew older, she relied more and more on her dentures to chew her food.
Congregate	Verb	Gather into a crowd or mass; Example: The protesters congregated in the town square, demanding change from the government.
Crackled	Verb	Make a rapid succession of slight cracking noises; Example: The fire crackled in the fireplace, casting a warm glow over the room.
Expeditions	Noun	Journeys or trips, especially for the purpose of exploration or investigation; Example: The explorers set out on a series of expeditions to map the uncharted regions of the jungle.
Painstaking	Adjective	Done with great care and thoroughness; Example: She took painstaking efforts to ensure that every detail of the project was perfect.
Quaint	Adjective	Attractively unusual or old-fashioned; Example: The quaint little cottage had a thatched roof and flower-filled garden, giving it a charming, rustic appeal.
Wallowed	Verb	Indulged in a particular desire or emotion, typically in a helpless or self-indulgent way; Example: He wallowed in self-pity after losing his job, spending days moping around the house.
Calluses	Noun	Thickened and hardened parts of the skin, especially on the hands or feet, caused by repeated friction or pressure; Example: His hands were rough and covered in calluses from years of manual labor.
Ushering	Verb	Show or guide (someone) somewhere; Example: The ushering staff at the theater ushered the audience to their seats before the show began.
Whipdown	Verb	Move or cause to move quickly or suddenly with force; Example: He whipped down the narrow alleyway, trying to catch up to the thief who had stolen his wallet.
Battered	Adjective	Damaged by age and repeated use; Example: The old, battered suitcase had traveled the world with him, its corners scuffed and its leather worn thin.
Curlicues	Noun	Decorative curls or spirals, especially as used in borders or illustrations; Example: The invitations were adorned with elegant curlicues, adding a touch of whimsy to the formal design.
Interspersed	Adjective	Scattered or distributed among other things at intervals; Example: The speech was interspersed with jokes and anecdotes, keeping the audience engaged and entertained throughout.

Jabbing	Verb	Poke or thrust abruptly or sharply; Example: She jabbed her finger at the map, indicating the location of the hidden treasure.
Hath	Verb	Archaic form of "has" or "have," used in old English literature or poetry; Example: "She hath the beauty of a rose in full bloom."
Headyplace	Adjective	A place or situation full of excitement, energy, or intensity; Example: The bustling city streets were a heady place for newcomers, filled with the promise of adventure and opportunity.
Declaimed	Verb	Utter or deliver words or a speech in a rhetorical or impassioned manner; Example: The actor declaimed the famous soliloquy with such passion and conviction that the audience was captivated.
Avert	Verb	Turn away (one's eyes or thoughts) from something unpleasant or dangerous; Example: She averted her gaze from the gruesome scene, unable to stomach the sight of blood.
Snort	Verb	Exhale forcibly through the nose, especially as a sign of indignation or derision; Example: He snorted in disbelief when he heard the manager's claim.
Emboldened	Adjective	Made brave or courageous; Example: The inspiring words of her mentor emboldened her to speak up for what she believed in, despite the risks.
Commotion	Noun	A state of confused and noisy disturbance; Example: The sudden commotion in the street drew everyone's attention, as people rushed to see what was happening.
Consternation	Noun	Feelings of anxiety or dismay, typically at something unexpected; Example: There was a moment of consternation when the power went out, leaving everyone in the dark.
Rippling	Adjective	(Of a surface) characterized by small waves or undulations; Example: The rippling water reflected the golden hues of the setting sun, creating a mesmerizing effect on the lake.
Trite	Adjective	(Of a remark, opinion, or idea) overused and consequently of little import; lacking originality or freshness; Example: His speech was filled with trite phrases and clichés, failing to inspire or engage the audience.
Beaming	Adjective	Radiating happiness, pleasure, or pride; Example: She entered the room with a beaming smile, her eyes sparkling with joy at seeing her friends.
Peered	Verb	Look keenly or with difficulty at someone or something; Example: She peered through the dense fog, trying to make out the shape of the mysterious figure ahead.
Quivered	Verb	Shake with a slight, rapid motion; Example: Her voice quivered with emotion as she spoke about the loss of her beloved pet.
Areca	Noun	A type of palm tree native to tropical regions, especially Southeast Asia, known for its seeds which are often chewed as a stimulant; Example: The farmer harvested ripe areca nuts from the palm trees in his orchard.
Taciturn	Adjective	Reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little; Example: The taciturn man rarely spoke unless spoken to, preferring to keep to himself most of the time.
Brittle	Adjective	Hard but liable to break or shatter easily; Example: The brittle branches snapped under the weight of the heavy snow, creating a tinkling sound in the crisp winter air.

Ricelevy	Noun	A tax or duty imposed on the production, sale, or consumption of rice; Example: The government implemented a rice levy to regulate the market and ensure fair prices for both farmers and consumers.
Reticence	Noun	Reserved or restrained in expression; reluctance to speak freely; Example: His reticence to discuss his personal life left many wondering about the true nature of his relationships and experiences.
Ineffectually	Adverb	In a manner lacking the ability or power to produce an intended effect; Example: He attempted to fix the leaky faucet ineffectually, only managing to make the problem worse.
Slushy	Adjective	Containing or covered with a mixture of melting snow and water; Example: The streets turned slushy after the heavy snowfall, making it difficult to walk without getting one's shoes wet.
Coaxed	Verb	Persuade (someone) gradually or gently to do something; Example: She coaxed the shy child out of his shell by offering him a toy and engaging him in conversation.
Avert	Verb	Turn away one's eyes or thoughts) from something unpleasant or dangerous; Example: He averted his gaze from the disturbing images on the television screen, unable to bear witnessing the violence any longer.
Be-seized	Adjective	Being suddenly affected or overwhelmed by something; Example: He was be-seized by a sudden panic as he realized he had forgotten his passport just as he arrived at the airport.
Supplicants	Noun	People who make a humble or earnest plea or request, typically to someone in authority; Example: The beggars knelt before the king, their hands clasped in supplication, hoping for alms to alleviate their suffering.
Antechamber	Noun	A small room leading to a main one; a waiting room; Example: The visitors were escorted to the antechamber while they waited for their audience with the ambassador.
Unctuous	Adjective	Excessively or ingratiatingly flattering; oily; Example: The salesman's unctuous demeanor made the customers uneasy, as they suspected his motives were insincere and manipulative.
Thrusting	Adjective	Having a forceful, vigorous, or assertive quality; Example: The politician's thrusting speech resonated with the audience, inspiring them to take action and demand change.
Entreaty	Noun	An earnest or humble request; Example: She made an impassioned entreaty to her parents to let her go on the school trip, promising to be responsible and make the most of the opportunity.
Imploring	Adjective	Making an earnest or desperate appeal; beseeching; Example: His imploring eyes begged for forgiveness, silently pleading for a second chance.
Curlicues	Noun	Decorative curls or spirals, especially as used in borders or illustrations; Example: The artist adorned the manuscript with elaborate curlicues, adding an elegant touch to the page.
Insinuated	Verb	Suggest or hint (something bad or reprehensible) in an indirect and unpleasant way; Example: She insinuated that he was not to be trusted, casting doubt on his integrity and honesty.
Grudgingly	Adverb	In a reluctant or resentful manner; Example: He grudgingly admitted that his colleague had done a good job, though he couldn't bring himself to offer sincere praise.

Curtly	Adverb	In a brusque or abrupt manner; Example: She responded curtly to his question.
Peremptorily	Adverb	In an imperious or dictatorial manner; Example: The teacher spoke peremptorily, demanding silence from the class with a sharp gesture.
Mahogany	Adjective/ Noun	Adjective: Of a dark reddish-brown color; Noun: A reddish-brown timber used for high-quality furniture; Example: The mahogany desk gleamed in the sunlight, adding an air of elegance to the office.
Reproach	Noun/Verb	(someone) in such a way as to express disapproval or disappointment; Example: His reproachful gaze made her realize she had made a mistake.
Grave	Adjective/ Noun	Adjective: Serious or solemn in manner or attitude; Noun: A place of burial for a dead body, typically a hole dug in the ground and marked by a stone or mound; Example: The grave news of the accident cast a pall over the entire community.
Inattention	Noun	Lack of attention or care; Example: His inattention to detail led to several mistakes in the report, much to his supervisor's dismay.
Jest	Noun/Verb	Noun: A thing said or done for amusement; a joke; Verb: Speak in a joking or teasing manner; Example: His jests always lightened the mood and brought laughter to those around him.
Gregariously	Adverb/Adjective	Adverb: In a sociable or outgoing manner; Adjective: Fond of company; sociable; Example: She mingled gregariously at the party, making new friends wherever she went.
Gawking	Verb	Stare openly and stupidly; Example: Passersby were gawking at the accident scene, causing a traffic jam as they slowed down to get a better view.
Ushering	Verb	Show or guide (someone) somewhere; Example: The ushering staff were busy directing attendees to their seats before the concert began.
Entrenching	Verb	Establish (an attitude, habit, or belief) so firmly that change is very difficult or unlikely; Example: The company's culture of innovation was slowly entrenching itself, making it resistant to new ideas or approaches.
Apartheid	Noun	(In South Africa) a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race; Example: The scars of apartheid still lingered in the country despite efforts to move toward reconciliation and unity.
Hetero-hued	Adjective	Having different colors or hues; Example: The garden was a hetero-hued tapestry of vibrant flowers and foliage, creating a feast for the eyes.
Herero-hued	Adjective	Having colors or hues reminiscent of the Herero people's traditional clothing, which often features vibrant patterns and colors; Example: The painting depicted a Herero-hued landscape, capturing the essence of the African savannah.
Hereto-hued	Adjective	Having colors or hues that match or conform to a particular standard or expectation; Example: The new curtains were hereto-hued to complement the décor of the room, adding a touch of warmth and sophistication.
Carcasses	Noun	The dead body of an animal; Example: Vultures circled overhead, drawn by the scent of decaying carcasses in the wilderness.
Twirl	Verb	Spin or cause to spin quickly and lightly around, especially repeatedly; Example: She twirled the baton with effortless grace during the halftime show.

Adjective: Prohibited by law; Verb: Prohibit by law; Example: The use of certain drugs was outlawed due to their harmful effects on public health.

Outlawed	Adjective/ Verb	of certain drugs was outlawed due to their harmful effects on public health.
Bigotry	Noun	Intolerance toward those who hold different opinions from oneself; Example: His bigotry blinded him to the diverse perspectives and experiences of others, leading to conflict and division.
Straphanger	Noun	A person who travels by public transportation, especially by bus or train, and holds onto a strap or handrail for support; Example: The crowded subway was filled with straphangers heading to work during the morning rush hour.
Stigma	Noun	A mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person; Example: Mental illness still carries a stigma in many societies, preventing individuals from seeking the help and support they need.
Rhetoric	Noun	The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the use of figures of speech and other compositional techniques; Example: His speech was filled with political rhetoric designed to sway the opinions of the audience.
Enslave	Verb	To make (someone) a slave; deprive of personal freedom; Example: The tyrant sought to enslave the population, subjecting them to harsh labor and brutal oppression.
Sneering	Adjective	Mocking or contemptuous in expression; Example: His sneering tone revealed his disdain for anyone he considered inferior to himself.
Accomplice	Noun	A person who helps another commit a crime; Example: The authorities arrested both the thief and his accomplice, who had aided in planning and executing the robbery.
Noose	Noun	A loop with a running knot, tightening as the rope or wire is pulled and typically used to hang people or trap animals; Example: The outlaw narrowly escaped the noose, fleeing into the wilderness before the authorities could capture him.
Crawl	Verb	Move forward on the hands and knees or by dragging the body close to the ground; Example: The hiker had to crawl through the narrow cave passage to reach the other side.
Uppity	Adjective	Acting superior or self-important; arrogant; Example: The uppity aristocrat looked down on those she deemed beneath her social status.
Despair	Noun	The complete loss or absence of hope; Example: In the face of overwhelming adversity, she sank into despair, unsure if things would ever improve.
Proscription	Noun	The action of forbidding something; the banning or prohibition of something; Example: The government issued a proscription against public gatherings in an effort to control dissent.
Strikingly	Adverb	In a noticeable or impressive manner; Example: The painting was strikingly beautiful, capturing the attention of everyone who passed by.
Impassioned	Adjective	Filled with or showing great emotion; Example: The speaker delivered an impassioned plea for justice, moving the audience to tears.
Annals	Noun	Historical records; chronicles; Example: The annals of ancient Rome provide valuable insights into the rise and fall of empires.
Penchant	Noun	A strong or habitual liking for something or tendency to do something; Example: She had a penchant for adventure, always seeking out new and exciting experiences.

Thrusting	Adjective	(Of a movement or action) forceful and determined; Example: The knight made a thrusting motion with his sword, aiming to strike down his opponent.
Muttered	Adjective	Spoken in a low, indistinct voice, especially when angry or nervous; Example: He muttered curses under his breath as he struggled to fix the broken machinery.
Disquiet	Noun	A feeling of worry or unease; Example: Despite the outward calm, a sense of disquiet settled over the town as rumors of impending disaster spread.
CosmicSense	Noun Phrase	A deep understanding or awareness of the universe and one's place within it; Example: The mystic claimed to possess a cosmic sense that allowed him to see beyond the boundaries of ordinary perception.
Menials	Noun	Household servants or lowly workers, especially those performing menial tasks; Example: The menials toiled tirelessly in the fields, performing backbreaking labor from dawn till dusk.
Dissenting	Adjective	Referring to or expressing opinions that are at variance with those commonly or officially held; Example: The dissenting voices within the group argued for a different course of action, challenging the status quo.