

# GRE Prep

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2025-08-20



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# About GRE

As per the ETS,

The GRE General Test closely reflects the kind of thinking you'll do in today's demanding graduate school programs, including business and law. It measures your verbal reasoning, quantitative reasoning, critical thinking and analytical writing skills — skills that have been developed over a long period of time and aren't related to a specific field of study but are important for all.

## Test sections and timing (beginning September 22, 2023)

The overall test time is about 1 hour and 58 minutes. There are five sections.

Measure	Number of Questions	Allotted Time
<b>Analytical Writing</b> (One section)	One “Analyze an Issue” task	30 minutes
<b>Verbal Reasoning</b> (Two sections)	Section 1: 12 questions Section 2: 15 questions	Section 1: 18 minutes Section 2: 23 minutes
<b>Quantitative Reasoning</b> (Two sections)	Section 1: 12 questions Section 2: 15 questions	Section 1: 21 minutes Section 2: 26 minutes



# Chapter 1

## GRE Verbal

According to the ETS, the Verbal Reasoning section measures your ability to:

- analyze and draw conclusions from discourse; reason from incomplete data; identify author's assumptions and/or perspective; understand multiple levels of meaning, such as literal, figurative and author's intent
- select important points; distinguish major from minor or irrelevant points; summarize text; understand the structure of a text
- understand the meaning of individual words, sentences and entire texts; understand relationships among words and among concepts

Know more

## GRE Word List

The words are taken from Magoosh list.

- [The Google sheet link](#)
- [Download the Pdf](#)
- [Download Magoosh Pdf](#)

Jump to Letters: [A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#) | [X](#) | [Y](#) | [Z](#)

To see example in a sentence, click on the word.

A

Aberrant: Markedly different from an accepted norm

Aberration: A departure from what is normal, usual, or expected

Abjure: To renounce or give up a belief, cause, or claim

Aboveboard: Honest, open, and straightforward

Abrogate: To abolish, annul, or repeal formally

Abstain: To refrain from doing something, especially voluntarily

Abstruse: Difficult to understand; obscure

Abysmal: Extremely bad or appalling

Acme: The highest point or peak of something

Adamant: Unyielding in attitude or opinion, especially in the face of opposition

Adjudicate: To make a formal judgment or decision about a problem or dispute

Admonish: To warn or reprimand someone firmly

Admonitory: Serving as a warning or caution

Advocate: To publicly support or recommend a particular cause or policy

Advocate: A person who publicly supports a cause or policy

Aesthete: A person who has a deep appreciation for art or beauty

Aesthetic: Relating to beauty or artistic expression

Aesthetic: Concerned with the appreciation of beauty or art

Affable: Friendly, approachable, and easy to talk to

Affluent: Having a great deal of wealth or abundance

Afford: To have the financial means to do or buy something

Alacrity: Brisk and cheerful readiness

Altruism: The selfless concern for the well-being of others

Amalgam: A mixture or combination of different elements

Ambiguous: Having more than one possible meaning; unclear or inexact

Ambivalent: Having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something

Ameliorate: To improve or make something better

Amenable: Open and responsive to suggestion; easily persuaded

Amiable: Having a friendly and pleasant manner

Amorphous: Lacking a clear shape or structure; vague or ill-defined

Amplify: In a way that is plentiful or abundant

Amuck: In a frenzied, chaotic, or uncontrollable state



Anachronism: Something that is out of place in time, especially something that belongs to an earlier time

Analogous: Comparable in certain respects, typically to clarify an argument or idea

Anathema: A person or thing that is detested or loathed

Anemic: Lacking in color, vitality, or interest; weak

Animosity: Strong hostility or dislike

Anodyne: A pain-relieving drug or something that soothes or relieves pain

Anodyne: Soothing or relieving pain, stress, or discomfort

Anomalous: Deviating from what is standard, normal, or expected

Anomaly: Something that deviates from the norm or expectations

Antedated: Occurred or existed before something else; preceded in time

Antic: A playful or silly act or gesture, often in an exaggerated or absurd manner

Antipathy: A deep-seated feeling of dislike or aversion

Antiquated: Outdated or no longer in use due to age

Antithetical: Directly opposed or contrasted; mutually incompatible

Apathetic: Lacking interest, enthusiasm, or concern

Apathy: Lack of emotion, interest, or concern

Apex: The top or highest point of something

Aphorism: A concise statement of a general truth or principle

Aphoristic: Relating to an aphorism or resembling an aphorism in style

Aplomb: Self-confidence or assurance, especially when in a demanding situation

Apocryphal: Of doubtful authenticity or origin, though widely circulated as being true

Apogee: The highest point or peak of something, especially in terms of achievement

Apostate: A person who renounces or abandons their religious or political beliefs

Apothegm: A brief, concise, and instructive saying or remark

Apotheosis: The highest point in the development of something; a culmination or climax

Appease: To bring peace or calm, often by satisfying demands

Appreciable: Large or important enough to be noticed or measured

Apprehension: A fearful anticipation or anxiety about the future

Approbatory: Expressing approval or praise

Appropriate: To take something for one's own use, often without permission

Appropriate: Suitable or proper in the circumstances

Appurtenant: Related or attached to something, often used in legal contexts

Arbitrary: Based on random choice or personal whim, rather than reason or system

Arcane: Known or understood by only a few people; obscure

Arch: Deliberately playful and mischievous

Archaic: Old-fashioned or outdated

Arduous: Involving a lot of effort and hard work

Arrant: Complete or utter (often used to emphasize something negative)

Arriviste: A person who has recently risen to a position of power or influence, often in a way considered vulgar or self-serving

Arrogate: To take or claim something without justification

Artful: Crafty or skillful, often with the intent to deceive

Artful: Skillfully crafted or designed

Artifice: A clever or cunning device or trick, often used to deceive

Artless: Without deceit or guile; innocent and sincere

Artlessness: Innocence and sincerity; lack of deceit or cunning

Ascendancy: The state of having more power, influence, or control over others

Ascetic: Characterized by severe self-discipline and abstention from indulgence, often for religious reasons

Ascetic: A person who practices severe self-discipline and abstains from all forms of indulgence

Ascribe: To attribute something to a cause or source

Askance: With a sideways glance, typically showing suspicion or disapproval

Asperity: Harshness or severity, especially in tone or manner

Assail: To attack or assault violently or aggressively

Assiduously: With great care and perseverance

Assuage: To ease or lessen something, such as pain or distress

Atavism: The reappearance of a characteristic in an organism that had disappeared generations ago

Attenuate: To reduce in force, intensity, or severity

Audacious: Bold, daring, or fearless, especially in a reckless way

Audacity: The willingness to take bold risks, often showing disrespect for social norms

Augment: To make something greater by adding to it

Auspicious: Conducive to success; favorable

Austere: Severe or strict in manner, attitude, or appearance

Austere: Plain and simple, without luxury or adornment

Austere: Having a stark, grim, or serious nature

Autocratic: Relating to a system of government where one person has absolute power

Autocratic: Characterized by a domineering or dictatorial manner

Autonomously: Acting independently or without external control

Avarice: Extreme greed for wealth or material gain

Avaricious: Having an insatiable desire for wealth or possessions

Avert: To turn away or prevent something from happening

Avert: To prevent the occurrence of something undesirable

Avid: Having a strong interest or enthusiasm for something

B

Badger: To harass or annoy persistently

Baleful: Threatening harm; menacing

Balk: To hesitate or be unwilling to accept an idea or undertaking

Banal: Lacking originality, freshness, or novelty

Banality: The condition of being trite, overused, or uninspired

Banish: To send someone away from a place as a punishment

Base: Morally low; lacking in honor or ethics

Bastardization: The act of corrupting or debasing something by altering it

Beatific: Showing or producing great happiness or bliss

Becoming: Attractive or suitable to the person or situation

Beg: To ask for something humbly or earnestly

Begrudge: To resent or envy someone for having something

Begrudge: To give reluctantly or with a sense of ill-will

Behooves: To be necessary or proper for someone

- Belie: To give a false impression of something
- Belittle: To make someone or something seem less impressive or important
- Bellicose: Having a strong desire to fight or argue
- Belligerent: Hostile and aggressive
- Bemoan: To express sorrow or dissatisfaction about something
- Benighted: In a state of moral or intellectual darkness
- Benign: Kind and gentle; having a favorable or positive outcome
- Benign: Not harmful or dangerous
- Bereft: Deprived or lacking something
- Bereft: Feeling sorrowful or lacking due to a loss
- Besiege: To surround and overwhelm, often with requests or demands
- Besmirch: To damage or stain the reputation of someone or something
- Besotted: Infatuated or obsessed with something or someone
- Besotted: Completely in love or intoxicated
- Betray: To reveal or expose something or someone as a result of treachery
- Bilious: Relating to bile; bad-tempered or irritable
- Blatant: Completely obvious or conspicuous, often in an offensive way
- Bleak: Cold, barren, or lacking in hope or enthusiasm
- Blinkered: Having narrow or limited perspective
- Bolster: To support or strengthen something
- Boon: A thing that is helpful or beneficial
- Boon: A timely or fortunate benefit
- Boorish: Rude, insensitive, or uncouth in behavior
- Bowdlerize: To remove or alter content deemed offensive or inappropriate, especially from a book or film
- Brazen: Bold, shameless, or audacious in a way that is disrespectful
- Bridle: To restrain or control, especially in terms of emotions or actions
- Bridle: To show or express irritation or offense, often in a subtle manner
- Bristle: To react angrily or defensively
- Broadside: A strong verbal attack or criticism
- Bromide: A trite or unoriginal remark intended to soothe or placate

Brook: To tolerate or endure something unpleasant

Browbeat: To intimidate or dominate someone with stern or overbearing behavior

Brusquely: In a blunt, curt, or ungracious manner

Buck: To resist or oppose something, especially an authority or system

Bucolic: Relating to the countryside or rural life; idyllic and peaceful

Bumbling: Clumsy or awkward in movement or behavior

Burgeon: To grow or expand rapidly

Buttress: To support or strengthen something, especially an argument or structure

Byzantine: Complex and intricate, often in a way that is deceptive or difficult to understand

## C

Cadaverous: Resembling a corpse; pale, gaunt, or emaciated

Callow: Inexperienced and immature

Calumny: False and defamatory statements made to damage someone's reputation

Canard: A false or misleading story or report

Candid: Open, honest, and straightforward in speech or expression

Candidness: The quality of being frank, honest, and straightforward

Capitulate: To surrender or give in to demands

Capricious: Subject to sudden and unpredictable changes in mood or behavior

Cardinal: Of primary importance; fundamental

Carping: Constantly finding fault, often in a petty or trivial manner

Castigate: To reprimand or criticize severely

Cataclysm: A large-scale, disastrous event or upheaval

Catalyst: A person or thing that causes a significant change or event

Catholic: Universal in scope; including a wide range of ideas or influences

Cavalier: Showing a lack of concern or seriousness, especially toward important matters

Cede: To give up or surrender something, especially land or rights

Celerity: Swiftiness or speed in movement or action

Censor: To examine and remove or suppress material considered offensive or inappropriate

Censure: To express severe disapproval of, typically in a formal statement

Cerebral: Relating to the brain or intellect; intellectual rather than emotional

Chagrin: A feeling of distress or embarrassment caused by failure or disappointment

Chagrin: Distress or regret caused by a particular event

Champion: A person who strongly supports or defends a cause or person

Charlatan: A fraud or someone who pretends to have knowledge or skills they do not possess

Chary: Being cautious or wary, especially about risks or dangers

Chastise: To scold or criticize severely

Chauvinism: Excessive or prejudiced loyalty or support for one's own group, typically to the detriment of others

Chauvinist: A person who believes in or displays excessive loyalty to their own group, often with disdain for others

Check: To examine or verify something; to stop or limit progress

Check: A restriction or control placed on something

Checkered: Marked by periods of success and failure, often in a way that is disreputable

Chimera: A fantastical or unrealistic idea, often one that is impossible to achieve

Chivalrous: Courteous, gallant, and honorable, especially toward women

Choleric: Quick-tempered, irritable, or easily angered

Chortle: A joyful, hearty laugh

Churlish: Rude, boorish, or surly

Circumscribe: To limit or restrict the scope or extent of something

Circumvent: To find a way around or avoid something, often by deceit or trickery

Clemency: Mercy or leniency, especially toward someone who has committed a crime

Coalesce: To come together or unite to form one whole

Cogent: Clear, logical, and convincing

Cohesive: Forming a unified whole, well-integrated and harmonious

Collusion: Secret or illegal cooperation or conspiracy, especially to deceive others

Colossal: Extremely large or impressive in size or degree

Commendable: Deserving praise or admiration

Commensurate: Corresponding in size, degree, or extent; proportionate

Complacent: Self-satisfied, often to the point of being unaware of potential dangers or shortcomings

Complaisant: Willing to please others; obliging

Complementary: Mutually enhancing or completing each other

Complicit: Involved with others in illegal or wrongful activities

Compound: To combine or mix elements together

Concede: To admit or acknowledge something, often reluctantly

Concede: To yield or give in, often after resistance

Concede: To grant or allow something, often in a discussion or negotiation

Conciliate: To calm down or win over, especially by appeasing or reconciling

Concomitant: Occurring or existing at the same time; accompanying

Conducive: Helping to bring about a particular result or outcome

Conflagration: A large destructive fire

Conflate: To combine or mix two or more things together, often resulting in confusion or distortion

Confound: To confuse or perplex someone or something

Confound: To cause surprise or bewilderment in someone, especially by contradicting expectations

Conniving: Engaged in secret or deceitful plotting

Consecrate: To make or declare something sacred or holy

Conspicuous: Attracting attention because of being noticeable or prominent

Constituent: Part of a whole; a component or element of something

Constituent: A person who is represented by an elected official

Constraint: A limitation or restriction on something

Construe: To interpret or understand something in a particular way

Consummate: To complete or perfect something, especially in a skilled or expert manner

Consummate: Extremely skilled or accomplished

Contemptuous: Showing disdain or a lack of respect for something or someone

Contentious: Causing or likely to cause an argument or conflict  
Contingent: Dependent on or determined by something else  
Contingent: Subject to chance or unpredictable factors  
Contrite: Feeling or expressing remorse or regret for wrongdoing  
Contrition: The state of feeling remorseful or repentant  
Contrive: To plan or devise something, often in a clever or deceitful way  
Conundrum: A confusing or difficult problem or question  
Convivial: Friendly, sociable, and marked by  
Convoluting: Extremely complex and difficult to follow  
Copious: Abundant in quantity or number; overflowing  
Cornucopia: An abundant, overflowing supply of something, especially food  
Corollary: A direct or natural consequence or result  
Corroborate: To confirm or give support to a statement, theory, or finding  
Cosmopolitan: Familiar with and at ease in many different countries and cultures  
Cosseted: Treated with excessive care or indulgence  
Coterminous: Having the same boundaries or extent in time or space  
Countermand: To revoke or cancel a previous order or command  
Cower: To frighten or intimidate someone into submission  
Craven: Very cowardly; lacking courage  
Credence: Belief in or acceptance of something as true  
Creditable: Worthy of praise or recognition; commendable  
Credulity: The tendency to believe something too readily or easily  
Crestfallen: Feeling downcast or disappointed, especially after a failure  
Cryptic: Having a hidden or ambiguous meaning; mysterious  
Crystallize: To make something clear or definite; to form into a solid structure  
Culminate: To reach the highest point or final stage of something  
Culpability: The state of being responsible for a wrong or fault  
Cumbersome: Large or heavy and difficult to handle or manage  
Cupidity: Excessive greed, especially for wealth  
Curmudgeon: A bad-tempered or surly person, especially an old one



## D

Dearth: A scarcity or lack of something

Debase: To lower in status, quality, or character

Debonair: Suave, charming, and sophisticated

Debunk: To expose the falseness or hollowness of something

Decimation: The destruction or killing of a large portion of a population or group

Decorous: Proper, dignified, and socially acceptable

Decorum: Behavior that is socially correct, dignified, and polite

Decry: To publicly denounce or criticize

Deferential: Showing respect and submission to another person's authority

Defray: To pay for or cover the costs of something

Degrade: To lower in dignity or quality; to treat someone with disrespect

Deign: To do something that one considers to be beneath their dignity

Delegate: To assign a task or responsibility to someone else

Deleterious: Having a harmful effect; damaging

Deliberate: Intentional; done with careful thought or consideration

Delineate: To describe or portray something precisely

Demean: To lower someone's dignity or reputation

Demonstrative: Showing feelings or emotions openly

Demur: To raise doubts or objections; to hesitate

Demure: Modest, reserved, or shy in manner or behavior

Denigrate: To criticize or belittle someone or something unfairly

Denote: To indicate or represent something explicitly

Denouement: The final resolution or clarification of a story's plot

Derelict: In a state of disrepair or neglect; abandoned

Derelict: Someone who is abandoned or neglected; homeless

Deride: To mock or ridicule someone or something

Derisive: Expressing contempt or mockery

Derivative: Copied or based on something else; unoriginal

Derive: To obtain or deduce something from a source

Derive: To trace or obtain from a source

Derogative: Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude

Desecrate: To treat a sacred place or thing with disrespect or violence

Desiccated: Thoroughly dried out; lacking moisture

Desideratum: A thing that is needed or wanted

Despot: A ruler with absolute power, typically one who exercises it in a cruel or oppressive way

Destitute: Lacking the basic necessities of life

Destitute: Poverty-stricken; without means of support

Deter: To discourage or prevent from an action

Deter: To make someone less likely to do something

Detrimental: Harmful or damaging

Devolve: To transfer responsibility or power to someone else

Devolve: To degenerate or deteriorate into a worse state

Diabolical: Relating to or characteristic of the devil; evil

Diatribes: A bitter and abusive verbal attack

Dictatorial: Having or showing a tendency to tell people what to do in a way that is not open to discussion

Didactic: Intended to teach, particularly in a moralizing or instructive way

Differentiate: To recognize or show the difference between things

Differentiate: To make distinct or specialized

Diffident: Shy, lacking self-confidence

Dilapidated: In a state of disrepair or ruin due to age or neglect

Dilatory: Slow to act; intended to cause delay

Dilettante: A person who takes up an activity for amusement but lacks serious commitment or knowledge

Diligent: Showing steady, earnest, and energetic effort

Diminutive: Extremely small in size

Diminutive: Relating to a word or suffix that conveys smallness

Disabuse: To free someone from a misconception or false belief

Disaffected: Discontented or dissatisfied, especially with authority

Discord: Disagreement or conflict

Discreet: Careful and prudent in speech or behavior, especially to avoid causing offense

Discrete: Separate or distinct

Discriminate: To recognize or show the difference between things

Discursive: Covering a wide range of topics in a conversation or piece of writing

Disenfranchise: To deprive someone of the right to vote or other rights

Disheartened: Feeling discouraged or lacking in hope

Disingenuous: Not sincere or honest

Disinterested: Having no personal interest in something; impartial

Disparate: Essentially different in kind; not allowing comparison

Dispassionate: Not influenced by strong feelings or emotions

Dispatch: To send off or deal with something promptly

Dispatch: The act of sending someone or something to a specific destination

Dispensation: Exemption from a rule or law

Dissemble: To conceal one's true feelings or intentions

Disseminate: To spread or distribute something widely

Dissipate: To scatter or disperse something, or to waste or squander something

Dissipate: To disappear or cause something to disappear gradually

Dissolution: The process of formally ending or dissolving something

Docile: Ready to accept control or instruction; submissive

Dog: To follow or track someone persistently

Dogmatic: Assertive in an opinionated or doctrinal way, without consideration for other viewpoints

Doleful: Expressing sorrow or melancholy

Dolorous: Feeling or showing sorrow or grief

Doughty: Brave and persistent, especially in the face of difficulty

Dovetail: To fit together harmoniously or combine well

Dupe: To deceive or trick someone into believing something false

Dupe: A person who is deceived or tricked

Duplicity: Deceitfulness or double-dealing, especially by pretending to have one set of intentions while secretly having another

Duress: Threats, violence, or other forms of coercion used to force someone to act against their will

## E

Ebullient: Full of energy, enthusiasm, or excitement

Eccentric: Unconventional or slightly strange in behavior or appearance

Eclectic: Deriving ideas, style, or taste from a broad and diverse range of sources

Economical: Using resources in a careful and efficient manner, avoiding waste

Edifying: Providing moral or intellectual instruction

Effacing: Erasing or wiping out; making oneself inconspicuous

Effervescent: Bubbling with high spirits, enthusiasm, or energy

Efficacious: Effective in producing the desired result

Effrontery: Shameless boldness or audacity

Egotist: A person who is excessively self-centered or self-absorbed

Egregious: Outstandingly bad or shocking

Eke: To manage to get or make something last longer, often with difficulty

Elaborate: Involving many careful details or parts

Elaborate: To explain something in greater detail

Elegiac: Relating to or expressing sorrow, often in a poetic or melancholic manner

Elicit: To draw out or bring forth a response, answer, or reaction

Elucidate: To make something clear or explain it in detail

Elude: To escape from or avoid something, often in a clever or tricky way

Elusive: Hard to find, catch, or define

Embellish: To make something more attractive by adding decorative details

Embriolled: Involved deeply in a conflict or issue

Embryonic: In an early or undeveloped stage

Eminent: Famous, well-known, and respected in a particular field

Empathetic: Showing an ability to understand and share the feelings of others

Empiricism: The theory that knowledge is derived from sensory experience and evidence

Emulate: To imitate or strive to equal or surpass someone or something, often as a form of admiration

Enamor: To be filled with a feeling of love or admiration for someone or something

Encumber: To restrict or weigh down, often causing difficulty or hindrance

Endemic: Native to or characteristic of a particular region or environment

Enervate: To weaken or drain energy, vitality, or strength

Engender: To cause or give rise to something, especially a feeling or situation

Enjoin: To direct or instruct someone to do something, often with authority or urgency

Enmity: State of mutual hostility, hatred, or animosity

Enormity: Extreme seriousness, wickedness, or vast scale of something, often negative

Enthrall: To captivate or hold the attention of someone completely

Entice: To attract or tempt someone to do something through appeal or persuasion

Entrenched: Firmly established and difficult to change or remove

Enumerate: To mention or list items one by one

Enumerate: To count, list, or itemize in a sequential manner

Ephemeral: Lasting for a very short period of time; fleeting

Epigram: A short, witty, or clever remark, often with a satirical or humorous tone

Epiphany: A sudden realization or insight, often leading to a new understanding

Eponym: A person after whom a place, thing, or concept is named

Equitable: Fair and impartial, treating all parties justly

Equivocal: Open to more than one interpretation, often deliberately vague or ambiguous

Equivocate: To speak or act in a way that is intentionally ambiguous or unclear

Eradicate: To completely eliminate or destroy something, often with thoroughness

Err: To make a mistake or be incorrect

Errant: Straying from the proper course or standards; wandering

Erratic: Unpredictable or inconsistent in behavior, movement, or quality

Ersatz: Artificial or substitute, often inferior to the original

Erudite: Having or showing extensive knowledge gained from reading or studying

Eschew: To deliberately avoid or abstain from something

Esoteric: Intended for or understood by only a small, specialized group

Espouse: To adopt or support a particular belief, cause, or idea

Estimable: Worthy of admiration or respect; admirable

Ethereal: Light, airy, or delicate; not of this world

Euphoria: A feeling of intense happiness or well-being

Evanescent: Quickly fading or disappearing, especially in a brief or fleeting way

Evasive: Deliberately avoiding or avoiding directness, often to elude something

Evasive: Likely to evade, dodge, or escape from something or someone

Evenhanded: Fair and impartial in treatment, without bias

Exacerbate: To worsen or intensify a situation or problem

Exacting: Requiring great attention, effort, or precision

Exalt: To raise in rank, dignity, or power; to praise or glorify

Exasperate: To irritate or provoke someone to a great degree

Excoriate: To criticize or condemn severely

Excruciating: Intensely painful or agonizing

Execrate: To detest or curse vehemently

Exegesis: A critical or explanatory interpretation of a text

Exemplar: A model or pattern of excellence

Exemplify: To illustrate or clarify by example

Exemplify: To serve as a typical example of something

Exhort: To strongly encourage or urge someone to take action

Exiguity: Smallness or lack of sufficient quantity or space

Exonerate: To clear someone of blame or fault

Exorbitant: Unreasonably high or excessive, especially in price or cost

Expansive: Wide-ranging or covering a large area; sociable or open in communication

Expound: To explain or present in detail

Expunge: To erase, remove, or eliminate something completely

Expurgate: To remove offensive or inappropriate material from a text

Extant: Still in existence, surviving, or remaining

Extenuating: Making a situation or offense seem less serious or more forgivable

Extrapolate: To infer or estimate something based on existing data or trends

## F

Facetious: Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humor

Facile: Easy to achieve or attain; superficial or shallow

Faction: Relating to a group or faction causing conflict or dissension

Factitious: Artificially created or developed, not natural

Fallacious: Based on a mistaken belief or faulty reasoning

Fastidious: Very attentive to detail, hard to please, or difficult to satisfy

Fawn: To seek favor through excessive flattery or exaggerated affection

Feckless: Lacking initiative or strength of character, ineffective

Fecund: Capable of producing an abundance of offspring or results; fertile

Fell: Fierce, savage, or destructive

Ferret: To search or hunt out, especially in a persistent or determined manner

Fete: A large or elaborate celebration or party

Fickle: Likely to change or fluctuate unpredictably, especially in regard to loyalty or affection

Finagle: To obtain something through manipulation or dishonest means

Firebrand: A person who causes trouble or incites conflict

Flag: To signal or indicate, especially by lowering or losing energy

Fledgling: A young bird that has just acquired feathers for flight; a beginner or novice

Fleece: To deceive or cheat someone, often out of money

Flippant: Disrespectfully casual or lacking seriousness

Flounder: To struggle or move clumsily; to be uncertain or fail

Flummox: To bewilder or confuse someone

Flush: To redden or become warm, especially from emotion or exertion

Flux: Continuous change or movement

Foible: A minor weakness or flaw in someone's character

Foment: To instigate or stir up trouble or unrest

Foolhardy: Recklessly bold or daring without regard for consequences

Forlorn: Desolate or abandoned; feeling lonely and hopeless

Forthcoming: About to happen; willing to be open and cooperative

Forthcoming: Willing to provide information or be open about something

Forthright: Direct and straightforward in speech or behavior

Fortuitous: Happening by chance or luck, often in a fortunate way

Fractious: Prone to causing trouble or being difficult to manage

Frivolous: Not having any serious purpose or value; silly

Frugal: Prudent or economical in spending money or resources

Frustrate: To prevent something from happening or to cause annoyance or disappointment

Furtive: Secretive or stealthy, often due to guilt or fear of being caught

Futile: Incapable of producing any useful result; pointless

## G

Gaffe: A mistake or blunder, especially a social mistake

Gainsay: To deny or contradict something; to oppose

Gall: To irritate or annoy someone; bold and impudent behavior

Gall: To irritate or annoy someone; bold and impudent behavior

Galvanize: To shock or excite someone into taking action

Gambit: A strategic move or action, often with some risk involved

Garrulous: Excessively talkative, especially about trivial matters

Gauche: Lacking social grace or sensitivity; awkward

Genial: Friendly and cheerful in manner

Genteel: Refined, polite, and respectable, often in an exaggerated way

Germane: Relevant and appropriate to the subject being discussed

Gerrymander: To manipulate the boundaries of an electoral district to favor one group

Glean: To gather or collect information or materials bit by bit

Glib: Fluent and voluble, but often insincere or superficial

Glut: An excessive quantity of something; to flood or oversupply

Glut: An excessive quantity of something; to flood or oversupply

Goad: To provoke or urge someone to take action, often with irritation

Gossamer: Something delicate, light, or flimsy, often used to describe fine or thin materials



Graft: To implant or insert, often used in the context of unethical practices or corruption

Grandiloquent: Using pompous or extravagant language to impress others

Gregarious: Enjoying the company of others; sociable

Grovel: To act in a servile or submissive manner, often in a desperate attempt to please

Guffaw: A loud and boisterous laugh

Guileless: Free from deceit or cunning; innocent and straightforward

Gumption: Shrewd or spirited initiative and resourcefulness

H

Hackneyed: Overused and lacking originality; trite

Hagiographic: Excessively flattering or idealizing someone, especially in a biographical context

Hail: To greet or acclaim enthusiastically; to call out in order to attract attention

Halcyon: Characterized by peace, happiness, and tranquility

Hamper: To obstruct or impede the progress or movement of something

Hamstrung: To severely restrict or limit someone's ability to act or function

Haphazard: Characterized by lack of planning or order; random

Harangue: A lengthy and aggressive speech or lecture

Harangue: A lengthy and aggressive speech or lecture

Harried: Feeling distressed or harassed due to demands or pressure

Haughty: Arrogantly superior and disdainful

Hauteur: Arrogance or disdain; a haughty manner

Hector: To bully or harass someone

Hedge: To avoid giving a direct answer or commitment; to limit or qualify a statement

Hegemony: Leadership or dominance, especially by one country or social group over others

Heretic: A person who holds beliefs that are contrary to the established religious or societal norms

Heyday: The period of greatest success, popularity, or power

Histrionic: Overly dramatic or emotional, often with an intent to attract attention

Hoary: Gray or white with age; old and venerable

Hobble: To restrict or hinder movement, often in a way that causes difficulty

Hodgepodge: A confusing mixture of different elements; a jumble

Hoodwink: To deceive or trick someone

Hound: To harass or pursue relentlessly

Hubris: Excessive pride or self-confidence, often leading to downfall

Humdrum: Monotonous and dull; lacking excitement or variety

I

Iconoclast: A person who attacks or criticizes traditional beliefs, institutions, or values

Iconoclastic: Characterized by an attack on established beliefs or institutions

Idiosyncrasy: A characteristic or habit that is peculiar to an individual or group

Ignoble: Not honorable in character or purpose

Ignominious: Deserving or causing public shame or disgrace

Illicit: Illegal or forbidden by law, rules, or custom

Illustrious: Highly distinguished or famous, especially in a particular field

Imbibe: To drink (especially alcohol); to absorb or soak up knowledge or information

Imbroglio: A complicated and confusing situation or disagreement

Immaterial: Not important or relevant; lacking physical substance

Immure: To enclose or imprison someone against their will

Immutable: Unchanging over time; unalterable

Impartial: Not biased or partial; treating all people or situations equally

Impeccable: Without fault or error; flawless

Impecunious: Having little or no money; poor

Impede: To obstruct or delay the progress or movement of something

Impending: About to happen; looming

Imperious: Assuming power or authority without justification; arrogantly domineering

Impermeable: Not allowing fluid to pass through; not penetrable

Impertinent: Not showing proper respect; rude or impolite

Impervious: Not allowing something to pass through or affect; immune

Impetuous: Acting or done quickly without thought or care; impulsive

Implacable: Unable to be calmed down or appeased

Implausible: Not seeming reasonable or probable

Implicate: To show or suggest that someone is involved in a crime or wrongdoing

Implicate: To show or suggest that someone is involved in a crime or wrongdoing

Imponderable: Impossible to estimate or assess; difficult to consider

Importuned: To ask persistently or forcefully for something

Impregnable: Unable to be defeated, overcome, or penetrated

Improvident: Not planning for the future; wasteful or careless with resources

Imprudent: Lacking good judgment or wisdom; rash

Impudent: Shamelessly bold or disrespectful; rude

Impugn: To attack or challenge the truth, validity, or integrity of something

Impute: To attribute (a wrongdoing or fault) to someone or something

Inadvertent: Not intentional; unintentional

Inanity: Foolishness or silliness; lack of sense or meaning

Inarticulate: Unable to express oneself clearly or effectively in speech or writing

Incense: To make very angry; to enrage

Incessant: Continuing without interruption; unceasing

Inchoate: Just begun and not fully formed or developed

Incisive: Clear, sharp, and direct; having a sharp mental focus

Inclement: Severe, harsh, or unkind (often referring to weather)

Inclement: Severe, harsh, or unkind (often referring to weather)

Incongruous: Not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings or other aspects

Incontrovertible: Not able to be denied or disputed; indisputable

Incorrigible: Incapable of being corrected, reformed, or improved

Incumbent: Holding a particular position or office; obligatory or required

Indecorous: Lacking proper decorum; inappropriate or improper behavior

Indict: To formally accuse or charge someone with a crime

Indifference: Lack of interest, concern, or sympathy

Indigenous: Native to a particular place or environment

Indigent: Poor or needy; lacking basic necessities of life

Indigent: Poor or needy; lacking basic necessities of life

Indignant: Feeling or showing anger or strong displeasure due to something unjust or wrong

Industrious: Hardworking and diligent in accomplishing tasks

Ineffable: Too great or extreme to be expressed or described in words

Ineluctable: Impossible to avoid or escape; inescapable

Inequity: Lack of fairness or justice; unfairness

Inexorable: Relentless or unstoppable; unable to be persuaded or moved

Infelicitous: Unfortunate or inappropriate; awkwardly expressed

Inflammable: Capable of catching fire easily; highly flammable

Ingenuity: The quality of being clever, original, and inventive

Ingenuous: Innocent, candid, and sincere; naïve

Ingratiate: To gain favor or approval by deliberate efforts

Inimical: Hostile or harmful; showing opposition or ill will

Inimitable: Impossible to imitate or copy; unique

Inkling: A vague idea or slight suspicion

Innocuous: Harmless; not likely to cause any injury or offense

Inscrutable: Impossible to understand or interpret; mysterious

Insidious: Proceeding in a gradual, subtle way but with harmful effects

Insipid: Lacking flavor, vigor, or interest; dull

Insolent: Showing a rude or arrogant lack of respect

Insolvent: Unable to pay debts; bankrupt

Insouciance: Casual lack of concern; indifference

Insufferable: Too extreme to be endured; unbearable

Intermittent: Occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous

Interneccine: Relating to conflict within a group or organization; mutually destructive

Intimate: Closely acquainted, personal, or private

Intimation: A hint or suggestion of something

Intransigent: Unwilling to change one's views or to agree

Intrepid: Fearless and adventurous; courageous

Inundate: To overwhelm or flood with a large amount of something

Inure: To become accustomed to something unpleasant or difficult

Invective: Insulting, abusive, or highly critical language

Inveterate: Having a particular habit or quality that is long-established and unlikely to change

Invidious: Likely to arouse resentment or anger in others

Inviolable: Never to be broken, infringed, or dishonored; sacred

Inviolable: Free or safe from injury or violation

Involved: Complex or complicated; emotionally engaged

Irascible: Easily angered or irritated; short-tempered

Irk: To irritate or annoy

Irrefutable: Impossible to disprove; indisputable

Irresolute: Uncertain or indecisive; lacking determination

Irrevocable: Not able to be changed, undone, or reversed

Itinerant: Traveling from place to place, especially for work

## J

Jargon: Specialized or technical language used by a particular group

Jaundice: A medical condition causing yellowing of the skin and eyes

Jejune: Lacking in substance or significance; dull or boring

Jejune: Lacking maturity or experience; simplistic

Jingoism: Extreme patriotism, especially in the form of aggressive or warlike foreign policy

Jingoist: A person with extreme patriotic beliefs, often in support of war or aggression

Jocular: Characterized by joking or humor; playful

Jovial: Cheerful and good-humored

Jubilant: Showing great joy, satisfaction, or triumph

Juggernaut: A massive, unstoppable force or entity

Junta: A military or political group that rules after taking power by force

Juxtapose: To place different things side by side for comparison or contrast

## K

Kowtow: To act in an excessively subservient manner

## L

Laborious: Requiring much effort and hard work

Lacerate: To tear or cut something, especially the skin

Lachrymose: Given to tears or weeping; tearful

Laconic: Using few words; brief and concise

Lambast: To criticize harshly and publicly

Lampoon: To publicly mock or ridicule

Languid: Weak, tired, or lacking energy

Languish: To suffer from being in an unpleasant situation or state

Largess: Generosity in giving, especially gifts or money

Lascivious: Feeling or displaying an excessive desire for sexual pleasure

Laudable: Worthy of praise or admiration

Leery: Feeling cautious or suspicious

Lethargic: Lacking energy or enthusiasm; sluggish

Limpid: Clear and transparent, especially of liquids

Lionize: To treat someone as a celebrity; to praise or idolize

Litany: A long list, often one that is repetitive or tedious

Loath: Reluctant or unwilling

Lucid: Clear and easy to understand

Lugubrious: Looking or sounding sad and dismal

## M

Macabre: Having a quality of gruesome or disturbing horror

Machinate: To scheme or plot in a secretive or deceptive way

Magisterial: Having an air of authority or superiority

Magnanimous: Generous or forgiving, especially toward a rival or less powerful person

Maintain: To assert or state something, often strongly or firmly

Maladroit: Clumsy or awkward in action or behavior

Malady: A disease or ailment

Malapropism: The mistaken use of a word in place of a similar-sounding one

Malevolent: Having or showing a wish to do evil to others

Malfeasance: Wrongdoing, especially by a public official

Malingerer: Someone who pretends to be ill or injured to avoid work or duty

Malleable: Capable of being shaped or influenced

Malodorous: Having a bad or unpleasant smell

Martial: Relating to war or the military

Martinet: A strict disciplinarian, especially in the military

Maudlin: Excessively sentimental, often through tears or self-pity

Maunder: To talk in a rambling or incoherent way

Maverick: An independent-minded person, especially one who does not follow the usual rules or conventions

Mawkish: Excessively sentimental, to the point of being sickly

Maxim: A general truth, fundamental principle, or rule of conduct

Meander: To wander or move aimlessly

Melancholy: A deep, persistent sadness

Melee: A confused fight or struggle

Mellifluous: Having a smooth, rich, and sweet sound

Mendacity: The quality of being untruthful or dishonest

Mendicant: A beggar or someone who relies on charity

Mercurial: Subject to sudden or unpredictable changes in mood or behavior

Mesmerize: To capture the complete attention of someone, often as if by magic

Meteoric: Resembling the sudden and dramatic rise or fall of a meteor

Meticulous: Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise

Mettlesome: Having a brave or determined spirit

Misanthrope: A person who dislikes or distrusts humanity

Misattribute: To incorrectly assign or ascribe something to a person, cause, or source

Misconstrue: To interpret something incorrectly

Miscreant: A person who behaves badly or criminally

Miser: A person who hoards wealth and spends as little as possible

Moment: Significance or importance

Moot: Open to debate or argument; unresolved

Mordant: Sharply critical or sarcastic

Moribund: At the point of death; in terminal decline

Morose: Sullen and ill-tempered

Morph: To undergo transformation or change

Mulct: To defraud or swindle; to impose a fine

Mundane: Ordinary, everyday, or dull

Mundane: Relating to the world rather than the spiritual

Munificent: Very generous

Muted: Quiet, soft, subdued

Myopic: Short-sighted; lacking foresight or perspective

Myriad: A countless or extremely large number

N

Nadir: The lowest point of something, particularly in a figurative sense

Negligible: So small or unimportant as to be not worth considering

Nettlesome: Causing annoyance or difficulty

Noisome: Having an unpleasant odor or being harmful to health

Nonchalant: Casual, indifferent, or unconcerned

Nonplussed: Confused, unsure of how to respond

Nuance: A subtle difference or distinction

O

Obdurate: Stubbornly resistant to influence or persuasion

Objurgate: To scold or rebuke harshly

Obliging: Willing to help or assist others; cooperative

Oblique: Not straightforward or direct; slanting or angled

Obscure: Unclear or difficult to understand; hidden or unknown

Obscure: To make something unclear or less visible

Obsequious: Excessively eager to please or serve others; servile

Obstinate: Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action

Obstreperous: Noisy and difficult to control

Obtain: To acquire or gain possession of something

Obtuse: Slow to understand or perceive; lacking sharpness

Officious: Excessively eager to offer unwanted services or advice

Opaque: Not allowing light to pass through; not transparent



Opulence: Great wealth, luxury, or abundance

Ornate: Elaborately decorated or adorned

Ossify: To become rigid or inflexible in thinking or behavior

Ostentatious: Showy or extravagant in a way that is meant to attract attention

Ostracize: To exclude or banish someone from a group or society

Overweening: Excessively arrogant or self-important

## P

Palatable: Acceptable or pleasant to the taste or mind

Palaver: Talk that is long-winded, empty, or insincere

Palimpsest: A manuscript or document that has been erased and rewritten, often multiple times

Panacea: A universal remedy or solution for all problems

Panache: Flair, style, or distinctive elegance

Panegyric: A formal public praise or tribute

Paradoxical: Seemingly self-contradictory or absurd but potentially true

Paragon: A model of excellence or perfection

Paragon: A person or thing regarded as a perfect example of a particular quality

Pariah: An outcast or someone who is despised or rejected by others

Parochial: Limited or narrow in scope, often relating to a parish or local area

Parsimonious: Extremely frugal or unwilling to spend money

Parvenu: A person who has recently acquired wealth or social status but is considered an outsider

Pastoral: Relating to the countryside or rural life; idealized or romanticized view of rural life

Patent: Clearly evident or obvious; a legal right granted for an invention

Patronize: To treat with condescension or as if one is superior

Paucity: A scarcity or lack of something

Pecuniary: Relating to or involving money

Pedantic: Excessively concerned with minor details or formal rules

Pedestrian: Lacking imagination, dull, or ordinary

Peevish: Quick to show annoyance or irritation

Pejorative: Expressing disapproval or negative connotations

Pellucid: Transparent or clear in meaning or appearance

Penurious: Poor, destitute, or unwilling to spend money

Penurious: Very poor or lacking in resources

Percipient: Having an ability to perceive or understand things clearly

Peremptory: Not allowing refusal or contradiction; authoritative

Perennial: Continuing or lasting for a long time, often used for plants that grow year after year

Perfidy: Faithlessness, betrayal, or treachery

Perfunctory: Done with minimal effort or enthusiasm; routine

Peripatetic: Wandering or traveling from place to place

Pernicious: Having a harmful or destructive effect

Perpetuate: To make something continue or last indefinitely

Perquisite: A special privilege or benefit received in addition to regular income or salary

Perspicacious: Having keen insight or perception

Pertinent: Relevant or directly related to the matter at hand

Perturb: To disturb or unsettle, especially in a way that causes anxiety

Peruse: To read carefully or thoroughly

Petulant: Childishly sulky or bad-tempered

Phantasmagorical: Having a surreal or dreamlike quality; fantastical

Philistine: A person who is indifferent or hostile to culture, art, or intellectual pursuits

Phlegmatic: Having a calm, composed, or unemotional demeanor

Picayune: Of little value or importance; petty

Pillory: A device for public punishment; to publicly shame or criticize

Pine: To feel intense longing or desire, often accompanied by sadness

Pinnacle: The highest point or peak of something

Piquant: Having a pleasantly sharp taste or stimulating interest

Pith: The essential or central part of something

Pithy: Concise and forcefully expressive

Pittance: A small or inadequate amount, especially of money

Placate: To calm or soothe someone, often by appeasing them

Placid: Calm and peaceful; without disturbance

Platitude: A remark or statement that is trite or overused, lacking in originality

Plodding: Moving or proceeding slowly and steadily, often without excitement

Ploy: A clever or deceitful tactic or maneuver used to achieve a goal

Plucky: Having courage or determination in difficult situations

Poignant: Evoking a strong feeling of sadness, pity, or regret

Polemic: A strong verbal or written attack on someone or something

Pollyannaish: Overly optimistic or excessively positive, often unrealistically so

Ponderous: Slow, heavy, or clumsy; often referring to writing or speech that is overly serious or dull

Pontificate: To speak in a pompous or self-important manner

Portentous: Having a foreboding or ominous quality; something that signifies a warning or indication

Posit: To assume or assert something as a fact, often as the basis for an argument

Powwow: A meeting or conference, often for discussion or decision-making

Pragmatic: Practical and focused on actual results rather than theory or ideals

Precarious: Unstable, uncertain, or dangerous

Precedent: An earlier event or action that serves as an example or guide for future occurrences

Precipitate: To cause something to happen suddenly or prematurely

Precipitate: To move or act with suddenness or urgency, often with little thought

Precipitous: Steep or abrupt; occurring suddenly with little warning

Preclude: To prevent something from happening or make it impossible

Precocious: Having developed certain abilities or talents at an earlier age than usual

Predilection: A preference or liking for something

Preempt: To take action in order to prevent an event from happening or to gain an advantage

Preemptive: Intended to prevent or forestall a future action

Prescience: Knowledge of events before they happen; foresight

Presentiment: A feeling or intuition about a future event, often one that is unfavorable

Presumption: An assumption or belief that something is true based on evidence or reasoning

Presumption: The act of assuming something is true without proof

Presumptuous: Taking liberties or making assumptions in a way that is arrogant or overconfident

Prevail: To be victorious or dominant in a particular situation

Prevail: To prove more powerful or influential in a conflict or situation

Prevaricate: To speak or act in an evasive or dishonest way to avoid the truth

Primacy: The state of being the most important or influential

Pristine: In an original, pure, or unspoiled condition

Pristine: Clean and fresh as if new; unaffected by human influence

Probity: Strong moral principles, integrity, and honesty

Prodigal: Wastefully extravagant, especially with money

Prodigious: Impressively large or great in extent, size, or degree

Profligate: Recklessly extravagant or wasteful in the use of resources

Profligate: Excessively wasteful or immoral in behavior

Profuse: Produced or existing in large amounts

Profusion: An abundance or large quantity of something

Prognostication: A prediction or forecast, especially about the future

Prolific: Producing a large number of works, results, or offspring

Prolixity: The quality of being excessively long-winded or wordy

Promulgate: To make an idea, belief, or law known and widely accepted

Propitiate: To win or regain the favor of someone by pleasing them

Propitious: Indicating a good chance of success; favorable

Proponent: A person who advocates for or supports a particular idea or cause

Prosaic: Lacking imagination or creativity; dull and ordinary

Proscribe: To forbid or prohibit, especially by law or authority

Proselytize: To attempt to convert someone to a particular belief, religion, or opinion

Protean: Readily changing form or character; versatile

Provident: Preparing for the future; prudent or thrifty

Provincial: Limited in scope; narrow-minded; relating to a specific region or province

Provisional: Temporary or conditional, not permanent

Puerile: Childish or immature in a way that is inappropriate or trivial

Pugnacious: Eager or quick to fight or argue

Puissant: Powerful or mighty

Punctilious: Showing great attention to detail or correct behavior

Pundit: An expert or learned person, especially one who is frequently consulted

Pyrrhic: Achieved at too great a cost, often one that outweighs the victory itself

## Q

Quail: To show fear or apprehension, to shrink or cower

Qualify: To limit or modify in meaning, to meet the requirements or conditions

Qualify: To meet certain criteria or to add to a statement to make it more specific

Qualm: A feeling of doubt, uneasiness, or moral concern

Quandary: A state of uncertainty or dilemma

Querulous: Complaining or whining, often in a petulant or annoying way

Quip: A witty remark or a clever, often sarcastic, comment

Quisling: A traitor who collaborates with an enemy force occupying their country

Quixotic: Exceedingly idealistic; unrealistic or impractical in pursuit of ideals

Quotidian: Occurring daily; commonplace or ordinary

## R

Raconteur: A person who tells stories or anecdotes in an entertaining way

Raffish: Displaying a carefree or unconventional attitude, often in a way that is slightly disreputable

Raft: A large number or collection of something

Raillery: Good-natured, playful ridicule or banter

Rakish: Having a dashing, jaunty, or slightly disreputable appearance

Rankle: To cause persistent irritation or anger

Rapprochement: The establishment or resumption of harmonious relations

Rarefied: Concerned with a select or elite group; esoteric or refined

Rash: Showing a lack of careful consideration of the possible consequences; reckless

Ravenous: Extremely hungry or eager for something

Rebuke: To criticize or reprimand someone sharply

Recapitulation: A summary or restatement of the main points

Reconcile: To restore friendly relations or resolve a dispute

Recondite: Little known or obscure, especially pertaining to complex or scholarly knowledge

Recrimination: An accusation made in response to an accusation, especially in a dispute

Recrudescence: To break out or recur after a period of inactivity

Redoubtable: Formidable, especially as an opponent

Redress: To correct a wrong or provide compensation

Refractory: Stubborn or resistant to authority or control

Refute: To disprove or counter an argument or assertion

Relegate: To assign or demote to a lower position or status

Remiss: Negligent or careless in the performance of a duty

Remonstrate: To protest or object strongly

Reneg: To go back on a promise or contract

Replete: Filled or well-supplied with something

Reprisal: An act of retaliation or revenge

Reproach: To express disapproval or disappointment with someone or something

Reprobate: Morally unprincipled or corrupt

Repudiate: To reject or disown, especially formally or with conviction

Rescind: To revoke, cancel, or repeal a decision, law, or contract

Reservation: A doubt or concern, often about something not fully understood or agreed upon

Resignation: The acceptance of something undesirable but inevitable; formal submission

Resolve: To make a firm decision about something

Respite: A short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant

Restive: Restless, difficult to control, or impatient under restriction

Resurgent: Rising or reviving after a period of inactivity or decline

Reticent: Reluctant to speak or express one's thoughts

Retiring: Shy, reserved, or inclined to avoid social contact

Retract: To withdraw or take back something previously stated or committed to

Reverent: Showing deep respect or veneration

Ribald: Offensive, coarse, or vulgar in speech or behavior

Rile: To irritate or provoke someone, especially to anger

Robust: Strong, healthy, or able to withstand difficult conditions

Row: A serious dispute or argument; a line or tier of things or people

Rudimentary: Basic, primitive, or in an early stage of development

Rustic: Relating to the countryside; simple, rural, or unsophisticated

## S

Sagacious: Having keen insight and sound judgment; wise

Sanctimonious: Making a show of being morally superior to others; self-righteous

Sanction: A penalty or punishment for disobedience; or, to approve or authorize something

Sanction: A formal authorization or approval, or the imposition of a penalty

Sangfroid: Calmness or composure, especially under stress or pressure

Sanguine: Optimistic or positive, especially in a difficult situation

Sardonic: Mocking, cynical, or scornfully derisive

Sartorial: Relating to clothing or style of dress

Saturnine: Gloomy, morose, or sullen in temperament

Savvy: Shrewdness, practical knowledge, or understanding

Savvy: Practical ability or intelligence

Savvy: Knowledgeable or perceptive in understanding practical matters

Schadenfreude: Taking pleasure in the misfortune of others

Scintillating: Sparkling, shining, or brilliantly clever

Screed: A long, often tedious or boring written piece

Scrupulous: Having strong moral principles, or being diligent and thorough in one's work

Scrupulous: Very careful to do things correctly, especially in terms of ethics

Sedulous: Showing dedication and diligence in work or effort

Semblance: An outward appearance or form, often one that is misleading

Sententious: Expressing a moralistic or pompous attitude, often in a self-righteous manner

Sentimental: Having or displaying tender feelings, often excessively so

Serendipity: The occurrence of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way

Serene: Calm, peaceful, and untroubled

Simulacrum: An image or representation of something; a superficial or insubstantial likeness

Simulacrum: An imitation or representation of something

Sinecure: A job or position that requires little or no work, often with a good salary

Slapdash: Done in a hasty or careless manner

Smattering: A small amount or superficial knowledge of something

Smug: Excessively self-satisfied, often in a way that is irritating to others

Snide: Indirectly mocking or derogatory in a way that is often unpleasant

Snub: To treat someone with disdain or a lack of respect

Solecism: A grammatical mistake or a breach of good manners or social etiquette

Solicitous: Showing concern or care for someone's well-being

Solicitude: Concern or anxiety for the welfare of someone

Soporific: Causing sleep or drowsiness; boring

Sordid: Morally dirty or base; sleazy or dishonorable

Spartan: Marked by simplicity and lack of luxury; disciplined

Specious: Seemingly true or plausible but actually false

Specious: Misleading in appearance, especially misleadingly attractive

Spendthrift: One who spends money recklessly or extravagantly

Splenetic: Irritable; easily angered

Sporadic: Occurring irregularly or infrequently

Spurious: False, fake, or not genuine

Spurn: To reject disdainfully or with contempt

Squander: To waste something (especially money or time) recklessly

Squelch: To silence or suppress forcibly



Staid: Serious, sober, and unadventurous in behavior or appearance

Stalwart: Loyal, reliable, and hardworking

Start: To suddenly move or react in surprise or alarm

Staunch: Loyal and committed in attitude

Steadfast: Firm and unwavering in purpose, loyalty, or resolve

Stem: To stop or restrict the flow of something

Stipend: A regular and fixed payment, often for services or living expenses

Stolid: Calm, dependable, and showing little emotion or animation

Stringent: Strict, precise, and exacting

Stultify: To make ineffective or useless; to cause to lose enthusiasm

Stymie: To block or hinder the progress of

Subsume: To include or absorb something into a larger category or group

Subsume: To classify under a general principle or heading

Subterfuge: Deceit used in order to achieve one's goal; trickery

Subversive: Intended to undermine or overthrow authority or an established system

Sullen: Gloomy, morose, or sulky in mood

Summit: The highest point or peak

Summit: A meeting between high-level leaders

Supercilious: Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others

Superfluous: Unnecessary, especially through being more than enough

Superfluous: Exceeding what is sufficient or required; surplus

Supplant: To replace or take the place of, especially by force or strategy

Surfeit: An excessive amount of something; overindulgence

Surly: Bad-tempered and unfriendly

Surreptitious: Secretive or stealthy, especially to avoid notice or attention

Sybarite: A person devoted to luxury and pleasure

Sycophant: Someone who acts obsequiously toward someone important to gain advantage; a flatterer

## T

Taciturn: Habitually silent or reserved; not talkative

Tact: Sensitivity in dealing with others or with difficult issues

Tantamount: Equivalent in seriousness or effect

Tarnish: To lose or cause to lose luster, reputation, or value

Tawdry: Showy but cheap and of poor quality

Taxing: Physically or mentally demanding

Telling: Revealing; significant and expressive

Telltale: Indicating or revealing information; revealing a secret

Temerity: Excessive confidence or boldness; audacity

Temperance: Moderation or self-restraint, especially in eating and drinking

Tempered: Moderated or restrained; balanced in tone or intensity

Tempestuous: Characterized by strong and turbulent or conflicting emotions

Tenacious: Persistent; holding fast or firmly to something

Tendentious: Marked by a strong implicit point of view; biased

Tender: To offer formally; also, gentle or kind

Thoroughgoing: Involving or attending to every detail or aspect; complete

Thrifty: Careful with money; economical

Thwart: To prevent or hinder; to oppose successfully

Timorous: Fearful or timid

Tirade: A long, angry speech of criticism or accusation

Torpor: A state of physical or mental inactivity; lethargy

Tortuous: Full of twists and turns; excessively complex

Tout: To promote or praise energetically; to solicit support

Tractable: Easily managed or controlled; docile

Transient: Lasting only for a short time; impermanent

Transitory: Temporary; lasting a very short time

Transmute: To change in form, nature, or substance

Travail: Painful or laborious effort

Travesty: A distorted or grossly inferior imitation; a mockery

Treacherous: Dangerous or deceitful; likely to betray trust

Trenchant: Vigorous or incisive in expression or style

Tribulation: Great trouble or suffering

Trite: Lacking originality or freshness; overused

Truculence: Eagerness to fight or argue; aggressiveness

Truculent: Fierce, cruel, or aggressively defiant

Truncate: To shorten by cutting off a part

Tumult: A loud, confused noise, especially caused by a crowd; chaos

Turgid: Pompous and overly complex in style or language

Turpitude: Depravity; moral corruption

Tyro: A beginner or novice

U

Umbrage: Offense or annoyance

Unassailable: Unable to be attacked, questioned, or defeated

Uncanny: Strange or mysterious, especially in an unsettling way

Uncompromising: Unwilling to change one's views or to agree

Unconscionable: Not right or reasonable; morally unacceptable

Undermine: To weaken or sabotage gradually

Underscore: To emphasize or highlight

Underwrite: To support financially

Unequivocal: Leaving no doubt; unambiguous

Unflappable: Having or showing calmness in a crisis

Unforthcoming: Not willing to divulge information

Unimpeachable: Beyond doubt or reproach; unquestionable

Unnerve: To make someone lose confidence or feel afraid

Unprecedented: Never done or known before

Unprepossessing: Not attractive or appealing in appearance

Unpropitious: Not indicating a good chance of success; unfavorable

Unruly: Disorderly and disruptive; not easily controlled

Unscrupulous: Having or showing no moral principles; dishonest

Unseemly: Not proper or appropriate; indecorous

Unstinting: Very generous; not holding back

Untenable: Not able to be maintained or defended

Untoward: Unexpected and inappropriate; inconvenient

Untrammelled: Not restricted or hampered; free

Unviable: Not capable of working successfully; not feasible

Upbraid: To scold or reproach severely

Urbane: Courteous and refined in manner

## V

Vacillate: To waver between different opinions or actions

Vacuous: Lacking ideas or intelligence; empty

Vanquish: To defeat thoroughly

Variance: The quality of being different; inconsistency

Vaunted: Boasted about or praised excessively

Vehement: Showing strong feeling; forceful and passionate

Venality: The condition of being susceptible to bribery or corruption

Veneer: A thin surface layer; a deceptive outward appearance

Venerate: To regard with great respect

Venial: Easily excused or forgiven; minor

Veracious: Truthful; accurate

Verisimilitude: The appearance of being true or real

Veritable: Used as an intensifier to qualify a metaphor; real, genuine

Vicarious: Experienced through the feelings or actions of another

Vicissitude: A change of circumstances, typically unwelcome or unpleasant

Vie: To compete eagerly with someone to do or achieve something

Vilify: To speak or write about in a disparaging manner

Vindicate: To clear from blame or suspicion

Vindictive: Having or showing a strong desire for revenge

Virago: A domineering, violent, or bad-tempered woman

Vitriol: Cruel and bitter criticism

Vitriolic: Filled with bitter criticism or malice

Vituperate: To blame or insult in strong or violent language

Vociferous: Expressing opinions loudly and forcefully

Volubility: The quality of talking fluently, readily, or incessantly

Voracious: Having a huge appetite; excessively eager

## W

Wanting: Lacking in a required or necessary quality

Wanton: Deliberate and unprovoked (especially of a cruel or violent act)

Wax: To gradually increase in size or intensity

Whimsical: Playfully quaint or fanciful; unpredictable

Winsome: Attractive or appealing in a charming way

X

Y

Z

Zeitgeist: The defining spirit or mood of a particular period of history

Zenith: The highest point; the peak

## GRE Short Passages

The passages are meant to allow you practice the GRE words after learning them. They will help you recall the meaning.

*Click the word to see its meaning*

### 1.0.1 Segment 01

#### 1.0.1.1 Passage 01

The speaker's attempt to **embellish** the facts only served to confuse the audience, as he began to **meander** through irrelevant anecdotes. In contrast, his opponent's argument was both **cerebral** and **cogent**, supported by data and a clear logical structure. The most compelling **corollary** to her reasoning was that effective policies must remain **steadfast** even in the face of political turbulence. Her **dispassionate** tone contrasted sharply with his tendency to **belittle** opposing views. In a move to **preempt** criticism, she addressed the weaknesses in her proposal openly, avoiding the kind of **duplicity** that had undermined earlier debates.

#### 1.0.1.2 Passage 02

The museum's new exhibit, curated by a renowned **aesthete**, was a **cohesive** blend of classical elegance and modern flair. While most attendees were **genteel** in their praise, one critic offered a **sardonic** take, calling the fusion "a tasteful train wreck." Reactions were largely **contingent** on personal taste, but the artist, known for her **whimsical** style, remained unfazed. The choice to feature

an **anomalous** piece—a digital sculpture made entirely of sound—was seen by some as an **aberration**. Yet, for others, it captured the very **imponderable** nature of art itself.

### 1.0.1.3 Passage 03

As the storm grew more **inclement**, officials moved quickly to **avert** disaster by evacuating the area. The mayor, usually **expansive** in demeanor, grew solemn, eventually forced to **concede** that their preparations had fallen short. Citizens, **bereft** of shelter and supplies, began to **besiege** local aid centers. Critics did not hesitate to **censure** the administration for the glaring **inequity** in resource distribution. News outlets sought to **delineate** the chain of failures that had led to this crisis, particularly the neglect of vulnerable neighborhoods—areas many accused the government of having **desecrated** through years of policy indifference.

### 1.0.1.4 Passage 04

His career had finally reached its **summit**, a pinnacle of achievement few in his field could rival. But success did not make him complacent. While others might indulge, he maintained a **spartan** lifestyle, eschewing luxury for discipline. A sudden scandal emerged, yet he remained untouched, his character long considered **unimpeachable**. In the face of public frenzy, where commentators **maundered** endlessly with little substance, he took quiet but firm action. Though the crisis was an **anomaly** in an otherwise smooth trajectory, his **resolve** never faltered. He worked to **foment** meaningful change rather than retaliation, an **estimable** quality that drew admiration—even from opponents. In contrast, his rival's **forlorn** efforts to stir a **melee** of public opinion quickly fizzled, lacking the gravity or grace to match him.

## 1.0.2 Segment 02

### 1.0.2.1 Passage 01

She tried to **equivocate** during the interview, dodging questions about her controversial report, but the panel wasn't fooled. The once **effervescent** scientist now appeared **morose**, her energy drained by months of criticism. The backlash had been **excruciating**, amplified by the media's relentless desire to **pillory** anyone who defied consensus. Attempts to **squelch** the uproar had failed, and even her supporters grew **disheartened**. What was most **poignant** was the contrast between her current state and her past brilliance—when she made **prodigious** discoveries and carried herself with inspiring confidence. But over time, her once-bold stance softened into a **complacent** silence, worn down by a system that punished dissent.

### 1.0.2.2 Passage 02

Launched in 1990, the Hubble Space Telescope marked a revolutionary shift in astronomy, offering a level of detail previously thought unattainable. Despite initial setbacks—including an **anemic** start due to a flawed mirror—subsequent repairs transformed it into one of science’s most **estimable** tools. The **fete** surrounding its discoveries was well-deserved, from capturing distant galaxies to providing data that challenged cosmic expansion theories. Though occasionally **disheartened** by delays and budget cuts, the scientific community remained steadfast, recognizing that even minor discoveries could **recrudesce** dormant questions about our universe’s origins.

### 1.0.2.3 Passage 03

In the field of geography, a **tyro** may initially struggle with the complexities of spatial data and climate modeling, often overwhelmed by the depth of knowledge required. However, with time and guidance, even the most **inarticulate** students can develop the necessary skills, becoming more **savvy** in interpreting maps and understanding ecological patterns. A **rapprochement** between theory and practice is often seen as students **dovetail** their learning experiences with real-world applications. Though early lessons can sometimes feel **soporific**, the **candidness** of the instruction often makes students appreciate the importance of foundational knowledge, helping them avoid a **jejune** understanding of the subject. It’s not uncommon for a **flippant** attitude to emerge among beginners, but with time, this is replaced by more **approbatory** recognition of the discipline’s significance.

### 1.0.2.4 Passage 04

The Eiffel Tower, an iconic structure in Paris, is a **conspicuous** symbol of French ingenuity and engineering prowess, towering over the city. However, its original reception was less than **amiable**, with many critics **confounding** its design with disdain, calling it an eyesore. Despite these critiques, the tower has become so synonymous with Paris that it’s nearly impossible to **differentiate** the city from the monument itself. In its early years, some even considered the structure an **apostate** against traditional French architecture, marking a departure from classical styles. Yet, through the years, it has emerged as a **sedulous** testament to progress, overcoming early disparagements. Like a **hound** relentlessly pursuing its goal, the Eiffel Tower rose to prominence, its critics unable to **arrogate** its position as a cultural landmark. Today, it stands as a symbol of both **martial** precision and artistic elegance, despite being built during an era when many regarded it as an **arrant** folly. Yet, its towering presence is anything but **phlegmatic**, as it continues to inspire awe in visitors from around the world.

### 1.0.3 Segment 03

#### 1.0.3.1 Passage 01

The Amazon Rainforest, often referred to as the “lungs of the Earth,” is a vast and diverse ecosystem that spans across nine countries in South America. Its ecological importance is **impregnable**, playing a crucial role in regulating the global climate by absorbing large amounts of carbon dioxide. However, human activity, such as deforestation, continues to **exasperate** conservation efforts, as the forest’s delicate balance is being disrupted. To **disabuse** those who think that the Amazon is invulnerable, it is important to note that its survival is increasingly under threat. While some **espouse** the idea of economic development over environmental concerns, many environmentalists argue that the future of the Earth hinges on preserving this irreplaceable resource. The Amazon also has a **forthcoming** role in scientific discoveries, with ongoing research revealing new species and medicinal plants. Despite challenges, the Amazon remains a **thoroughgoing** testament to the Earth’s natural beauty and resilience, and efforts to protect it have been gaining momentum globally. The region’s indigenous peoples, although **diffident** about outsiders, have long been protectors of the forest, offering valuable knowledge on sustainable living. As the world faces environmental crises, the Amazon serves as a **audacious** reminder of nature’s grandeur and fragility. The devastation of parts of the forest would **stultify** any efforts to combat climate change. The increasing power of multinational corporations, sometimes acting as a **junta** in their impact on the region, poses a serious threat to the rainforest’s survival. Preserving the Amazon is nothing short of an **apotheosis** of global environmental efforts.

#### 1.0.3.2 Passage 02

The journey of exploring new cultures can often be filled with both joy and **tribulation**. While the rewards of travel can be immense, travelers must also **abrogate** some of their preconceived notions and habits. In certain parts of the world, people may have a **rakish** appearance, with a confident air that might come off as **hauteur** to those unfamiliar with the culture. Still, if one can **dispatch** any fears quickly, the experience will be enriching. However, **hampering** circumstances such as language barriers or unfamiliar environments can sometimes make the journey **languid** and tiresome. Still, the effort is often worth it. As one becomes more accustomed, they might **bristle** at the notion of having to revert to their old, comfortable ways. Some interactions, however, can have **invidious** qualities, with undercurrents of jealousy or competition. Fortunately, many people remain **guileless**, welcoming others with genuine warmth. The **intimate** connections forged in such environments often begin with subtle **intimations** of shared understanding.



### 1.0.3.3 Passage 03

In the small town, the **demeaning** behavior of the local leader became a topic of much **reproach**, as many felt that he had fallen from the **pinnacle** of integrity. His actions seemed to **galvanize** the community, pushing them to take action and demand change. A once **derelict** and uninvolved group of citizens were now full of energy and purpose, though they were also **unnerved** by the unrest that had taken root. Some detractors called him a **malingerer**, accusing him of avoiding responsibility. In response, he offered **admonitory** statements, attempting to shift blame while trying to **consecrate** his legacy. Despite his efforts to **tout** his achievements, the community remained skeptical, and the ultimate **denouement** of the situation was yet to unfold.

### 1.0.3.4 Passage 04

The old town, once a vibrant hub, now looked **lugubrious**, with its **antiquated** buildings and fading architecture, leaving an impression of decay. It had reached its **zenith** decades ago, but now it seemed to **hobble** along, struggling with its old ways. The town's leaders, often seen to **badger** one another over petty issues, failed to **redress** the mounting challenges. Still, one or two had an uncanny **prescience** of the future and knew that change was inevitable. Their **scrupulous** attention to detail in preserving the town's best aspects stood in stark contrast to the others' apathy. In moments of conversation, a few of the more **urbane** residents spoke with a **nuance** that reflected an understanding of both the past and the future, trying to keep the town's spirit alive amidst the decline.

## 1.0.4 Segment 03

### 1.0.4.1 Passage 01

The discussion at the university symposium began as a casual **powwow**, but soon evolved into a spirited debate. An **erudite** professor of political philosophy presented a **tendentious** argument in favor of centralized governance, sparking strong reactions from the audience. His rhetoric was **artful**, weaving through **tortuous** lines of reasoning that required focused attention. A colleague attempted to **admonish** him gently, warning that such bias might alienate others. As the debate **culminated** in a round of open questions, a student stood up, her presence almost **ethereal** in her quiet confidence. She asked how, in a diverse society, one viewpoint could **prevail** without **disseminating** knowledge across perspectives. Her question drew applause, and the mood shifted to a more **genial** exchange of ideas.

#### 1.0.4.2 Passage 02

The general's downfall was not due to a lack of strategy but rather his own **hubris**, which led him to ignore the warnings of his advisors. His speeches were often filled with **inanity**, lacking substance but delivered with unwarranted confidence. When the campaign failed, the press was quick to **upbraid** him for his arrogance. His staff, many of them **callow** recruits, had simply echoed his **dogmatic** views. Though a victory was eventually declared, it was a **pyrrhic** one—won at too great a cost. In trying to justify his decisions, he attempted to **beg** the question rather than provide evidence. Critics would later **extrapolate** from his mistakes the broader flaws in the military's leadership. Some reports even **implicated** senior officials in poor planning. Ultimately, the president had to **countermand** several directives to restore credibility.

#### 1.0.4.3 Passage 03

The explorer's journal chronicled her **intrepid** journey through remote mountain ranges, where the terrain was harsh and the risks high. Despite the dangers, her spirit remained **ebullient**, inspiring her crew with her unwavering enthusiasm. Along the way, they encountered locals with **entrenched** traditions, resistant to outside influence. One rival expedition, led by an **imperious** and **insufferable** commander, created unnecessary **enmity** through their arrogance. Meanwhile, the slow and **plodding** pace of their travel was lightened by a guide whose voice was as **mellifluous** as it was informative. At a local market, she was amused by the **tawdry** souvenirs sold to tourists and scoffed at the **hackneyed** phrases painted on signs—proof that even in remote places, clichés abound.

#### 1.0.4.4 Passage 04

The once-quiet coastal town began to **burgeon** into a bustling port after the construction of a new harbor, a project designed to **buttress** the local economy. Despite the **robust** growth, not everyone welcomed the change. Longtime residents, some of whom grew **dolorous** at the loss of their peaceful routines, voiced their concerns at town meetings. The debates grew **tempestuous**, with opposing parties refusing to budge—especially one **adamant** council member who would not concede an inch. A few **frivolous** objections made by attention-seeking participants were quickly dismissed. But deeper issues remained, such as how to deal with an influx of outsiders, some of whom were **miscreants** causing trouble. In hindsight, the town's leaders had to **qualify** their initial optimism; the benefits, though tangible, came with **abysmal** consequences they hadn't foreseen.

### 1.0.5 Segment 04

#### 1.0.5.1 Passage 01

The migratory patterns of birds present a fascinating **conundrum** for ornithologists, who strive to understand the **concomitant** effects of climate change, habitat loss, and navigation instincts. While some species are **tractable** enough to be tracked and studied, others defy easy observation, frustrating even the most seasoned researchers. In their quest, scientists have shown immense **ingenuity**, using satellite tags and AI models. However, they often face opposition from those who **denigrate** conservation efforts as overly idealistic. When migration routes suddenly change, conservationists don't **quail**; instead, they adapt with persistence. Despite occasional **rash** policy changes that disrupt bird habitats, the work of such researchers is **creditable** and often deserves a public **panegyric**. Still, delays in protection laws tend to **rile** both scientists and environmentalists alike.

#### 1.0.5.2 Passage 02

The construction of the Panama Canal was no simple engineering feat—it was a geopolitical **ploy** and technological marvel. Despite a **raft** of challenges, including disease and terrain, the project's success marked an **auspicious** turn for global trade. Engineers had to **contrive** innovative methods to manage elevation and water flow, and only a **stalwart** workforce could endure the demands. Still, political **discord** between nations loomed large. While some documents and structures from that time remain **extant**, the legacy is equally philosophical—pitting **intransigent** national interests against global cooperation. Even the most **saturnine** critics had to admit the project was a monumental success, though many sought to **check** American influence thereafter.

#### 1.0.5.3 Passage 03

The Solar System, a structured yet dynamic entity, has long captivated both scientists and **sybarites** alike—those who revel in cosmic beauty as much as luxury. The **moment** of its heliocentric realization was transformative in science. Yet, even in modern discourse, some hold **anachronistic** views, clinging to geocentric notions. Unlike the **placid** revolutions of Neptune, debates around Pluto's planetary status continue to **goad** the scientific community. Some **harangue** NASA with fervor, demanding reclassification. It's **impertinent** to dismiss these arguments, though many are **artless** in their logic. Theories often **subsume** smaller ideas into grand cosmological models, a process that can **cow** even experienced astronomers faced with the universe's enormity.

### 1.0.5.4 Passage 04

The culinary world, once in its **heyday** of traditional techniques and handwritten recipes, has transformed into a domain defined by innovation and spectacle. Yet, this evolution has not been without critique. Many chefs **castigate** the new generation for their **wanton** disregard for authenticity, accusing them of indulging in showmanship over substance. The rise of social media “foodies” has brought with it a **profuse** stream of content—much of it lacking depth—turning thoughtful culinary discourse into endless **palaver**. Meanwhile, critics lament the **turpitude** behind food waste and labor exploitation in high-end kitchens. Still, amid these **infelicitous** realities, a new **zeitgeist** has emerged—one that favors sustainability and inclusivity, seeking a return to a more **pristine** form of culinary art. However, some critics argue the shift has also ushered in **noisome** trends that prioritize viral appeal over gastronomic excellence.

### 1.0.6 Segment 05

#### 1.0.6.1 Passage 01

Here is a short GRE-style passage with your requested words, formatted as per your instructions:

The professor’s lecture on the plague, replete with **macabre** anecdotes, struck some students as **indecorous** for a morning session. Yet, her intention was not to shock but to challenge the class’s assumptions through **empiricism** rather than sanitized narratives. When a critic labeled her examples as “sensational,” she refused to **retract** her approach, insisting it was a **deliberate** pedagogical choice. Others, more **obliging** to convention, avoided controversial topics altogether, fearing departmental **excoriate**ion. Still, she argued that avoiding discomfort allows minds to **ossify**, making growth **elude** both student and teacher. Petty objections about tone seemed **picayune** in comparison to the intellectual rigor she demanded.

#### 1.0.6.2 Passage 02

Despite the **vicissitudes** of economic downturns and leadership changes, Maya remained a **tenacious** advocate for transparency in public office. She refused the subtle **perquisites** offered by lobbyists, aware that such privileges often **denote** deeper currents of **venality**. Her critics labeled her **sanctimonious**, scoffing at her moral rigor, while supporters viewed her as a rare **percipient** voice amid the noise. Unlike her more **Pollyannaish** peers, she did not downplay the system’s flaws, nor did she lack the **gall** to challenge entrenched powers. Her stance, though not always popular, had become a **perennial** thorn in the side of corruption.

### 1.0.7 The Fall of the Model Officer

Once a **paragon** of discipline and integrity, Lieutenant Harrow had grown increasingly **besotted** with the charms of a foreign dignitary's daughter. His once-**candid** assessments were now clouded by loyalty to her father's **treacherous** plans. Harrow had always been **amenable** to advice, but this time he allowed her to **ingratiate** herself so completely that he **ceded** control of classified protocols. His superiors, **splenetic** and stunned, assigned an agent to **ferret** out the source of the leaks. Harrow, under investigation, found a brief **respite** only in recalling the days before he'd let love cloud duty.

### 1.0.8 Shadows Beneath the Surface

The committee meeting began with a stern warning from the chair, who had vowed to **cancel** any **facetious** remarks during the review of wartime broadcasts. But despite the grave atmosphere, one member's tone remained **surly**, his contributions laced with contempt. When asked for a clear position, he became **evasive**, dodging accountability with rhetorical flourish. A **recapitulation** of events was requested, and a **scrupulous** secretary read from detailed minutes. Meanwhile, a junior assistant, anxious to **grovel** before superiors, insisted even the most **innocuous** jokes had damaging potential. It was, many agreed, a **benighted** hour for open discourse. In the end, the board's final word was that humor, like history, must sometimes yield to policy.

### 1.0.9 Segment 06

### 1.0.10 The Tumultuous Rise of a Revolutionary

What began as the vision of a passionate **dilettante** quickly evolved into a full-blown movement led by a charismatic **firebrand**. Determined to **supplant** the **staid** leadership, he launched campaigns that seemed **ineluctable** in their momentum. His victories were **vaunted** across media outlets, and he managed to **vanquish** seasoned politicians. Yet, in a **veritable** twist of fate, his downfall brought a wave of **schadenfreude** among his rivals, leaving historians to **derive** lessons from his brief yet blazing career.

### 1.0.11 The Rise and Fall of a Revolutionary

Once a mere **dilettante** in political theory, Kamal quickly became a **firebrand**, challenging the **staid** traditions of governance with radical zeal. His rise was **veritable** and swift, his movement **vaunted** as the future. Yet, as history has

often shown, attempts to **supplant** deeply rooted systems face **ineluctable** resistance. Though he momentarily **vanquished** his critics, a wave of **schadenfreude** swept the media when his policies faltered. In the end, he failed to **derive** lasting reform, outpaced by the very forces he once hoped to reshape.

### 1.0.12 The Puzzle of the Forgotten Manuscript

The historian's findings were largely **derivative** of earlier works, and his lectures became increasingly **discursive**, leaving students baffled. One rainy evening, however, he experienced an **epiphany** that led him to a **byzantine** trail of documents. Though labeled a **misanthrope** due to his **melancholy** demeanor, he was **enticed** by the thrill of discovery. The artifact he unearthed **antedated** all known versions, breathing life into what had been dismissed as **humdrum** scholarship—until he made one fatal **err** in translation.

### 1.0.13 A Test of Loyalty

Bound by **constraint** and suspicion, the committee tried to **impute** blame for the failure on an **inveterate** skeptic among them. Their accusations, however, were based on **specious** arguments that lacked real **credence**. Despite his **diminutive** stature and initially **irresolute** speech, he proved to be a **boon** to the project. His **magnanimous** response to the false charges—and his **thrifty** management of resources—ultimately saved their work.

### 1.0.14 Segment 07

### 1.0.15 The Scholar's Ascent

The student's **precipitous** rise to academic fame was aided by a generous **stipend** and an **impeccable** work ethic. Although occasionally distracted by **puerile** amusements, he remained **unstinting** in his efforts. His initial **muted** enthusiasm gradually faded, but never enough to **attenuate** his achievements. Although some of his early essays were **jejune**, later professors would **corroborate** his potential, noting a **becoming** maturity in his thinking.

### 1.0.16 The Storm Within

During the long rainy season, emotions would **wax** and tensions rise. To **assuage** the growing restlessness, villagers tried to **compound** their distractions, engaging in games and debates. Yet even the **limpid** streams could not wash away the irritation that **exacerbated** under the gloomy skies. A few **telling** glances revealed deep-seated frustrations, which outsiders could only **glean**

through **oblique** remarks. The **banality** of daily life, combined with a **sullen** atmosphere, made the season feel endless.

### 1.0.17 The Paradox of the Hermit

The **ascetic** life of the mountain hermit was **antithetical** to modern indulgence. His **austere** existence, devoid of comforts, **deterred** most from seeking wisdom at his feet. Yet his presence seemed to **conciliate** the curious few. He remained **evasive** when asked personal questions, his expression **inscrutable**. Though seemingly **amorphous** in ideology, he was not without conviction. If one dared to **rankle** him, forgiveness came easily—for his temperament made all but the most serious offenses feel **venial**.

### 1.0.18 The Forgotten Idealist

The **ascetic** monk, once revered, was now a figure fading into obscurity. Some **ascribed** his fall to a trusted aide—a **quisling** who betrayed his teachings. His **imprudent** trust in others, combined with his **archaic** ideals, rendered him ineffective in a pragmatic world. His warnings, once dismissed as **superfluous**, became prophecy. He had become an **anathema** to the very community he tried to save, leaving him **crestfallen** amidst a **dearth** of integrity and a flood of **mendacity**.

### 1.0.19 Segment 08

#### 1.0.20 The Curious Scholar

The professor, a **doughty** defender of obscure ideas, offered a **pithy** critique of mainstream theories during a lecture filled with **forthright** remarks. His discussion of a **recondite** mathematical paradox stirred curiosity, though many in the audience had only a **smattering** of the background knowledge required. An **incessant** stream of questions followed, tempered by his efforts to **mitigate** confusion. Though some students **gainsay** his interpretations, his tone remained **sentimental**, and he gently warned against **prolixity** in scholarly debate.

#### 1.0.21 The Benevolent Mentor

Dr. Langley, a **edifying** presence in the academic community, sought to **placate** the concerns of her anxious students with **benign** reassurance. She took care to **enumerate** each step of her reasoning, ensuring no one would **misattribute** her arguments to carelessness. Yet, her attempts to **eradicate** common

misconceptions were often **thwarted** by stubborn resistance, leaving her with a sense of **frustrate** exhaustion. Despite her **solicitude**, she knew some efforts were **futile**—yet she persevered, believing even small progress was worth the struggle.

### 1.0.22 The Irascible Scholar

The professor's **derisive** remarks about **rudimentary** concepts stood in stark contrast to his usual **serene** demeanor, revealing an underlying **irascible** temperament that even his **reservation** couldn't conceal; though he possessed only a **modicum** of patience for such **artlessness**, he sought to **mitigate** his harshness and **qualify** his criticism with attempts to **augment** their understanding rather than dismiss their efforts entirely.

### 1.0.23 The Diplomat's Dilemma

The **fickle** nature of political alliances made the ambassador's position **transitory**, yet she refused to **perpetuate** the cycle of **indifference** that characterized her predecessors; though her **deferential** manner sometimes bordered on **impudent** when confronting officials who showed **gall** in negotiations, her **provident** planning and **tact** prevented what could have been a career-ending **gaffe** during the delicate peace talks.

### 1.0.24 Segment 09

### 1.0.25 The Investigative Journalist

The **impecunious** reporter, though often dismissed for his **blinkered** focus on municipal corruption, made **copious** notes about the **graft** pervading city hall; his **vociferous** denunciations at press conferences - often punctuated by a biting **quip** - sought to demonstrate how these practices were **tantamount** to theft, while critics would **conflate** his zeal with naivety, failing to see the **analogous** patterns in other cities or the **appurtenant** systems enabling such corruption.

### 1.0.26 The Reformist's Challenge

The **jingoist** mayor launched into a **tirade** against the **indigent** protesters, his **unscrupulous** tactics laying bare the **ignoble** motives behind his policies; while civic leaders sought to **defray** the costs of the growing **conflagration** of dissent, the **glut** of empty promises did little to **mollify** the crowds, who saw the governor's belated offer of **clemency** as too little, too late.



### 1.0.27 The Academic Debate

The young scholar's **inchoate** theory about the **endemic** corruption in publishing drew immediate criticism from senior professors who **assailed** her methodology; while she attempted to **posit** a framework to explain how peer review might **precipitate** rather than prevent bias, her critics dismissed the argument as mere **bromide**. As she continued to **peruse** the **convoluted** guidelines that **sanction** current practices, she found unexpected support from a prominent **proponent** of academic reform who validated many of her concerns.

### 1.0.28 The Art World Controversy

The **iconoclastic** curator's latest exhibition, drawn from **rarefied** private collections, provoked **vituperative** criticism from **philistine** local critics who called his aesthetic vision **erratic** and **obtuse**; his **debonair** demeanor at the opening belied the **inflammable** nature of the debate he'd ignited, while more **chary** observers worried the **parochial** response might discourage future avant-garde shows.

### 1.0.29 Segment 10

### 1.0.30 The Miser's Downfall

The **parsimonious** merchant, though **economical** to a fault, found his wealth **dissipate** when **bellicose** rivals exploited his **dilatory** response to market changes. His **lachrymose** pleas for **preemptive** aid were met with **maudlin** indifference from those he'd once **ostracized**, proving even **austere** habits couldn't **elicit** sympathy from the wronged.

### 1.0.31 The Salon's Provocateur

The **raconteur's** **lascivious** tales **enervated** the **ravenous** audience, who devoured his **eclectic** mix of **iconoclast** philosophy and **catholic** wisdom. When critics accused him of **exemplifying** decadence, he countered with a **screed** so **trenchant** it silenced even the **insolent** noblemen, proving **panache** could outmaneuver hostility.

### 1.0.32 The Reformer's Trial

The **proselytizing** reformer, an **exemplar** of radical thought, watched her movement **degrade** as **peripatetic** followers **dissipated** under **preemptive** persecution. Her **ponderous** manifesto, meant to **elicit** solidarity, instead drew

**maudlin** accusations of **destitute** idealism, while **ostracized** former allies mocked her **maxims** as hollow.

### 1.0.33 Segment 11

#### 1.0.33.1 A Politician's Predicament

The speaker's inkling that the politician was being disingenuous grew stronger with every garrulous tangent. Rather than directly answering the questions, the politician would hail the accomplishments of their party, a tactic that felt both presumptuous and transparently evasive. The truth, much like a whispered secret, remained elusive. The entire press conference seemed to be a desperate attempt to create a façade, perhaps a symptom of some deeper collusion that the public had yet to uncover. When a journalist dared to ask a direct question about the politician's alleged misogynist remarks, the politician chose to repudiate the claims as mere slander, a move that only solidified the public's perception that their actions were ultimately detrimental to their own credibility.

## Chapter 2

# GRE Quant

### 2.1 Math Notes

#### 2.1.1 Formula

- Sum of an arithmetic series  $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$ , where  $S_n$  is the sum of the first  $n$  terms,  $n$  is the number of terms,  $a_1$  is the first term, and  $a_n$  is the last term.

#### 2.1.2 Tips

- Recall and apply: Multiplying by a negative number changes the inequality sign. If  $mn < 0$ ,  $\frac{kn+ml}{mn} < mn \Rightarrow kn + ml > (mn)^2$
- When the GRE writes a root sign, the question writers are indicating a non-negative root only
- If  $-3v > 0 \Rightarrow v < 0$