The 4000 Words Essential for an Educated Vocabulary

VOCABULARY

Word Analysis section
Idiom and Usage section
Great for the SAT, GRE and other entrance exams
200 Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes
Concise, practical definitions

All the words you need for success in business, school, and life.

In this age of mass communication, people often know us only by the words we use—make sure you know the right words!

JEFF KOLBY
Contents

ABOUT THIS BOOK ..................................5
THE WORDS.........................................7
WORD ANALYSIS ...................................103
IDIOM AND USAGE ..............................117

www.IELTS4U.blogfa.com
About This Book

English offers perhaps the richest vocabulary of all languages, in part because its words are culled from so many languages. It is a shame that we do not tap this rich source more often in our daily conversation to express ourselves more clearly and precisely.

There are of course thesauruses but they mainly list common words. Other vocabulary books list difficult, esoteric words that we quickly forget or feel self-conscious using. However, there is a bounty of choice words between the common and the esoteric that often seem be just on the tip of our tongue. Vocabulary 4000 brings these words to the fore.

Whenever possible, one-word definitions are used. Although this makes a definition less precise, it also makes it easier to remember. Many common words appear in the list of words, but with their less common meanings. For example, the common meaning of champion is “winner.” A less common meaning for champion is to support or fight for someone else. (Think of the phrase “to champion a cause.”) This is the meaning that would be used in the list.

As you read through the list of words, mark any that you do not know with a check mark. Then when you read through the list again, mark any that you do not remember with two checks. Continue in this manner until you have learned the words.

There are four types of quizzes interspersed in the word list: Matching, Antonyms, Analogies, and Sentence Completions. The Matching quizzes, review words that were just introduced. All the other quizzes contain words from any part of the list.
THE

WORDS

www.IELTS4U.blogfa.com
The Words

A

a cappella without accompaniment
à la carte priced separately
a priori reasoning based on general principles
aback unexpected, surprised
abacus counting device
abandon desert, forsake
abase degrade
abash humiliate, embarrass
abate lessen, subside
abatement alleviation
abbey monastery
abbreviate shorten
abdicate relinquish power or position
abdomen belly
abduct kidnap
aberrant abnormal
abet aid, encourage (typically of crime)
abeyance postponement
abhor detest
abide submit, endure
abject wretched
abjure renounce
ablaze cut away
ablution cleansing
abode home
abolish annul, eliminate
abominable detestable
aboriginal indigenous, native
abortive unsuccessful
abound be plentiful
abreast side-by-side
abridge shorten
abroad overseas
abrogate cancel
abrupt ending suddenly
abscess infected and inflamed tissue
abscond to run away (secretly)
absolve acquit, free from blame
abstain refrain
abstract theoretical, intangible
abstruse difficult to understand
abut touch, border on
abysmal deficient, sub par
abyss chasm
academy school
accede yield, agree
accentuate emphasize
accession attainment of rank
accessory attachment, accomplice
acclaim recognition, fame
acclimate accustom oneself to a climate, adjust
acclivity ascent, incline
accolade applause, tribute
accommodate adapt, assist, house
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accomplice</td>
<td>one who aids a lawbreaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accord</td>
<td>agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accost</td>
<td>to approach and speak to someone aggressively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accouter</td>
<td>equip, clothe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accredit</td>
<td>authorize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accrete</td>
<td>grow larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accrue</td>
<td>accumulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accumulate</td>
<td>amass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acerbic</td>
<td>caustic, bitter (of speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acme</td>
<td>summit, zenith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acolyte</td>
<td>assistant (usually to clergy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acoustic</td>
<td>pertaining to sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquaint</td>
<td>familiarize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquiesce</td>
<td>agree passively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquit</td>
<td>free from blame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acrid</td>
<td>pungent, caustic, choking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acrimonious</td>
<td>caustic, resentful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acrophobia</td>
<td>fear of heights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actuate</td>
<td>induce, start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acumen</td>
<td>insight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acute</td>
<td>sharp, intense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad nauseam</td>
<td>to a ridiculous degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad-lib</td>
<td>improvise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adage</td>
<td>proverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adamant</td>
<td>insistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adapt</td>
<td>adjust to changing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adaptable</td>
<td>pliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addendum</td>
<td>appendix, supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adduce</td>
<td>offer as example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adept</td>
<td>skillful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhere</td>
<td>stick to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adherent</td>
<td>supporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adieu</td>
<td>farewell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adipose</td>
<td>fatty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjacent</td>
<td>next to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjourn</td>
<td>suspend, discontinue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjudicate</td>
<td>judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjunct</td>
<td>addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administer</td>
<td>manage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admissible</td>
<td>allowable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admonish</td>
<td>warn gently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ado</td>
<td>fuss, commotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adonis</td>
<td>a beautiful man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adroit</td>
<td>skillful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adulation</td>
<td>applause, worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adulterate</td>
<td>contaminate, corrupt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adumbration</td>
<td>overshadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advent</td>
<td>arrival of something important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adventitious</td>
<td>accidental, extrinsic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adversary</td>
<td>opponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverse</td>
<td>unfavorable, opposing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adversity</td>
<td>hardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td>give counsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advocate</td>
<td>urge, support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aegis</td>
<td>that which protects, sponsorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerial</td>
<td>pertaining to the air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerobics</td>
<td>exercise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Quiz 1 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

1. **ABASE**  
   - **A.** applause
2. **ABSTAIN**  
   - **B.** caustic
3. **ACOLYTE**  
   - **C.** shorten
4. **ABEYANCE**  
   - **D.** applause
5. **ABRIDGE**  
   - **E.** assistant
6. **ACCOLADE**  
   - **F.** postponement
7. **ACRIMONIOUS**  
   - **G.** refrain
8. **ADDUCE**  
   - **H.** exercise
9. **ADULATION**  
   - **I.** degrade
10. **AEROBICS**  
    - **J.** offer as example

---

**aesthetic** pleasing to the senses, beautiful  
**affable** friendly  
**affect** influence  
**affectation** pretense, showing off  
**affidavit** sworn written statement  
**affiliate** associate  
**affiliation** connection, association  
**affinity** fondness  
**affix** fasten  
**affliction** illness  
**affluent** abundant, wealthy  
**affray** brawl  
**affront** insult  
**aficionado** devotee, ardent follower  
**afoul** entangled, in trouble  
**aft** rear  
**aftermath** consequence  
**agape** wonder  
**agenda** plan, timetable  

**agent provocateur** agitator  
**aggrandize** exaggerate  
**aggravate** worsen  
**aggregate** total, collect  
**aggressor** attacker  
**aggrieve** mistreat  
**aggrieved** unjustly injured  
**aghast** horrified  
**agile** nimble  
**agitate** stir up  
**agnate** related on the father’s side  
**agnostic** not knowing whether God exists  
**agrarian** pertaining to farming  
**agronomy** science of crop production  
**air** discuss, broadcast  
**airs** pretension  
**akimbo** with hands on hips  
**akin** related  
**al fresco** outdoors
alacrity  swiftness
albatross  large sea bird
albino  lacking pigmentation
alcove  recess, niche
alias  assumed name
alibi  excuse
alienate  estrange, antagonize
alight  land, descend, to happen to
find a place to rest
allow to reassure
allege  assert without proof
allegiance  loyalty
allegory  fable
allegro  fast
alleviate  lessen, assuage
alliteration  repetition of the same
sound
allocate  distribute
allot  allocate, ration
allude  refer to indirectly
ally  unite for a purpose
almanac  calendar with additional
information
alms  charity
aloof  arrogant, detached
altercation  argument
altitude  height
alto  low female voice
altruism  benevolence, generosity
amalgamation  mixture

amass  collect
ambient  surrounding, environment
ambiguous  unclear
ambivalence  conflicting emotions
ambulatory  able to walk
ameliorate  improve
amenable  agreeable
amend  correct
amenities  courtesies, comforts
amenity  pleasantness
amiable  friendly
amid  among
amiss  wrong, out of place
amity  friendship, good will
amnesty  pardon
amoral  without morals
amorous  loving, sexual
amorphous  shapeless
amortize  pay by installments
amphibious  able to operate in water
and land
amphitheater  oval-shaped theater
amuck  murderous frenzy
amulet  charm, talisman
amuse  entertain
anachronistic  out of historical order
anaerobic  without oxygen
anagram  a word formed by
rearranging the letters of another word
analgesic  pain-soother
### Quiz 2 (Antonyms)

**Directions:** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Answers are on page 101.

1. GRATUITOUS: (A) voluntary (B) arduous (C) solicitous (D) righteous (E) befitting

2. FALLOW: (A) fatuous (B) productive (C) bountiful (D) pertinacious (E) opprobrious

3. METTLE: (A) ad hoc (B) perdition (C) woe (D) trepidation (E) apathy

4. SAVANT: (A) dolt (B) sage (C) attaché (D) apropos comment (E) state of confusion

5. RIFE: (A) multitudinous (B) blemished (C) sturdy (D) counterfeit (E) sparse

6. ABRIDGE: (A) distend (B) assail (C) unfetter (D) enfeeble (E) prove

7. PRODIGAL: (A) bountiful (B) dependent (C) provident (D) superfluous (E) profligate

8. REQUIEM: (A) humility (B) prerequisite (C) resolution (D) reign (E) hiatus

9. METE: (A) indict (B) convoke (C) hamper (D) disseminate (E) deviate

10. SEVERANCE: (A) continuation (B) dichotomy (C) astringency (D) disclosure (E) remonstrance

---

**Word Meanings**

- **analogous** similar
- **analogy** point by point comparison
- **anarchist** terrorist, nihilist
- **anarchy** absence of government, chaos
- **anathema** curse, abomination
- **anecdote** story
- **aneurysm** bulging in a blood vessel
- **angst** anxiety, dread
- **animadversion** critical remark
- **animated** exuberant
- **animosity** dislike
- **animus** hate
- **annals** historical records
- **annex** to attach, to take possession of
- **annihilate** destroy
- **annotate** to add explanatory notes
annul  cancel

annular  ring-shaped

anodyne  pain soothing

anoint  consecrate, apply ointment

anomalous  abnormal

anonymity  state of being anonymous

antagonistic  hostile

antagonize  harass

antechamber  waiting room

antediluvian  ancient, obsolete

anthology  collection

anthrax  disease, bacterium

antic  caper, prank

antipathy  repulsion, hatred

antipodal  exactly opposite

antiquated  outdated, obsolete

antiquity  ancient times

antithesis  direct opposite

apartheid  racial segregation

apathetic  unconcerned, uninterested

apathy  indifference

ape  mimic

aperture  opening

apex  highest point

aphasia  speechless

aphorism  maxim

aplomb  poise

apocalyptic  ominous, doomed

apocryphal  of doubtful authenticity

apoplexy  stroke

apostate  one who abandons one’s faith

apotheosis  deification

appall  horrify

apparition  phantom

appease  pacify

appellation  title

append  affix

apposite  apt

apprehensive  anxious, worried

apprise  inform

approbation  approval

apropos  appropriate

apt  suitable

aptitude  ability

aquatic  pertaining to water

arbitrary  tyrannical, capricious

arcane  secret, difficult to understand

archaic  antiquated

archetype  original model, epitome

archipelago  group of islands

archives  public records

ardent  passionate

ardor  passion

arduous  hard
argonauts gold-seekers, adventurers
argent specialized vocabulary, jargon
aria operatic song
arid dry, dull
aristocrat nobleman
armada fleet of ships
armistice truce
arraign indict
array arrangement
arrears in debt
arrogate seize without right
arroyo gully
arsenal supply, stockpile of weapons
artful skillful, cunning
articulate well-spoken
artifice trick
artless naive, simple
ascend rise
ascendancy powerful state
ascertain discover
ascetic self-denying
ascribe to attribute
aseptic sterile
ashen pale
asinine stupid
askance to view with suspicion
askew crooked
aspiration ambition
assail attack
assassin murderer
assent agree
assert affirm
assess appraise
assiduous hard-working
assimilate absorb, integrate
assonance partial rhyme
assuage lessen (pain)
astral pertaining to stars
astringent causing contraction, severe
astute wise
asunder apart, into separate parts
asylum place of refuge
asymmetric uneven
atavistic exhibiting the characteristics of one’s forebears
atelier workshop
atoll reef
atomize vaporize
atonet make amends
atrophy the wasting away of muscle
attenuate weaken, assuage
attest testify
attire dress
attribute ascribe
attrition deterioration, reduction
## Quiz 3 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANATHEMA</td>
<td>A. hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNIHILATE</td>
<td>B. curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANOMALOUS</td>
<td>C. gully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APATHETIC</td>
<td>D. suffocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHAIC</td>
<td>E. antiquated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARDUOUS</td>
<td>F. destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARROYO</td>
<td>G. abnormal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPHYXIATE</td>
<td>H. unconcerned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTRINGENT</td>
<td>I. make amends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATONE</td>
<td>J. causing contraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atypical</td>
<td>abnormal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au courant</td>
<td>well informed, chic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audacity</td>
<td>boldness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audient</td>
<td>listening, attentive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audition</td>
<td>tryout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augment</td>
<td>increase, supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augur</td>
<td>predict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>august</td>
<td>noble, majestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aura</td>
<td>atmosphere, emanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auspices</td>
<td>patronage, protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auspicious</td>
<td>favorable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>austere</td>
<td>harsh, Spartan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authorize</td>
<td>grant, sanction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automaton</td>
<td>robot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autonomous</td>
<td>self-governing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auxiliary</td>
<td>secondary, supportive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avail</td>
<td>assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avant garde</td>
<td>vanguard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avarice</td>
<td>greed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avatar</td>
<td>incarnation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

atypical  abnormal
au courant  well informed, chic
audacity  boldness
audient  listening, attentive
audition  tryout
augment  increase, supplement
augur  predict
august  noble, majestic
aura  atmosphere, emanation
auspices  patronage, protection
auspicious  favorable
austere  harsh, Spartan
authorize  grant, sanction
automaton  robot
autonomous  self-governing
auxiliary  secondary, supportive
avail  assistance
avant garde  vanguard
avarice  greed
avatar  incarnation

averse  loath, reluctant
avert  turn away
avert  turn away
avian  pertaining to birds
avid  enthusiastic
avocation  hobby
avouch  attest, guarantee
avow  declare
avuncular  like an uncle
awry  crooked
axiom  self-evident truth
aye  affirmative vote
azure  sky blue

B

babbitry  smugness
bacchanal  orgy, drunken celebration
badger  pester
badinage  banter
bagatelle  nonentity, trifle
bailiwick  area of concern or business
baleen  whalebone
baleful  hostile, malignant
balk  hesitate
balky  hesitant
ballad  song
ballast  counterbalance
ballistics  study of projectiles
balm  soothing ointment
banal  trite
bandy  exchange
bane  poison, nuisance
barbarian  savage
bard  poet
baroque  ornate
barrister  lawyer
bask  take pleasure in, sun
basso  low male voice
bastion  fort
bathos  sentimentality
batten  fasten, board up
battery  physical attack
bauble  trinket
beatify  sanctify
beatitude  state of bliss
beckon  lure
becoming  proper
bedlam  uproar
befit  to be suitable
beget  produce, procreate
begrudge  resent, envy
beguile  deceive, seduce
behemoth  monster
behest  command
beholden  in debt, obliged
belabor  assail verbally, dwell on
belated  delayed, overdue
beleaguer  besiege
belfry  bell tower
belie  misrepresent, disprove
belittle  disparage
bellicose  warlike
belligerent  combative
bellow  shout
bellwether  leader, guide
bemoan  lament
bemused  bewildered
benchmark  standard
benediction  blessing
benefactor  patron
benevolent  kind
benign  harmless
bent  determined
bequeath  will
bequest  gift, endowment
berate  scold
bereave  to rob, to deprive somebody of a love one, especially through death
### Quiz 4 (Antonyms)

**Directions:** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Answers are on page 101.

1. **HYPOCRITICAL:** (A) forthright (B) judicious (C) circumspect (D) puritanical (E) unorthodox
2. **VOLUMINOUS:** (A) obscure (B) cantankerous (C) unsubstantial (D) tenacious (E) opprobrious
3. **FANATICISM:** (A) delusion (B) fascism (C) remorse (D) cynicism (E) indifference
4. **INTERMINABLE:** (A) finite (B) jejune (C) tranquil (D) incessant (E) imprudent
5. **ORNATE:** (A) Spartan (B) blemished (C) sturdy (D) counterfeit (E) temporary
6. **MUTABILITY:** (A) simplicity (B) apprehension (C) frailty (D) maverick (E) tenacity
7. **VIRULENT:** (A) benign (B) intrepid (C) malignant (D) hyperbolic (E) tentative
8. **ABSTEMIOUS:** (A) timely (B) immoderate (C) bellicose (D) servile (E) irreligious
9. **VERBOSE:** (A) subliminal (B) myopic (C) pithy (D) dauntless (E) ubiquitous
10. **VISCID:** (A) subtle (B) faint (C) slick (D) vicious (E) difficult

---

**Dictionary Words:**

- **bered** deprived of
- **berserk** crazed with anger
- **beseech** implore, beg
- **beset** harass, encircle
- **besiege** beleaguer, surround
- **besmirch** slander, sully
- **bespeak** attest
- **bestial** beast-like, brutal
- **bestow** offer, grant
- **betrothed** engaged
- **bevy** group
- **bibliography** list of sources of information
- **bicameral** having two legislative branches
- **bicker** quarrel
- **biennial** occurring every two years
bilateral two-sided
bilious ill-tempered
bilk swindle
biodegradable naturally decaying
biopsy removing tissue for examination
biped two-footed animal
bistro tavern, cafe
bivouac encampment
blandish flatter, grovel
blasé bored with life
blasphemy insulting God
bleak cheerless, forlorn
blight decay
bliss happiness
blithe joyous
bloated swollen
bode portend
bogus forged, false
bogy bugbear
boisterous noisy
bolt move quickly and suddenly
bombast pompous speech
bon vivant gourmet, epicure
bona fide made in good faith
bonanza a stroke of luck
boon payoff, windfall
boor vulgar person
bootless unavailing
booty loot, stolen goods
botch bungle
bourgeois middle class
bovine cow-like
boycott abstain in protest
bracing refreshing
brackish salty
brandish display menacingly
bravado feigned bravery
bravura technically difficult, brilliant
brawn strength
brevity shortness of expression
brigand robber
brink edge, threshold
broach bring up a topic for conversation
bromide cliché
brook tolerate
browbeat to bully
brusque curt
bucolic rustic
buffet blow, pummel
buffoon fool, joker
bulwark fortification
buncombe empty, showy talk
buoyant floatable, cheerful
burgeon sprout
burlesque farce
burly husky
buttress  support

cab  a group of conspirators
cabaret  night club
cache  hiding place
cachet  prestige
cacophonous  dissonance, harsh noise
cadaver  corpse
cadaverous  haggard
cadence  rhythm
cadet  a student of a military academy
cadge  beg
cadre  small group
cajole  encourage, coax
calamity  disaster
calculating  scheming
caliber  ability, character
calous  insensitive
callow  inexperienced
calumny  slander
camaraderie  fellowship
canaille  rabble
canard  hoax
candid  frank, unrehearsed
candor  frankness
canine  pertaining to dogs
canon  rule
cant  insincere speech
cantankerous  peevish
cantata  musical composition
canvass  survey
capacious  spacious
capillary  thin tube
capital  most significant, pertaining to wealth
capitol  legislative building
capitulate  surrender
capricious  fickle, impulsive
caption  title
captious  fond of finding fault in others
captivate  engross, fascinate
carafe  bottle
carbine  rifle
carcinogenic  causing cancer
carcinoma  tumor
cardinal  chief
cardiologist  one who studies the heart
careen  swerve
carrion  decaying flesh
cartographer  mapmaker
cascade  waterfall
cashmere  fine wool from Asia
Cassandra  unheeded prophet
castigate  criticize
castrate  remove the testicles
Quiz 5 (Matching)
Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BESMIRCH</td>
<td>A. unheeded prophet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BICAMERAL</td>
<td>B. peevish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BILATERAL</td>
<td>C. pertaining to dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOTLESS</td>
<td>D. plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRANDISH</td>
<td>E. farce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURLESQUE</td>
<td>F. display menacingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABAL</td>
<td>G. unavailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANINE</td>
<td>H. two-sided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANTANKEROUS</td>
<td>I. having two legislative branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSANDRA</td>
<td>J. sully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- casuistry: specious reasoning
- cataclysm: catastrophe
- catastrophic: disastrous
- categorical: absolute, certain
- cathartic: purgative, purifying
- catholic: universal, worldly
- caucus: meeting
- cause célèbre: celebrated legal case
- caustic: scathing (of speech)
- cauterize: to sear
- cavalier: disdainful, nonchalant
- caveat: warning
- caveat emptor: buyer beware
- cavil: quibble
- cavort: frolic
- cede: transfer ownership, relinquish
- celestial: heavenly
- celibate: abstaining from sex
- cenotaph: empty tomb, monument
- censorious: condemning speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>censure</td>
<td>condemn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceramics</td>
<td>pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerebral</td>
<td>pertaining to the brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cessation</td>
<td>a stopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chafe</td>
<td>abrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chagrin</td>
<td>embarrassment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalice</td>
<td>goblet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>champion</td>
<td>defend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaperon</td>
<td>escort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charade</td>
<td>pantomime, sham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charlatan</td>
<td>quack, imposter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chartreuse</td>
<td>greenish yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chary</td>
<td>cautious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaste</td>
<td>pure, virgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chasten</td>
<td>castigate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chateau</td>
<td>castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheeky</td>
<td>brass, forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherub</td>
<td>cupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherubic</td>
<td>sweet, innocent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicanery</td>
<td>trickery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chide  scold
chimerical  imaginary, dreamlike
choleric  easily angered
chortle  laugh, snort
chronic  continual (usually of illness)
chronicle  a history, record
chronology  arrangement by time
churl  a boor
chutzpah  gall
Cimmerian  dim, unlit
cipher  zero, nobody, a code
circa  about (of time)
circuitous  roundabout
circumcise  remove the foreskin
circumlocution  roundabout expression
circumspect  cautious
circumvent  evade, thwart
citadel  fortress
citation  summons to appear in court
clamor  noise
clan  extended family
clandestine  secret
claustrophobia  fear of enclosed places
cleave  split
cleft  split
clemency  forgiveness
clique  a small group
cloister  refuge, monastery
clone  duplicate
clot  influence
cloven  split
cloy  glut, to sicken by excess
cloyed  jaded
co-opt  preempt, usurp
coagulate  thicken
coalesce  combine
coda  concluding passage
coddle  pamper
codicil  supplement to a will
cogent  well-put, convincing
cogitate  ponder
cognate  from the same source
cognizant  aware, mindful
cognomen  family name
cohabit  live together
cohere  stick together
cohort  an associate
coiffure  hairdo
cooperate  work together
collar  seize, arrest
collateral  securities for a debt
colloquial  informal speech
colloquy  conference
collusion  conspiracy
colonade  row of columns
Quiz 6 (Antonyms)

Directions: Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Answers are on page 101.

1. DERISION: (A) urgency      (B) admonishment      (C) uniqueness
   (D) diversity       (E) acclaim

2. ANTIPATHY: (A) fondness     (B) disagreement     (C) boorishness
   (D) provocation       (E) opprobrium

3. CAJOLE: (A) implore       (B) glance at       (C) belittle
   (D) ennable       (E) engender

4. CENSURE: (A) prevaricate       (B) titillate       (C) aggrandize
   (D) obscure       (E) sanction

5. ADULATION: (A) immutability      (B) reluctance      (C) reflection
   (D) defamation       (E) indifference

6. NOISOME: (A) salubrious       (B) affable       (C) multifarious
   (D) provident       (E) officious

7. CONSECRATE: (A) curb       (B) destroy       (C) curse
   (D) inveigh       (E) exculpate

8. ILLUSTRIOUS: (A) bellicose       (B) ignoble       (C) theoretical
   (D) esoteric       (E) immaculate

9. DEIGN: (A) inveigh      (B) gainsay      (C) speculate      (D) reject
   (E) laud

10. SUBTERFUGE: (A) bewilderment      (B) artlessness      (C) deceit
    (D) felicitation      (E) jeopardy

comatose stupor
combine unite, blend
commandeer seize for military use
commemorate observe
commend praise
commensurate proportionate
commiserate empathize
commissary food store

commission authorization to perform a task
commodious spacious
commodity product
 commodore naval officer
communion fellowship
commutation exchange, substitution
commute lessen punishment
compact  covenant
compassion  kindness
compatible  well-matched, harmonious
compatriot  countryman
compelling  convincing, persuasive
compendium  summary
compensate  make up for
compensatory  redeeming
competence  skillfulness
compile  collect
complacent  self-satisfied, oblivious to coming danger
compliant  submissive, conforming
complicity  guilt by association
comport  to conduct oneself
composed  cool, self-possessed
compound  augment
comprehensive  thorough
comprise  consist of
compulsive  obsessive
compulsory  obligatory
compunction  remorse
concatenate  link
concave  curving inward
concede  yield, grant
concerted  done together, intensive effort
conch  spiral shell
conciliatory  reconciling, restoring goodwill
concise  brief
conclusive  convincing, ending doubt
concoct  devise
concoction  devise
concomitant  accompanying, concurrent
concord  accord
concordat  agreement
concourse  throng, open space for a gathering
concubine  mistress
concur  agree
concurrent  simultaneous
condescend  patronize, talk down to
condiment  seasoning
condolence  commiseration
condone  overlook wrong doing, pardon
conducive  helping
conduit  pipe
confabulate  discuss, give a fictitious account of a past event
confection  candy
confederacy  alliance
confer  bestow
conference  meeting
confidant  trusted friend
confide  trust another (with secrets)
confiscate  seize
conflagration  large fire
confluence  flowing together
confound  bewilder
confront challenge
confuse perplex
confute disprove
congeal solidify
congenial friendly
congenital inborn, existing from birth
congeries pile
congruence conformity
coniferous bearing cones
conjecture hypothesis, speculation
conjugal pertaining to marriage
conjure summon
connive conspire
connoisseur an expert, gourmet
consanguineous related by blood
conscientious honorable, upright
conscript draft, enlistment
consecrate make holy
consecutive one after another
consensus general agreement
considered well thought-out, contemplated
consign assign
consolation comfort, solice
console comfort
consolidate unite, strengthen
consonant harmonious
consort spouse
consortium cartel
conspicuous obvious
conspire plot
constellation arrangement of stars
consternation anxiety, bewilderment
constrained confined
construe interpret
consummate perfect
contagion infectious agent
contemplate meditate
contempt disdain
contend struggle
contented satisfied
contentious argumentative
contiguous adjacent, abutting
continence self-control
contingent conditional
contort twist
contraband illicit goods
contraction shrinkage
contractual related to a contract
contrariety opposition
contrast difference, comparison
contravene oppose
contretemps unfortunate occurrence
contrite apologetic
contrive arrange, artificial
controversial subject to dispute
controvert dispute
contumacy disobedience
contusion bruise
## Quiz 7 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

| 1. COMMANDER  | A. seize for military use |
| 2. COMMUNION  | B. apologetic |
| 3. COMPATRIOT  | C. perfect |
| 4. CONCERED  | D. accord |
| 5. CONCORD  | E. done together |
| 6. CONFLUENCE  | F. pile |
| 7. CONGERIES  | G. flowing together |
| 8. CONSONANT  | H. harmonious |
| 9. CONSUMMATE  | I. countryman |
| 10. CONTRITE  | J. fellowship |

| conundrum  | puzzle, enigma |
| conven  | assemble (a group) |
| conventional  | customary, standard |
| converge  | come together |
| conversant  | familiar |
| converse  | opposite |
| convex  | curving outward |
| convey  | communicate |
| conviction  | strongly held belief |
| convivial  | sociable, festive |
| convocation  | gathering |
| convoker  | convene, summon |
| convoluted  | twisted, complicated |
| copious  | abundant |
| coquette  | a flirt |
| cordial  | friendly |
| cordon  | bond, chain, barrier |
| cornucopia  | cone-shaped horn filled with fruit |
| corollary  | consequence |
| coronation  | crowning of a sovereign |
| corporeal  | of the body |
| corps  | group of people |
| corpulent  | fat |
| corroborate  | confirm |
| cortege  | procession |
| coruscate  | sparkle |
| cosmopolitan  | worldly, sophisticated |
| cosset  | coddle |
| coterie  | small group |
| countenance  | facial expression |
| countermand  | overrule |
| counterstrike  | strike back |
| countervail  | counterbalance |
| coup  | master stroke, sudden takeover |
| coup de grâce  | final stroke, a blow of mercy |
| court-martial  | military trial |
| courtesan  | prostitute |
| courtier  | member of the king’s court |
| covenant  | agreement, pact |
| covert  | secret |
covet  desire

cower  showing fear

crass  crude

crave  desire

craven  cowardly

credence  belief

credenza  buffet

credulity  gullibility

credulous  believing

creed  belief

crescendo  becoming louder

crestfallen  dejected

crevice  crack

cringe  cower

criterion  a standard used in judging

critique  examination, criticism

croon  sing

cruet  bottle

crux  gist, key

cryptic  mysterious, puzzling

cubism  a style of painting

cudgel  club

culinary  pertaining to cooking

cull  pick out, select

culminate  climax

culpable  blameworthy

culprit  offender

culvert  drain

cumbersome  unwieldy

cumulative  accumulate

cupidity  greed

curb  restrain, block

curmudgeon  boor, bad-tempered

curriculum  course of study

curry  seek favor by flattery

cursory  hasty

curt  abrupt, rude

curtail  shorten

cyclone  storm

cynical  scornful of the motives or sincerity of others

cynosure  celebrity, center of attention

czar  Russian emperor

D

dab  touch lightly

dais  platform

dally  procrastinate, linger

dank  cold and damp

dauntless  courageous

de facto  actual, in effect

de jure  legally

de rigueur  very formal, compulsory

deathen  expressionless

dearth  scarcity

debacle  a rout, defeat

debase  degrade

debauch  corrupt
Quiz 8  (Antonyms)

Directions: Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Answers are on page 101.

1. UPSHOT: (A) consequence       (B) descent       (C) annihilation
   (D) termination       (E) inception

2. WHET: (A) obscure       (B) blunt       (C) desiccate
   (D) imbibe       (E) enervate

3. PRODIGY: (A) vacuous comment       (B) hegemony       (C) plane
   (D) common occurrence       (E) capitulation

4. AMBULATORY: (A) immutable       (B) obdurate
   (C) hospitalized       (D) pedantic       (E) stationary

5. PLATITUDE: (A) sincere comment       (B) enigmatic comment
   (C) hostile comment       (D) disingenuous comment
   (E) original comment

6. SEEMLY: (A) redoubtable       (B) flaccid       (C) imperceptible
   (D) indigenous       (E) unbecoming

7. CHAMPION: (A) relinquish       (B) contest       (C) oppress
   (D) modify       (E) withhold

8. AIR: (A) release       (B) differ       (C) expose
   (D) betray       (E) enshroud

9. PERTURBATION: (A) impotence       (B) obstruction
   (C) prediction       (D) equanimity       (E) chivalry

10. TEMPESTUOUS: (A) prodigal       (B) reticent       (C) serene
    (D) phenomenal       (E) accountable

debauchery  indulgence       decant  pour
debilitate  weaken       decapitate  kill by beheading
debonair  sophisticated, affable       decathlon  athletic contest
debrief  interrogate, inform       deceive  trick
debunk  refute, expose       deciduous  shedding leaves
debutante  a girl debuting into society       decimate  destroy
decadence  decay (e.g. moral or cultural)       decipher  decode
decline  decrease in number
decommission  take a ship out of service
decorous  seemly, dignified
decorum  protocol, etiquette
decree  official order
decrepitude  enfeeblement
decry  castigate
deduce  conclude
deduct  subtract
deam  judge
deface  mar, disfigure
defamation (noun)  slander
defame (verb)  slander
defeatist  one who is resigned to defeat
defer  postpone
defERENCE  courteously yielding to another
deficit  shortage
defile  pollute, corrupt
definitive  conclusive, final
deflect  turn aside
deflower  despoil
defraud  swindle
defray  pay
deft  skillful
defunct  extinct
defgrade  demean
dehydrate  dry out
deign  condescend
deity  a god
delectable  delicious
delegate  authorize
delete  remove
deleterious  harmful
deliberate  ponder
delineate  draw a line around, describe
delinquent  negligent, culpable
delirium  mental confusion, ecstasy
delude  deceive
delage  a flood
delve  dig, explore (of ideas)
demagogue  a politician who appeals to base instincts
demean  degrade
demeanor  behavior
demented  deranged
demise  death
demobilize  disband
demography  study of human populations
demoralize  dishearten
demote  lower in rank
demur  take (mild) exception, balk
demure  sedate, reserved
denigrate  defame
denizen  dweller
denomination  class, sect
denote  signify, stand for
denouement  resolution
denounce  condemn
denude  strip bare
depart  leave
depict  portray
deplete  exhaust
deplore  condemn
deploy  arrange forces
department  behavior, posture
deposition  testimony
deprauvity  immorality, wickedness
deprecate  belittle
depredation  preying on, plunder
deprene  take away
deracinate  uproot
derelict  negligent
deride  ridicule
derisive  mocking
derogatory  degrading
derrick  crane
desecrate  profane, defile
desiccate  dehydrate
designate  appoint
desist  stop
desolate  forsaken
despicable  contemptible
despise  loathe
despended  depressed
despot  tyrant
destitute  poor
desuetude  disuse
desultory  without direction in life
detached  emotionally removed
detain  confine
détente  truce
detention  confinement
deter  discourage, prevent
deterent  hindrance, disincentive
detract  lessen, undermine
detractor  one who criticizes
detrimental  harmful
detritus  debris
devastate  lay waste
deviate  turn away from
devise  plan
devoid  empty
devotee  enthusiast, follower
devout  pious
diabolical  devilish
dialectic  pertaining to debate
diaphanous  sheer, translucent
diatribe  long denunciation
dicey  risky
dichotomy  a division into two parts
dictate  command
dictum  saying
didactic  instructional
diffident  shy
digress  ramble
### Quiz 9 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEBUNK</td>
<td>A. decode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECIPHER</td>
<td>B. refute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDUCE</td>
<td>C. conclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFINITIVE</td>
<td>D. conclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFUNCT</td>
<td>E. to draw a line around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELINEATE</td>
<td>F. extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENOMINATION</td>
<td>G. belittle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPRECATE</td>
<td>H. sect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESOLATE</td>
<td>I. pertaining to debate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIALECTIC</td>
<td>J. forsaken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- dilapidated: neglected
- dilate: enlarge
- dilatory: procrastinating
- dilemma: a difficult choice
- dilettante: amateur, dabbler
- diligent: hard-working
- diminution: reduction
- diocese: district
- dire: dreadful
- dirigible: airship, blimp
- disabuse: correct
- disaffect: alienate
- disarray: disorder
- disavow: deny, disown
- disband: disperse
- disburse: pay out
- discernible: visible
- discerning: observant
- disclaim: renounce
- disconcert: confuse
- disconsolate: inconsolable
- discord: lack of harmony
- discourse: conversation
- discreet: prudent
- discrepancy: difference, disagreement
- discrete: separate
- discretion: prudence, the ability to make well-reasoned decisions
- discriminating: able to see differences
- discursive: rambling
- disdain: contempt
- disengage: release, detach
- disfigure: mar, ruin
- disgruntled: disappointed
- dishevel: muss
- disinclination: unwillingness
- disingenuous: deceptive, insincere
- disinter: unearth
- disinterested: impartial
- disjointed: disconnected, incoherent
dismal  gloomy
dismantle  take apart
dismay  dread
disparage  belittle
disparate  various
disparity  difference, inequality
dispassionate  impartial
dispatch  send
dispel  cause to banish
disperse  scatter
dispirit  discourage
disposition  attitude, temper
dispossess  take away possessions
disputatious  fond of arguing
dispute  debate
disquietude  anxiety
disquisition  elaborate treatise
disrepute  disgrace
dissemble  pretend, hide true beliefs
disseminate  distribute
dissent  disagree with the majority
dissertation  lecture
dissidence  disagreement
dissipate  scatter, squander
dissolute  profligate, immoral
dissolution  disintegration
dissonance  discord
dissuade  deter
distend  swell
distortion  misinterpret, lie
distract  divert
distrait  preoccupied, absent-minded
distraught  distressed
distrust  suspect
dither  move without purpose
diurnal  daily
diva  prima donna
diverge  branch off
diverse  varying
diversion  pastime
diversity  variety
divest  strip, deprive
dividend  distributed profits
divine  foretell
divisive  causing conflict
divulge  disclose
docile  domesticated, trained
dock  curtail
doctinaire  dogmatic
document  verify
dodder  tremble
dogged  persistent
doggerel  poor verse
dogmatic  certain, unchanging in opinion
dolce  sweetly and gently
doldrums  dullness
doleful  sorrowful
Quiz 10 (Antonyms)

Directions: Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Answers are on page 101.

1. CURB: (A) bridle       (B) encourage       (C) reproach       (D) ameliorate       (E) perjure
2. DOCUMENT: (A) copy       (B) implement       (C) gainsay       (D) blanch       (E) rant
3. FLUID: (A) radiant       (B) smooth       (C) solid       (D) balky       (E) craggy
4. BOLT: (A) linger       (B) refrain from       (C) subdue       (D) strip       (E) transgress
5. TABLE: (A) palliate       (B) acclimate       (C) garner       (D) propound       (E) expedite
6. HARBOR: (A) provide shelter       (B) banish       (C) acquiesce       (D) extol       (E) capitulate
8. STEEP: (A) desiccate       (B) intensify       (C) pontificate       (D) whet       (E) hamper
9. RENT: (A) reserved       (B) restored       (C) razed       (D) busy       (E) kinetic
10. EXACT: (A) extract       (B) starve       (C) lecture       (D) menace       (E) condone

dolorous  gloomy       doughty  resolute, unafraid

domicile  home       dour  sullen

dominion  area of authority       dowager  widow

don  assume, put on       doyen  dean of a group

donor  contributor       draconian  harsh

dormant  asleep       dregs  residue, riffraff

dossier  file       drivel  inane speech

dotage  senility       droll  amusing

doting  attending       drone  speak in a monotonic voice

double-entendre  having two meanings one of which is sexually suggestive       dubious  doubtful

ductile  stretchable
dudgeon  resentment, indignant humor
duenna  governess
duet  twosome
dulcet  melodious
dupe  one who is easily trick, victim
duplicity  deceit, treachery
duress  coercion
dynamic  energetic

ebb  recede
ebullient  exuberant
eccentric  odd, weird
ecclesiastical  churchly
echelon  degree, rank
éclat  brilliance
eclectic  from many sources
ectoderm  top layer of skin
ecumenical  universal, promoting unity
edict  order
edifice  building
edify  instruct
editorialize  express an opinion
educe  draw forth, evoke
efface  obliterate
effeminate  unmanly
effervescence  exuberance
effete  worn out
efficacious  effective
efficacy  effectiveness
effigy  likeness, mannequin
effloresce  to bloom
effrontery  insolence
effulgent  brilliant
effusion  pouring forth
egocentric  self-centered
egregious  grossly wrong
egress  exit
ejaculate  exclaim
ek  supplement with great effort, strain
elaboration  detailed explanation
elate  raise spirits
electorate  voters
eleemosynary  pertaining to charity
elegant  refined, exquisite
elegiac  sad
elephantine  large
elicit  provoke
elide  omit
elite  upper-class
ellipsis  omission of words
eloquent  well-spoken
elucidate  make clear, explain
elude  evade
elusive  evasive
emaciated  underfed, gaunt
emancipate  liberate
emasculate  castrate, dispirit
embargo  restriction
embellish  exaggerate, adorn
embezzlement  theft
emblazon  imprint, brand
embody  personify
embrace  accept, adopt
embrangle  embroil
embrace  involve with trouble
embryonic  rudimentary, nascent
emend  correct
emerent  appearing
emeritus  retired, but retaining title
eminent  distinguished, famous
emissary  messenger
emote  to display exaggerated emotion
empathy  compassion, sympathy
employ  make use of
empower  enable, grant
emulate  imitate
enact  decree, ordain
enamored  charmed, captivated
enate  related on the mother’s side
encapsulate  condense
enchant  charm
enclave  area enclosed within another region
encomium  praise

encompass  contain, encircle
encore  additional performance
encroach  trespass
encumber  burden
encyclopedic  comprehensive
endear  enamor
endeavor  attempt, strive
endemic  peculiar to a particular region
endocrinologist  one who studies glands of internal secretion
endoderm  within the skin
endorse  approve
endowment  property, gift
endure  to suffer without giving up
enervate  weaken
enfranchise  liberate, grant the right to vote
engaging  enchanting, charming
engender  generate, prompt
engrave  carve into a material
engross  captivate
engulf  overwhelm
enhance  improve
enigmatic  puzzling
enjoin  urge, order, forbid
enlighten  inform
enlist  join
enmity  hostility, hatred
ennoble  exalt
ennui  boredom, world-weariness
## Quiz 11 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DORMANT</td>
<td>A. exuberant</td>
<td>ENORMITY</td>
<td>large, tragic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUGHTY</td>
<td>B. puzzling</td>
<td>ENSEMBLE</td>
<td>musical group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUET</td>
<td>C. comprehensive</td>
<td>ENSHroud</td>
<td>cover, obscure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBUllIent</td>
<td>D. asleep</td>
<td>ENSNARE</td>
<td>trap, lure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFEMINATE</td>
<td>E. omission of words</td>
<td>ENSUE</td>
<td>follow immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLIPSIS</td>
<td>F. unmanly</td>
<td>ENTAIL</td>
<td>involve, necessitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMANCIPATE</td>
<td>G. charm</td>
<td>ENTERPRISE</td>
<td>undertaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCHANT</td>
<td>H. liberate</td>
<td>ENTHRAIl</td>
<td>mesmerize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCYCLOPEDIC</td>
<td>I. twosome</td>
<td>ENTICE</td>
<td>lure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENIGMATIC</td>
<td>J. resolute</td>
<td>ENTOMOLOGY</td>
<td>the study of insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enormity</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENTOURage</td>
<td>assemblage, staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensemble</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENTREAT</td>
<td>plead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enshroud</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENTRENCH</td>
<td>fortify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensnare</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENTREPRENEUR</td>
<td>businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensue</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENUMERATE</td>
<td>count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entail</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENVIAble</td>
<td>desirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enterprise</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENVISION</td>
<td>imagine, visualize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enthral</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENVOY</td>
<td>messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entice</td>
<td></td>
<td>EON</td>
<td>long period of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entomology</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ephemeral</td>
<td>short-lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entourage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epic</td>
<td>majestic, a long narrative poem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entreat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epicure</td>
<td>gourmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrench</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epidemic</td>
<td>spreading rapidly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entrepreneur</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epidemiology</td>
<td>study of the spread of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enumerate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epigram</td>
<td>saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enviable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Episode</td>
<td>incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>envision</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epistemology</td>
<td>the branch of philosophy dealing with knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>envoy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epithet</td>
<td>name, appellation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Epoch</td>
<td>era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ephemeral</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equable</td>
<td>even-tempered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equanimity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equanimitity</td>
<td>composure, poise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epoqule</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>pertaining to horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivocate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equitable</td>
<td>fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>era</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equivocate</td>
<td>make intentionally ambiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eradicate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eradicate</td>
<td>abolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ergo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ergo</td>
<td>therefore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
erode wear away
err mistake, misjudge
errant wandering
erratic constantly changing
erroneous mistaken
ersatz artificial
erudite learned
erupt burst forth
escalate intensify
escapade adventure
escarpment a steep slope
eschew avoid
esoteric known by only a few
esplanade boardwalk
espouse advocate
esteem respect
esthetic artistic
estimable meritorious
estrange alienate
eternal endless
ethereal light, airy
ethical conforming to accepted standards of behavior
ethos beliefs of a group
etiquette manners
etymology study of words
euphemism genteel expression
euphoria elation
euthanasia mercy-killing
evade avoid
evanescent fleeting, very brief
evangelical proselytizing
evasive elusive
eventful momentous
eventual ultimate, coming
eventuate bring about
evidential pertaining to evidence
evince attest, demonstrate
evise disembowel
evoke draw forth
evolution gradual change
ewe female sheep
ex officio by virtue of position
exacerbate worsen
exact use authority to force payment
exacting demanding, difficult
exalt glorify
exasperate irritate
excerpt selection, extract
exclusion removal
exclaim shout
exclude shut out
exclusive prohibitive
excommunicate expel
excruciate torture
execrable abominable
execute put into effect
exegesis interpretation
**Quiz 12 (Antonyms)**

**Directions:** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Answers are on page 101.

1. **DISCORD:**  
   (A) agreement  
   (B) supposition  
   (C) strife  
   (D) scrutiny  
   (E) antithesis

2. **KEEN:**  
   (A) concentrated  
   (B) languid  
   (C) rash  
   (D) caustic  
   (E) voracious

3. **IRRELEVANT:**  
   (A) moot  
   (B) onerous  
   (C) impertinent  
   (D) germane  
   (E) true

4. **FACILITATE:**  
   (A) appease  
   (B) expedite  
   (C) extol  
   (D) foil  
   (E) precipitate

5. **FEND:**  
   (A) absorb  
   (B) disperse  
   (C) intensify  
   (D) reflect  
   (E) halt

6. **PORTLY:**  
   (A) ill  
   (B) thin  
   (C) dull  
   (D) rotund  
   (E) insipid

7. **DEPLETE:**  
   (A) tax  
   (B) annotate  
   (C) replenish  
   (D) lecture  
   (E) vanquish

8. **INCESSANT:**  
   (A) intermittent  
   (B) continual  
   (C) increasing  
   (D) enclosing  
   (E) expanding

9. **PERJURE:**  
   (A) absolve  
   (B) forswear  
   (C) impeach  
   (D) authenticate  
   (E) mortify

10. **PLETHORA:**  
    (A) dishonor  
    (B) paucity  
    (C) glut  
    (D) resolve  
    (E) deluge

---

**exemplary** outstanding  
**exempt** excuse  
**exhaustive** thorough  
**exhibitionist** one who draws attention to himself  
**exhort** strongly urge  
**exhume** uncover  
**exigency** urgency  
**exigous** scanty  
**exile** banish  
**exodus** departure, migration  
**exonerate** free from blame  
**exorbitant** expensive  
**exorcise** expel  
**expansive** sweeping
expedient advantageous
expedite hasten
expel drive out
expertise knowledge, ability
expiate atone
expletive curse, invective
explicate atone
expunge erase
exquisite beautifully made
extant existing
extemporize improvise
extent scope
extenuate mitigate
extirpate seek out and destroy
extol praise highly
extort obtain under duress
extract to pull out, exact
extradite deport, deliver
extraneous not essential
extrapolate infer
extremity farthest point, boundary
extricate disentangle
extricated out going
extrude force out
exuberant joyous
exude emit
exult rejoice

F
fabrication a lie
facade mask, front of a building
facet aspect
facetious joking, sarcastic
facile easy
facilitate make easier
facility skill
facsimile duplicate
faction clique, sect
factious causing disagreement
factitious artificial
factotum handyman
fallacious false
fallacy false belief
fallow unproductive, unplowed
falsetto high male voice
falter waver
fanaticism excessive zeal
fane temple
fanfare publicity
farcical absurd, ridiculous
farrago mixture
fascism totalitarianism, extreme nationalism
fastidious meticulous
fatal resulting in death
fathom understand
fatuity foolishness
fatuous inane, stupid
fauna animals
faux pas false step, mistake
fealty loyalty
feasible likely to succeed
feat deed, remarkable achievement
febrile feverish, delirious
feckless incompetent
fecund fertile
feign pretend
felicity happiness
felonious criminal
femme fatale a woman who leads men to their destruction
fend ward off
feral untamed, wild
ferment turmoil
ferret rummage through
fertile fruitful
fervor intensity
fester decay, to make someone increasingly bitter
festive joyous
festoon decorate
fete to honor with an event
fetid stinking
fetters shackles
fey eccentric, whimsical
fiasco debacle
fiat decree
fickle always changing one’s mind
fictitious invented, imaginary
fidelity loyalty
figment falsehood, fantasy
filch steal
filial son
filibuster long speech
fillip stimulus
finale conclusion
finesse skill
firebrand agitator
firmament sky
fiscal monetary
fitful starting and stopping irregularly
fjord coastal inlet
flabbergasted amazed, bumptious
flail whip
flagellate whip
flagrant outrageous, blatant
flail whip, to thrash something around uncontrollably and menacingly
fledgling just beginning, struggling
flippant pert, glib, dismissive
florid ruddy, ornate
## Quiz 13 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. free from blame</td>
<td>B. strongly urge</td>
<td>C. agitator</td>
<td>D. untamed</td>
<td>E. debacle</td>
<td>F. inane</td>
<td>G. artificial</td>
<td>H. deport</td>
<td>I. rejoice</td>
<td>J. protest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **flout** to show disregard for the law or rules
- **fluctuate** waver, vary
- **foible** weakness, minor fault
- **foil** defeat, thwart
- **foist** palm off a fake
- **foment** instigate
- **font** source, fountainhead, set of type
- **forage** search for food
- **foray** raid
- **forbear** abstain, restrain oneself
- **force majeure** superior force
- **foreboding** ominous
- **foreclose** exclude
- **forensic** pertaining to debate
- **foresight** ability to predict the future
- **forestall** thwart, preempt
- **forgo** relinquish (usually voluntarily)
- **forsake** abandon
- **forswear** deny

- **forthright** frank
- **forthwith** immediately
- **fortify** strengthen
- **fortitude** resilience, courage
- **fortuitous** lucky
- **foster** encourage, cultivate
- **founder** sink, fail
- **fracas** noisy fight
- **fragile** easily broken
- **fragmented** broken into fragments
- **fraternity** brotherhood
- **fraught** filled
- **frenetic** harried, neurotic
- **fret** worry
- **fritter** squander
- **frivolity** playfulness
- **frolic** romp, play
- **frond** bending tree
- **frugal** thrifty
- **fruitful** productive
fruition realization, completion
gruitless unprofitable, barren
fulminate denounce, menace
fulsome excessive, insincere
fuming angry
furlough leave of absence
furor commotion
furtive stealthy
fusillade bombardment
futile hopeless

g
gaffe embarrassing mistake
gainful profitable
gainsay contradict
galvanize excite to action
gambit plot, strategy
gamut range, scope
gargantuan large
garner gather
garnish decorate
garrote stranglehold
garrulous talkative
gauche awkward
genealogy ancestry
generic general
genesis beginning
genetics study of heredity
genre kind, category
genteel elegant, refined
genuflect kneel in reverence
genuine authentic, sincere
germans pertaining to old age
germane relevant
ghostly horrible
gibe heckle
gingivitis inflammation of the gums
gist essence (of an argument)
glabrous without hair
glaucoma disorder of the eye
glean gather
glib insincere manner
glower stare angrily
glut surplus, excess
glutton one who eats too much
gnarl deform
 gnome dwarf-like being
goad encourage, provoke
 googol a very large number
gorge stuff, satiate
gorgon ugly person
gormandize eat voraciously
gory bloody
gossamer thin and flimsy
Gothic medieval style of architecture
gouge overcharge
gracious kindness, politeness
gradient incline, rising by degrees
### Quiz 14 (Antonyms)

**Directions:** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Answers are on page 101.

1. **ASSIMILATE:**  
   (A) strive  
   (B) adapt  
   (C) synchronize  
   (D) estrange  
   (E) officiate

2. **INADVERTENT:**  
   (A) accidental  
   (B) disingenuous  
   (C) forthright  
   (D) inconsiderate  
   (E) calculated

3. **ABSCOND:**  
   (A) pilfer  
   (B) replace  
   (C) glean  
   (D) substitute  
   (E) surrender

4. **FOMENT:**  
   (A) exhort  
   (B) dissuade  
   (C) cower  
   (D) abet  
   (E) fixate

5. **EXTENUATE:**  
   (A) alleviate  
   (B) preclude  
   (C) worsen  
   (D) subdue  
   (E) justify

6. **NONPAREIL:**  
   (A) consummate  
   (B) juvenile  
   (C) dutiful  
   (D) ordinary  
   (E) choice

7. **REPUDIATE:**  
   (A) denounce  
   (B) deceive  
   (C) embrace  
   (D) fib  
   (E) generalize

8. **NOXIOUS:**  
   (A) diffuse  
   (B) latent  
   (C) beneficial  
   (D) unique  
   (E) unjust

9. **SUFFRAGE:**  
   (A) absence of charity  
   (B) absence of franchise  
   (C) absence of pain  
   (D) absence of success  
   (E) absence of malice

10. **GLEAN:**  
    (A) gaffe  
    (B) furor  
    (C) gather  
    (D) frolic  
    (E) foist

---

**gradual** by degrees, changing slowly  
**grandiose** impressive, large  
**granular** grainy  
**grapple** struggle  
**gratis** free  
**gratitude** thankfulness  
**gratuitous** unwarranted, uncalled for  
**gratuity** tip  

**gravamen** the essential part of an accusation  
**gravity** seriousness  
**gregarious** sociable  
**grievous** tragic, heinous  
**grimace** expression of disgust or pain  
**grisly** gruesome  
**grovel** crawl, obey, beg
grudging  reluctant
guffaw  laughter
guile  deceit
gullible  easily deceived
gusto  great enjoyment
guttural  throaty
gyrate  whirl

H

habitat  natural environment
habituate  accustom
hackneyed  trite
haggard  gaunt
halcyon  serene
hale  healthy
hallucination  delusion
hamper  obstruct
hapless  unlucky
harangue  tirade
harass  torment
harbinger  forerunner
harbor  give shelter, conceal
hardy  healthy
harlequin  clown
harp  complain incessantly
harridan  hag
harrowing  distressing
harry  harass

haughty  arrogant
haven  refuge
havoc  destruction, chaos
hearsay  gossip
hedonism  the pursuit of pleasure in life
heed  follow advice
heedless  careless
hegemony  authority, domination
hegira  a journey to a more pleasant place
heinous  vile, atrocious
heliocentric  having the sun as a center
helix  a spiral
helots  slaves
herald  harbinger
herbivorous  feeding on plants
Herculean  powerful, large
hermetic  airtight, sealed
hermit  one who lives in solitude
herpetologist  one who studies reptiles
heterodox  departing from established doctrines
heuristic  teaching device or method
hew  cut
heyday  glory days, prime
hiatus  interruption
hibernal  wintry
hidalgo  nobleman
hidebound  prejudiced, provincial
hideous  horrible
hie  to hasten
highbrow  intellectual
hirsute  bearded
histrionic  overly dramatic
holograph  written entirely by hand
homage  respect
homely  plain
homily  sermon
homogeneous  uniform
homonym  words that are identical in spelling and pronunciation
hone  sharpen
horde  group
hortatory  inspiring good deeds
hospice  shelter
hovel  shanty, cabin
hoyden  tomboy
hubris  arrogance
hue  color
humane  compassionate
humanities  languages and literature
humility  humbleness
hummock  knoll, mound
humus  soil
husbandry  management
hybrid  crossbreed
hydrophobia  fear of water
hygienic  sanitary
hymeneal  pertaining to marriage
hymn  religious song
hyperactive  overactive
hyperbole  exaggeration
hypertension  elevated blood pressure
hypocritical  deceiving, two-faced
hypoglycemic  low blood sugar
hypothermia  low body temperature

ibidem  in the same place
ichthyology  study of fish
iconoclast  one who rails against sacred institutions
idiosyncrasy  peculiarity
idyllic  natural, picturesque
ignoble  dishonorable
ilk  class, clan
illicit  unlawful
illimitable  limitless
illusory  fleeting, deceptive
illustrious  famous
imbibe  drink
imbue  infuse
immaculate  spotlessly clean
immaterial  irrelevant
immense  huge
# Quiz 15 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

| 1. GRANDIOSE | A. drink |
| 2. GRIEVOUS | B. pertaining to marriage |
| 3. HALCYON | C. arrogance |
| 4. HARLEQUIN | D. prejudiced |
| 5. HEDONISM | E. teaching device or method |
| 6. HEURISTIC | F. the pursuit of pleasure in life |
| 7. HIDEBOUND | G. clown |
| 8. HUBRIS | H. serene |
| 9. HYMENEAL | I. heinous |
| 10. IMBIBE | J. impressive |

| immerse | immerse | bathe, engross |
| imminent | imminent | about to happen |
| immobile | immobile | still |
| immolate | immolate | sacrifice (especially by fire) |
| immunity | immunity | exemption from prosecution |
| immure | immure | build a wall around |
| immutable | immutable | unchangeable, absolute |
| impair | impair | injure |
| impale | impale | pierce |
| impartial | impartial | not biased |
| impasse | impasse | deadlock |
| impassioned | impassioned | fiery, emotional |
| impassive | impassive | calm |
| impeach | impeach | accuse, charge |
| impeccable | impeccable | faultless |
| impecunious | impecunious | indigent |
| impede | impede | hinder |
| impediment | impediment | obstacle |
| impel | impel | urge, force |
| impending | impending | approaching, imminent |
| imperative | imperative | vital, pressing |
| imperceptible | imperceptible | slight, intangible |
| imperialism | imperialism | colonialism |
| imperil | imperil | endanger |
| imperious | imperious | domineering |
| impertinent | impertinent | insolent |
| imperturbable | imperturbable | calm, unflappable |
| impervious | impervious | impeneable, unreceptive |
| impetuous | impetuous | impulsive |
| impetus | impetus | stimulus, spark |
| impinge | impinge | encroach, touch |
| implant | implant | instill |
| implausible | implausible | unlikely, improbable |
| implement | implement | carry out, execute |
| implicate | implicate | incriminate |
| implicit | implicit | implied |
| implore | implore | entreat |
| implosion | implosion | bursting inward |
| impolitic | impolitic | unwise, inappropriate |
imponderable  difficult to estimate
import  meaning, significance
importune  urgent request
imposing  intimidating, stately
imposition  intrusion, burden
impotent  powerless
impound  seize
imprecation  curse, inculcate
impregnable  invincible
impressario  promoter
impressionable  susceptible, easily influenced
impressionism  a style of painting
imprimatur  sanction
impromptu  spontaneous
improvise  invent
impudence  insolence
impugn  criticize, accuse
impulse  inclination, sudden desire
impulsive  to act suddenly
impunity  exemption from harm
impute  charge
in toto  in full, entirely
inadvertent  unintentional
inadvisable  not recommended
inalienable  that which cannot be taken away
inane  vacuous, stupid
inanimate  inorganic, lifeless
inaudible  cannot be heard
inaugurate  induct (with a ceremony)
inborn  innate
incalculable  immeasurable
incandescent  brilliant
incantation  chant
incapacitate  disable
incarcerate  imprison
incarnate  embody, personify
incendiary  inflammatory
incense  enrage
incentive  stimulus, inducement
incessant  unceasing
incest  sex among family members
inchoate  just begun
incidental  insignificant, minor
incinerate  burn
incipient  beginning
incision  cut
incisive  keen, penetrating
incite  foment, provoke
incivility  rudeness
inclement  harsh, stormy
inclusive  comprehensive
incognito  disguised
incommunicado  unable to communicate with others
incomparable  peerless
incompatibility  inability to live in harmony
Quiz 16 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 101.

1. ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT ::
   (A) confederation : state
   (B) trepidation : courage
   (C) serenity : equanimity
   (D) surfeit : food
   (E) computer : harddrive

2. Galvanize : Charismatic Leader ::
   (A) jeer : fan
   (B) correct : charlatan
   (C) impeach : President
   (D) retreat : champion
   (E) moderate : arbiter

3. PARRY : BLOW ::
   (A) equivocate : question
   (B) cower : start
   (C) boomerang : backlash
   (D) cast : invective
   (E) browbeat : chastity

4. DISQUIETUDE : ANXIOUS ::
   (A) magnitude : unabridged
   (B) isolation : sequestered
   (C) cupidity : bellicose
   (D) embellishment : overstated
   (E) nonplus : perplexed

5. MILK : DRAIN ::
   (A) insult : commend
   (B) abstract : distend
   (C) extend : disregard
   (D) exploit : employ
   (E) assail : rescind

6. ABSTRUSE : CLEAR ::
   (A) nondescript : conspicuous
   (B) high-brow : indifferent
   (C) affable : agreeable
   (D) prominent : manifest
   (E) complex : hard

7. OMNISCIENT : KNOWLEDGE ::
   (A) saturnine : energy
   (B) complete : retraction
   (C) principled : method
   (D) inquisitive : science
   (E) boundless : expanse

8. STOKE : SMOTHER ::
   (A) incinerate : heat
   (B) animate : enervate
   (C) contest : decry
   (D) acknowledge : apprehend
   (E) garrote : asphyxiate

9. ORCHESTRA : MUSICIAN ::
   (A) story : comedian
   (B) band : singer
   (C) garden : leaf
   (D) troupe : actor
   (E) government : lawyer

10. MUTTER : INDISTINCT ::
    (A) define : easy
    (B) blunder : polished
    (C) articulate : well-spoken
    (D) expedite : completed
    (E) censure : histrionic

inconceivable  unthinkable  inconspicuous  not noticeable
incongruous  out of place, absurd  incontrovertible  indisputable
inconsiderate  thoughtless, insensitive  incorporate  combine
incorrigible  unreformable
increduous  skeptical
increment  step, increase
incriminate  accuse
incubus  nightmare
inculcate  instill, indoctrinate
inculcate  accuse
incumbent  obligatory
incursion  raid
indecent  offensive, lewd
indecorous  unseemly
indelible  permanent
indemnity  insurance
indict  charge
indifferent  unconcerned
indigenous  native
indigent  poor
indignant  resentment of injustice
indiscreet  lacking sound judgment, rash
indiscriminate  random
indispensable  vital, essential
indiscrete  random
indiscrete  rash
indistinct  blurry, without clear features
indolent  lazy
indomitable  invincible
indubitable  unquestionable
induce  persuade, provoke
indulge  succumb to desire
indurate  harden
industrious  hard-working
inebriate  intoxicate
ineffable  inexpressible
ineffectual  futile
ineluctable  inescapable
inept  unfit, incompetent
inert  inactive
inestimable  priceless, immeasurable
inexorable  relentless
infallible  unerring
infamous  notorious
infamy  shame
infantry  foot soldiers
infatuate  immature love
infer  conclude
infernal  hellish
infidel  nonbeliever
infidelity  disloyalty
infiltrate  trespass
infinitesimal  very small
infirmary  clinic
infirmity  ailment
inflammatory  incendiary
influx  inflow
infraction  violation
infringe  encroach
infuriate  enrage
infuse  inspire, instill
ingenious clever, resourceful
ingrate ungrateful person
ingratiate pleasing, flattering, endearing
ingress entering
inherent innate, inborn
inhibit restrain
inimical adverse, hostile
inimitable peerless
iniquitous unjust, wicked
iniquity sin, injustice
initiate begin
initiation induction ceremony
injunction command
inkling hint
innate inborn
innervate invigorate
innocuous harmless
innovative new, useful idea
innuendo insinuation
inopportunity untimely
inordinate excessive
inquest investigation
inquisition interrogation
inquisitive curious
insatiable gluttonous
inscribe engrave
inscrutable cannot be fully understood
insensate without feeling
insidious treacherous, sinister
insignia emblems
insinuate allude
insipid flat, dull
insolent insulting
insolvent bankrupt
insouciant nonchalant
installment portion, payment
instant at once
instigate incite
insubordinate disobedient
insufferable unbearable
insular narrow-minded
insuperable insurmountable
insurgent rebellious
insurrection uprising
intangible not perceptible by touch
integral essential
integrate make whole
integration unification
integument a covering
intelligentsia the intellectual elite of society
intensive extreme, concentrated
inter bury
intercede plead on behalf of another
intercept prevent, cut off
interdict prohibit
interject interrupt
### Quiz 17 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCONGRUOUS</td>
<td>A. harden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCONSPICUOUS</td>
<td>B. relentless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDECOROUS</td>
<td>C. hostile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIGNANT</td>
<td>D. cannot be fully understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDURATE</td>
<td>E. out of place, absurd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INEXORABLE</td>
<td>F. not noticeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INIMICAL</td>
<td>G. unseemly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSCRUTABLE</td>
<td>H. resentment of injustice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSOUCIANT</td>
<td>I. nonchalant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUPERABLE</td>
<td>J. insurmountable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

interloper intruder
interlude intermission
terminable unending
internecine mutually destructive
interpolate insert
interpose insert
interregnum interval between two successive reigns
interrogate question
intersperse scatter
interstate between states
intervene interfere, mediate
intestate leaving no will
intimate allude to, hint
intractable unmanageable
intransigent unyielding
intrepid fearless
intricate complex
intrigue plot, mystery
intrinsinc inherent

introspection self-analysis
inundate flood
inure accustom, habituate, harden
invalidate disprove, nullify
invective verbal insult
inveigh to rail against
inveigle lure, wheedle
inventive cleaver, resourceful
inverse directly opposite
inveterate habitual, chronic
invidious incurring ill-will
invincible cannot be defeated
inviolate sacred, unchangeable
invocation calling on God
irascible irritable
irate angry
ironic oddly contrary to what is expected
irrational illogical
irrelevant unrelated, immaterial
irreparable cannot be repaired
irresolute hesitant, uncertain
irrevocable cannot be rescinded
isosceles having two equal sides
itinerant wandering
itinerary route

jurisdiction domain
jurisprudence law
justify excuse, mitigate
justify excuse, mitigate
juvenescent making young, growing out of infancy and into childhood
juxtapose to place side by side

K
kaleidoscope series of changing events
keen of sharp mind
ken purview, range of comprehension
kindle arouse, inspire
kindred similar, related by blood
kinetic pertaining to motion
kismet fate, the will of Allah
kite bad check
kitsch trashy art
kleptomania impulse to steal
knave con man
knead massage, to fold, press, and stretch a substance into a uniform mass
knell sound of a bell
Koran holy book of Islam
kowtow behave obsequiously
kudos acclaim

labyrinth maze
lacerate tear, cut
Quiz 18 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 101.

1. LOQUACIOUS : GARRULOUS ::
   (A) harsh : kindly
   (B) animate : weary
   (C) gluttonous : disloyal
   (D) rash : impetuous
   (E) blithe : gloomy

2. EMPATHY : FEELING ::
   (A) melancholy : joy
   (B) sibling : relative
   (C) Spartan : wickedness
   (D) boldness : guilt
   (E) institution : encouragement

3. DEVIATE : LECTURE ::
   (A) broadcast : information
   (B) disown : friend
   (C) welcome : indifference
   (D) entreat : solicitation
   (E) meander : drive

4. NEBULOUS : FORM ::
   (A) insincere : misanthrope
   (B) benevolent : excellence
   (C) insipid : taste
   (D) discerning : hope
   (E) composed : innocence

5. PENSIVE : MELANCHOLY ::
   (A) scornful : contempt
   (B) confident : victory
   (C) eloquent : optimism
   (D) sorrowful : indifference
   (E) contumacious : esteem

6. ANATHEMA : CURSE ::
   (A) hex : blessing
   (B) admonition : censure
   (C) incantation : discernment
   (D) theory : calculation
   (E) conjecture : truth

7. DILIGENT : ASSIDUOUS ::
   (A) suspicious : reliable
   (B) cautious : indecisive
   (C) repentant : innocent
   (D) peerless : common
   (E) indigent : poor

8. LAMPOON : MOCK ::
   (A) exalt : ennoble
   (B) entice : disown
   (C) prattle : talk
   (D) entreat : controvert
   (E) debate : heckle

9. INTUITIVE : CONSIDERED ::
   (A) impromptu : planning
   (B) laborious : safe
   (C) ethereal : light
   (D) random : sequential
   (E) rational : certain

10. ETERNAL : EPHEMERAL ::
    (A) equivocal : ambiguous
    (B) hopeless : chance
    (C) animated : blithe
    (D) mysterious : perplexing
    (E) foreign : familiar

lachrymose tearful
lackey servant
laconic brief, terse
lactic derived from milk
lacuna a missing part, gap
laggard loafer, slacker
lagniappe  bonus
lai  laymen
lambent  softly radiant
lament  mourn
lamina  layer
lampoon  satirize
languish  weaken
lanyard  short rope
larceny  theft
largess  generous donation
lascivious  lustful
lassitude  lethargy
latent  potential, dormant
laudatory  commendable
laurels  fame, success
lave  wash
lavish  extravagant
lax  loose, careless
laxity  carelessness
layman  nonprofessional
lectern  reading desk
leery  cautious, doubtful
legacy  bequest
legerdemain  trickery
legible  readable
legislate  make laws
legitimate  lawful
lenient  forgiving
lethargic  drowsy, sluggish
levee  embankment, dam
leviathan  a monster
levity  frivolity
liable  legally responsible
liaison  relationship, affair
libertarian  one who believes in complete freedom
libertine  roué, rake
libidinous  lustful
licentious  lewd, immoral
lien  financial claim
lieutenant  one who acts in place of another
ligature  bond
ligneous  woodlike
Lilliputian  very small
limerick  poem
limn  portray, describe
limpid  transparent, clearly understood
linchpin  something that is indispensable
lineage  ancestry
linguistics  study of language
liquidate  eliminate
lissome  agile, supple
listless  lacking spirit or interest
litany  list
lithe  supple
litigate  contest with a lawsuit
litotes  two negative statement that cancel to make a positive statement
liturgy  ceremony
livid  enraged
loath  reluctant
loathe  abhor, dislike
lofty  high
logistics  means of supplying troops
logo  symbol
logy  sluggish
loquacious  talkative
lothario  rake, womanizer
lout  goon, hoodlum
lucid  clearly understood
lucrative  profitable
lucre  money, profit
ludicrous  absurd
lugubrious  extremely sad
luminous  bright
lupine  wolf-like
lure  entice
lurid  ghastly, sensational
luster  gloss, sheen
luxuriant  lush, lavish
lynch  to execute by hanging without a trial

M
macabre  gruesome
Machiavellian  politically crafty, cunning
machination  plot
macrobiosis  longevity
macroscopic  visibly large
maelstrom  whirlpool
magisterial  arbitrary, dictatorial
magnanimous  generous, kindhearted
magnate  a powerful, successful person (especially of business)
magnitude  size
magnum opus  masterpiece
maim  injure, disfigure
maladjusted  disturbed
maladroit  clumsy
malady  illness
malaise  uneasiness, weariness
malapropism  comical misuse of a word
malcontent  one who is forever dissatisfied
malediction  curse
malefactor  evildoer
malevolence  bad intent, malice
malfeasance  wrong doing (especially by an official of government)
malice  spite
malign  defame
malignant  virulent, pernicious
malingering  shirk
malleable  moldable, tractable
**Quiz 19 (Matching)**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LACHRYMOSE</td>
<td>A. trickery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAGGARD</td>
<td>B. roué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LASCIVIOUS</td>
<td>C. very small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEROGERDEMAIN</td>
<td>D. tearful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBERTINE</td>
<td>E. loafer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LILLIPUTIAN</td>
<td>F. lustful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOQUACIOUS</td>
<td>G. talkative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACHIAVELLIAN</td>
<td>H. comical misuse of a word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGISTERIAL</td>
<td>I. arbitrary, dictatorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALAPROPISM</td>
<td>J. politically crafty, cunning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

malodorous fetid
mammoth huge
manacle shackle
mandate command
mandatory obligatory
mandrill baboon
mania madness, obsession
manifest obvious, evident
manifesto proclamation
manifold multiple, diverse
manslaughter killing another person without malice
manumit set free
manuscript unpublished book
mar damage
marauder plunderer
marginal insignificant
marionette puppet
maroon abandon
marshal array, mobilize
martial warlike
martinet disciplinarian
martinet disciplinarian
martyr sacrifice, symbol
masochist one who enjoys pain
masticate chew
mastiff large dog
mastodon extinct elephant
maternal motherly
maternity motherhood
matriarch matron
matriculate enroll (usually in school)
matrix array
matutinal early, morning
maudlin weepy, sentimental
maul rough up
mausoleum tomb
maverick a rebel, individualist
mawkish sickeningly sentimental
mayhem mutilation, chaos
mea culpa my fault
meager, scanty
meander, roam, ramble
median, middle
mediocre, average
medley, mixture
megalith, ancient stone monument
melancholy, reflective, gloomy
melee, riot
mellifluous, sweet sounding
melodious, melodic
memento, souvenir
memoir, autobiography
memorabilia, things worth remembering
memorandum, note
menagerie, zoo
mendacity, untruth
mendicant, beggar
menial, humble, degrading
mentor, teacher
mercantile, commercial
mercenary, calculating, venal
mercurial, changeable, volatile
metamorphosis, a change in form
mete, distribute
meteoric, swift, dazzling
meteorology, science of weather
methodical, systematic, careful
meticulous, extremely careful, precise
metier, occupation
metonymy, the substitution of a phrase for the name itself
mettle, courage, capacity for bravery
miasma, toxin fumes
mien, appearance, bearing
migrate, travel
milieu, environment
militant, combative, activist
militate, work against
milk, extract
millennium, thousand-year period
minatory, threatening
mince, chop, moderate
minion, subordinate
minstrel, troubadour
minuscule, diminutive
minute, very small
minutiae, trivia
mirage, illusion
mire, marsh, a situation that is difficult to escape from
mirth, jollity
misanthrope, hater of mankind
misappropriation, use dishonestly
misbegotten, illegitimate, obtained by dishonest means
miscarry, abort
miscegenation, intermarriage between races
Quiz 20  (Analogies)

Directions:  Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 101.

1. SPEECH : FILIBUSTER ::  
   (A) race : marathon  
   (B) gift : breach  
   (C) statement : digression  
   (D) detour : path  
   (E) address : postage

2. ARISTOCRAT : LAND ::  
   (A) bureaucracy : enslavement  
   (B) monarchy : abnegation  
   (C) gentry : talent  
   (D) dignitary : rank  
   (E) junta : anarchy

3. SURREPTITIOUS : STEALTH ::  
   (A) clandestine : openness  
   (B) guarded : effrontery  
   (C) bombastic : irreverence  
   (D) pernicious : bane  
   (E) impertinent : humility

4. PECCADILLO : FLAW ::  
   (A) mediator : dispute  
   (B) grammar : error  
   (C) nick : score  
   (D) forensics : judiciary  
   (E) invasion : putsch

5. LEVEE : RIVER ::  
   (A) rampart : barrier  
   (B) cordon : throng  
   (C) broker : investment  
   (D) promontory : height  
   (E) string : guitar

6. HEDONIST : UNSTINTING ::  
   (A) protagonist : insignificant  
   (B) thug : aggressive  
   (C) politician : irresolute  
   (D) benefactor : generous  
   (E) drunkard : manifest

7. EXCERPT : NOVEL ::  
   (A) critique : play  
   (B) review : manuscript  
   (C) swatch : cloth  
   (D) foreword : preface  
   (E) recital : performance

8. EXORCISM : DEMON ::  
   (A) matriculation : induction  
   (B) banishment : member  
   (C) qualm : angel  
   (D) heuristic : method  
   (E) manifesto : spirit

9. HOPE : CYNICAL ::  
   (A) reticence : benevolent  
   (B) contention : bellicose  
   (C) bliss : sullen  
   (D) homage : industrious  
   (E) unconcern : indifferent

10. Exhibitionist : Attention ::  
    (A) sycophant : turmoil  
    (B) scientist : power  
    (C) megalomaniac : solitude  
    (D) martyr : anonymity  
    (E) mercenary : money

miscellany  mixture of items  
misconstrue  misinterpret  
miscreant  evildoer  
misgiving  doubt, hesitation  
misnomer  wrongly named  
misogyny  hatred of women
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>misshapen</td>
<td>deformed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missive</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitigate</td>
<td>lessen the severity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mnemonics</td>
<td>that which aids the memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobilize</td>
<td>assemble for action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobocracy</td>
<td>rule by mob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modicum</td>
<td>pittance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modish</td>
<td>chic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module</td>
<td>unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mogul</td>
<td>powerful person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molest</td>
<td>bother, sexually assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mollify</td>
<td>appease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molten</td>
<td>melted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>momentous</td>
<td>of great importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monocle</td>
<td>eyeglass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monolithic</td>
<td>large and uniform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monologue</td>
<td>long speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monstrosity</td>
<td>distorted, abnormal form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moot</td>
<td>disputable, no longer relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>ethical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morale</td>
<td>spirit, confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morass</td>
<td>swamp, difficult situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moratorium</td>
<td>postponement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mordant</td>
<td>biting, sarcastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mores</td>
<td>moral standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moribund</td>
<td>near death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morose</td>
<td>sullen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morphine</td>
<td>painkilling drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morsel</td>
<td>bite, piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mortify</td>
<td>humiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mortify</td>
<td>humiliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosque</td>
<td>temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mote</td>
<td>speck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motif</td>
<td>artistic theme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motive</td>
<td>reason for doing something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motley</td>
<td>diverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mottled</td>
<td>spotted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motto</td>
<td>slogan, saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountebank</td>
<td>charlatan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mousy</td>
<td>drab, colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muckraker</td>
<td>reformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muffle</td>
<td>stifle, quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulct</td>
<td>defraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multifarious</td>
<td>diverse, many-sided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multitude</td>
<td>throng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mundane</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munificent</td>
<td>generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murmure</td>
<td>mutter, mumble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muse</td>
<td>ponder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muster</td>
<td>to gather one’s forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutability</td>
<td>able to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mute</td>
<td>silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutilate</td>
<td>maim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutiny</td>
<td>rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutter</td>
<td>mutter, mumble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muzzle</td>
<td>restrain, stifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myopic</td>
<td>narrow-minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myriad</td>
<td>innumerable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
myrmidons  loyal followers
mystique  mystery, aura
mythical  fictitious

N

nadir  lowest point
narcissism  self-love
narrate  tell, recount
nascent  incipient
natal  related to birth
nativity  the process of birth
naturalize  grant citizenship
ne’er-do-well  loafer, idler
nebulous  indistinct
necromancy  sorcery
nefarious  evil
negate  cancel
negligible  insignificant
nemesis  implacable foe
neologism  newly coined expression
neonatal  newborn
neophyte  beginner
nepotism  favoritism
nervy  brash
nether  under
nettle  irritate
neurotic  disturbed
neutralize  offset, nullify

nexus  a link between two or more people or things
nicety  euphemism
niche  nook, an activity that well suits a person’s talents
niggardly  stingy
nimble  spry
nirvana  bliss, the attainment of spiritual enlightenment
noctambulism  sleepwalking
nocturnal  pertaining to night
nocturne  serenade
noisome  harmful, disgusting
nomad  wanderer
nomenclature  terminology
nominal  slight, in name only
nominate  propose, recommend somebody for a position
nominee  candidate
nonchalant  casual
noncommittal  neutral, circumspect
nondescript  lacking distinctive features
nonentity  person of no significance
nonesuch  paragon, one in a thousand
nonpareil  unequaled, peerless
nonpartisan  neutral, uncommitted
nonplus  confound, befuddle
notable  remarkable, noteworthy
noted  famous
notorious  wicked, widely known
nouveau riche  newly rich
## Quiz 21 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.

| 1. MISCELLANY | A. peerless |
| 2. MISSIVE    | B. to gather one’s forces |
| 3. MOOT       | C. newly coined expression |
| 4. MOUNTEBANK | D. self-love |
| 5. MULTIFARIOUS | E. loyal followers |
| 6. MUSTER     | F. letter |
| 7. MYRMIDONS  | G. diverse |
| 8. NARCISSISM | H. charlatan |
| 9. NEOLOGISM  | I. disputable |
| 10. NONPAREIL | J. mixture of items |

### nova
- bright star

### novel
- new, unique

### novice
- beginner

### noxious
- toxic

### nuance
- shade, subtlety

### nub
- crux, crucial point

### nubile
- marriageable

### nugatory
- useless, worthless

### nuisance
- annoyance

### nullify
- void

### nullity
- nothingness

### numismatics
- coin collecting

### nurture
- nourish, foster

### nymph
- goddess

### obese
- fat

### obfuscate
- bewilder, muddle

### obituary
- eulogy

### objective
- (adj.) unbiased

### objective
- (noun) goal

### objectivity
- impartiality

### oblation
- offering, sacrifice

### obligatory
- required, compulsory

### oblige
- compel

### obliging
- accommodating, considerate

### oblique
- indirect

### obliquity
- perversity

### obliterating
- destroy

### oblong
- elliptical, oval

### obloquy
- slander

### obscure
- vague, unclear

### obsequious
- fawning, servile

### obsequy
- funeral ceremony

### observant
- watchful

### obsolete
- outdated
obstinate stubborn
obstreperous noisy, unruly
obtain gain possession
obtrusive forward, meddlesome
obtuse stupid
obviate make unnecessary
Occident the West
occlude block
occult mystical, secret, relating to the supernatural or witchcraft
octogenarian person in her eighties
ocular optic, visual
ode poem
odious despicable
odoriferous pleasant odor
odyssey journey
offal inedible parts of a butchered animal
offertory church collection
officiate supervise
officious forward, obtrusive
offset counterbalance
ogle flirt
ogre monster, demon
oleaginous oily
oligarchy aristocracy
olio medley
ominous threatening
omnibus collection, compilation
omnipotent all-powerful
omniscient all-knowing
onerous burdensome
onslaught powerful attack
ontology the study of the nature of existence
onus burden
opaque nontransparent
operative working
operetta musical comedy
opiate narcotic
opine think, express an opinion
opportune well-timed, appropriate
oppress persecute
oppressive burdensome
opprobrious abusive, scornful
opprobrium disgrace
oppugn assail
opt decide, choose
optimum best condition
optional elective
opulence wealth
opus literary work or musical composition
oracle prophet
oration speech
orator speaker
orb sphere
orchestrate organize
ordain appoint
Quiz 22 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 101.

1. PARAGRAPH : ESSAY ::
   (A) trailer : automobile
   (B) query : question
   (C) instrument : surgery
   (D) penmanship : essay
   (E) shot : salvo
   (A) apple : tree
   (B) return address : envelope
   (C) binoculars : sight
   (D) velocity : acceleration
   (E) soldier : army

2. COMPOUND : BUILDING ::
   (A) classroom : campus
   (B) department : government
   (C) tapestry : fabric
   (D) seed : vegetable
   (E) commonwealth : country
   (A) difficult : incorrigible
   (B) maudlin : sardonic
   (C) apathetic : zealous
   (D) true : contrary
   (E) friendly : amiable

3. CONSTELLATION : STARS ::
   (A) amplifier : hearing
   (B) ocean : water
   (C) mosaic : tile
   (D) tracks : train
   (E) book : paper
   (A) contaminate : pollute
   (B) besmirch : sully
   (C) extol : praise
   (D) waive : donate
   (E) pronounce : presume

4. ACCELERATE : VELOCITY ::
   (A) relinquish : assets
   (B) energize : stamina
   (C) protect : parent
   (D) project : futility
   (E) educate : stupor
   (A) corroborate : testimony
   (B) amuse : jeopardy
   (C) condescend : frenzy
   (D) curb : movement
   (E) negotiate : defeat

5. SIDEREAL : STARS ::
   (A) platonic : radiation
   (B) avian : fish
   (C) corporeal : heaven
   (D) heliocentric : transportation
   (E) terrestrial : Earth
   (A) exacerbate : recovery
   (B) palliate : accusation
   (C) dampen : enthusiasm
   (D) darken : obscurity
   (E) entreat : ultimatum
ornithology  study of birds
orthodox  conventional
oscillate  waver, swing
ossify  harden
ostensible  apparent, seeming
ostentatious  pretentious
ostracize  banish, shun
otherworldly  spiritual
otiose  idle
ouster  ejection
outmoded  out-of-date
étrè  eccentric
outset  beginning
ovation  applause
overrule  disallow
overture  advance, proposal
overweening  arrogant, forward
overwhelm  overpower
overwrought  overworked, high-strung
ovum  egg, cell

pagan  heathen, ungodly
page  attendant
pageant  exhibition, show
pains  great effort, attention to detail
punctilious  taking great care, thorough
palatial  grand, splendid
palaver  babble, nonsense
Paleolithic  stone age
paleontologist  one who studies fossils
pall  to become dull or weary
palliate  assuage
pallid  pale, sallow
palpable  touchable
palpitate  beat, throb
palsy  paralysis
paltry  scarce
pan  criticize
panacea  cure-all
panache  flamboyance
pandemic  widespread, plague
pandemonium  din, commotion
pander  cater to people’s baser instincts
panegyric  praise
pang  short sharp pain
panoply  full suit of armor
panorama  vista
pant  gasp, puff
pantomime  mime

P

pachyderm  elephant
pacifist  one who opposes all violence
pacify  appease
pact  agreement
paean  a song of praise
pantry  storeroom
papyrus  paper
parable  allegory
paradigm  a model
paragon  standard of excellence
parameter  limit
paramount  chief, foremost
paramour  lover
paranoid  obsessively suspicious, demented
paranormal  supernatural
parapet  rampart, defense
paraphernalia  equipment
paraphrase  restatement
parcel  package
parchment  paper
pare  peel
parenthetical  in parentheses
pariah  outcast
parish  fold, church
parity  equality
parlance  local speech
parlay  increase
parley  conference
parochial  provincial
parody  imitation, ridicule
parole  release
paroxysm  outburst, convulsion
parrot  mimic
parry  avert, ward off
parsimonious  stingy
parson  clergyman
partake  share, receive, consume
partial  incomplete
partiality  bias
parting  farewell, severance
partisan  supporter
partition  division
parvenu  newcomer, social climber
pasquinade  satire
passé  outmoded
passim  here and there
pastel  pale
pasteurize  disinfect
pastoral  rustic
patent  obvious
paternal  fatherly
pathetic  pitiful
pathogen  agent causing disease
pathogenic  causing disease
pathos  emotion
patrician  aristocrat
patrimony  inheritance
patronize  condescend
patronymic  a name formed from the name of a father
patter  walk lightly
paucity  scarcity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quiz 23 (Matching)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 101.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. ORDNANCE          | A. a model |
| 2. ORTHODOX          | B. local speech |
| 3. OUTMODED          | C. convulsion |
| 4. PALAVER           | D. stingy |
| 5. PANEGYRIC         | E. agent causing disease |
| 6. PARADIGM          | F. artillery |
| 7. PARMANCE          | G. conventional |
| 8. PAROXYSM          | H. out-of-date |
| 9. PARSIMONIOUS      | I. babble |
| 10. PATHOGEN         | J. praise |

| paunch | stomach |
| pauper | poor person |
| pavilion | tent |
| pawn (noun) | tool, stooge |
| pawn (verb) | pledge |
| pax | peace |
| peaked | wan, pale, haggard |
| peal | reverberation, outburst |
| peccadillo | a minor fault |
| peculate | embezzle |
| peculiar | unusual |
| peculiarity | characteristic |
| pedagogical | pertaining to teaching |
| pedagogue | dull, formal teacher |
| pedant | pedagogue |
| pedantic | bookish |
| peddle | sell |
| pedestrian | common |
| pedigree | genealogy |
| peerage | aristocracy |
| peevish | cranky |
| pejorative | insulting |
| pell-mell | in a confused manner |
| pellucid | transparent |
| pen | write |
| penance | atonement |
| penchant | inclination |
| pend | depend, hang |
| pending | not decided, awaiting |
| penitent | repentant |
| pensive | sad |
| penurious | stingy |
| penury | poverty |
| peon | common worker |
| per se | in itself |
| perceptive | discerning |
| percolate | ooze, permeate |
| perdition | damnation |
| peregrination | wandering |
| peremptory | dictatorial |
perennial  enduring, lasting
perfectionist  purist, precisionist
perfidious  treacherous (of a person)
perforate  puncture
perforce  by necessity
perfunctory  careless
perigee  point nearest to the earth
perilous  dangerous
peripatetic  walking about
periphery  outer boundary
perish  die
perishable  decomposable
perjury  lying
permeate  spread throughout
permutation  reordering
pernicious  destructive, evil
peroration  conclusion
perpendicular  at right angles
perpetrate  commit
perpetual  continuous, everlasting
perpetuate  cause to continue
perpetuity  eternity
perplex  puzzle, bewilder
perquisite  reward, bonus
persecute  harass
persevere  persist, endure
persona  social facade
personable  charming, friendly
personage  official, dignitary
personify  embody, exemplify
personnel  employees
perspicacious  keen
perspicacity  discernment, keenness
persuasive  convincing
pert  flippant, bold
pertain  to relate
pertinacious  persevering
pertinent  relevant
perturbation  agitation
peruse  read carefully
pervade  permeate
pessimist  cynic, naysayer
pestilence  disease
petite  small
petition  a written request
petrify  calcify, shock
pettifogger  unscrupulous lawyer
petty  trivial, niggling
petulant  irritable, peevish
phantasm  apparition
phenomena  unusual natural events
philanthropic  charitable
philanthropist  altruist
philatelist  stamp collector
philippic  invective
Philistine  barbarian
philosophical  contemplative
Quiz 24 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 101.

1. SECLUSION : HERMIT ::
   (A) wealth : embezzler
   (B) ambition : philanthropist
   (C) domination : athlete
   (D) turpitude : introvert
   (E) injustice : lawyer
   (A) inattentive : neglectful
   (B) cursory : inept
   (C) defunct : exquisite
   (D) perfunctory : thorough
   (E) munificent : generous

2. ASCETIC : SELF-DENIAL ::
   (A) soldier : safety
   (B) official : charity
   (C) thug : acceptance
   (D) benefactor : competition
   (E) profligate : squandering
   (A) entrench : comrade
   (B) elevate : criminal
   (C) liquidate : politician
   (D) desalinize : salt
   (E) assuage : reactionary

3. Philanthropist : Altruism ::
   (A) authoritarian : indulgence
   (B) polemicist : Marxist
   (C) benefactor : heir
   (D) pragmatist : hard-liner
   (E) libertarian : liberty
   (A) peninsula : archipelago
   (B) fire : spring
   (C) hand : glove
   (D) utensil : fork
   (E) smock : instrument

4. RACONTEUR : ANECDOTE ::
   (A) cynosure : interest
   (B) politician : corruption
   (C) athlete : perfection
   (D) writer : publication
   (E) nonentity : fame
   (A) demonstration : manifestation
   (B) pacemaker : heartbeat
   (C) sanction : recall
   (D) rhetoric : treatise
   (E) impasse : fruition

5. PATENT : MANIFEST ::
   (A) credulous : gullible
   (B) truculent : nonchalant
   (C) lissome : spiritless
   (D) covert : prolific
   (E) cloyed : insufficient
   (A) sprint : jog
   (B) snicker : smirk
   (C) read : write
   (D) disengage : attack
   (E) drink : guzzle

phlegmatic sluggish
phobia fear
phoenix rebirth

physic laxative, cathartic
physique frame, musculature
picaresque roguish, adventurous
picayune trfiling
piecemeal one at a time
pied mottled, brindled
piety devoutness
pilfer steal
pillage plunder
pillory punish by ridicule
pine languish, to long for someone or something
pinnacle highest point
pious devout, holy
piquant tart-tasting, spicy
pique sting, arouse interest
piscine pertaining to fish
piteous sorrowful, pathetic
pithy concise
pitiable miserable, wretched
pittance trifle
pivotal crucial
pixilated eccentric, possessed
placard poster
placate appease
placid serene
plagiarize pirate, counterfeit
plaintive expressing sorrow
platitude trite remark
platonic nonsexual
plaudit acclaim
pleasantry banter, persiflage
plebeian common, vulgar
plebiscite referendum
plenary full
plentiful abundant
pleonasm redundancy, verbosity
plethora overabundance
pliable flexible
pliant supple, flexible
plight sad situation
plucky courageous
plumb measure
plummet sudden sharp fall
plutocrat wealthy person
plutonium radioactive material
poach steal
podgy fat
podium stand, rostrum
pogrom massacre, mass murder
poignant pungent, sharp, heartbreaking
polemic a controversy
polity methods of government
poltroon dastard
polychromatic many-colored
polygamist one who has many wives
ponder muse, reflect
ponderous heavy, bulky
pontiff bishop
pontificate to speak at length
pootroon  coward
porcine  pig-like
porous  permeable, spongy
porridge  stew
portend  signify, augur
portent  omen
portly  large
portmanteau  suitcase
posit  stipulate
posterior  rear, subsequent
posterity  future generations
posthaste  hastily
posthumous  after death
postulate  supposition, premise
potent  powerful
potentate  sovereign, king
potion  brew
potpourri  medley
potter  aimlessly busy
pragmatic  practical
prate  babble
prattle  chatter
preamble  introduction
precarious  dangerous, risky
precedent  an act that serves as an example
precept  principle, law
precinct  neighborhood
precipice  cliff
precipitate  cause
precipitous  steep
précis  summary
precise  accurate, detailed
preclude  prevent
precocious  more developed than is expected at a particular age
preconception  prejudgment, prejudice
precursor  forerunner
predacious  plundering
predecessor  one who proceeds
predestine  foreordain
predicament  quandary
predicate  to base an opinion on something
predilection  inclination
predisposed  inclined
preeminent  supreme
preempt  commandeer
preen  groom
prefabricated  ready-built
prefect  magistrate
preference  choice
preferment  promotion
prelate  primate, bishop
preliminary  introductory
prelude  introduction
premeditate  plan in advance
premonition  warning
prenatal  before birth
## Quiz 25 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PHOENIX</td>
<td>A. cliff</td>
<td>2. PILLORY</td>
<td>B. inclination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PITTANCE</td>
<td>C. warning</td>
<td>4. PLAUDIT</td>
<td>D. acclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PLETHORA</td>
<td>E. overabundance</td>
<td>6. POGROM</td>
<td>F. after death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. POSTHUMOUS</td>
<td>G. massacre</td>
<td>8. PRECIPICE</td>
<td>H. rebirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. PREDILECTION</td>
<td>I. punish by ridicule</td>
<td>10. PREMONITION</td>
<td>J. trifle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Preponderance** predominance
- **Prepossessing** appealing, charming
- **Preposterous** ridiculous
- **Prerequisite** requirement
- **Prerogative** right, privilege
- **Presage** omen
- **Prescribe** urge
- **Presentable** acceptable, well-mannered
- **Preside** direct, chair
- **Pressing** urgent
- **Prestidigitator** magician
- **Prestige** reputation, renown
- **Presume** assume, deduce
- **Presumptuous** assuming, overconfident
- **Presuppose** assume
- ** Pretense** affectation, excuse
- **Pretentious** affected, inflated
- **Preternatural** abnormal, supernatural
- **Pretext** excuse
- **Prevail** triumph
- ** Preponderance** predominance
- **Prepossessing** appealing, charming
- **Preposterous** ridiculous
- **Prerequisite** requirement
- **Prerogative** right, privilege
- **Presage** omen
- **Prescribe** urge
- **Presentable** acceptable, well-mannered
- **Preside** direct, chair
- **Pressing** urgent
- **Prestidigitator** magician
- **Prestige** reputation, renown
- **Presume** assume, deduce
- **Presumptuous** assuming, overconfident
- **Presuppose** assume
- **Pretense** affectation, excuse
- **Pretentious** affected, inflated
- **Preternatural** abnormal, supernatural
- **Pretext** excuse
- **Prevail** triumph

**Prevalence** common, current
**Prevalent** widespread
**Prevaricate** lie
**Prick** puncture
**Priggish** pedantic, affected
**Prim** formal, prudish
**Primal** first, beginning
**Primate** head, master
**Primogeniture** first-born child
**Primp** groom
**Princely** regal, generous
**Prismatic** many-colored, sparkling
**Pristine** pure, unspoiled
**Privation** hardship
**Privy** aware of private matters
**Probe** examine
**Probity** integrity
**Problematic** uncertain, difficult
**Proboscis** snout
**Procedure** method, process
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary 4000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>proceeds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proclaim</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proclivity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>procreate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proctor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>procure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>procurer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prod</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prodigal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prodigious</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prodigy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>profane</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>profess</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proffer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proficient</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>profiteer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>profligate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>profound</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>profusion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>progenitor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>progeny</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prognosis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prognosticate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>progressive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proletariat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proliferate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prolific</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prolix</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prologue</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prolong</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>promenade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>promethean</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>promiscuous</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>promontory</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prompt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prompter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>promulgate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prone</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propaganda</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propellant</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propensity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prophet</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prophylactic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propinquity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propitiate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propitious</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proponent</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propound</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proprietor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propriety</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prosaic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proscenium</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proscribe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>proselytize</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prosody</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quiz 26 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 102.

1. CALLOUS : SYMPATHY ::
   (A) flawless : excellence
   (B) histrionic : theatrics
   (C) outgoing : inhibition
   (D) indiscreet : platitude
   (E) categorical : truism

6. NOCTURNAL : CIMMERIAN ::
   (A) exacting : lax
   (B) prudish : indulgent
   (C) contentious : affluent
   (D) stark : embellished
   (E) specious : illusory

2. INSIPID : TASTE ::
   (A) curt : incivility
   (B) apathetic : zest
   (C) immaculate : brevity
   (D) trite : unimportance
   (E) discriminating : scholarship

7. CONVOCATION : MEETING ::
   (A) bargain : market
   (B) supplication : prayer
   (C) issue : referendum
   (D) speech : podium
   (E) harvest : fall

3. Apocryphal : Corroboration ::
   (A) didactic : instruction
   (B) fraudulent : forgery
   (C) tyrannical : poise
   (D) esoteric : commonality
   (E) sacrilegious : piety

8. OSTRICH : BIRD ::
   (A) dusk : day
   (B) fish : ocean
   (C) tunnel : mountain
   (D) hat : coat
   (E) sirocco : storm

4. NEBULOUS : DISTINCTION ::
   (A) guileless : deceit
   (B) antipathetic : abhorrence
   (C) sublime : disrespect
   (D) magnanimous : anxiety
   (E) amorphous : inchoation

9. VIRUS : ORGANISM ::
   (A) vegetable : mineral
   (B) test-tube : bacteria
   (C) microcosm : world
   (D) microfiche : computer
   (E) watch : wrist

5. TARNISH : VITIATE ::
   (A) beleaguer : console
   (B) abrogate : flicker
   (C) ensconce : corrupt
   (D) bemuse : stupefy
   (E) inundate : squelch

10. Mercurial : Temperament ::
    (A) capricious : interest
    (B) tempestuous : solemnity
    (C) staid : wantonness
    (D) phlegmatic : concern
    (E) cynical : naiveté

prospective expected, imminent
prospectus brochure
prostrate supine
protégé ward, pupil
protocol  code of diplomatic etiquette
proton  particle
protract  prolong
protuberance  bulge
provender  food
proverb  maxim
proverbial  well-known
providence  foresight, divine protection
provident  having foresight, thrifty
providential  fortunate
province  bailiwick, district
provincial  intolerant, insular
provisional  temporary
proviso  stipulation
provisory  conditional
provocation  incitement
provocative  titillating
provoke  incite
prowess  strength, expertise
proximity  nearness
proxy  substitute, agent
prude  puritan
prudence  discretion, carefulness
prudent  cautious, using good judgment
prudish  puritanical
prurient  lewd
pseudo  false
pseudonym  alias

psychic  pertaining the psyche or mind
psychopath  madman
psychotic  demented
puberty  adolescence
puckish  impish, mischievous
puerile  childish
pugilism  boxing
pugnacious  combative
puissant  strong
pulchritude  beauty
pulp  paste, mush
pulpit  platform, priesthood
pulsate  throb
pulverize  crush
pun  wordplay
punctilious  meticulous
pundit  learned or politically astute person
pungent  sharp smell or taste
punitive  punishing
puny  weak, small
purblind  obtuse, stupid
purgative  cathartic, cleansing
purgatory  limbo, netherworld
purge  cleanse, remove
puritanical  prim
purlieus  environs, surroundings
purloin  steal
purport  claim to be
purported  rumored
purposeful  determined
pursuant  following, according
purvey  deliver, provide
purview  range of understanding, field
pusillanimous  cowardly
putative  reputed
putrefy  decay
putsch  a sudden attempt to overthrow a government
pygmy  dwarf
pyrotechnics  fireworks
pyrrhic  a battle won with unacceptable losses

Q
quack  charlatan
quadrennial  occurring every four years
quadrille  square dance
quadruped  four foot animal
quaff  drink
quagmire  difficult situation
quail  shrink, cower
quaint  old-fashioned, charming
qualified  limited
qualms  misgivings
quandary  dilemma
quantum  quantity, particle
quarantine  detention, confinement
quarry  prey, game
quarter  residence, district
quash  put down, suppress
quasi  seeming, almost
quaver  tremble
quay  wharf
queasy  squeamish
queer  odd
quell  suppress, allay
quench  extinguish, slake
querulous  complaining
questionnaire  survey, feedback
queue  line
quibble  bicker
quicken  revive, hasten
quiddity  essence, an unimportant or trifling distinction
quiescent  still, motionless
quietus  a cessation of activity
quill  feather, pen
quip  joke
quirk  eccentricity, a strange and unexpected turn of events
quiver  tremble
quixotic  impractical, romantic
quizzical  odd, questioning
quorum  the minimum number people who must be present to hold a meeting
quota  a share or proportion
quotidian  daily
Quiz 27 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

1. PROTEAN A. bulge
2. PROTUBERANCE B. changing readily
3. PROVISIONAL C. steal
4. PUNDIT D. majority
5. PURLOIN E. temporary
6. PURPORT F. a cessation of activity
7. QUAKER G. line
8. QUEUE H. tremble
9. QUIETUS I. claim to be
10. QUORUM J. politically astute person

rabble crowd
rabid mad, furious
racketeer gangster, swindler
raconteur storyteller
radical revolutionary
raffish rowdy, dashing
rail rant, harangue
raiment clothing
rake womanizer
rally assemble
rambunctious boisterous
ramification consequence
rampage run amuck
rampant unbridled, raging
ramrod rod
rancid rotten
rancor resentment
randy vulgar
rankle cause bitterness, resentment
rant rage, scold
rapacious grasping, avaricious
rapidity speed
rapier sword
rapine plunder
rapport affinity, empathy
rapprochement reconciliation
rapture bliss
rash hasty, brash
rasp scrape
ratify approve
ration allowance, portion
rationale justification
ravage plunder, ruin
ravish captivate, charm
raze destroy or level a building
realm kingdom, domain
realpolitik cynical interpretation of politics
reap  harvest
rebuff  reject, snub
rebuke  criticize, reprimand
rebus  picture puzzle
rebuttal  reply, counterargument
recalcitrant  stubbornly resisting the authority of another
recant  retract a previous statement
recapitulate  restate, summarize
recede  move back
receptacle  container
receptive  open to ideas
recidivism  habitual criminal activity
recipient  one who receives
reciprocal  mutual, return in kind
recital  performance, concert
recitation  recital, lesson
reclusive  solitary
recoil  flinch, retreat
recollect  remember
recompense  repay, compensate
reconcile  adjust, balance
recondite  mystical, profound
reconnaissance  surveillance
reconnoiter  to survey, to scout (especially for military purposes)
recount  recite
recoup  recover
recourse  appeal, resort
recreant  cowardly
recremation  countercharge, retaliation
recruit  draftee
rectify  correct, to make right
recumbent  reclining
recuperation  recovery
recur  repeat, revert
redeem  buy back, justify, restore yourself to favor or to good opinion
redeemer  savior
redemption  salvation
redolent  fragrant
redoubt  fort
redoubtable  formidable, steadfast
redress  restitution, compensation
redundant  repetitious
reek  smell
reel  stagger, to lurch backward as though struck by a blow
referendum  vote
refined  purified, cultured
reflux  ebb
refraction  bending, deflection
refractory  obstinate, disobedient
refrain  abstain
refurbish  remodel, renovate
refute  disprove, contradict
regal  royal
regale  entertain
regalia  emblems
Quiz 28 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 102.

1. PLUMMET : FALL ::
   (A) rifle : search
   (B) accelerant : stop
   (C) interdict : proscription
   (D) rake : scour
   (E) precipitate : ascend

2. DRONE : EMOTION ::
   (A) sprint : journey
   (B) annoy : emollient
   (C) stupefy : erudition
   (D) deadpan : expression
   (E) scuttle : ship

3. MAROON : SEQUESTER ::
   (A) transfix : emote
   (B) exhaust : innervate
   (C) tranquilize : qualify
   (D) select : rebuff
   (E) entreat : beseech

4. TOTTER : WALK ::
   (A) annex : land
   (B) fathom : enlightenment
   (C) distend : contusion
   (D) efface : consolation
   (E) stutter : speech

5. LIGHT : DIM ::
   (A) indictment : investigate
   (B) protest : muffle
   (C) heat : radiate
   (D) solid : incinerate
   (E) ornament : decorate

   regime a government
   regiment infantry unit
   regrettable lamentable, unfortunate

   warrant warrant
   test test
   rule rule
   principle principle
  =y=424

   www.IELTS4U.blogfa.com
rein  curb, restrain
reincarnation  rebirth
reiterate  repeat, say again
rejoice  celebrate
rejoinder  answer, retort
rejuvenate  make young again
relapse  recurrence (of illness)
relegate  assign to an inferior position
relent  soften, yield
relentless  unstoppable
relic  antique
relinquish  release, renounce
relish  savor
remedial  corrective
remiss  negligent
remit  forgive, send payment
remnant  residue, fragment
remonstrance  protest
remorse  guilt
remuneration  compensation
renaissance  rebirth
renascent  reborn
rend  to tear apart
render  deliver, provide
rendezvous  a meeting
rendition  version, interpretation
renew  break a promise
renounce  disown
renown  fame
rent  tear, rupture
reparation  amends, atonement
repartee  witty conversation
repatriate  to send back to the native land
repellent  causing aversion
repent  atone for
repercussion  consequence
repertoire  stock of works
repine  fret
replenish  refill
replete  complete
replica  copy
replicate  duplicate
repose  rest
reprehensible  blameworthy
repress  suppress
reptile  temporary suspension
reprimand  rebuke
reprisal  retaliation
reprise  repetition
reproach  blame
reprobate  miscreant
reprieve  rebuke
repudiate  disavow
repugnant  distasteful, revolting
repulse  repel
repulsive  repugnant
repute  status, reputation, esteem
reputed  supposed, presumed, alleged
requiem  rest, a mass for the dead
requisite  necessary
requisition  order, formal demand
requisite  to return in kind
rescind  revoke
reserve  self-control
reside  dwell
residue  remaining part
resigned  accepting of a situation
resilience  ability to recover from an illness or a setback
resolute  determined
resolution  determination
resolve  determination
resonant  reverberating
resort  recourse
resound  echo
resourceful  inventive, skillful
respectively  in that order
respite  rest, temporary delay
resplendent  shining, splendid
restitution  reparation, amends
restive  nervous, uneasy
resurgence  revival
resurrection  rebirth
resuscitate  revive
retain  keep
retainer  advance fee
retaliate  revenge
retch  vomit
reticent  reserved
retiring  modest, unassuming
retort  quick reply
retrench  cut back, economize
retribution  reprisal
retrieve  reclaim
retrograde  regress
retrospective  reminiscent, display
revamp  recast
reveille  bugle call
revel  frolic, take joy in
revelry  merrymaking
revenue  income
revere  honor
reverent  respectful
reverie  daydream
revert  return to a former state
revile  denounce, defame
revision  new version
revive  renew
revoke  repeal
revulsion  aversion
rhapsody  ecstasy
rhetoric  elocution, grandiloquence
rheumatism  inflammation
ribald  coarse, vulgar
**Quiz 29  (Matching)**

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

| 1. REGIME   | A. vulgar       |
| 2. REJOINER | B. quick reply  |
| 3. REMUNERATION | C. uneasy    |
| 4. RENDEZVOUS | D. necessary   |
| 5. RENT     | E. miscreant   |
| 6. REPROBATE | F. rupture     |
| 7. REQUISITE | G. a meeting   |
| 8. RESTIVE  | H. compensation|
| 9. RETRIBUTION | I. retort    |
| 10. RIBALD  | J. a government|

rickety: shaky, ramshackle

ricochet: carom, rebound

riffraff: dregs of society

riffle: search through and steal

rift: a split, an opening, disagreement

righteous: upright, moral

rigor: harshness, precise and exacting

rime: crust

riposte: counterthrust

risible: laughable

risqué: off-color, racy

rivet: engross

robust: vigorous

rogue: scoundrel

roister: bluster

romp: frolic

roseate: rosy, optimistic

roster: list of people

rostrum: podium

rué: libertine

rouse: awaken, provoke

rout: vanquish, cause to retreat

rubicund: ruddy complexion

ruck: the common herd

rudiment: beginning, kernel

rue: regret

ruffian: brutal person

ruminate: ponder

rummage: hunt, grope

runel: stream

ruse: trick

rustic: rural

S

Sabbath: day of rest

sabbatical: vacation

saber: sword

sabotage: treason, destruction
saccharine  sugary, overly sweet tone
sacerdotal  priestly
sack  pillage
sacrament  rite
sacred cow  idol, taboo
sacrilege  blasphemy
sacrosanct  sacred
saddle  encumber
sadist  one who takes pleasure in hurting others
safari  expedition
saga  story
sagacious  wise
sage  wise person
salacious  licentious
salient  prominent
saline  salty
sallow  sickly complected
sally  sortie, attack
salutary  good, wholesome
salutation  salute, greeting
salvation  redemption
salve  medicinal ointment
salvo  volley, gunfire
sanctify  consecrate
sanctimonious  self-righteous
sanction  approval
sanctuary  refuge
sang-froid  coolness under fire
sanguinary  gory, murderous
sanguine  cheerful
sans  without
sapid  interesting
sapient  wise
sarcophagus  stone coffin
scornful  scornful, sarcastic
sartorial  pertaining to clothes
satanic  pertaining to the Devil
satchel  bag
sate  satisfy fully
satiate  satisfy fully
satire  ridicule
saturate  soak
satury  demi-god, goat-man
saunter  stroll
savanna  grassland
savant  scholar
savoir-faire  tact, polish
savor  enjoy, relish
savory  appetizing
savvy  perceptive, shrewd
scabrous  difficult
scant  inadequate, meager
scapegoat  one who takes blame for others
scarify  criticize
scathe  injure, denounce
Quiz 30 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 102.

1. THIMBLE : FINGER ::
   (A) glove : hammer
   (B) stitch : loop
   (C) branch : flower
   (D) talon : eagle
   (E) smock : apparel

2. ANARCHY : ORDER ::
   (A) desolation : annihilation
   (B) ineptitude : skill
   (C) bastion : aegis
   (D) chaos : disarray
   (E) parsimony : elegance

3. LAND : FALLOW ::
   (A) automobile : expensive
   (B) politics : innovative
   (C) orchard : fruitful
   (D) mountain : precipitous
   (E) ship : decommissioned

4. HEURISTIC : TEACH ::
   (A) parable : obfuscate
   (B) performer : entertain
   (C) pedant : construct
   (D) actor : incite
   (E) virus : prevent

5. RUSE : DECEIVE ::
   (A) pretext : mollify
   (B) invective : laud
   (C) cathartic : cleanse
   (D) artifice : disabuse
   (E) calumny : confuse

6. RETICENT : WANTON ::
   (A) lithe : supple
   (B) exemplary : palpable
   (C) pejorative : opprobrious
   (D) quiescent : rampant
   (E) provincial : virulent

7. GULLIBLE : DUPE ::
   (A) artless : demagogue
   (B) Machiavellian : entrepreneur
   (C) cantankerous : curmudgeon
   (D) disputatious : patron
   (E) optimistic : defeatist

8. OPAQUE : LIGHT ::
   (A) porous : liquid
   (B) undamped : vibration
   (C) unrelenting : barbarian
   (D) diaphanous : metal
   (E) hermetic : air

9. QUIXOTIC : PRAGMATIC ::
   (A) romantic : fanciful
   (B) dispassionate : just
   (C) auspicious : sanguine
   (D) malcontent : jingoistic
   (E) optimistic : surreal

10. COLON : INTRODUCE ::
    (A) hyphen : join
    (B) semicolon : transfer
    (C) dash : shorten
    (D) apostrophe : intensify
    (E) comma : possess
scoff  jeer, dismiss
scone  biscuit
scorn  disdain, reject
scoundrel  unprincipled person
scour  clean by rubbing, search
scourge  affliction
scruples  misgivings
scrupulous  principled, fastidious
scrutinize  examine closely
scurf  dandruff
scurrilous  abusive, insulting
scurry  move quickly
scuttle  to sink (a ship)
scythe  long, curved blade
sear  burn
sebaceous  like fat
secede  withdraw
secluded  remote, isolated
seclusion  solitude
sectarian  denominational
secular  worldly, nonreligious
secure  make safe
sedation  state of calm
sedentary  stationary, inactive
sedition  treason, inciting rebellion
seduce  lure
sedulous  diligent
seedy  rundown, ramshackle
seemly  proper, attractive
seethe  fume, resent
seismic  pertaining to earthquakes
seismology  study of earthquakes
self-effacing  modest
semantics  study of word meanings
semblance  likeness
seminal  fundamental, decisive
semper fidelis  always loyal
senescence  old age
senescent  aging
seniority  privilege due to length of service
sensational  outstanding, startling
sensible  wise, prudent
sensory  relating to the senses
sensualist  epicure
sensuous  appealing to the senses, enjoying luxury
sententious  concise
sentient  conscious
sentinel  watchman
sepulcher  tomb
sequacious  dependent
sequel  continuation, epilogue
sequester  segregate
seraphic  angelic
serendipity  a knack for making fortunate discoveries
serene  peaceful
serpentine  winding and twisting
serried saw-toothed
serum vaccine
servile slavish
servitude forced labor
sessile permanently attached
session meeting
settee seat, sofa
sever cut in two
severance division
shallot onion
sham pretense, imposter
shambles disorder, mess
shard sharp fragment of glass
sheen luster
sheepish shy, embarrassed
shibboleth password
shirk evade (work)
sliver fragment, shaving
shoal reef
shoring supporting
shortcomings personal deficiencies
shrew virago
shrewd clever, cunning
shrill high-pitched
shun avoid, spurn
shunt turn aside
shyster unethical lawyer
sibilant a hissing sound
sibling brother or sister
sickle semicircular blade
sidereal pertaining to the stars
sidle move sideways, slither
siege blockade
sierra mountain range
sieve strainer
signatory signer
signet a seal
silhouette outline, profile
silo storage tower
simian monkey
simile figure of speech
simper smile, smirk
simulacrum vague likeness
sinecure position with little responsibility
sinewy fibrous, stringy
sing burn just the surface of something
singly one by one, individually
singular unique, extraordinary
sinister evil, malicious
sinistral left-handed
siphon extract, tap
sire forefather, to beget
siren temptress
site location
skeptical doubtful
skinfint miser
skirmish a small battle
### Quiz 31 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

1. SCRUPLES  
   - A. figure of speech
2. SCYTHE  
   - B. proper, attractive
3. SEEMLY  
   - C. long, curved blade
4. SENTENTIOUS  
   - D. left-handed
5. SERENDIPITY  
   - E. pertaining to the stars
6. SHIBBOLETH  
   - F. signer
7. SIDEREAL  
   - G. making fortunate discoveries
8. SIGNATORY  
   - H. password
9. SIMILE  
   - I. misgivings
10. SINISTRAL  
    - J. concise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skittish</td>
<td>excitable, wary, jumpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skulk</td>
<td>sneak about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skullduggery</td>
<td>trickery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slake</td>
<td>quench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slander</td>
<td>defame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slate</td>
<td>list of candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaver</td>
<td>drivel, fawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slay</td>
<td>kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleight</td>
<td>dexterity, skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slew</td>
<td>an abundance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slither</td>
<td>slide, slink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slogan</td>
<td>motto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sloth</td>
<td>laziness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slovenly</td>
<td>sloppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smattering</td>
<td>superficial knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smelt</td>
<td>refine metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smirk</td>
<td>smug look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smite</td>
<td>strike, afflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smock</td>
<td>apron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snare</td>
<td>trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snide</td>
<td>sarcastic, spiteful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snippet</td>
<td>morsel, small piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snivel</td>
<td>whine, sniff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snub</td>
<td>ignore, slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snuff</td>
<td>extinguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sobriety</td>
<td>composed, abstinent, sober</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sobriquet</td>
<td>nickname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socialite</td>
<td>one who is prominent in society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociology</td>
<td>study of society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodality</td>
<td>companionship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodden</td>
<td>soaked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sojourn</td>
<td>trip, stopover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solace</td>
<td>consolation, comfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solder</td>
<td>fuse, weld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solecism</td>
<td>ungrammatical construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solemn</td>
<td>serious, somber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solemnity</td>
<td>seriousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solicit</td>
<td>request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solicitous</td>
<td>considerate, concerned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soliloquy</td>
<td>monologue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solstice</td>
<td>furthest point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soluble</td>
<td>dissolvable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvent</td>
<td>financially sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somatic</td>
<td>pertaining to the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somber</td>
<td>gloomy, solemn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnambulist</td>
<td>sleepwalker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnolent</td>
<td>sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonnet</td>
<td>short poem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonorous</td>
<td>resonant, majestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sop</td>
<td>morsel, compensation, offering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sophistry</td>
<td>specious reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soporific</td>
<td>sleep inducing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soprano</td>
<td>high female voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sordid</td>
<td>foul, ignoble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorority</td>
<td>sisterhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soubrette</td>
<td>actress, ingenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>souse</td>
<td>a drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sovereign</td>
<td>monarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spar</td>
<td>fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spasmodic</td>
<td>intermittent, fitful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spate</td>
<td>sudden outpouring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spawn</td>
<td>produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specimen</td>
<td>sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specious</td>
<td>false but plausible reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectacle</td>
<td>public display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectral</td>
<td>ghostly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectrum</td>
<td>range, gamut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speculate</td>
<td>conjecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speleologist</td>
<td>one who studies caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spew</td>
<td>eject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spindle</td>
<td>shaft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spindly</td>
<td>tall and thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinster</td>
<td>old maid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spire</td>
<td>pinnacle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirited</td>
<td>lively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirituous</td>
<td>alcohol, intoxicating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spite</td>
<td>malice, grudge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spittle</td>
<td>spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splay</td>
<td>spread apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spleen</td>
<td>resentment, wrath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splenetic</td>
<td>peevish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splurge</td>
<td>indulge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spontaneous</td>
<td>extemporaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sporadic</td>
<td>occurring irregularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sportive</td>
<td>playful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spry</td>
<td>nimble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spume</td>
<td>foam, froth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spurious</td>
<td>false, counterfeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spurn</td>
<td>to reject a person with scorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squalid</td>
<td>filthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squall</td>
<td>rain storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squander</td>
<td>waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squelch</td>
<td>crush, stifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stagnant</td>
<td>stale, motionless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staid</td>
<td>demure, sedate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.IELTS4U.blogfa.com
Quiz 32 (Analogies)

Directions: Choose the pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Answers are on page 102.

1. PERSPICACIOUS : INSIGHT ::
   (A) ardent : quickness
   (B) warm : temperature
   (C) wealthy : scarcity
   (D) rapacious : magnanimity
   (E) churlish : enmity

2. Unprecedented : Previous Occurrence ::
   (A) naive : harmony
   (B) incomparable : equal
   (C) improper : vacillation
   (D) eccentric : intensity
   (E) random : recidivism

3. SNAKE : INVERTEBRATE ::
   (A) dolphin : fish
   (B) eagle : talon
   (C) boa constrictor : backbone
   (D) penguin : bird
   (E) bat : insect

4. LIMERICK : POEM ::
   (A) monologue : chorus
   (B) sonnet : offering
   (C) waltz : tango
   (D) skull : skeleton
   (E) aria : song

5. INTEREST : OBSESSION ::
   (A) faith : caprice
   (B) nonchalance : insouciance
   (C) diligence : assiduity
   (D) decimation : annihilation
   (E) alacrity : procrastination

6. RESOLUTE : WILL ::
   (A) violent : peacefulness
   (B) fanatic : concern
   (C) balky : contrary
   (D) notorious : infamy
   (E) virtuous : wholesomeness

7. ATOM : MATTER ::
   (A) neutron : proton
   (B) vegetable : animal
   (C) molecule : element
   (D) component : system
   (E) pasture : herd

8. ACTORS : TROUPE ::
   (A) plotters : cabal
   (B) professors : tenure
   (C) workers : bourgeoisie
   (D) diplomats : government
   (E) directors : cast

9. COFFER : VALUABLES ::
   (A) mountain : avalanche
   (B) book : paper
   (C) vault : trifles
   (D) sanctuary : refuge
   (E) sea : waves

10. LION : CARNIVORE ::
    (A) man : vegetarian
    (B) ape : ponderer
    (C) lizard : mammal
    (D) buffalo : omnivore
    (E) shark : scavenger

stalwart pillar, strong, loyal
stamina vigor, endurance
stanch loyal
stanchion prop, foundation
stanzastanza division of a poem
stark desolate
startle  surprise
stately  impressive, noble
static  inactive, immobile
statue  regulation
staunch  loyal
stave  ward off
steadfast  loyal
stealth  secrecy, covertsness
steeped  soaked, infused
stenography  shorthand
stentorian  loud or declamatory in tone
sterling  high quality
stern  strict
stevedore  longshoreman
stifle  suppress
stigma  mark of disgrace
stilettos  dagger
stilted  formal, stiff
stimulate  excite
stint  limit, assignment
stipend  payment
stipulate  specify, arrange
stodgy  stuffy, pompous
stoic  indifferent to pain or pleasure
stoke  prod, fuel
stole  long scarf
stolid  impassive
stout  stocky
strait  distress
stratagem  trick, military tactic
stratify  form into layers
stratum  layer
striate  to mark with stripes
structur e  censure, restriction
strife  conflict
striking  impressive, attractive
stringent  severe, strict
strive  endeavor
studious  diligent
stude
tage  formalize, artificial artistic
style
stymie  hinder, thwart
suave  smooth, charming
sub rosa  in secret
subcutaneous  beneath the skin
subdue  conquer
subjugate  suppress
sublet  sub nominate
sublimate  to redirect forbidden impulses (usually sexual) into socially accepted activities
sublime  lofty, excellent
sublunary  earthly
submit  yield, acquiesce
subordinate  lower in rank
subsequent  succeeding, following
subservient  servile, submissive
subside  diminish
subsidiary  subordinate
subsidize  financial assistance
substantiate  verify
substantive  substantial
subterfuge  cunning, ruse
subterranean  underground
subvert  undermine
succor  help, comfort
succulent  juicy, delicious
succumb  yield, submit
suffice  adequate
suffrage  vote
suffuse  pervade, permeate
suggestive  thought-provoking, risqué
sullen  sulky, sour
sully  stain
sultry  sweltering
summon  call for, arraign
sumptuous  opulent, luscious
sunder  split
sundry  various
superb  excellent
supercilious  arrogant
supererogatory  wanton, superfluous
superfluous  overabundant
superimpose  cover, place on top of
superintend  supervise
superlative  superior
supernumerary  subordinate
supersede  supplant
supervene  ensue, follow
supervise  oversee
supine  lying on the back
supplant  replace
supplication  prayer
suppress  subdue
surfeit  overabundance
surly  rude, crass
surmise  to guess
surmount  overcome
surname  family name
surpass  exceed, excel
surreal  dreamlike
surreptitious  secretive
surrogate  substitute
surveillance  close watch
susceptible  vulnerable
suspend  stop temporarily
sustenance  food
susurrant  whispering
suture  surgical stitch
svelte  slender
swank  fashionable
swarthy  dark (as in complexion)
### Quiz 33 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

| 1. STAVE          | A. distress       |
| 2. STEVEDORE      | B. diligent       |
| 3. STRAIT         | C. ward off       |
| 4. STUDIOUS       | D. longshoreman   |
| 5. SUBJUGATE      | E. various        |
| 6. SUBTERFUGE     | F. overabundant   |
| 7. SUNDRY         | G. suppress       |
| 8. SUPERFLUOUS    | H. cunning        |
| 9. SUPINE         | I. dreamlike      |
| 10. SURREAL       | J. lying on the back |

- **swatch** strip of fabric
- **sweating** hot
- **swivel** a pivot
- **sybarite** pleasure-seeker
- **sycophant** flatterer, flunky
- **syllabicate** divide into syllables
- **syllabus** schedule
- **sylph** a slim, graceful girl
- **sylvan** rustic
- **symbiotic** cooperative, working in close association
- **symmetry** harmony, congruence
- **symposium** panel (discussion)
- **symptomatic** indicative
- **synagogue** temple
- **syndicate** cartel
- **syndrome** set of symptoms
- **synod** council
- **synopsis** brief summary
- **synthesis** combination
- **systole** heart contraction

---

- **tabernacle** temple
- **table** postpone
- **tableau** scene, backdrop
- **taboo** prohibition
- **tabulate** arrange
- **tacit** understood without being spoken
- **taciturn** untalkative
- **tactful** sensitive
- **tactics** strategy
- **tactile** tangible
- **taint** pollute
- **talion** punishment
- **tally** count
- **talon** claw
- **tandem** two or more things together
- **tang** strong taste
- **tangential** peripheral
tangible  touchable
tantalize  tease
tantamount  equivalent
taper  candle
tariff  tax on imported or exported goods
tarn  small lake
tarnish  taint
tarry  linger
taurine  bull-like
taut  tight
tautological  repetitious
tawdry  gaudy
technology  body of knowledge
tedious  boring, tiring
teen  swarm, abound
temperity  boldness
temperate  moderate
tempest  storm
tempestuous  agitated
tempo  speed
temporal  pertaining to time
tempt  entice
tenable  defensible, valid
tenacious  persistent
tendentious  biased
tenement  decaying apartment building
tenet  doctrine
tensile  stretchable
tentative  provisional
tenuous  thin, insubstantial
tenure  status given after a period of time
tepid  lukewarm
terminal  final
terminology  nomenclature
ternary  triple
terpsichorean  related to dance
terrain  the feature of land
terrapin  turtle
terrestrial  earthly
terce  concise
testament  covenant
testy  petulant
tether  tie down
theatrics  histrionics
theologian  one who studies religion
theosaurus  book of synonyms
thesis  proposition, topic
thespian  actor
thews  muscles
thorny  difficult
thrall  slave
threadbare  tattered
thrive  prosper
throes  anguish
throng  crowd
throttle  choke
thwart  to foil
Quiz 34  (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

1. SWATCH  A. to foil
2. SYNOD  B. anguish
3. TACIT  C. concise
4. TALON  D. provisional
5. TAURINE  E. agitated
6. TEMPESTUOUS  F. bull-like
7. TENTATIVE  G. claw
8. TERSE  H. understood without being spoken
9. THROES  I. council
10. THWART  J. strip of fabric

tiara  crown
tidings  news, information
tiff  fight
timbre  tonal quality, resonance
timorous  fearful, timid
tincture  trace, vestige, tint
tinsel  tawdriness
tirade  scolding speech
titan  accomplished person
titanic  huge
titer  laugh nervously
tithe  donate one-tenth
titian  auburn
titillate  arouse
titular  in name only, figurehead
toady  fawner, sycophant
tocsin  alarm bell, signal
toil  drudgery
tome  large book
tonal  pertaining to sound
transitory  fleeting
translucent  clear, lucid
transpire  happen
transpose  interchange
trauma  injury
travail  work, drudgery
traverse  cross
travesty  caricature, farce
treatise  book, dissertation
trek  journey
trenchant  incisive, penetrating
trepidation  fear
triad  group of three
tribunal  court
tributary  river
trite  commonplace, insincere
troglodyte  cave dweller
trollop  harlot
troublesome  disturbed
trounce  thrash
troupe  group of actors
truckle  yield
truculent  fierce, savage
trudge  march, slog
triumph  win, victory
trivial  unimportant
triumphant  victorious
triumvirate  group of three
trumpet  horn
trump  card
truck  vehicle
truant  truant
try  attempt
tryst  meeting, rendezvous
tumbler  drinking glass


tumefy  swell

tumult  commotion

turbid  muddy, clouded

turgid  swollen

turpitude  depravity

tussle  fight

tussock  cluster of glass
	
tutelage  guardianship

twain  two

twinge  pain

tyrannical  dictatorial

tyranny  oppression

tyro  beginner

U

ubiquitous  omnipresent, pervasive
ulterior  hidden, covert
ultimatum  demand
ululate  howl, wail
umbrage  resentment
unabashed  shameless, brazen
unabated  ceaseless
unaffected  natural, sincere
unanimity  agreement
unassuming  modest
unavailing  useless, futile
unawares  suddenly, unexpectedly
unbecoming  unfitting
unbridled  unrestrained
### Quiz 35 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

| 1. TIDINGS | A. incisive |
| 2. TITER | B. omnipresent |
| 3. TITULAR | C. lethargic |
| 4. TORPID | D. figurehead |
| 5. TRADUCE | E. unrestrained |
| 6. TRENCHANT | F. news |
| 7. UBIQUITOUS | G. laugh nervously |
| 8. ULULATE | H. ceaseless |
| 9. UNABATED | I. wail |
| 10. UNBRIDLED | J. slander |

uncanny  mysterious, inexplicable
unconscionable  unscrupulous
uncouth  uncultured, crude
unctuous  insincere
undermine  weaken
underpin  support
underscore  emphasize
understudy  a stand-in
underworld  criminal world
underwrite  agree to finance, guarantee
undue  unjust, excessive
undulate  surge, fluctuate
unduly  excessive
unequivocal  unambiguous, categorical
unexceptionable  beyond criticism
unfailing  steadfast, unaltering
unfathomable  puzzling, incomprehensible
unflagging  untiring, unrelenting

unflappable  not easily upset
unfrock  discharge
unfurl  open up, spread out
ungainly  awkward
uniformity  sameness
unilateral  action taken by only one party
unimpeachable  exemplary
unison  together
unkempt  disheveled
unmitigated  complete, harsh
unmoved  firm, steadfast
unprecedented  without previous occurrence
unremitting  relentless
unsavory  distasteful, offensive
unscathed  unhurt
unseat  displace
unseemly  unbecoming, improper
unstinting  generous
unsullied  spotless, pure
unsung  neglected, not receiving just recognition
untenable  cannot be achieved
untoward  perverse, unseemly
unwarranted  unjustified
unwieldy  awkward
unwitting  unintentional
upshot  result
urbane  refined, worldly
ursine  bear-like
usurp  seize, to appropriate
usury  lending money at high rates
utilitarian  pragmatic, useful
utopia  paradise
utter  complete
uxorious  a doting husband

vanish  conquer
vapid  vacuous, insipid
variance  discrepancy
vassal  subject, subordinate
vaunt  brag
vehement  adamant
venal  mercenary, for the sake of money
vendetta  grudge, feud
veneer  false front, facade
venerable  revered
venial  excusable
venom  poison, spite
venture  risk, speculate
venturesome  bold, risky
venue  location
veracity  truthfulness
veranda  porch
verbatim  word for word, literal
verbose  wordy
verdant  green, lush
verdict  decision, judgment
vernacular  common speech
vertigo  dizziness
vestige  trace, remnant
veto  reject
vex  annoy
viable  capable of surviving, feasible
viaduct  waterway
### Quiz 36 (Matching)

Match each word in the first column with its definition in the second column. Answers are on page 102.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>UNCOUTH</strong></td>
<td>A. disheveled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>UNDULY</strong></td>
<td>B. capable of surviving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>UNFLAGGING</strong></td>
<td>C. awkward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>UNKEMPT</strong></td>
<td>D. uncultured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>UNSTINTING</strong></td>
<td>E. truthfulness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>UNTENABLE</strong></td>
<td>F. whim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>UNWIELDY</strong></td>
<td>G. unrelenting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>VAGARY</strong></td>
<td>H. cannot be achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>VERACITY</strong></td>
<td>I. generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>VIABLE</strong></td>
<td>J. excessive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **viand** food
- **vicious** evil, cruel
- **viciissitude** changing fortunes
- **victuals** food
- **vie** compete
- **vigil** watch, sentry duty
- **vigilant** on guard
- **vignette** scene
- **vigor** vitality
- **vilify** defame, malign
- **vindicate** free from blame
- **vindicative** revengeful
- **virile** manly, strong
- **virtuoso** highly skilled artist
- **virulent** deadly, poisonous, infectious
- **visage** facial expression
- **viscid** thick, gummy
- **visitation** a formal visit
- **vital** necessary
- **vitiate** spoil, ruin
- **vitreous** glassy
- **vitriolic** scathing
- **vituperative** abusive, critical language
- **vivacious** lively, high-spirited
- **vivid** lifelike, clear
- **vivisection** experimentation on animals, dissection
- **vocation** occupation
- **vociferous** adamant, clamoring
- **vogue** fashion, chic
- **volant** agile
- **volatile** unstable, precarious
- **volition** free will
- **voluble** talkative
- **voluminous** bulky, extensive
- **voracious** hungry
- **votary** fan, aficionado
- **vouchsafe** confer, bestow
- **vulgarity** obscenity
vulnerable   susceptible
vulpine   fox-like, cunning

W
wager   bet
waggish   playful
waive   forego
wallow   indulge
wan   pale, pallid, listless
wane   dissipate, wither
want   need, poverty, lack of
wanton   lewd, abandoned, gratuitous
warrant   justification
wary   guarded, cautious
wastrel   spendthrift
waylay   ambush, accost
wean   remove from nursing, break a habit
weir   dam
welter   confusion, hodgepodge
wheedle   to coax with flattery
whet   stimulate
whiffle   vacillate
whimsical   capricious, playful
wield   exercise control
willful   deliberate, wanton
wily   shrewd, crafty
wince   cringe
windfall   bonus, boon

winnow   separate
winsome   charmingly innocent
wistful   sad yearning, melancholy
wither   shrivel
wizened   shriveled
woe   anguish, despair
wont   custom, habit
woo   court, seek favor
wraith   ghost
wrath   anger, fury
wreak   to inflict something violent
wrest   snatch
wretched   miserable
writ   summons, court order
writhe   contort, thrash about
wry   twisted, ironic sense of humor

X
xenophillic   attraction to strangers
xenophobia   fear of foreigners
xylophone   musical percussion instrument

Y
yarn   story, tale
yearn   desire strongly
yen   desire, yearning
yore   long ago
Young Turks   reformers
Z

zeal  earnestness, passion
zealot  fanatic
zenith  summit
zephyr  gentle breeze

Quiz 37  (Sentence Completions)

Complete each sentence with the best available word. Answers are on page 102.

1. Though most explicitly sexist words have been replaced by gender-neutral terms, sexism thrives in the _______ of many words.
   (A) indistinctness
   (B) similitude
   (C) loquacity
   (D) implications
   (E) obscurity

2. The aspiring candidate’s performance in the debate all but ______ any hope he may have had of winning the election.
   (A) nullifies
   (B) encourages
   (C) guarantees
   (D) accentuates
   (E) contains

3. She is the most ______ person I have ever met, seemingly with an endless reserve of energy.
   (A) jejune
   (B) vivacious
   (C) solicitous
   (D) impudent
   (E) indolent

4. Despite all its ______, a stint in the diplomatic core is invariably an uplifting experience.
   (A) merits
   (B) compensation
   (C) effectiveness
   (D) rigors
   (E) mediocrity

5. Robert Williams’ style of writing has an air of ______: just when you think the storyline is predictable, he suddenly takes a different direction. Although this is often the mark of a beginner, Williams pulls it off masterfully.
   (A) ineptness
   (B) indignation
   (C) reserve
   (D) jollity
   (E) capriciousness

6. Liharev talks about being both a nihilist and an atheist during his life, yet he never does ______ faith in God.
   (A) affirm
   (B) lose
   (C) scorn
   (D) aver
   (E) supplicate
6. Though a small man, J Egar Hover appeared to be much larger behind his desk; for, having skillfully designed his office, he was _________ by the perspective.
   (A) augmented
   (B) comforted
   (C) apprehended
   (D) lessened
   (E) disconcerted

7. Existentialism can be used to rationalize evil: if one does not like the rules of society and has no conscience, he may use existentialism as a means of _________ a set of beliefs that are advantageous to him but injurious to others.
   (A) thwarting
   (B) proving
   (C) promoting
   (D) justifying
   (E) impugning

8. These categories amply point out the fundamental desire that people have to express themselves and the cleverness they display in that expression; who would have believed that the drab, mundane DMV would become the _________ such creativity?
   (A) catalyst for
   (B) inhibitor of
   (C) disabler of
   (D) referee of
   (E) censor of

9. This argues well that Erikson exercised less free will than Warner; for even though Erikson was aware that he was misdirected, he was still unable to _________ free will.
   (A) defer
   (B) facilitate
   (C) proscribe
   (D) prevent
   (E) exert

10. Man has no choice but to seek truth, he is made uncomfortable and frustrated without truth—thus, the quest for truth is part of what makes us _________.
   (A) noble
   (B) different
   (C) human
   (D) intelligent
   (E) aggressive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quiz 1</th>
<th>Quiz 2</th>
<th>Quiz 3</th>
<th>Quiz 4</th>
<th>Quiz 5</th>
<th>Quiz 6</th>
<th>Quiz 7</th>
<th>Quiz 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quiz 9</th>
<th>Quiz 10</th>
<th>Quiz 11</th>
<th>Quiz 12</th>
<th>Quiz 13</th>
<th>Quiz 14</th>
<th>Quiz 15</th>
<th>Quiz 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quiz 17</th>
<th>Quiz 18</th>
<th>Quiz 19</th>
<th>Quiz 20</th>
<th>Quiz 21</th>
<th>Quiz 22</th>
<th>Quiz 23</th>
<th>Quiz 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quiz 25</td>
<td>Quiz 26</td>
<td>Quiz 27</td>
<td>Quiz 28</td>
<td>Quiz 29</td>
<td>Quiz 30</td>
<td>Quiz 31</td>
<td>Quiz 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quiz 33</th>
<th>Quiz 34</th>
<th>Quiz 35</th>
<th>Quiz 36</th>
<th>Quiz 37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Word Analysis

Word analysis (etymology) is the process of separating a word into its parts and then using the meanings of those parts to deduce the meaning of the original word. Take, for example, the word INTERMINABLE. It is made up of three parts: a prefix IN (not), a root TERMIN (stop), and a suffix ABLE (can do). Therefore, by word analysis, INTERMINABLE means “not able to stop.” This is not the literal meaning of INTERMINABLE (endless), but it is close enough. For another example, consider the word RETROSPECT. It is made up of the prefix RETRO (back) and the root SPECT (to look). Hence, RETROSPECT means “to look back (in time), to contemplate.”

Word analysis is very effective in decoding the meaning of words. However, you must be careful in its application since words do not always have the same meaning as the sum of the meanings of their parts. In fact, on occasion words can have the opposite meaning of their parts. For example, by word analysis the word AWFUL should mean “full of awe,” or awe-inspiring. But over the years it has come to mean just the opposite—terrible. In spite of the shortcomings, word analysis gives the correct meaning of a word (or at least a hint of it) far more often than not and therefore is a useful tool.

Examples:

**INDEFATIGABLE**

Analysis: IN (not); DE (thoroughly); FATIG (fatigue); ABLE (can do)
Meaning: cannot be fatigued, tireless

**CIRCUMSPECT**

Analysis: CIRCUM (around); SPECT (to look)
Meaning: to look around, that is, to be cautious

**ANTIPATHY**

Analysis: ANTI (against); PATH (to feel); Y (noun suffix)
Meaning: to feel strongly against something, to hate

**OMNISCIENT**

Analysis: OMNI (all); SCI (to know); ENT (noun suffix)
Meaning: all-knowing
Following are some of the most useful prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>ab</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>ad</strong>—also ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>ambi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>an</strong>—also a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>anti</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>ante</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>be</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>bi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>cata</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>circum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <strong>com</strong>—also con, col, cor, cog, co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <strong>contra</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <strong>de</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. <strong>deca</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <strong>decem</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. <strong>di</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. <strong>dia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. <strong>dis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. <strong>du</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. <strong>dys</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. <strong>epi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. <strong>equi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. <strong>ex</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. <strong>extra</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. <strong>fore</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. <strong>hemi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. <strong>hyper</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. <strong>hypo</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in—also ig, il, im, ir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in—also il, im, ir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intro—also intra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mili—also milli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nil—also nihil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob—also oc, of, op</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub—also suc, suf, sug, sup, sus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super—also supra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn—also sym, syl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vocabulary 4000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ac</td>
<td>bitter, sharp</td>
<td>acrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agog</td>
<td>leader</td>
<td>demagogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agr</td>
<td>field</td>
<td>agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ali</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>alienate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>altostratus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>amiable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anim</td>
<td>soul</td>
<td>animadversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthrop</td>
<td>man, people</td>
<td>anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>ruler</td>
<td>monarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aud</td>
<td>hear</td>
<td>auditory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>self</td>
<td>autocracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belli</td>
<td>war</td>
<td>bellicose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>benevolence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibli</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>bibliophile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bio</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>biosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>caprice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capit</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>capitulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carn</td>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>incarnate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ced</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>accede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celer</td>
<td>swift</td>
<td>accelerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>centurion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chron</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>chronology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cide</td>
<td>cut, kill</td>
<td>fratricide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cit</td>
<td>to call</td>
<td>recite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civ</td>
<td>citizen</td>
<td>civility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cord</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td>cordial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. corp</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>corporeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. cosm</td>
<td>universe</td>
<td>cosmopolitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. crat</td>
<td>power</td>
<td>plutocrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. cred</td>
<td>belief</td>
<td>incredulous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. cur</td>
<td>to care</td>
<td>curable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. deb</td>
<td>debt</td>
<td>debit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. dem</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>demagogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. dic</td>
<td>to say</td>
<td>Dictaphone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. doc</td>
<td>to teach</td>
<td>doctorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. dynam</td>
<td>power</td>
<td>dynamism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. ego</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>egocentric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. err</td>
<td>to wander</td>
<td>errant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. eu</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. fac—also fic, fec, fect</td>
<td>to make</td>
<td>affectation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. fall</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>infallible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. fer</td>
<td>to carry</td>
<td>fertile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. fid</td>
<td>faith</td>
<td>confidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. fin</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. fort</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>fortitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. gen</td>
<td>race, group</td>
<td>genocide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. geo-</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. germ</td>
<td>vital part</td>
<td>germane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. gest</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>gesticulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. gnosti</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>prognosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. grad—also gress</td>
<td>step</td>
<td>transgress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. graph</td>
<td>writing</td>
<td>calligraphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. grav</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>gravitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. greg</td>
<td>crowd</td>
<td>egregious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. habit</td>
<td>to have, live</td>
<td>habituate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. hema—also hemo</td>
<td>blood</td>
<td>hemorrhage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. hetero</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>heterogeneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. homo</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>homogenized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. <strong>hum</strong></td>
<td>earth, man</td>
<td>humble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. <strong>jac</strong>—also <strong>jec</strong></td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. <strong>jud</strong></td>
<td>judge</td>
<td>judicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. <strong>junct</strong>—also <strong>join</strong></td>
<td>combine</td>
<td>disjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. <strong>jus</strong>—also <strong>jur</strong></td>
<td>law, to swear</td>
<td>adjure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. <strong>leg</strong></td>
<td>law</td>
<td>legislator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. <strong>liber</strong></td>
<td>free</td>
<td>libertine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. <strong>lic</strong></td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>illicit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. <strong>loc</strong></td>
<td>place</td>
<td>locomotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. <strong>log</strong></td>
<td>word</td>
<td>logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. <strong>loqu</strong></td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>soliloquy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. <strong>macro</strong></td>
<td>large</td>
<td>macrobiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. <strong>magn</strong></td>
<td>large</td>
<td>magnanimous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. <strong>mal</strong></td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>malevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. <strong>manu</strong></td>
<td>by hand</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. <strong>matr</strong></td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>matriarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. <strong>medi</strong></td>
<td>middle</td>
<td>medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. <strong>meter</strong></td>
<td>measure</td>
<td>perimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. <strong>mit</strong>—also <strong>miss</strong></td>
<td>send</td>
<td>missive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. <strong>morph</strong></td>
<td>form, structure</td>
<td>anthropomorphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. <strong>mut</strong></td>
<td>change</td>
<td>immutable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. <strong>nat</strong>—also <strong>nasc</strong></td>
<td>born</td>
<td>nascent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. <strong>neg</strong></td>
<td>deny</td>
<td>renegade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. <strong>nomen</strong></td>
<td>name</td>
<td>nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. <strong>nov</strong></td>
<td>new</td>
<td>innovative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. <strong>omni</strong></td>
<td>all</td>
<td>omniscient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. <strong>oper</strong>—also <strong>opus</strong></td>
<td>work</td>
<td>operative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. <strong>pac</strong>—also <strong>plais</strong></td>
<td>please</td>
<td>complaisant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. <strong>pater</strong>—also <strong>patr</strong></td>
<td>father</td>
<td>expatriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. <strong>path</strong></td>
<td>disease, feeling</td>
<td>pathos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. <strong>ped</strong>—also <strong>pod</strong></td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>pedestal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. <strong>pel</strong>—also <strong>puls</strong></td>
<td>push</td>
<td>impulsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. pen</td>
<td>hang</td>
<td>appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. phil</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>philanthropic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. pict</td>
<td>paint</td>
<td>depict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. poli</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>metropolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. port</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>deportment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97. pos—also pon</td>
<td>to place</td>
<td>posit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. pot</td>
<td>power</td>
<td>potentate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. put</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. rect—also reg</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>rectitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. ridi—also risi</td>
<td>laughter</td>
<td>derision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. rog</td>
<td>beg</td>
<td>interrogate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103. rupt</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>interruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104. sanct</td>
<td>holy</td>
<td>sanctimonious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105. sangui</td>
<td>blood</td>
<td>sanguinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106. sat</td>
<td>enough</td>
<td>satiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107. sci</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>conscience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108. scrib—also script</td>
<td>to write</td>
<td>circumscribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. sequ—also secur</td>
<td>follow</td>
<td>sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110. simil—also simul</td>
<td>resembling</td>
<td>simile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111. solv—also solut</td>
<td>loosen</td>
<td>absolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112. soph</td>
<td>wisdom</td>
<td>unsophisticated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113. spec</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>circumspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114. spir</td>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>aspire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115. strict—also string</td>
<td>bind</td>
<td>astringent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116. struc</td>
<td>build</td>
<td>construe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117. tact—also tang, tig</td>
<td>touch</td>
<td>intangible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118. techni</td>
<td>skill</td>
<td>technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119. tempor</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>temporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120. ten</td>
<td>hold</td>
<td>tenacious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121. term</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>interminable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122. terr</td>
<td>earth</td>
<td>extraterrestrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123. test</td>
<td>to witness</td>
<td>testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Word 1</td>
<td>Word 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>therm</td>
<td>heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>tom</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>tort</td>
<td>twist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>tract</td>
<td>draw, pull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>trib</td>
<td>bestow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>trud</td>
<td>push</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>tuit</td>
<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>ultima</td>
<td>last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>ultra</td>
<td>beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>urb</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>vac</td>
<td>empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>val</td>
<td>strength, valor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>ven</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>ver</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>vest</td>
<td>clothe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>vic</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>vit</td>
<td>alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>voc</td>
<td>voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>vol</td>
<td>wish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suffixes determine the part of speech a word belongs to. They are not as useful for determining a word’s meaning as are roots and prefixes. Nevertheless, there are a few that are helpful.

### Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>able—also ible</td>
<td>capable of</td>
<td>legible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acy</td>
<td>state of</td>
<td>celibacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ate</td>
<td>to make</td>
<td>consecrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er, or</td>
<td>one who</td>
<td>censor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fic</td>
<td>making</td>
<td>traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ism</td>
<td>belief</td>
<td>monotheism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ist</td>
<td>one who</td>
<td>fascist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ize</td>
<td>to make</td>
<td>victimize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oid</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>steroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ology</td>
<td>study of</td>
<td>biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ose</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>verbose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ous</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>fatuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tude</td>
<td>state of</td>
<td>rectitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ute</td>
<td>state of, act</td>
<td>primogeniture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise:
Analyze and define the following words. Answers begin on page 113.

Example:  
**RETROGRADE**
Analysis: retro (backward); grade (step)
Meaning: to step backward, to regress

1. CIRCUMNAVIGATE
Analysis:
Meaning:

2. MISANTHROPE
Analysis:
Meaning:

3. ANARCHY
Analysis:
Meaning:

4. AUTOBIOGRAPHY
Analysis:
Meaning:

5. INCREDULOUS
Analysis:
Meaning:

6. EGOCENTRIC
Analysis:
Meaning:

7. INFAILLIBLE
Analysis:
Meaning:

8. AMORAL
Analysis:
Meaning:

9. INFIDEL
Analysis:
Meaning:

10. NONENTITY
Analysis:
Meaning:

11. CORPULENT
Analysis:
Meaning:

12. IRREPARABLE
Analysis:
Meaning:
13. INTROSPECTIVE
   Analysis: 
   Meaning: 

14. IMMORTALITY
   Analysis: 
   Meaning: 

15. BENEFACCTOR
   Analysis: 
   Meaning: 

16. DEGRADATION
   Analysis: 
   Meaning: 

17. DISPASSIONATE
   Analysis: 
   Meaning: 

18. APATHETIC
   Analysis: 
   Meaning: 

Solutions to Exercise

1. CIRCUMNAVIGATE
   Analysis: CIRCUM (around); NAV (to sail); ATE (verb suffix)
   Meaning: To sail around the world.

2. MISANTHROPE
   Analysis: MIS (bad, hate); ANTHROP (man)
   Meaning: One who hates all mankind.

3. ANARCHY
   Analysis: AN (without); ARCH (ruler); Y (noun suffix)
   Meaning: Without rule, chaos.

4. AUTOBIOGRAPHY
   Analysis: AUTO (self); BIO (life); GRAPH (to write); Y (noun suffix)
   Meaning: One’s written life story.

5. INCREDULOUS
   Analysis: IN (not); CRED (belief); OUS (adjective suffix)
   Meaning: Doubtful, unbelieving.

6. EGOCENTRIC
   Analysis: EGO (self); CENTR (center); IC (adjective suffix)
   Meaning: Self-centered.
7. **INFALLIBLE**  
   Analysis: IN (not); FALL (false); IBLE (adjective suffix)  
   Meaning: Certain, cannot fail.

8. **AMORAL**  
   Analysis: A (without); MORAL (ethical)  
   Meaning: Without morals.  
   Note: AMORAL does not mean immoral; rather it means neither right nor wrong. Consider the following example: Little Susie, who does not realize that it is wrong to hit other people, hits little Bobby. She has committed an AMORAL act. However, if her mother explains to Susie that it is wrong to hit other people and she understands it but still hits Bobby, then she has committed an immoral act.

9. **INFIDEL**  
   Analysis: IN (not); FID (belief)  
   Meaning: One who does not believe (of religion).

10. **NONENTITY**  
    Analysis: NON (not); ENTITY (thing)  
    Meaning: A person of no significance.

11. **CORPULENT**  
    Analysis: CORP (body); LENT (adjective suffix)  
    Meaning: Obese.

12. **IRREPARABLE**  
    Analysis: IR (not); REPAR (to repair); ABLE (can do)  
    Meaning: Something that cannot be repaired; a wrong so egregious it cannot be righted.

13. **INTROSPECTIVE**  
    Analysis: INTRO (within); SPECT (to look); IVE (adjective suffix)  
    Meaning: To look inward, to analyze oneself.

14. **IMMORTALITY**  
    Analysis: IM (not); MORTAL (subject to death); ITY (noun ending)  
    Meaning: Cannot die, will live forever.

15. **BENEFACTOR**  
    Analysis: BENE (good); FACT (to do); OR (noun suffix [one who])  
    Meaning: One who does a good deed, a patron.
16. **DEGRADATION**  
Analysis: DE (down—negative); GRADE (step); TION (noun suffix)  
Meaning: The act of lowering someone socially or humiliating them.

17. **DISPASSIONATE**  
Analysis: DIS (away—negative); PASS (to feel)  
Meaning: Devoid of personal feeling, impartial.

18. **APATHETIC**  
Analysis: A (without); PATH (to feel); IC (adjective ending)  
Meaning: Without feeling; to be uninterested. (The apathetic voters.)
Idiom & Usage

The field of grammar is huge and complex—tomes have been written on the subject. This complexity should be no surprise since grammar deals with the process of communication.

Usage concerns how we choose our words and how we express our thoughts: in other words, are the connections between the words in a sentence logically sound, and are they expressed in a way that conforms to standard idiom? We will study six major categories:

- Pronoun Errors
- Subject-Verb Agreement
- Misplaced Modifiers
- Faulty Parallelism
- Faulty Verb Tense
- Faulty Idiom
**PRONOUN ERRORS**

A pronoun is a word that stands for a noun, known as the antecedent of the pronoun. The key point for the use of pronouns is this:

- Pronouns must agree with their antecedents in both number (singular or plural) and person (1st, 2nd, or 3rd).

**Example:**

Steve has yet to receive his degree.

Here, the pronoun *his* refers to the noun *Steve*.

Following is a list of the most common pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Both Singular and Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, me</td>
<td>we, us</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she, her</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, him</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>these</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>those</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many a</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>any</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everything</td>
<td>few</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mine</td>
<td>several</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his, hers</td>
<td>others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reference

- A pronoun should be plural when it refers to two nouns joined by *and*.

**Example:**

Jane and Katarina believe *they* passed the final exam.

The plural pronoun *they* refers to the compound subject *Jane and Katarina*.

- A pronoun should be singular when it refers to two nouns joined by *or* or *nor*.

**Faulty Usage**

Neither Jane *nor* Katarina believes *they* passed the final.

Correct

Neither Jane *nor* Katarina believes *she* passed the final.

- A pronoun should refer to one and only one noun or compound noun.

This is probably the most common pronoun error. If a pronoun follows two nouns, it is often unclear which of the nouns the pronoun refers to.

**Faulty Usage**

The breakup of the Soviet Union has left *nuclear weapons* in the hands of unstable, nascent *countries*. It is imperative to world security that *they* be destroyed.

Although one is unlikely to take the sentence to mean that the countries must be destroyed, that interpretation is possible from the structure of the sentence. It is easily corrected:

The breakup of the Soviet Union has left *nuclear weapons* in the hands of unstable, nascent *countries*. It is imperative to world security that *these weapons* be destroyed.
Faulty Usage

In Somalia, they have become jaded by the constant warfare.

This construction is faulty because they does not have an antecedent. The sentence can be corrected by replacing they with people:

In Somalia, people have become jaded by the constant warfare.

Better:

The people of Somalia have become jaded by the constant warfare.

• In addition to agreeing with its antecedent in number, a pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person.

Faulty Usage

One enters this world with no responsibilities. Then comes school, then work, then marriage and family. No wonder, you look longingly to retirement.

In this sentence, the subject has changed from one (third person) to you (second person). To correct the sentence either replace one with you or vice versa:

You enter this world with no responsibilities. Then comes school, then work, then marriage and family. No wonder, you look longingly to retirement.

One enters this world with no responsibilities. Then comes school, then work, then marriage and family. No wonder, one looks longingly to retirement.
Drill I

In each of the following sentences, part or all of the sentence is underlined. The answer-choices offer five ways of phrasing the underlined part. If you think the sentence as written is better than the alternatives, choose A, which merely repeats the underlined part; otherwise choose one of the alternatives. Answers begin on page 142.

1. Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.
   (A) Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.
   (B) If the Administration had not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.
   (C) Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, it would have been rated an A.
   (D) Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on its budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.
   (E) If the President had not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, the Administration’s first year in office would have been rated an A.

2. The new law requires a manufacturer to immediately notify their customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.
   (A) to immediately notify their customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.
   (B) to immediately notify customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of their products.
   (C) to immediately, and without delay, notify its customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.
   (D) to immediately notify whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products that the customers may have bought.
   (E) to immediately notify its customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.

3. World War II taught the United States the folly of punishing a vanquished aggressor; so after the war, they enacted the Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany.
   (A) after the war, they enacted the Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany.
   (B) after the war, the Marshall Plan was enacted to rebuild Germany.
   (C) after the war, the Marshall Plan was enacted by the United States to rebuild Germany.
   (D) after the war, the United States enacted the Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany.
   (E) after the war, the United States enacted the Marshall Plan in order to rebuild Germany.
4. In the 1950’s, integration was an anathema to most Americans; now, however, most Americans accept it as desirable.
   (A) to most Americans; now, however, most Americans accept it as desirable.
   (B) to most Americans, now, however, most Americans accept it.
   (C) to most Americans; now, however, most Americans are desirable of it.
   (D) to most Americans; now, however, most Americans accepted it as desirable.
   (E) to most Americans. Now, however, most Americans will accept it as desirable.

5. Geologists in California have discovered a fault near the famous San Andreas Fault, one that they believe to be a trigger for major quakes on the San Andreas.
   (A) one that they believe to be a trigger for
   (B) one they believe to be a trigger for
   (C) one that they believe triggers
   (D) that they believe to be a trigger for
   (E) one they believe acts as a trigger for

6. A bite from the tsetse fly invariably paralyzes its victims unless an antidote is administered within two hours.
   (A) its victims unless an antidote is administered
   (B) its victims unless an antidote can be administered
   (C) its victims unless an antidote was administered
   (D) its victims unless an antidote is administered to the victims
   (E) its victims unless they receive an antidote
SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Within a sentence there are certain requirements for the relationship between the subject and the verb.

• The subject and verb must agree both in number and person.

  **Example:**
  
  We have surpassed our sales goal of one million dollars.

  Here, the first person plural verb *have* agrees with its first person plural subject *we*.

  Note, ironically, third person singular verbs often end in *s* or *es*:

  He *seems* to be fair.

• Intervening phrases and clauses have no effect on subject-verb agreement.

  **Example:**
  
  Only one of the President’s nominees was confirmed.

  Here, the singular verb *was* agrees with its singular subject *one*. The intervening prepositional phrase *of the President’s nominees* has no effect on the number or person of the verb.

• When the subject and verb are reversed, they still must agree in both number and person.

  **Example:**
  
  Attached *are copies* of the contract.

  Here, the plural verb *are attached* agrees with its plural subject *copies*. The sentence could be rewritten as

  *Copies* of the contract *are attached.*
Drill II

Answers and solutions begin on page 146.

1. The rising cost of government bureaucracy have made it all but impossible to reign in the budget deficit.
   (A) The rising cost
   (B) Since the rising costs
   (C) Because of the rising costs
   (D) The rising costs
   (E) Rising cost

2. In a co-publication agreement, ownership of both the material and its means of distribution are equally shared by the parties.
   (A) its means of distribution are equally shared by the parties.
   (B) its means of distribution are shared equally by each of the parties.
   (C) its means of distribution is equally shared by the parties.
   (D) their means of distribution is equally shared by the parties.
   (E) the means of distribution are equally shared by the parties.

3. The rise in negative attitudes toward foreigners indicate that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore that the opportunities are ripe for extremist groups to exploit the illegal immigration problem.
   (A) indicate that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore that
   (B) indicates that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore
   (C) indicates that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore that
   (D) indicates that the country is being less tolerant, and therefore
   (E) indicates that the country is becoming less tolerant of and therefore that

4. The harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased in 1990 for the third straight year but were still at a robust level.
   (A) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased in 1990 for the third straight year but were
   (B) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys began to decrease in 1990 for the third straight year but were
   (C) In 1990, the harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased for the third straight year but were
   (D) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased for the third straight year in 1990 but was
   (E) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys began decreasing in 1990 for the third straight year but was
5. Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—has a powerful, dynamic personality.

(A) Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—has

(B) Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—have

(C) All the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—has

(D) Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—the book’s protagonists—each has

(E) Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—could have had

**MISPLACED MODIFIERS**

- As a general rule, a modifier should be placed as close as possible to what it modifies.

**Example:**

Following are some useful tips for protecting your person and property from the FBI.

As written, the sentence implies that the FBI is a threat to your person and property. To correct the sentence put the modifier *from the FBI* next to the word it modifies, *tips*:

Following are some useful tips from the FBI for protecting your person and property.

- When a phrase begins a sentence, make sure that it modifies the subject of the sentence.

**Example:**

Coming around the corner, a few moments passed before I could recognize my old home.

As worded, the sentence implies that the moments were coming around the corner. The sentence can be corrected as follows:
As I came around the corner, a few moments passed before I could recognize my old home.

or

Coming around the corner, I paused a few moments before I could recognize my old home.

**Drill III**

Answers and solutions begin on page 149.

1. By focusing on poverty, the other causes of crime—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.—have been overlooked by sociologists.

   (A) the other causes of crime—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.—have been overlooked by sociologists.
   
   (B) the other causes of crime have been overlooked by sociologists—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.
   
   (C) there are other causes of crime that have been overlooked by sociologists—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.
   
   (D) crimes—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.—have been overlooked by sociologists.
   
   (E) sociologists have overlooked the other causes of crime—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.

2. Using the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted.

   (A) Using the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted.
   
   (B) Previously unknown galaxies are now being charted, using the Hubble telescope.
   
   (C) Using the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted by astronomers.
   
   (D) Using the Hubble telescope, astronomers are now charting previously unknown galaxies.
   
   (E) With the aid of the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted.
3. The bitter cold the Midwest is experiencing is potentially life threatening to stranded motorists unless well-insulated with protective clothing.

(A) stranded motorists unless insulated
(B) stranded motorists unless being insulated
(C) stranded motorists unless they are insulated
(D) stranded motorists unless there is insulation
(E) the stranded motorist unless insulated

4. Traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, in 1945 Ansel Adams began his photographic career.

(A) Traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, in 1945 Ansel Adams began his photographic career.
(B) Traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, Ansel Adams began his photographic career in 1945.
(C) Having traveled across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, in 1945 Ansel Adams began his photographic career.
(D) Ansel Adams, in 1945 began his photographic career, traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest.
(E) In 1945, Ansel Adams began his photographic career, traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest.

**FAULTY PARALLELISM**

- For a sentence to be parallel, similar elements must be expressed in similar form.

- When two adjectives modify the same noun, they should have similar forms.

**Example:**

The topology course was both rigorous and *a challenge*.

Since both *rigorous* and *a challenge* are modifying *course*, they should have the same form:

The topology course was both rigorous and *challenging*. 
• When a series of clauses is listed, the verbs in each clause must have the same form.

Example:

During his trip to Europe, the President will discuss ways to stimulate trade, offer economic aid, and trying to forge a new coalition with moderate forces in Russia.

In this example, the first two verbs, discuss and offer, are active. But the third verb in the series, trying, is passive. The form of the verb should be active:

During his trip to Europe, the President will discuss ways to stimulate trade, offer economic aid, and try to forge a new coalition with moderate forces in Russia.

• When the first half of a sentence has a certain structure, the second half should preserve that structure.

Example:

To acknowledge that one is an alcoholic is taking the first and hardest step to recovery.

The first half of the above sentence has an infinitive structure, to acknowledge, so the second half must have a similar structure:

To acknowledge that one is an alcoholic is to take the first and hardest step to recovery.
Drill IV

Answers and solutions begin on page 152.

1. Common knowledge tells us that sensible exercise and eating properly will result in better health.
   (A) eating properly will result
   (B) proper diet resulted
   (C) dieting will result
   (D) proper diet results
   (E) eating properly results

2. This century began with war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and a nascent communication age.
   (A) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and a nascent communication age.
   (B) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution surging, and a nascent communication age.
   (C) war in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and a nascent communication age.
   (D) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and the communication age beginning.
   (E) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and saw the birth of the communication age.

3. It is often better to try repairing an old car than to junk it.
   (A) to try repairing an old car than to junk it.
   (B) to repair an old car than to have it junked.
   (C) to try repairing an old car than to junking it.
   (D) to try and repair an old car than to junk it.
   (E) to try to repair an old car than to junk it.

4. Jurassic Park, written by Michael Crichton, and which was first printed in 1988, is a novel about a theme park of the future in which dinosaurs roam free.
   (A) Jurassic Park, written by Michael Crichton, and which was first printed in 1988.
   (B) Jurassic Park, written by Michael Crichton and first printed in 1988.
   (C) Jurassic Park, which was written by Michael Crichton, and which was first printed in 1988.
   (D) Written by Michael Crichton and first printed in 1988, Jurassic Park
   (E) Jurassic Park, which was written by Michael Crichton and first printed in 1988,
FAULTY VERB TENSE

A verb has four principal parts:

1. **Present Tense**
   a. Used to express present tense.

   *He studies hard.*

   b. Used to express general truths.

   *During a recession, people are cautious about taking on more debt.*

   c. Used with *will* or *shall* to express future time.

   *He will take the SAT next year.*

2. **Past Tense**
   a. Used to express past tense.

   *He took the SAT last year.*

3. **Past Participle**
   a. Used to form the *present perfect tense*, which indicates that an action was started in the past and its effects are continuing in the present. It is formed using *have* or *has* and the past participle of the verb.

   *He has prepared thoroughly for the SAT.*

   b. Used to form the *past perfect tense*, which indicates that an action was completed before another past action. It is formed using *had* and the past participle of the verb.

   *He had prepared thoroughly before taking the SAT.*

   c. Used to form the *future perfect tense*, which indicates that an action will be completed before another future action. It is formed using *will have* or *shall have* and the past participle of the verb.

   *He will have prepared thoroughly before taking the SAT.*
4. **Present Participle** (-ing form of the verb)
   a. Used to form the *present progressive tense*, which indicates that an action is ongoing. It is formed using *is, am, or are* and the present participle of the verb.

   *He is preparing thoroughly for the SAT.*

   b. Used to form the *past progressive tense*, which indicates that an action was in progress in the past. It is formed using *was or were* and the present participle of the verb.

   *He was preparing for the SAT.*

   c. Used to form the *future progressive tense*, which indicates that an action will be in progress in the future. It is formed using *will be or shall be* and the present participle of the verb.

   *He will be preparing thoroughly for the SAT.*

**PASSIVE VOICE**

The passive voice removes the subject from the sentence. It is formed with the verb *to be* and the past participle of the main verb.

**Passive:**

*The bill was resubmitted by the Senator.*

**Active:**

*The Senator has resubmitted the bill.*

Unless you want to de-emphasize the doer of an action, you should favor the active voice.
Drill V
Answers and solutions begin on page 155.

1. In the past few years and to this day, many teachers of math and science had chosen to return to the private sector.
   (A) had chosen to return to the private sector.
   (B) having chosen to return to the private sector.
   (C) chose to return to the private sector.
   (D) have chosen to return to the private sector.
   (E) have chosen returning to the private sector.

2. Most of the homes that were destroyed in last summer’s brush fires were built with wood-shake roofs.
   (A) Most of the homes that were destroyed in last summer’s brush fires were
   (B) Last summer, brush fires destroyed most of the homes that were
   (C) Most of the homes that were destroyed in last summer’s brush fires had been
   (D) Most of the homes that the brush fires destroyed last summer’s have been
   (E) Most of the homes destroyed in last summer’s brush fires were being

3. Although World War II ended nearly a half century ago, Russia and Japan still have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been reticent to develop closer relations.
   (A) have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been
   (B) did not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been
   (C) have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries being
   (D) have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries are
   (E) are not signing a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been

4. The Democrats have accused the Republicans of resorting to dirty tricks by planting a mole on the Democrat’s planning committee and then used the information obtained to sabotage the Democrat’s campaign.
   (A) used the information obtained to sabotage
   (B) used the information they had obtained to sabotage
   (C) of using the information they had obtained to sabotage
   (D) using the information obtained to sabotage
   (E) to have used the information obtained to sabotage
IDIOM & USAGE

Accept/Except:
Accept means “to agree to” or “to receive.” Except means “to object to” or “to leave out.”

We will accept (receive) your manuscript for review.

No parking is allowed, except (leave out) on holidays.

Account for:
When explaining something, the correct idiom is account for:

We had to account for all the missing money.

When receiving blame or credit, the correct idiom is account to:

You will have to account to the state for your crimes.

Adapted to/for/from:
Adapted to means “naturally suited for.” Adapted for means “created to be suited for.” Adapted from means “changed to be suited for.”

The polar bear is adapted to the subzero temperatures.

For any “New Order” to be successful, it must be adapted for the continually changing world power structure.

Lucas’ latest release is adapted from the 1950 B-movie “Attack of the Amazons.”

Affect/Effect:
Effect is a noun meaning “a result.”

Increased fighting will be the effect of the failed peace conference.

Affect is a verb meaning “to influence.”

The rain affected their plans for a picnic.
All ready vs. Already:

*All ready* means “everything is ready.”

*Already* means “earlier.”

A lot vs. A lot:

*A lot* is nonstandard; *a lot* is the correct form.

Among/Between:

*Between* should be used when referring to two things, and *among* should be used when referring to more than two things.

The young lady must choose *between* two suitors.

The fault is spread evenly *among* the three defendants.

Being that vs. Since:

*Being that* is nonstandard and should be replaced by *since*.

(Faulty) *Being that* darkness was fast approaching, we had to abandon the search.

(Better) *Since* darkness was fast approaching, we had to abandon the search.

Beside/Besides:

Adding an *s* to *beside* completely changes its meaning: *Beside* means “next to.” *Besides* means “in addition.”

We sat beside (next to) the host.

*Besides* (in addition), money was not even an issue in the contract negotiations.

Center on vs. Center around:

*Center around* is colloquial. It should not be used in formal writing.

(Faulty) The dispute *centers around* the effects of undocumented workers.

(Correct) The dispute *centers on* the effects of undocumented workers.
Conform to (not with):

Stewart’s writing does not conform to standard literary conventions.

Consensus of opinion:

Consensus of opinion is redundant: consensus means “general agreement.”

Correspond to/with:

Correspond to means “in agreement with”:

The penalty does not correspond to the severity of the crime.

Correspond with means “to exchange letters”:

He corresponded with many of the top European leaders of his time.

Different from/Different than:

The preferred form is different from. Only in rare cases is different than acceptable.

The new Cadillacs are very different from the imported luxury cars.

Double negatives:

(Faulty) Scarcely nothing was learned during the seminar.

(Better) Scarcely anything was learned during the seminar.

Doubt that vs. Doubt whether:

Doubt whether is nonstandard.

(Faulty) I doubt whether his new business will succeed.

(Correct) I doubt that his new business will succeed.

Farther/Further:

Use farther when referring to distance, and use further when referring to degree.
They went no further (degree) than necking.
He threw the discs farther (distance) than the top seated competitor.

**Fewer/Less:**
Use fewer when referring to a number of items. Use less when referring to a continuous quantity.

> In the past, we had fewer options.
> The impact was less than what was expected.

**Identical with (not to):**
This bid is identical with the one submitted by you.

**In contrast to (not of):**
In contrast to the conservative attitudes of her time, Mae West was quite provocative.

**Independent of (not from):**
The judiciary is independent of the other branches of government.

**Not only ... but also:**
In this construction, but cannot be replaced with and.

(Faulty) Peterson is not only the top salesman in the department and also the most proficient.

(Correct) Peterson is not only the top salesman in the department but also the most proficient.

**On account of vs. Because:**
Because is always better than the circumlocution on account of.

(Poor) On account of his poor behavior, he was expelled.

(Better) Because he behaved poorly, he was expelled.
One another/Each other:

*Each other* should be used when referring to two things, and *one another* should be used when referring to more than two things.

The members of the basketball team (more than two) congratulated *one another* on their victory.

The business partners (two) congratulated *each other* on their successful first year.

Plus vs. And:

Do not use *plus* as a conjunction meaning *and*.

*(Faulty)* His contributions to this community are considerable, *plus* his character is beyond reproach.

*(Correct)* His contributions to this community are considerable, *and* his character is beyond reproach.

Note: *Plus* can be used to mean *and* so long as it is not being used as a conjunction.

*(Acceptable)* His generous financial contribution *plus* his donated time has made this project a success.

In this sentence, *plus* is being used as a preposition. Note that the verb *has* is singular because an intervening prepositional phrase (*plus* his donated time) does not affect subject verb agreement.

Regard vs. Regards:

Unless you are giving best wishes to someone, you should use *regard*.

*(Faulty)* In *regards* to your letter, we would be interested in distributing your product.

*(Correct)* In *regard* to your letter, we would be interested in distributing your product.
Regardless vs. Irregardless:

Regardless means “not withstanding.” Hence, the “ir” in irregardless is redundant. Regardless is the correct form.

Retroactive to (not from):
The correct idiom is retroactive to:

The tax increase is retroactive to February.

Speak to/with:

To speak to someone is to tell them something:

We spoke to Jennings about the alleged embezzlement.

To speak with someone is to discuss something with them:

Steve spoke with his friend Dave for hours yesterday.

The reason is because:

This structure is redundant. Equally common and doubly redundant is the structure the reason why is because.

(Poor) The reason why I could not attend the party is because I had to work.

(Better) I could not attend the party because I had to work.

Whether vs. As to whether:
The circumlocution as to whether should be replaced by whether.

(Poor) The United Nations has not decided as to whether to authorize a trade embargo.

(Better) The United Nations has not decided whether to authorize a trade embargo.

Whether vs. If:

Whether introduces a choice; if introduces a condition. A common mistake is to use if to present a choice.

(Faulty) He inquired if we had decided to keep the gift.

(Correct) He inquired whether we had decided to keep the gift.
Drill VI

Answers and solutions begin on page 157.

1. Regarding legalization of drugs, I am not concerned so much by its potential impact on middle class America but instead by its potential impact on the inner city.
   (A) but instead
   (B) so much as
   (C) rather
   (D) but rather
   (E) as

2. Unless you maintain at least a 2.0 GPA, you will not graduate medical school.
   (A) you will not graduate medical school.
   (B) you will not be graduated from medical school.
   (C) you will not be graduating medical school.
   (D) you will not graduate from medical school.
   (E) you will graduate medical school.

3. The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers back to a simpler time in American history.
   (A) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers back to
   (B) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit harkens back to
   (C) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers to
   (D) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers from
   (E) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit looks back to

4. Due to the chemical spill, the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours.
   (A) Due to the chemical spill, the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours.
   (B) The reason that the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours is because of the chemical spill.
   (C) Due to the chemical spill, the commute into the city had been delayed by as much as 2 hours.
   (D) Because of the chemical spill, the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours.
   (E) The chemical spill will be delaying the commute into the city by as much as 2 hours.
Points to Remember

1. A pronoun should be plural when it refers to two nouns joined by *and*.

2. A pronoun should be singular when it refers to two nouns joined by *or* or *nor*.

3. A pronoun should refer to one and only one noun or compound noun.

4. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in both number and person.

5. The subject and verb must agree both in number and person.

6. Intervening phrases and clauses have no effect on subject-verb agreement.

7. When the subject and verb are reversed, they still must agree in both number and person.

8. As a general rule, a modifier should be placed as close as possible to what it modifies.

9. When a phrase begins a sentence, make sure that it modifies the subject of the sentence.

10. For a sentence to be parallel, similar elements must be expressed in similar form.

11. When two adjectives modify the same noun, they should have similar forms.

12. When a series of clauses is listed, the verbs must be in the same form.

13. When the first half of a sentence has a certain structure, the second half should preserve that structure.
14. A verb has four principal parts:

I. Present Tense
   a. Used to express present tense.
   b. Used to express general truths.
   c. Used with will or shall to express future time.

II. Past Tense
   a. Used to express past tense.

III. Past Participle
   a. Used to form the present perfect tense, which indicates that an action was started in the past and its effects are continuing in the present. It is formed using have or has and the past participle of the verb.
   b. Used to form the past perfect tense, which indicates that an action was completed before another past action. It is formed using had and the past participle of the verb.
   c. Used to form the future perfect tense, which indicates that an action will be completed before another future action. It is formed using will have or shall have and the past participle of the verb.

IV. Present Participle (-ing form of the verb)
   a. Used to form the present progressive tense, which indicates that an action is ongoing. It is formed using is, am, or are and the present participle of the verb.
   b. Used to form the past progressive tense, which indicates that an action was in progress in the past. It is formed using was or were and the present participle of the verb.
   c. Used to form the future progressive tense, which indicates that an action will be in progress in the future. It is formed using will be or shall be and the present participle of the verb.

15. Unless you want to de-emphasize the doer of an action, you should favor the active voice.
Solutions to Drill I

1. Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.

(A) Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.
(B) If the Administration had not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.
(C) Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, it would have been rated an A.
(D) Had the President’s Administration not lost the vote on its budget reduction package, his first year in office would have been rated an A.
(E) If the President had not lost the vote on the budget reduction package, the Administration’s first year in office would have been rated an A.

Choice (A) is incorrect because his appears to refer to the President, but the subject of the subordinate clause is the President’s Administration, not the President.

Choice (B) changes the structure of the sentence, but retains the same flawed reference.

In choice (C), it can refer to either the President’s Administration or the budget reduction package. Thus, the reference is ambiguous.

Choice (D) adds another pronoun, its, but still retains the same flawed reference.

Choice (E) corrects the flawed reference by removing all pronouns. The answer is (E).

2. The new law requires a manufacturer to immediately notify their customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.

(A) to immediately notify their customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.
(B) to immediately notify customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of their products.
(C) to immediately, and without delay, notify its customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.
(D) to immediately notify whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products that the customers may have bought.
(E) to immediately notify its customers whenever the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products.
Choice (A) is incorrect because the plural pronoun *their* cannot have the singular noun *a manufacturer* as its antecedent.

Although choice (B) corrects the given false reference, it introduces another one. *Their* can now refer to either *customers* or *government*, neither of which would make sense in this context.

Choice (C) also corrects the false reference, but it introduces a redundancy: *immediately* means “without delay.”

Choice (D) corrects the false reference, but its structure is very awkward. The direct object of a verb should be as close to the verb as possible. In this case, the verb *notify* is separated from its direct object *customers* by the clause “*that the government is contemplating a forced recall of any of the manufacturer’s products that.*”

Choice (E) is correct because the singular pronoun *its* has the singular noun *a manufacturer* as its antecedent. The answer is (E).

3. World War II taught the United States the folly of punishing a vanquished aggressor; so after the war, they enacted the Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany.

(A) after the war, they enacted the Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany.
(B) after the war, the Marshall Plan was enacted to rebuild Germany.
(C) after the war, the Marshall Plan was enacted by the United States to rebuild Germany.
(D) after the war, the United States enacted the Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany.
(E) after the war, the United States enacted the Marshall Plan in order to rebuild Germany.

Choice (A) is incorrect. Since *United States* is denoting the collective country, it is singular and therefore cannot be correctly referred to by the plural pronoun *they*.

Choice (B) is not technically incorrect, but it lacks precision since it does not state who enacted the Marshall Plan. Further, it uses a passive construction: “*was enacted.*”

Choice (C) states who enacted the Marshall Plan, but it retains the passive construction “*was enacted.*”

Choice (E) is second-best. The phrase “*in order*” is unnecessary.

Choice (D) corrects the false reference by replacing *they* with the *United States*. Further, it uses the active verb *enacted* instead of the passive verb *was enacted*. The answer is (D).
4. In the 1950’s, integration was an anathema to most Americans; now, however, most Americans accept it as desirable.

(A) to most Americans; now, however, most Americans accept it as desirable.
(B) to most Americans, now, however, most Americans accept it.
(C) to most Americans; now, however, most Americans are desirable of it.
(D) to most Americans; now, however, most Americans accepted it as desirable.
(E) to most Americans. Now, however, most Americans will accept it as desirable.

The sentence is not incorrect as written. Hence, the answer is choice (A).

Choice (B) creates a run-on sentence by replacing the semicolon with a comma. Without a connecting word—*and, or, but*, etc.—two independent clauses must be joined by a semicolon or written as two separate sentences. Also, deleting “as desirable” changes the meaning of the sentence.

Choice (C) uses a very awkward construction: *are desirable of it.*

Choice (D) contains an error in tense. The sentence progresses from the past to the present, so the verb in the second clause should be *accept*, not *accepted*.

Choice (E) writes the two clauses as separate sentences, which is allowable, but it also changes the tense of the second clause to the future: *will accept.*

5. Geologists in California have discovered a fault near the famous San Andreas Fault, *one that they believe to be a trigger for* major quakes on the San Andreas.

(A) one that they believe to be a trigger for
(B) one they believe to be a trigger for
(C) one that they believe triggers
(D) that they believe to be a trigger for
(E) one they believe acts as a trigger for

Choice (A) is incorrect since the relative pronoun *that* is redundant: the pronoun *one*, which refers to the newly discovered fault, is sufficient.

Although choice (C) reads more smoothly, it still contains the double pronouns.
Choice (D) is incorrect. Generally, relative pronouns such as *that* refer to whole ideas in previous clauses or sentences. Since the second sentence is about the fault and not its discovery, the pronoun *that* is appropriate.

Choice (E) is very tempting. It actually reads better than choice (A), but it contains a subtle flaw. *One* is the direct object of the verb *believes* and therefore cannot be the subject of the verb *acts*. Since *they* clearly is not the subject, the verb *acts* is without a subject.

Choice (B) has both the correct pronoun and the correct verb form. The answer is (B).

6. A bite from the tsetse fly invariably paralyzes *its victims unless an antidote is administered* within two hours.

(A) *its victims unless an antidote is administered*
(B) *its victims unless an antidote can be administered*
(C) *its victims unless an antidote was administered*
(D) *its victims unless an antidote is administered to the victims*
(E) *its victims unless they receive an antidote*

Choice (A) is incorrect since it is unclear whether the victim or the fly should receive the antidote.

Choice (B) is incorrect since *is* is more direct than *can be*.

Choice (C) is incorrect. A statement of fact should be expressed in the present tense, not the past tense.

Choice (D) is wordy. A pronoun should be used for the phrase *the victims*.

Choice (E) is the answer since *they* correctly identifies who should receive the antidote.
Solutions to Drill II

1. The rising cost of government bureaucracy have made it all but impossible to reign in the budget deficit.
   
   (A) The rising cost
   (B) Since the rising costs
   (C) Because of the rising costs
   (D) The rising costs
   (E) Rising cost

Choice (A) is incorrect because the plural verb *have* does not agree with its singular subject *the rising cost*.

   Both (B) and (C) are incorrect because they turn the sentence into a fragment.

   Choice (E) is incorrect because *rising cost* is still singular.

   Choice (D) is the correct answer since now the plural verb *have* agrees with its plural subject *the rising costs*.

2. In a co-publication agreement, ownership of both the material and its means of distribution are equally shared by the parties.

   (A) its means of distribution are equally shared by the parties.
   (B) its means of distribution are shared equally by each of the parties.
   (C) its means of distribution is equally shared by the parties.
   (D) their means of distribution is equally shared by the parties.
   (E) the means of distribution are equally shared by the parties.

Choice (A) is incorrect. Recall that intervening phrases have no effect on subject-verb agreement. In this sentence, the subject *ownership* is singular, but the verb *are* is plural. Dropping the intervening phrase clearly shows that the sentence is ungrammatical:

   In a co-publication, agreement ownership are equally shared by the parties.

   Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither adding *each of* nor interchanging *shared* and *equally* addresses the issue of subject-verb agreement.

   Choice (D) contains a faulty pronoun reference. The antecedent of the plural pronoun *their* would be the singular noun *material*.

   Choice (E) is incorrect since it still contains the plural verb *are*. The answer is choice (C).
3. The rise in negative attitudes toward foreigners indicate that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore that the opportunities are ripe for extremist groups to exploit the illegal immigration problem.

   (A) indicate that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore that
   (B) indicates that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore
   (C) indicates that the country is becoming less tolerant, and therefore that
   (D) indicates that the country is being less tolerant, and therefore
   (E) indicates that the country is becoming less tolerant of and therefore that

Choice (A) has two flaws. First, the subject of the sentence the rise is singular, and therefore the verb indicate should not be plural. Second, the comma indicates that the sentence is made up of two independent clauses, but the relative pronoun that immediately following therefore forms a subordinate clause.

Choice (C) corrects the number of the verb, but retains the subordinating relative pronoun that.

Choice (D) corrects the number of the verb and eliminates the subordinating relative pronoun that. However, the verb being is less descriptive than the verb becoming: As negative attitudes toward foreigners increase, the country becomes correspondingly less tolerant. Being does not capture this notion of change.

Choice (E) corrects the verb’s number, and by dropping the comma, makes the subordination allowable. However, it introduces the preposition of which does not have an object: less tolerant of what?

Choice (B) both corrects the verb’s number and removes the subordinating relative pronoun that. The answer is (B).

4. The harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased in 1990 for the third straight year but were still at a robust level.

   (A) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased in 1990 for the third straight year but were
   (B) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys began to decrease in 1990 for the third straight year but were
   (C) In 1990, the harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased for the third straight year but were
   (D) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys decreased for the third straight year in 1990 but was
   (E) The harvest of grapes in the local valleys began decreasing in 1990 for the third straight year but was
Choice (A) is incorrect since the singular subject the harvest requires a singular verb, not the plural verb were.

Choice (B) is illogical since it states that the harvest began to decrease in 1990 and then it states that it was the third straight year of decrease.

In choice (C) the plural verb were still does not agree with its singular subject the harvest.

Choice (E) contains the same flaw as choice (B).

Choice (D) has the singular verb was agreeing with its singular subject the harvest. Further, it places the phrase in 1990 more naturally. The answer is (D).

5. Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—has a powerful, dynamic personality.

(A) Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—has
(B) Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—have
(C) All the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—has
(D) Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—the book’s protagonists—each has
(E) Each of the book’s protagonists—Mark Streit, Mary Eby, and Dr. Thomas—could have had

The sentence is grammatical as written. The answer is (A).

When each, every, or many a precedes two or more subjects linked by and, they separate the subjects and the verb is singular. Hence, in choice (B) the plural verb have is incorrect.

Choice (C) is incorrect since the singular verb has does not agree with the plural subject all.

When each follows a plural subject it does not separate the subjects and the verb remains plural. Hence, in choice (D) the singular verb has is incorrect.

Choice (E) also changes the meaning of the original sentence, which states that the protagonist do have powerful, dynamic personalities.
Solutions to Drill III

1. By focusing on poverty, the other causes of crime—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.—have been overlooked by sociologists.

(A) the other causes of crime—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.—have been overlooked by sociologists.
(B) the other causes of crime have been overlooked by sociologists—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.
(C) there are other causes of crime that have been overlooked by sociologists—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.
(D) crimes—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.—have been overlooked by sociologists.
(E) sociologists have overlooked the other causes of crime—such as the breakup of the nuclear family, changing morals, the loss of community, etc.

Choice (A) is incorrect since it implies that the other causes of crime are doing the focusing.

Choice (B) has the same flaw.

Choice (C) is incorrect. The phrase by focusing on poverty must modify the subject of the sentence, but there cannot be the subject since the construction there are is used to introduce a subject.

Choice (D) implies that crimes are focusing on poverty.

Choice (E) puts the subject of the sentence sociologists immediately next to its modifying phrase by focusing on poverty. The answer is (E).

2. Using the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted.

(A) Using the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted.
(B) Previously unknown galaxies are now being charted, using the Hubble telescope.
(C) Using the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted by astronomers.
(D) Using the Hubble telescope, astronomers are now charting previously unknown galaxies.
(E) With the aid of the Hubble telescope, previously unknown galaxies are now being charted.
Choice (A) is incorrect because the phrase *using the Hubble telescope* does not have a noun to modify.

Choice (B) is incorrect because the phrase *using the Hubble telescope* still does not have a noun to modify.

Choice (C) offers a noun, *astronomers*, but it is too far from the phrase *using the Hubble telescope*.

In choice (E), the phrase *with the aid of the Hubble telescope* does not have a noun to modify.

Choice (D) offers a noun, *astronomers*, and places it immediately after the modifying phrase *using the Hubble telescope*. The answer is (D).

3. The bitter cold the Midwest is experiencing is potentially life threatening to stranded motorists unless well-insulated with protective clothing.

(A) stranded motorists unless insulated
(B) stranded motorists unless being insulated
(C) stranded motorists unless they are insulated
(D) stranded motorists unless there is insulation
(E) the stranded motorist unless insulated

Choice (A) is incorrect. As worded, the sentence implies that the cold should be well insulated.

Choice (B) is awkward; besides, it still implies that the cold should be well insulated.

Choice (D) does not indicate what should be insulated.

Choice (E), like choices (A) and (B), implies that the cold should be well insulated.

Choice (C) is the answer since it correctly implies that the stranded motorists should be well insulated with protective clothing.
4. **Traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, in 1945 Ansel Adams began his photographic career.**

   **(A)** Traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, in 1945 Ansel Adams began his photographic career.
   
   **(B)** In 1945, Ansel Adams began his photographic career, traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest.
   
   **(C)** Having traveled across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, in 1945 Ansel Adams began his photographic career.
   
   **(D)** Ansel Adams, in 1945 began his photographic career, traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest.
   
   **(E)** Traveling across and shooting the vast expanse of the Southwest, Ansel Adams began his photographic career in 1945.

Choice (A) has two flaws. First, the introductory phrase is too long. Second, the subject Ansel Adams should immediately follow the introductory phrase since it was Ansel Adams—not the year 1945—who was traveling and shooting the Southwest.

Choice (B) is incorrect because the phrase “traveling across… Southwest” is too far from its subject Ansel Adams. As written, the sentence seems to imply that the photographic career was traveling across and shooting the Southwest.

Choice (C) is inconsistent in verb tense. Further, it implies that Adams began his photographic career after he traveled across the Southwest.

Choice (D) is awkward.

The best answer is choice (E).
Solutions to Drill IV

1. Common knowledge tells us that sensible exercise and eating properly will result in better health.
   (A) eating properly will result
   (B) proper diet resulted
   (C) dieting will result
   (D) proper diet results
   (E) eating properly results

Choice (A) is incorrect since eating properly (verb-adverb) is not parallel to sensible exercise (adjective-noun).

Choice (B) offers two parallel nouns, exercise and diet. However, a general truth should be expressed in the present tense, not in the past tense.

Choice (C) is not parallel since it pairs the noun exercise with the gerund (a verb acting as a noun) dieting.

Choice (E) makes the same mistake as choice (A).

Choice (D) offers two parallel nouns—exercise and diet—and two parallel verbs—tells and results. The answer is (D).

2. This century began with war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and a nascent communication age.
   (A) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and a nascent communication age.
   (B) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution surging, and a nascent communication age.
   (C) war in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and a nascent communication age.
   (D) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and the communication age beginning.
   (E) war brewing in Europe, the industrial revolution well-established, and saw the birth of the communication age.

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the first two phrases, war brewing in Europe and the industrial revolution well-established, have different structures, the thoughts are parallel. However, the third phrase, and a nascent communication age, is not parallel to the first two.

Choice (B) does not make the third phrase parallel to the first two.
Choice (C) changes the meaning of the sentence: the new formulation states that war already existed in Europe while the original sentence states that war was only developing.

Choice (E) is not parallel since the first two phrases in the series are noun phrases, but saw the birth of the communication age is a verb phrase. When a word introduces a series, each element of the series must agree with the introductory word. You can test the correctness of a phrase in a series by dropping the other phrases and checking whether the remaining phrase agrees with the introductory word. In this series, each phrase must be the object of the preposition with:

This century began with war brewing in Europe
This century began with the industrial revolution well-established
This century began with saw the birth of the communication age

In this form, it is clear the verb saw cannot be the object of the preposition with.

Choice (D) offers three phrases in parallel form. The answer is (D).

3. It is often better to try repairing an old car than to junk it.
(A) to try repairing an old car than to junk it.
(B) to repair an old car than to have it junked.
(C) to try repairing an old car than to junking it.
(D) to try and repair an old car than to junk it.
(E) to try to repair an old car than to junk it.

Choice (A) is incorrect since the verb repairing is not parallel to the verb junk.

In choice (B), the construction have it junked is awkward. Further, it changes the original construction from active to passive.

Choice (C) offers a parallel construction (repairing/junking), but it is awkward.

Choice (D) also offers a parallel construction (repair/junk), but the construction try and is not idiomatic.

Choice (E) offers a parallel construction (repair/junk), and the correct idiom—try to. The answer is (E).
4. **Jurassic Park**, written by Michael Crichton, and which was first printed in 1988, is a novel about a theme park of the future in which dinosaurs roam free.

   (A) Jurassic Park, written by Michael Crichton, and which was first printed in 1988,
   (B) Jurassic Park, written by Michael Crichton and first printed in 1988,
   (C) Jurassic Park, which was written by Michael Crichton, and which was first printed in 1988,
   (D) Written by Michael Crichton and first printed in 1988, Jurassic Park
   (E) Jurassic Park, which was written by Michael Crichton and first printed in 1988,

   Choice (A) is incorrect since the verb *written* is not parallel to the construction *which was … printed*.

   Choice (B) is the correct answer since the sentence is concise and the verb *written* is parallel to the verb *printed*.

   Choice (C) does offer a parallel structure (*which was written/which was printed*); however, choice (B) is more concise.

   Choice (D) rambles. The introduction *Written by … 1988* is too long.

   Choice (E) also offers a parallel structure (*which was written/[which was] printed*); however, choice (B) again is more concise. Note that *which was* need not be repeated for the sentence to be parallel.
Solutions to Drill V

1. In the past few years and to this day, many teachers of math and science had chosen to return to the private sector.

   (A) had chosen to return to the private sector.
   (B) having chosen to return to the private sector.
   (C) chose to return to the private sector.
   (D) have chosen to return to the private sector.
   (E) have chosen returning to the private sector.

   Choice (A) is incorrect because it uses the past perfect had chosen, which describes an event that has been completed before another event. But the sentence implies that teachers have and are continuing to return to the private sector. Hence, the present perfect tense should be used.

   Choice (B) is incorrect because it uses the present progressive tense having chosen, which describes an ongoing event. Although this is the case, it does not capture the fact that the event began in the past.

   Choice (C) is incorrect because it uses the simple past chose, which describes a past event. But again, the sentence implies that the teachers are continuing to opt for the private sector.

   Choice (D) is the correct answer because it uses the present perfect have chosen to describe an event that occurred in the past and is continuing into the present.

   Choice (E) is incorrect because it leaves the thought in the sentence uncompleted.

2. Most of the homes that were destroyed in last summer’s brush fires were built with wood-shake roofs.

   (A) Most of the homes that were destroyed in last summer’s brush fires were
   (B) Last summer, brush fires destroyed most of the homes that were
   (C) Most of the homes that were destroyed in last summer’s brush fires had been
   (D) Most of the homes that the brush fires destroyed last summer’s have been
   (E) Most of the homes destroyed in last summer’s brush fires were being

   Choice (A) is incorrect because the simple past were does not express the fact that the homes had been built before the fire destroyed them.
Choice (B) merely rearranges the wording while retaining the simple past were.

Choice (C) is the correct answer because it uses the past perfect had been to indicate that the homes were completely built before they were destroyed by the fires.

Choice (D) is incorrect because it uses the present perfect have been, which implies that the homes were destroyed before being built.

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although dropping the phrase that were makes the sentence more concise, the past progressive were being implies that the homes were destroyed while being built.

3. Although World War II ended nearly a half century ago, Russia and Japan still have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been reticent to develop closer relations.

(A) have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been
(B) did not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been
(C) have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries being
(D) have not signed a formal peace treaty; and both countries are
(E) are not signing a formal peace treaty; and both countries have been

The sentence is grammatical as written. The present perfect verb have ... signed correctly indicates that they have not signed a peace treaty and are not on the verge of signing one. Further, the present perfect verb have been correctly indicates that in the past both countries have been reluctant to develop closer relations and are still reluctant. The answer is (A).

In choice (B), the simple past did does not capture the fact that they did not sign a peace treaty immediately after the war and still have not signed one.

Choice (C) is very awkward, and the present progressive being does not capture the fact that the countries have been reluctant to thaw relations since after the war up through the present.

In choice (D), the present tense are leaves open the possibility that in the past the countries may have desired closer relations but now no longer do.

In choice (E), the present progressive tense are … signing, as in choice (D), leaves open the possibility that in the past the countries may have desired closer relations but now no longer do.
4. The Democrats have accused the Republicans of resorting to dirty tricks by planting a mole on the Democrat’s planning committee and then used the information obtained to sabotage the Democrat’s campaign.

(A) used the information obtained to sabotage
(B) used the information they had obtained to sabotage
(C) of using the information they had obtained to sabotage
(D) using the information obtained to sabotage
(E) to have used the information obtained to sabotage

Choice (A) is incorrect because the simple past obtained does not express the fact that the information was gotten before another past action—the sabotage.

Choice (B) is incorrect because used is not parallel to of resorting.

Choice (C) is correct because the phrase of using is parallel to the phrase of resorting. Further, the past perfect had obtained correctly expresses that a past action—the spying—was completed before another past action—the sabotage.

Choice (D) is incorrect because using is not parallel to of resorting and the past perfect is not used.

Choice (E) is incorrect because to have used is not parallel to of resorting and the past perfect is not used.

Solutions to Drill VI

1. Regarding legalization of drugs, I am not concerned so much by its potential impact on middle class America but instead by its potential impact on the inner city.

(A) but instead
(B) so much as
(C) rather
(D) but rather
(E) as

The correct structure for this type of sentence is not so much by _____ as by _____ . The answer is (E).
2. Unless you maintain at least a 2.0 GPA, you will not graduate medical school.

(A) you will not graduate medical school.
(B) you will not be graduated from medical school.
(C) you will not be graduating medical school.
(D) you will not graduate from medical school.
(E) you will graduate medical school.

Choice (A) is incorrect. In this context, graduate requires the word from: “you will not graduate from medical school.”

The use of the passive voice in choices (B) and (C) weakens the sentence. Choice (D) is the answer since it uses the correct idiom graduate from.

Choice (E) changes the meaning of the sentence and does not correct the faulty idiom.

3. The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers back to a simpler time in American history.

(A) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers back to
(B) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit harkens back to
(C) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers to
(D) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit refers from
(E) The studio’s retrospective art exhibit looks back to

Choice (A) is incorrect. Retrospective means looking back on the past. Hence, in the phrase refers back, the word back is redundant.

Choice (B) is incorrect because harkens back is also redundant.

Choice (C) is correct. Dropping the word back eliminates the redundancy.

Choice (D) is incorrect because the preposition from is non-idiomatic.

Choice (E) is incorrect because looks back is also redundant.
4. Due to the chemical spill, the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours.

(A) Due to the chemical spill, the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours.
(B) The reason that the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours is because of the chemical spill.
(C) Due to the chemical spill, the commute into the city had been delayed by as much as 2 hours.
(D) Because of the chemical spill, the commute into the city will be delayed by as much as 2 hours.
(E) The chemical spill will be delaying the commute into the city by as much as 2 hours.

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although many educated writers and speakers begin sentences with due to, it is almost always incorrect.

Choice (B) is incorrect: it is both redundant and awkward.

Choice (C) is incorrect. The past perfect had been delayed implies the delay no longer exists. Hence, the meaning of the sentence has been changed.

Choice (D) is correct. In general, due to should not be used as a substitute for because of, owing to, by reason of, etc.

Choice (E) is incorrect. The future progressive will be delaying is unnecessary and ponderous. Had choice (E) used the simple future will delay, it would have been better that choice (D) because then it would be more direct and active.