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
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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
The Words

**A**
- **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
- **abstuse** difficult to understand
- **abut** touch, border on
- **abyssal** deficient, sub par
- **abyss** chasm
- **academy** school
- **accede** yield, agree
- **accentuate** emphasize
- **acclaim** recognition, fame
- **acclimate** accustom oneself to a climate, adjust
- **acclivity** ascent, incline
- **accolade** applause, tribute
- **accommodate** adapt, assist, house

**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

**ablate** cut away

**ablation** cleansing

**abode** home

**abolish** annul, eliminate
| acccomplice | one who aids a lawbreaker |
| accost | to approach and speak to someone aggressively |
| accouter | equip, clothe |
| accredit | authorize |
| accrete | grow larger |
| accrue | accumulate |
| accumulate | amass |
| acerbic | caustic, bitter (of speech) |
| acme | summit, zenith |
| acolyte | assistant (usually to clergy) |
| acoustic | pertaining to sound |
| acquaint | familiarize |
| acquiesce | agree passively |
| acquit | free from blame |
| acrid | pungent, caustic, choking |
| acrimonious | caustic, resentful |
| acrophobia | fear of heights |
| actuate | induce, start |
| acumen | insight |
| acute | sharp, intense |
| ad nauseam | to a ridiculous degree |
| ad-lib | improvise |
| adage | proverb |
| adamant | insistent |
| adapt | adjust to changing conditions |
| adaptable | pliable |
| addendum | appendix, supplement |
| adduce | offer as example |
| adept | skillful |
| adhere | stick to |
| adherent | supporter |
| adieu | farewell |
| adipose | fatty |
| adjacent | next to |
| adjourn | suspend, discontinue |
| adjudicate | judge |
| adjunct | addition |
| administer | manage |
| admissible | allowable |
| admonish | warn gently |
| ado | fuss, commotion |
| Adonis | a beautiful man |
| adroit | skillful |
| adulation | applause, worship |
| adulterate | contaminate, corrupt |
| adumbration | overshadow |
| advent | arrival of something important |
| adventitious | accidental, extrinsic |
| adversary | opponent |
| adverse | unfavorable, opposing |
| adversity | hardship |
| advise | give counsel |
| advocate | urge, support |
| aegis | that which protects, sponsorship |
| aerial | pertaining to the air |
| aerobics | exercise |
**Quiz 1 (Matching)**

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

1. ABASE
2. ABSTAIN
3. ACOLYTE
4. ABEYANCE
5. ABRIDGE
6. ACCOLADE
7. ACRIMONIOUS
8. ADDUCE
9. ADULATION
10. AEROBICS

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<th>Definition</th>
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<td>ADDUCE</td>
<td>exercise</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADULATION</td>
<td>offer as example</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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
allay  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

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**Word Definitions:**

- **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
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<th>Definition</th>
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<td>cancel</td>
</tr>
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<td>ring-shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anodyne</td>
<td>pain soothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>anoint</td>
<td>consecrate, apply ointment</td>
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<td>abnormal</td>
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<td>anonymity</td>
<td>state of being anonymous</td>
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<td>hostile</td>
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<td>antagonize</td>
<td>harass</td>
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<td>waiting room</td>
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<td>ancient, obsolete</td>
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<td>disease, bacterium</td>
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<td>apocalyptic</td>
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<td>stroke</td>
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<td>apostate</td>
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<td>apprehensive</td>
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<td>apprise</td>
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<td>ability</td>
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<td>judge</td>
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<td>final judgment</td>
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<td>arcane</td>
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<td>antiquated</td>
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<td>archetype</td>
<td>original model, epitome</td>
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<td>passion</td>
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<td>hard</td>
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</table>
argonauts  gold-seekers, adventurers
argot  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
aspersión  slander
asphyxiate  suffocate
aspirant  contestant
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
atone  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.

1. ANATHEMA  
2. ANNIHILATE  
3. ANOMALOUS  
4. APATHETIC  
5. ARCHAIC  
6. ARDUOUS  
7. ARROYO  
8. ASPHYXiate  
9. ASTRINGENT  
10. ATONE

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<td>low male voice</td>
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<td>command</td>
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<td>belabor</td>
<td>assail verbally, dwell on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belated</td>
<td>delayed, overdue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beleaguer</td>
<td>besiege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belfry</td>
<td>bell tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belie</td>
<td>misrepresent, disprove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belittle</td>
<td>disparage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellicose</td>
<td>warlike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belligerent</td>
<td>combative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellow</td>
<td>shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellwether</td>
<td>leader, guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bemoan</td>
<td>lament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bemused</td>
<td>bewildered</td>
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<tr>
<td>benchmark</td>
<td>standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>benediction</td>
<td>blessing</td>
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<td>benefactor</td>
<td>patron</td>
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<tr>
<td>benevolent</td>
<td>kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benign</td>
<td>harmless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bent</td>
<td>determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bequeath</td>
<td>will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bequest</td>
<td>gift, endowment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berate</td>
<td>scold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bereave</td>
<td>to rob, to deprive somebody of a love one, especially through death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

bereft 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
burlesque farce
burly     husky
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buttress</td>
<td>support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabal</td>
<td>a group of conspirators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabaret</td>
<td>night club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cache</td>
<td>hiding place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cachet</td>
<td>prestige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacophony</td>
<td>dissonance, harsh noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadaver</td>
<td>corpse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadaverous</td>
<td>haggard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadence</td>
<td>rhythm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadet</td>
<td>a student of a military academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadjge</td>
<td>beg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadre</td>
<td>small group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cajole</td>
<td>encourage, coax</td>
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<tr>
<td>calamity</td>
<td>disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculating</td>
<td>scheming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caliber</td>
<td>ability, character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callous</td>
<td>insensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callow</td>
<td>inexperienced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calumny</td>
<td>slander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camaraderie</td>
<td>fellowship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canaille</td>
<td>rabble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canard</td>
<td>hoax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candid</td>
<td>frank, unrehearsed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candor</td>
<td>frankness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canine</td>
<td>pertaining to dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canon</td>
<td>rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cant</td>
<td>insincere speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cantankerous</td>
<td>peevish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cantata</td>
<td>musical composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canvass</td>
<td>survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capacious</td>
<td>spacious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capillary</td>
<td>thin tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capital</td>
<td>most significant, pertaining to wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitol</td>
<td>legislative building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitulate</td>
<td>surrender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capricious</td>
<td>fickle, impulsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caption</td>
<td>title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captious</td>
<td>fond of finding fault in others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captivate</td>
<td>engross, fascinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carafe</td>
<td>bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbine</td>
<td>rifle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carcinogenic</td>
<td>causing cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carcinoma</td>
<td>tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardinal</td>
<td>chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiologist</td>
<td>one who studies the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carreenswerve</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrion</td>
<td>decaying flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cashmere</td>
<td>fine wool from Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassandra</td>
<td>unheeded prophet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castigate</td>
<td>criticize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castrate</td>
<td>remove the testicles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Quiz 5 (Matching)**

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

| 1. BESMIRCH | A. unheeded prophet |
| 2. BICAMERAL | B. peevish |
| 3. BILATERAL | C. pertaining to dogs |
| 4. BOOTLESS | D. plot |
| 5. BRANDISH | E. farce |
| 6. BURLESQUE | F. display menacingly |
| 7. CABAL | G. unavailing |
| 8. CANINE | H. two-sided |
| 9. CANTANKEROUS | I. having two legislative branches |
| 10. CASSANDRA | J. sully |

| 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 |
| censure | condemn |
| ceramics | pottery |
| cerebral | pertaining to the brain |
| cessation | a stoping |
| chafe | abrade |
| chagrin | embarrassment |
| chalice | goblet |
| champion | defend |
| chaperon | escort |
| charade | pantomime, sham |
| charlatan | quack, imposter |
| chartreuse | greenish yellow |
| chary | cautious |
| chaste | pure, virgin |
| chasten | castigate |
| chateau | castle |
| cheeky | brass, forward |
| cherub | cupid |
| cherubic | sweet, innocent |
| chicanery | trickery |
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
close  duplicate
cloud  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
collaborate  work together
collar  seize, arrest
collateral  securities for a debt
colloquial  informal speech
colloquy  conference
collusion  conspiracy
colonnade  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) ennoble  (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) felicitate  (E) jeopardy

comatose stupor  commission authorization to perform a task  
combine unite, blend  commodious spacious
commandeer seize for military use  commodity product  
commemorate observe  commodore naval officer  
commend praise  communion fellowship  
commensurate proportionate  commutation exchange, substitution
commiserate empathize  commissary food store  commute lessen punishment
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<th>compact</th>
<th>covenant</th>
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<td>compassion</td>
<td>kindness</td>
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<tr>
<td>compatible</td>
<td>well-matched, harmonious</td>
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<tr>
<td>compatriot</td>
<td>countryman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compelling</td>
<td>convincing, persuasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compendium</td>
<td>summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compensate</td>
<td>make up for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compensatory</td>
<td>redeeming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competence</td>
<td>skillfulness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compile</td>
<td>collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complacent</td>
<td>self-satisfied, oblivious to coming danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compliant</td>
<td>submissive, conforming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complicity</td>
<td>guilt by association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comport</td>
<td>to conduct oneself</td>
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<tr>
<td>composed</td>
<td>cool, self-possessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound</td>
<td>augment</td>
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<td>comprehensive</td>
<td>thorough</td>
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<tr>
<td>comprise</td>
<td>consist of</td>
</tr>
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<td>compulsive</td>
<td>obsessive</td>
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<td>compulsory</td>
<td>obligatory</td>
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<td>compunction</td>
<td>remorse</td>
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<td>concatenate</td>
<td>link</td>
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<tr>
<td>concave</td>
<td>curving inward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concede</td>
<td>yield, grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concerted</td>
<td>done together, intensive effort</td>
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<tr>
<td>conch</td>
<td>spiral shell</td>
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<tr>
<td>conciliatory</td>
<td>reconciling, restoring goodwill</td>
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<td>concise</td>
<td>brief</td>
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<tr>
<td>conclusive</td>
<td>convincing, ending doubt</td>
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<td>concoct</td>
<td>devise</td>
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<td>accompanying, concurrent</td>
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<td>concord</td>
<td>accord</td>
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<tr>
<td>concordat</td>
<td>agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>concourse</td>
<td>throng, open space for a gathering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concubine</td>
<td>mistress</td>
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<tr>
<td>concur</td>
<td>agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrent</td>
<td>simultaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>condescend</td>
<td>patronize, talk down to</td>
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<td>condiment</td>
<td>seasoning</td>
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<td>condolence</td>
<td>commiseration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condone</td>
<td>overlook wrong doing, pardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conducive</td>
<td>helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conduit</td>
<td>pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confabulate</td>
<td>discuss, give a fictitious account of a past event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confection</td>
<td>candy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confederacy</td>
<td>alliance</td>
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<tr>
<td>confer</td>
<td>bestow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conference</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confidant</td>
<td>trusted friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confide</td>
<td>trust another (with secrets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confiscate</td>
<td>seize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conflagration</td>
<td>large fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confluence</td>
<td>flowing together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confound</td>
<td>bewilder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
conscription  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. **COMMANDEER**  A. seize for military use
2. **COMMUNION**  B. apologetic
3. **COMPATRIOT**  C. perfect
4. **CONCERTED**  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 |
| convene | 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 |
| invocation | gathering |
| invoke | 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  
crevise  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  
deadpan  expressionless  
dearth  scarcity  
deblace  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 common occurrence (D) capitation (E) inception
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  
**debilitate** weaken  
**debonair** sophisticated, affable  
**debrief** interrogate, inform  
**debunk** refute, expose  
**debutante** a girl debuting into society  
**decadence** decay (e.g. moral or cultural)  
**decant** pour  
**decapitate** kill by beheading  
**decathlon** athletic contest  
**deceive** trick  
**deciduous** shedding leaves  
**decimate** destroy  
**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
deem  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
defrade  deface
defray  pay
defugitive  fugitive
defenestrate  throw out of a window
definitive  conclusive, final
deft  skillful
defraud  swindle
defray  pay
defugitive  fugitive
defenestrate  throw out of a window
deign  condescend
deity  a god
dejectable  delicious
delegate  authorize
delete  remove
deleterious  harmful
deliberate  ponder
delineate  draw a line around, describe
delinquent  negligent, culpable
delirium  mental confusion, ecstasy
delude  deceive
deluge  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
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<td>diffident</td>
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<tr>
<td>digress</td>
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# Quiz 9 (Matching)

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

1. DEBUNK          A. decode
2. DECIPHER         B. refute
3. DEDUCE           C. conclusive
4. DEFINITIVE       D. conclude
5. DEFUNCT          E. to draw a line around
6. DELINEATE        F. extinct
7. DENOMINATION     G. belittle
8. DEPREorate      H. sect
9. DESOLATE         I. pertaining to debate
10. DIALECTIC       J. forsaken

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<th>neglected</th>
<th>disconsolate</th>
<th>inconsolable</th>
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<td>dilate</td>
<td>enlarge</td>
<td>discord</td>
<td>lack of harmony</td>
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<td>procrastinating</td>
<td>discreet</td>
<td>prudent</td>
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<td>dilemma</td>
<td>a difficult choice</td>
<td>discrepancy</td>
<td>difference, disagreement</td>
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<td>dilettante</td>
<td>amateur, dabbler</td>
<td>discreet</td>
<td>prudent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diligent</td>
<td>hard-working</td>
<td>discreet</td>
<td>separate</td>
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<tr>
<td>diminution</td>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>discretion</td>
<td>prudence, the ability to make well-reasoned decisions</td>
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<td>diocese</td>
<td>district</td>
<td>discriminating</td>
<td>able to see differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dire</td>
<td>dreadful</td>
<td>discursive</td>
<td>able to see differences</td>
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<td>dirigible</td>
<td>airship, blimp</td>
<td>disdain</td>
<td>contempt</td>
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<td>correct</td>
<td>disengage</td>
<td>release, detach</td>
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<td>disfigure</td>
<td>mar, ruin</td>
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<td>disappointed</td>
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<td>deny, disown</td>
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<td>disperse</td>
<td>disintegrate</td>
<td>unwillingness</td>
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<td>pay out</td>
<td>disingenuous</td>
<td>deceptive, insincere</td>
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<td>visible</td>
<td>disinter</td>
<td>unearth</td>
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<td>observant</td>
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<tr>
<td>disconcert</td>
<td>confuse</td>
<td>disinterested</td>
<td>impartial</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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
divide  branch off
diverse  varying
diversion  pastime
diversity  variety
divist  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
doeful  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
donor contributor
doyen dean of a group
draconian harsh
dormant asleep
dregs residue, riffraff
dossier file
drivel inane speech
doting attending
droll amusing
drone speak in a monotonic voice
doubtful
ductile stretchable
double-entendre having two meanings one of which is sexually suggestive
dudgeon  resentment, indignant
humor

duenna  governess

duet  twosome

dulcet  melodious

dupe  one who is easily trick, victim

duplicity  deceit, treachery

duress  coercion

dynamic  energetic

E

ebb  recede

ebullient  exuberant

eccentric  odd, weird

ecclesiastical  churchly

echelon  degree, rank

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

gress  exit

ejaculate  exclaim

eke  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

evasive  evasive

effeminate  unmanly

effervescence  exuberance

emaciated  underfed, gaunt
emancipate  liberate
demasculate  castrate, dispirit
embargo  restriction
embellish  exaggerate, adorn
embezzle  theft
emblazon  imprint, brand
embody  personify
embrace  accept, adopt
embrangle  embroil
embroil  involve with trouble
embryonic  rudimentary, nascent
emend  correct
emergent  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
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.

1. DORMANT  | A. exuberant
2. DOUGHTY  | B. puzzling
3. DUET  | C. comprehensive
4. EBBULLIENT  | D. asleep
5. EFFEMINATE  | E. omission of words
6. ELLIPSIS  | F. unmanly
7. EMANCIPATE  | G. charm
8. ENCHANT  | H. liberate
9. ENCYCLOPEDIC  | I. twosome
10. ENIGMATIC  | J. resolute

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<td>musical group</td>
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<td>cover, obscure</td>
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<td>ensnare</td>
<td>trap, lure</td>
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<tr>
<td>ensue</td>
<td>follow immediately</td>
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<td>entail</td>
<td>involve, necessitate</td>
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<td>enterprise</td>
<td>undertaking</td>
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<td>enthrall</td>
<td>mesmerize</td>
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<td>entice</td>
<td>lure</td>
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<tr>
<td>entomology</td>
<td>the study of insects</td>
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<td>entourage</td>
<td>assemblage, staff</td>
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<td>entreat</td>
<td>plead</td>
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<td>fortify</td>
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<td>businessman</td>
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<td>enumerate</td>
<td>count</td>
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<td>desirable</td>
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<td>imagine, visualize</td>
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<td>envoy</td>
<td>messenger</td>
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<tr>
<td>con</td>
<td>long period of time</td>
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<tr>
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<td>gourmet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>incident</td>
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<td>name, appellation</td>
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<td>era</td>
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<td>even-tempered</td>
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<td>fair</td>
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<td>era</td>
<td>period of time</td>
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<td>abolish</td>
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</table>
erode  wear away
er  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
estranged  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  genteeel expression
euphoria  elation
euthanasia  mercy-killing
evade  avoid
evanescence  fleeting, very brief
evangelical  proselytizing
evasive  elusive
eventful  momentous
eventual  ultimate, coming
eventuate  bring about
evidential  pertaining to evidence
evince  attest, demonstrate
eviscerate  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
exasperated  irritate
excerpt  selection, extract
excision  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  \hspace{2cm} **exigous** scanty

**exempt** excuse  \hspace{2cm} **exile** banish

**exhaustive** thorough  \hspace{2cm} **exodus** departure, migration

**exhibitionist** one who draws attention to himself  \hspace{2cm} **exonerate** free from blame

**exhort** strongly urge  \hspace{2cm} **exorbitant** expensive

**exhume** uncover  \hspace{2cm} **exorcise** expel

**exigency** urgency  \hspace{2cm} **expansive** sweeping
expedient  advantageous
expedite  hasten
expel  drive out
expertise  knowledge, ability
expiate  atone
expletive  curse, invective
explicate  explain
explicit  definite, clear
exploit  utilize, milk
expose  divulge, reveal
expostulate  protest
expound  explain
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
extroverted  outgoing
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
farical  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
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.

| 1. EXHORT          | A. free from blame |
| 2. EXONERATE       | B. strongly urge   |
| 3. EXPOSTULATE     | C. agitator        |
| 4. EXTRADITE       | D. untamed         |
| 5. EXULT           | E. debacle         |
| 6. FACTITIOUS      | F. inane           |
| 7. FATUOUS         | G. artificial      |
| 8. FERAL           | H. deport          |
| 9. FIASCO          | I. rejoice         |
| 10. FIREBRAND      | J. protest         |

flush 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  
frolic bending tree  
frugal thrifty  
fruitful productive
fruition realization, completion
fruitless 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
genalogy ancestry
genetic general
genesis beginning
genetics study of heredity
gentle elegant, refined
genuflect kneel in reverence
genuine authentic, sincere
geriatrics pertaining to old age
germine relevant
ghastly 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
goosamer thin and flimsy
Gothic medieval style of architecture
googe 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  
**gratia** free  
**gratitude** thankfulness  
**gratuitous** unwarranted, called 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
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  nag
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 form 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
hoysden  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

I

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandiose</td>
<td>A. drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievous</td>
<td>B. pertaining to marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halcyon</td>
<td>C. arrogance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlequin</td>
<td>D. prejudiced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedonism</td>
<td>E. teaching device or method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuristic</td>
<td>F. the pursuit of pleasure in life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidebound</td>
<td>G. clown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubris</td>
<td>H. serene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymeneal</td>
<td>I. heinous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imbibe</td>
<td>J. impressive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Immerse: bathe, engross
- Imminent: about to happen
- Immobile: still
- Immolate: sacrifice (especially by fire)
- Immunity: exemption from prosecution
- Immure: build a wall around
- Immutable: unchangeable, absolute
- Impair: injure
- Impale: pierce
- Impartial: not biased
- Impasse: deadlock
- Impassioned: fiery, emotional
- Impassive: calm
- Impetus: stimulus, spark
- Impinge: encroach, touch
- Imploit: instill
- Implausible: unlikely, improbable
- Impeach: accuse, charge
- Impend: carry out, execute
- Implicate: incriminate
- Implicit: implied
- Implore: entreat
- Implosive: bursting inward
- 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
impresario  promoter
impressionable  susceptible, easily influenced
impressionism  a style of painting
imprimatur  sanction
impromptu  spontaneous
improvise  invent
impudence  insolence
impeach  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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>incorrigible</td>
<td>unreformable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incredulous</td>
<td>skeptical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increment</td>
<td>step, increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incriminate</td>
<td>accuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incubus</td>
<td>nightmare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inculcate</td>
<td>instill, indoctrinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inculpate</td>
<td>accuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incumbent</td>
<td>obligatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incursion</td>
<td>raid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indecent</td>
<td>offensive, lewd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indecorous</td>
<td>unseemly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indelible</td>
<td>permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indemnity</td>
<td>insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indict</td>
<td>charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indifferent</td>
<td>unconcerned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indigenous</td>
<td>native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indigent</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indignant</td>
<td>resentment of injustice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indiscreet</td>
<td>lacking sound judgment, rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indiscriminate</td>
<td>random</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indispensable</td>
<td>vital, essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indistinct</td>
<td>blurry, without clear features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indolent</td>
<td>lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indomitable</td>
<td>invincible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indubitable</td>
<td>unquestionable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>induce</td>
<td>persuade, provoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>indulge</td>
<td>succumb to desire</td>
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<tr>
<td>indurate</td>
<td>harden</td>
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<tr>
<td>industrious</td>
<td>hard-working</td>
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<tr>
<td>inebriate</td>
<td>intoxicate</td>
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<tr>
<td>ineffable</td>
<td>inexpressible</td>
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<tr>
<td>ineffectual</td>
<td>futile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ineluctable</td>
<td>inescapable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inept</td>
<td>unfit, incompetent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inert</td>
<td>inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inestimable</td>
<td>priceless, immeasurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inevitable</td>
<td>unavoidable, predestined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inexorable</td>
<td>relentless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infallible</td>
<td>unerring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infamous</td>
<td>notorious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infamy</td>
<td>shame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infantry</td>
<td>foot soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infatuate</td>
<td>immature love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infer</td>
<td>conclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infernal</td>
<td>hellish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infidel</td>
<td>nonbeliever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infidelity</td>
<td>disloyalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infiltrate</td>
<td>trespass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infinitesimal</td>
<td>very small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infirmary</td>
<td>clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infirmity</td>
<td>ailment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inflammatory</td>
<td>incendiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influx</td>
<td>inflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infraction</td>
<td>violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infringe</td>
<td>encroach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuriate</td>
<td>enrage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infuse</td>
<td>inspire, instill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ingenious  clever, resourceful
ingrate  ungrateful person
gratiate  pleasing, flattering, endearing
gress  entering
herent  innate, inborn
hibit  restrain
imal  adverse, hostile
imitable  peerless
uitous  unjust, wicked
uity  sin, injustice
iate  begin
iation  induction ceremony
unction  command
ling  hint
ate  inborn
ervate  invigorate
ocuous  harmless
ative  new, useful idea
uendo  insinuation
opportune  untimely
ordinate  excessive
uest  investigation
isition  interrogation
isitive  curious
atable  gluttonous
scribe  engrave
crutable  cannot be fully understood
sensate  without feeling
idious  treacherous, sinister
ignia  emblems
inate  allude
ipid  flat, dull
olent  insulting
olvent  bankrupt
ouiant  nonchalant
allment  portion, payment
ant  at once
igate  incite
ubordinate  disobedient
ufferable  unbearable
ular  narrow-minded
uperable  insurmountable
urgent  rebellious
urrection  uprising
angible  not perceptible by touch
TEGRAL  essential
egrate  make whole
igration  unification
egument  a covering
elligentsia  the intellectual elite of society
ensive  extreme, concentrated
  bury
eced  plead on behalf of another
cept  prevent, cut off
edic  prohibit
ject  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
interminable: 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
intransient: unyielding
intrepid: fearless
intricate: complex
intrigue: plot, mystery
intrinsical: inherent

introspection: self-analysis
inundation: 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
juvenile  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
kleptomaniac  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

L
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
Lactic derived from milk
Lackey servant
Lacuna a missing part, gap
Laconic brief, terse
Laggard loafer, slacker
Vocabulary 4000

lagniappe bonus
laity 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
malinger  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.

1. **LACHRYMOSE**
2. **LAGGARD**
3. **LASCIVIOUS**
4. **LEGERDEMAIN**
5. **LIBERTINE**
6. **LILLIPUTIAN**
7. **LOQUACIOUS**
8. **MACHIAVELLIAN**
9. **MAGISTERIAL**
10. **MALAPROPISM**

<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>LEGERDEMAIN</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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>malodorous</td>
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<tr>
<td>mammoth</td>
<td>huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manacle</td>
<td>shackle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandate</td>
<td>command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandatory</td>
<td>obligatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandrill</td>
<td>baboon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mania</td>
<td>madness, obsession</td>
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<tr>
<td>manifest</td>
<td>obvious, evident</td>
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<tr>
<td>manifesto</td>
<td>proclamation</td>
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<tr>
<td>manifold</td>
<td>multiple, diverse</td>
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<tr>
<td>manslaughter</td>
<td>killing another person without malice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manumit</td>
<td>set free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuscript</td>
<td>unpublished book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar</td>
<td>damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marauder</td>
<td>plunderer</td>
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<tr>
<td>marginal</td>
<td>insignificant</td>
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<td>marionette</td>
<td>puppet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maroon</td>
<td>abandon</td>
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<tr>
<td>marshal</td>
<td>array, mobilize</td>
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<tr>
<td>martial</td>
<td>warlike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>martinet</td>
<td>disciplinarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>martinet</td>
<td>disciplinarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>martyr</td>
<td>sacrifice, symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masochist</td>
<td>one who enjoys pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masticate</td>
<td>chew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mastiff</td>
<td>large dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mastodon</td>
<td>extinct elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maternal</td>
<td>motherly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maternity</td>
<td>motherhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matriarch</td>
<td>matron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matriculate</td>
<td>enroll (usually in school)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matrix</td>
<td>array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matutinal</td>
<td>early, morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maudlin</td>
<td>weepy, sentimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maul</td>
<td>rough up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mausoleum</td>
<td>tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maverick</td>
<td>a rebel, individualist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mawkish</td>
<td>sickeningly sentimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayhem</td>
<td>mutilation, chaos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mea culpa</td>
<td>my fault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
meager  scantly
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  small
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
   (A) protagonist : insignificant
   (B) thug : aggressive
   (C) politician : irresolute
   (D) benefactor : generous
   (E) drunkard : manifest

2. ARISTOCRAT : LAND ::
   (A) bureaucracy : enslavement
   (B) monarchy : abnegation
   (C) gentry : talent
   (D) dignitary : rank
   (E) junta : anarchy
   (A) critique : play
   (B) review : manuscript
   (C) swatch : cloth
   (D) foreword : preface
   (E) recital : performance

3. SURREPTITIOUS : STEALTH ::
   (A) clandestine : openness
   (B) guarded : effrontery
   (C) bombastic : irreverence
   (D) pernicious : bane
   (E) impertinent : humility
   (A) matriculation : induction
   (B) banishment : member
   (C) qualm : angel
   (D) heuristic : method
   (E) manifesto : spirit

4. PECCADILLO : FLAW ::
   (A) mediator : dispute
   (B) grammar : error
   (C) nick : score
   (D) forensics : judiciary
   (E) invasion : putsch
   (A) reticence : benevolent
   (B) contention : bellicose
   (C) bliss : sullen
   (D) homage : industrious
   (E) unconcern : indifferent

5. LEVEE : RIVER ::
   (A) rampart : barrier
   (B) cordon : throng
   (C) broker : investment
   (D) promontory : height
   (E) string : guitar
   (A) sycophant : turmoil
   (B) scientist : power
   (C) megalomaniac : solitude
   (D) martyr : anonymity
   (E) mercenary : money

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nova</td>
<td>bright star</td>
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<tr>
<td>novel</td>
<td>new, unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novice</td>
<td>beginner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noxious</td>
<td>toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuance</td>
<td>shade, subtlety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nub</td>
<td>crux, crucial point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nubile</td>
<td>marriageable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nugatory</td>
<td>useless, worthless</td>
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<tr>
<td>nuisance</td>
<td>annoyance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nullify</td>
<td>void</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nullity</td>
<td>nothingness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numismatics</td>
<td>coin collecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurture</td>
<td>nourish, foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nymph</td>
<td>goddess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obese</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obfuscate</td>
<td>bewilder, muddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obituary</td>
<td>eulogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objective</td>
<td>(adj.) unbiased</td>
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<tr>
<td>objective</td>
<td>(noun) goal</td>
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<tr>
<td>objectivity</td>
<td>impartiality</td>
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<td>oblation</td>
<td>offering, sacrifice</td>
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<tr>
<td>obligatory</td>
<td>required, compulsory</td>
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<tr>
<td>oblige</td>
<td>compel</td>
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<td>obliging</td>
<td>accommodating, considerate</td>
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<td>oblique</td>
<td>indirect</td>
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<tr>
<td>obliquity</td>
<td>perversity</td>
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<td>oblation</td>
<td>offering, sacrifice</td>
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<td>indirect</td>
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<tr>
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<td>indirect</td>
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<tr>
<td>obloquy</td>
<td>slander</td>
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<td>obscure</td>
<td>vague, unclear</td>
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<tr>
<td>obsequious</td>
<td>fawning, servile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsequity</td>
<td>funeral ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observant</td>
<td>watchful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsolete</td>
<td>outdated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

2. COMPOUND : BUILDING ::
   (A) classroom : campus
   (B) department : government
   (C) tapestry : fabric
   (D) seed : vegetable
   (E) commonwealth : country

3. CONSTELLATION : STARS ::
   (A) amplifier : hearing
   (B) ocean : water
   (C) mosaic : tile
   (D) tracks : train
   (E) book : paper

4. ACCELERATE : VELOCITY ::
   (A) relinquish : assets
   (B) energize : stamina
   (C) protect : parent
   (D) project : futility
   (E) educate : stupor

5. SIDEREAL : STARS ::
   (A) platonic : radiation
   (B) avian : fish
   (C) corporeal : heaven
   (D) heliocentric : transportation
   (E) terrestrial : Earth

6. STATE : CONFEDERACY ::
   (A) apple : tree
   (B) return address : envelope
   (C) binoculars : sight
   (D) velocity : acceleration
   (E) soldier : army

7. HELPFUL : OFFICIOUS ::
   (A) difficult : incorrigible
   (B) maudlin : sardonic
   (C) apathetic : zealous
   (D) true : contrary
   (E) friendly : amiable

8. SATURATE : DAMPEN ::
   (A) contaminate : pollute
   (B) besmirch : sully
   (C) extol : praise
   (D) waive : donate
   (E) pronounce : presume

9. WAYLAY : ADVANCEMENT ::
   (A) corroborate : testimony
   (B) amuse : jeopardy
   (C) condescend : frenzy
   (D) curb : movement
   (E) negotiate : defeat

10. MITIGATE : INJURY ::
    (A) exacerbate : recovery
    (B) palliate : accusation
    (C) dampen : enthusiasm
    (D) darken : obscurity
    (E) entreat : ultimatum

orderly  neat, arranged
ordinance  law
ornament  lavishly decorated
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
outré  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
painsstaking  taking great care, thorough
palatial  grand, splendid
palaver  babble, nonsense
Paleolithic  stone age
palæontologist  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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>pantry</td>
<td>storeroom</td>
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<td>papyrus</td>
<td>paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>parable</td>
<td>allegory</td>
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<tr>
<td>paradigm</td>
<td>a model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paragon</td>
<td>standard of excellence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parameter</td>
<td>limit</td>
</tr>
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<td>paramount</td>
<td>chief, foremost</td>
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<tr>
<td>paramour</td>
<td>lover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paranoid</td>
<td>obsessively suspicious, demented</td>
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<tr>
<td>paranormal</td>
<td>supernatural</td>
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<tr>
<td>parapet</td>
<td>rampart, defense</td>
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<td>equipment</td>
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<td>parish</td>
<td>fold, church</td>
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<td>equality</td>
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<td>parlance</td>
<td>local speech</td>
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<td>parlay</td>
<td>increase</td>
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<td>parlsey</td>
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<td>imitation, ridicule</td>
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<td>parole</td>
<td>release</td>
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<td>paroxysm</td>
<td>outburst, convulsion</td>
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<td>parrot</td>
<td>mimic</td>
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<td>parry</td>
<td>avert, ward off</td>
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<td>parsimonious</td>
<td>stingy</td>
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<td>parson</td>
<td>clergyman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partake</td>
<td>share, receive, consume</td>
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<td>partial</td>
<td>incomplete</td>
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<td>partiality</td>
<td>bias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parting</td>
<td>farewell, severance</td>
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<tr>
<td>partisan</td>
<td>supporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partition</td>
<td>division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvenu</td>
<td>newcomer, social climber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasquinade</td>
<td>satire</td>
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<tr>
<td>passé</td>
<td>outmoded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passim</td>
<td>here and there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pastel</td>
<td>pale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasteurize</td>
<td>disinfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pastoral</td>
<td>rustic</td>
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<td>patent</td>
<td>obvious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paternal</td>
<td>fatherly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathetic</td>
<td>pitiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathogen</td>
<td>agent causing disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathogenic</td>
<td>causing disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathos</td>
<td>emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patrician</td>
<td>aristocrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patrimony</td>
<td>inheritance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patronize</td>
<td>condescend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patronymic</td>
<td>a name formed form the name of a father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patter</td>
<td>walk lightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paucity</td>
<td>scarcity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quiz 23 (Matching)

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

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. PARGLANCE 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
The Words

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
petrology  study of rocks
pettifogger  unscrupulous lawyer
petty  trivial, niggling
petulant  irritable, peevish
phantasm  apparition
phantasmagoria  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

2. **ASCETIC : SELF-DENIAL ::**
   - (A) soldier : safety
   - (B) official : charity
   - (C) thug : acceptance
   - (D) benefactor : competition
   - (E) profligate : squandering

3. **Philanthropist : Altruism ::**
   - (A) authoritarian : indulgence
   - (B) polemicist : Marxist
   - (C) benefactor : heir
   - (D) pragmatist : hard-liner
   - (E) libertarian : liberty

4. **RACONTEUR : ANECDOTE ::**
   - (A) cynosure : interest
   - (B) politician : corruption
   - (C) athlete : perfection
   - (D) writer : publication
   - (E) nonentity : fame

5. **PATENT : MANIFEST ::**
   - (A) credulous : gullible
   - (B) truculent : nonchalant
   - (C) lissome : spiritless
   - (D) covert : prolific
   - (E) cloyed : insufficient

6. **CENSORIOUS : CONDONING ::**
   - (A) inattentive : neglectful
   - (B) cursory : inept
   - (C) defunct : exquisite
   - (D) perfunctory : thorough
   - (E) munificent : generous

7. **PURGE : OPPONENT ::**
   - (A) entrench : comrade
   - (B) elevate : criminal
   - (C) liquidate : politician
   - (D) desalinize : salt
   - (E) assuage : reactionary

8. **ISLAND : ATOLL ::**
   - (A) peninsula : archipelago
   - (B) fire : spring
   - (C) hand : glove
   - (D) utensil : fork
   - (E) smock : instrument

9. **MNEMONIC : MEMORY ::**
   - (A) demonstration : manifestation
   - (B) pacemaker : heartbeat
   - (C) sanction : recall
   - (D) rhetoric : treatise
   - (E) impasse : fruition

10. **EAT : GORGE ::**
    - (A) sprint : jog
    - (B) snicker : smirk
    - (C) read : write
    - (D) disengage : attack
    - (E) drink : guzzle

**Phlogistic** sluggish  **Physic** laxative, cathartic
**Phobia** fear  **Physique** frame, musculature
**Phoenix** rebirth  **Picaresque** roguish, adventurous
picayune  trifling
piecemeal  one at a time
pied     mottled, brindled
piety    devoutness
pifer    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 alms, driblet
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
pleniful  abundant
pleonasm redundancy, verbosity
plethora  overabundance
pliable  flexible
pliant   supple, flexible
plaint 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  pre judgment, 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOENIX</td>
<td>A. cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILLORY</td>
<td>B. inclination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PITTANCE</td>
<td>C. warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAUDIT</td>
<td>D. acclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLETHORA</td>
<td>E. overabundance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POGROM</td>
<td>F. after death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSTHUMOUS</td>
<td>G. massacre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECIPICE</td>
<td>H. rebirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREDILECTION</td>
<td>I. punish by ridicule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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
- **prevailing** 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
proceeds  profit
proclaim  announce
proclivity  inclination
procreate  beget
proctor  supervise
procure  acquire
procurer  pander
prod  urge
prodigal  wasteful
prodigious  marvelous, enormous
prodigy  a person with extraordinary ability or talent
profane  blasphemous
profess  affirm, admit
proffer  bring forward for consideration
proficient  skillful
profligate  licentious, prodigal
profound  deep, knowledgeable
profusion  overabundance
progenitor  ancestor
progeny  children
prognosis  forecast
prognosticate  foretell
progressive  advancing, liberal
proletariat  working class
proliferate  increase rapidly
prolific  fruitful, productive
prolix  long-winded
prologue  introduction
prolong  lengthen in time
promenade  stroll, parade
promethean  inspirational
promiscuous  sexually indiscreet
promontory  headland, cape
prompt  induce
prompter  reminder
promulgate  publish, disseminate
prone  inclined, predisposed
propaganda  publicity, misinformation
propellant  rocket fuel
propensity  inclination
prophet  prognosticator
prophylactic  preventive
propinquity  nearness
propitiate  satisfy
propitious  auspicious, favorable
proponent  supporter, advocate
proportionate  commensurate
proposition  offer, proposal
propound  propose
proprietor  manager, owner
propriety  decorum
prosaic  uninspired, flat
proscenium  platform, rostrum
proscribe  prohibit
proselytize  recruit, convert
prosody  study of poetic structure
### 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

**prospective** expected, imminent  
**protagonist** main character in a story  
**prospectus** brochure  
**protean** changing readily  
**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

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

R

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
reconversion 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) accelerate : stop
   (C) interdict : proscribe
   (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) tranquillize : 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

6. BENIGN : PERNICIOUS ::
   (A) ostentatious : tawdry
   (B) mortified : nefarious
   (C) apocryphal : categorical
   (D) discerning : keen
   (E) pejorative : vicarious

7. Demagogue : Manipulator ::
   (A) champion : defender
   (B) lawyer : mediator
   (C) mentor : oppressor
   (D) soldier : landowner
   (E) capitalist : socialist

8. GREGARIOUS : CONGENIAL ::
   (A) suspicious : trusting
   (B) pedantic : lively
   (C) bellicose : militant
   (D) singular : nondescript
   (E) seminal : apocalyptic

9. DISHEARTENED : HOPE ::
   (A) enervated : ennui
   (B) buoyant : effervescence
   (C) amoral : ethics
   (D) munificent : altruism
   (E) nefarious : turpitude

10. PRATTLE : SPEAK ::
    (A) accept : reject
    (B) stomp : patter
    (C) heed : listen
    (D) promenade : walk
    (E) ejaculate : shout

regime a government
regurgitate vomit, repeat
regiment infantry unit
rehash warily discuss again
regrettable lamentable, unfortunate
reign rule, influence
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
relen soft, yield
relentless unstopable
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
renege 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
reprise repetition
reproach blame
reprobate miscreant
reprove rebuke
repudiate disavow
repugnant distasteful, revolting
repulse repel
repulsive repugnant
repute  status, reputation, esteem  retainer  advance fee
reputed  supposed, presumed, alleged  retaliate  revenge
requiem  rest, a mass for the dead  retch  vomit
requisite  necessary  reticent  reserved
requisition  order, formal demand  retiring  modest, unassuming
requite  to return in kind  retort  quick reply
rescind  revoke  retrench  cut back, economize
reserve  self-control  retribution  reprisal
reside  dwell  retrieve  reclaim
residue  remaining part  retrograde  regress
resigned  accepting of a situation  retrospective  reminiscent, display
resilience  ability to recover from an illness or a setback  revamp  recast
resolute  determined  revel  bugle call
resolution  determination  revelry  merrymaking
resolve  determination  revenue  income
resonant  reverberating  revere  honor
resort  recourse  reverent  respectful
resound  echo  reverie  daydream
resourceful  inventive, skillful  revert  return to a former state
respectively  in that order  revile  denounce, defame
respire  breathe  revision  new version
respite  rest, temporary delay  revive  renew
resplendent  shining, splendid  revoke  repeal
resurgence  revival  revulsion  aversion
resurrection  rebirth  rhapsody  ecstasy
restitution  reparation, amends  rhetoric  elocution, grandiloquence
revere  honor  rheumatism  inflammation
reverent  respectful  ribald  coarse, vulgar
revert  return to a former state  revile  denounce, defame
reveal  bugle call  revelry  merrymaking
reverie  daydream  revile  denounce, defame
revered  respectful  revision  new version
revive  renew  revolve  stem
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. REGIME</td>
<td>A. vulgar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. REJOINER</td>
<td>B. quick reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. REMUNERATION</td>
<td>C. uneasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. RENDEZVOUS</td>
<td>D. necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. RENT</td>
<td>E. miscreant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. REPROBATE</td>
<td>F. rupture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. REQUISITE</td>
<td>G. a meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. RESTIVE</td>
<td>H. compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. RETRIBUTION</td>
<td>I. retort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. RIBALD</td>
<td>J. a government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

rickety: shaky, ramshackle
ricochet: carom, rebound
riff: widespread, abundant
rivet: dregs of society
riffls: search through and steal
rift: a split, an opening, disagreement
righteous: upright, moral
rigor: harshness, precise and exacting
rim: crust
riposte: counterthrust
risible: laughable
risqué: off-color, racy
rivet: engross
robust: vigorous
rogue: scoundrel
roister: bluster
romp: frolic
rosate: rosy, optimistic
roster: list of people
rostrum: podium

**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
sacri
gle  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
saturnine  gloomy
satyr  demigod, 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 (Analogs)

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

scepter a rod, staff
scheme plot, system, diagram
scintilla speck
scintillate sparkle
schism rift
scion offspring
scoff  jeer, dismiss
scone  biscuit
scorn  disdain, reject
scoundrel  unprincipled person
scour  clean by rubbing, search
scourge  affliction
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  sickle  semicircular blade
serum  vaccine  sidereal  pertaining to the stars
servile  slavish  sidle  move sideways, slither
servitude  forced labor  siege  blockade
sessile  permanently attached  sierra  mountain range
session  meeting  sieve  strainer
settee  seat, sofa  signatory  signer
sever  cut in two  signet  a seal
severance  division  silhouette  outline, profile
shallot  onion  silo  storage tower
sham  pretense, imposter  simian  monkey
shambles  disorder, mess  simile  figure of speech
shard  sharp fragment of glass  simper  smile, smirk
sheen  luster  simulacrum  vague likeness
sheepish  shy, embarrassed  sinecure  position with little responsibility
shibboleth  password  sinewy  fibrous, stringy
shirk  evade (work)  singe  burn just the surface of something
sliver  fragment, shaving  singly  one by one, individually
sessile  permanently attached  singulare  unique, extraordinary
shoal  reef  sinister  evil, malicious
shoring  supporting  sinistral  left-handed
shoal  reef  siphon  extract, tap
shoring  supporting  sire  forefather, to beget
shortcomings  personal deficiencies  siren  temptress
shrew  virago  site  location
shrewd  clever, cunning  skeptical  doubtful
shrewd  clever, cunning  skinflint  miser
shriek  high-pitched  skirmish  a small battle
shred  strain  sister  sibling
# Quiz 31 (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>SCRUPLES</td>
<td>A. figure of speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCYTHE</td>
<td>B. proper, attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEEMLY</td>
<td>C. long, curved blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENTIMENTOUS</td>
<td>D. left-handed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERENDIPITY</td>
<td>E. pertaining to the stars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIBBOLETH</td>
<td>F. signer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDEREAL</td>
<td>G. making fortunate discoveries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNATORY</td>
<td>H. password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMILE</td>
<td>I. misgivings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINISTRAL</td>
<td>J. concise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2. **Unprecedented : Previous Occurrence ::**
   (A) naive : harmony
   (B) incomparable : equal
   (C) improper : vacillation
   (D) eccentric : intensity
   (E) random : recidivism
   (A) neutron : proton
   (B) vegetable : animal
   (C) molecule : element
   (D) component : system
   (E) pasture : herd

3. **SNAKE : INVERTEBRATE ::**
   (A) dolphin : fish
   (B) eagle : talon
   (C) boa constrictor : backbone
   (D) penguin : bird
   (E) bat : insect
   (A) plotters : cabal
   (B) professors : tenure
   (C) workers : bourgeoisie
   (D) diplomats : government
   (E) directors : cast

4. **LIMERICK : POEM ::**
   (A) monologue : chorus
   (B) sonnet : offering
   (C) waltz : tango
   (D) skull : skeleton
   (E) aria : song
   (A) mountain : avalanche
   (B) book : paper
   (C) vault : trifles
   (D) sanctuary : refuge
   (E) sea : waves

5. **INTEREST : OBSESSION ::**
   (A) faith : caprice
   (B) nonchalance : insouciance
   (C) diligence : assiduity
   (D) decimation : annihilation
   (E) alacrity : procrastination
   (A) man : vegetarian
   (B) ape : ponderer
   (C) lizard : mammal
   (D) buffalo : omnivore
   (E) shark : scavenger

stalwart pillar, strong, loyal
stanchion prop, foundation
stamina vigor, endurance
stamna division of a poem
stanch loyal
stark desolate
startle  surprise
stately  impressive, noble
static  inactive, immobile
statue  regulation
staunch  loyal
stave  ward off
steadfast  loyal
stealth  secrecy, covertness
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
strate  to mark with stripes
striction  censure, restriction
strife  conflict
striking  impressive, attractive
stringent  severe, strict
strive  endeavor
studious  diligent
studious  diligent
stylish  formalize, artificial artistic
style
stymie  hinder, thwart
suave  smooth, charming
sub rosa  in secret
subcutaneous  beneath the skin
subdue  conquer
subjugate  suppress
sublet  subcontract
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
suppliant  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
sweltering  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

T

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
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
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<td>tantalize</td>
<td>tease</td>
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<td>tantamount</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taper</td>
<td>candle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tariff</td>
<td>tax on imported or exported goods</td>
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<tr>
<td>tarn</td>
<td>small lake</td>
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<td>tarnish</td>
<td>taint</td>
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<td>tarry</td>
<td>linger</td>
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<td>taurine</td>
<td>bull-like</td>
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<td>taut</td>
<td>tight</td>
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<td>repetitious</td>
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<td>gaudy</td>
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<td>boring, tiring</td>
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<td>teem</td>
<td>swarm, abound</td>
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<td>boldness</td>
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<td>moderate</td>
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<td>storm</td>
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<td>speed</td>
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<td>pertaining to time</td>
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<td>defensible, valid</td>
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<td>persistent</td>
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<td>tendentious</td>
<td>biased</td>
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<td>decaying apartment building</td>
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<td>doctrine</td>
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<td>tensile</td>
<td>stretchable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tentative</td>
<td>provisional</td>
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<tr>
<td>tenuous</td>
<td>thin, insubstantial</td>
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<tr>
<td>tenure</td>
<td>status given after a period of time</td>
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<td>lukewarm</td>
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<td>the feature of land</td>
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<td>histrionics</td>
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<td>book of synonyms</td>
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<td>actor</td>
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<td>slave</td>
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<td>tattered</td>
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<td>throes</td>
<td>anguish</td>
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<tr>
<td>throng</td>
<td>crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throttle</td>
<td>choke</td>
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<tr>
<td>thwart</td>
<td>to foil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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
topography  science of map making
torment  harass
torpid  lethargic, inactive
torrid  scorching, passionate
torsion  twisting
torus  doughnut shaped object
totter  stagger
touchstone  standard
tousled  disheveled		
tout  praise, brag
toxicologist  one who studies poisons
ttractable  docile, manageable
traduce  slander
tranquillize  calm, anesthetize
transcribe  write a copy
transfigure  transform, exalt
transfix  impale
transfuse  insert, infuse
transgression  trespass, offense
transient  fleeting, temporary
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
trogloidy cave dweller
trollop harlot
troublesome disturbed
trounce thrash
troupe group of actors
truckle yield
truculent fierce, savage
trudge march, slog
truisms self-evident truth
truncation shorten
truncheon club
tryst meeting, rendezvous
tumbler drinking glass
tumefy swell
tumult commotion
tumultuous commotion	
turbid muddy, clouded
turgid swollen
turpitude depravity
tussle fight
tussock cluster of glass
tutelage guardianship
twain two
twinge pain
tyrannical dictatorial
tyrannize 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

vanquish  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.

| 1. UNCOUTH       | A. disheveled          |
| 2. UNDULY        | B. capable of surviving|
| 3. UNFLAGGING    | C. awkward             |
| 4. UNKEMPT       | D. uncultured          |
| 5. UNSTINTING    | E. truthfulness        |
| 6. UNTENABLE     | F. whim                |
| 7. UNWIELDY      | G. unrelenting         |
| 8. VAGARY        | H. cannot be achieved  |
| 9. VERACITY      | I. generous            |
| 10. VIABLE       | J. excessive           |

| viand           | food                   |
| vicious         | evil, cruel            |
| vicissitude     | changing fortunes      |
| victuals        | food                   |
| vie             | compete                |
| vigil           | watch, sentry duty     |
| vigilant        | on guard               |
| vignette        | scene                  |
| vigor           | vitality               |
| vilify          | defame, malign         |
| vindicate       | free from blame        |
| vindictive      | 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 story line 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
## Answers to Quizzes

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<th>Quiz 1</th>
<th>Quiz 2</th>
<th>Quiz 3</th>
<th>Quiz 4</th>
<th>Quiz 5</th>
<th>Quiz 6</th>
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<td>Quiz 31</td>
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<th>Quiz 34</th>
<th>Quiz 35</th>
<th>Quiz 36</th>
<th>Quiz 37</th>
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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>
<th>Meanings</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tr>
<td>ab</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>aberration</td>
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<td>ad—also ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>adequate</td>
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<td>ambi</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>ambidextrous</td>
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<td>without</td>
<td>anarchy</td>
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<td>belie</td>
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<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>bilateral</td>
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<tr>
<td>cata</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>catacomb</td>
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<tr>
<td>circum</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>circumscribe</td>
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<td>com—also con, col, cor, cog, co</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>confluence</td>
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<td>against</td>
<td>contravene</td>
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<td>down (negative)</td>
<td>debase</td>
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61. **un**  
   not  
   unkempt

62. **uni**  
   one  
   unique

---

### Roots

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<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>vic</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>vit—also viv</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.

<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>ure</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. INFALLIBLE
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. **BENEFACTOR**  
   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. **BENEFACTO**
    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 manufacture’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 \textit{were}.

Choice (C) is the correct answer because it uses the past perfect \textit{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 \textit{have been}, which implies that the homes were destroyed before being built.

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although dropping the phrase that \textit{were} makes the sentence more concise, the past progressive \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{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.