

The 4000 Words Essential for an Educated Vocabulary

# 4000 VOCABULARY

Word Analysis section

Idiom and Usage section

Great for the SAT, GRE and other entrance exams

200 Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes

Concise, practical definitions

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

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

JEFF KOLBY

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# About This Book

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

There are of course thesauruses but they mainly list common words. Other vocabulary books list difficult, esoteric words that we quickly forget or feel self-conscious using. However, there is a bounty of choice words between the common and the esoteric that often seem to 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**



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# A

**a cappella** without accompaniment

**à la carte** priced separately

**a priori** reasoning based on general principles

**aback** unexpected, surprised

**abacus** counting device

**abandon** desert, forsake

**abase** degrade

**abash** humiliate, embarrass

**abate** lessen, subside

**abatement** alleviation

**abbey** monastery

**abbreviate** shorten

**abdicate** relinquish power or position

**abdomen** belly

**abduct** kidnap

**aberrant** abnormal

**abet** aid, encourage (typically of crime)

**abeyance** postponement

**abhor** detest

**abide** submit, endure

**abject** wretched

**abjure** renounce

**ablate** cut away

**ablution** cleansing

**abode** home

**abolish** annul, eliminate

**abominable** detestable

**aboriginal** indigenous, native

**abortive** unsuccessful

**abound** be plentiful

**abreast** side-by-side

**abridge** shorten

**abroad** overseas

**abrogate** cancel

**abrupt** ending suddenly

**abscess** infected and inflamed tissue

**abscond** to run away (secretly)

**absolve** acquit, free from blame

**abstain** refrain

**abstract** theoretical, intangible

**abstruse** difficult to understand

**abut** touch, border on

**abysmal** deficient, sub par

**abyss** chasm

**academy** school

**accede** yield, agree

**accentuate** emphasize

**accession** attainment of rank

**accessory** attachment, accomplice

**acclaim** recognition, fame

**acclimate** accustom oneself to a climate, adjust

**acclivity** ascent, incline

**accolade** applause, tribute

**accommodate** adapt, assist, house

<b>accomplice</b> one who aids a lawbreaker	<b>adduce</b> offer as example
<b>accord</b> agreement	<b>adept</b> skillful
<b>accost</b> to approach and speak to someone aggressively	<b>adhere</b> stick to
<b>accouter</b> equip, clothe	<b>adherent</b> supporter
<b>accredit</b> authorize	<b>adieu</b> farewell
<b>accrete</b> grow larger	<b>adipose</b> fatty
<b>accrue</b> accumulate	<b>adjacent</b> next to
<b>accumulate</b> amass	<b>adjourn</b> suspend, discontinue
<b>acerbic</b> caustic, bitter (of speech)	<b>adjudicate</b> judge
<b>acme</b> summit, zenith	<b>adjunct</b> addition
<b>acolyte</b> assistant (usually to clergy)	<b>administer</b> manage
<b>acoustic</b> pertaining to sound	<b>admissible</b> allowable
<b>acquaint</b> familiarize	<b>admonish</b> warn gently
<b>acquiesce</b> agree passively	<b>ado</b> fuss, commotion
<b>acquit</b> free from blame	<b>Adonis</b> a beautiful man
<b>acrid</b> pungent, caustic, choking	<b>adroit</b> skillful
<b>acrimonious</b> caustic, resentful	<b>adulation</b> applause, worship
<b>acrophobia</b> fear of heights	<b>adulterate</b> contaminate, corrupt
<b>actuate</b> induce, start	<b>adumbration</b> overshadow
<b>acumen</b> insight	<b>advent</b> arrival of something important
<b>acute</b> sharp, intense	<b>adventitious</b> accidental, extrinsic
<b>ad nauseam</b> to a ridiculous degree	<b>adversary</b> opponent
<b>ad-lib</b> improvise	<b>adverse</b> unfavorable, opposing
<b>adage</b> proverb	<b>adversity</b> hardship
<b>adamant</b> insistent	<b>advise</b> give counsel
<b>adapt</b> adjust to changing conditions	<b>advocate</b> urge, support
<b>adaptable</b> pliable	<b>aegis</b> that which protects, sponsorship
<b>addendum</b> appendix, supplement	<b>aerial</b> pertaining to the air
	<b>aerobics</b> 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       | A. applause         |
| 2. ABSTAIN     | B. caustic          |
| 3. ACOLYTE     | C. shorten          |
| 4. ABEYANCE    | D. applause         |
| 5. ABRIDGE     | E. assistant        |
| 6. ACCOLADE    | F. postponement     |
| 7. ACRIMONIOUS | G. refrain          |
| 8. ADDUCE      | H. exercise         |
| 9. ADULATION   | I. degrade          |
| 10. AEROBICS   | J. offer as example |

**aesthetic** pleasing to the senses, beautiful

**affable** friendly

**affect** influence

**affectation** pretense, showing off

**affidavit** sworn written statement

**affiliate** associate

**affiliation** connection, association

**affinity** fondness

**affix** fasten

**affliction** illness

**affluent** abundant, wealthy

**affray** brawl

**affront** insult

**aficionado** devotee, ardent follower

**afoul** entangled, in trouble

**aft** rear

**aftermath** consequence

**agape** wonder

**agenda** plan, timetable

**agent provocateur** agitator

**aggrandize** exaggerate

**aggravate** worsen

**aggregate** total, collect

**aggressor** attacker

**aggrieve** mistreat

**aggrieved** unjustly injured

**aghost** 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

<b>alacrity</b>	swiftness	<b>amass</b>	collect
<b>albatross</b>	large sea bird	<b>ambient</b>	surrounding, environment
<b>albino</b>	lacking pigmentation	<b>ambiguous</b>	unclear
<b>alcove</b>	recess, niche	<b>ambivalence</b>	conflicting emotions
<b>alias</b>	assumed name	<b>ambulatory</b>	able to walk
<b>alibi</b>	excuse	<b>ameliorate</b>	improve
<b>alienate</b>	estrangle, antagonize	<b>amenable</b>	agreeable
<b>alight</b>	land, descend, to happen to find a place to rest	<b>amend</b>	correct
<b>allay</b>	to reassure	<b>amenities</b>	courtesies, comforts
<b>allege</b>	assert without proof	<b>amenity</b>	pleasantness
<b>allegiance</b>	loyalty	<b>amiable</b>	friendly
<b>allegory</b>	fable	<b>amid</b>	among
<b>allegro</b>	fast	<b>amiss</b>	wrong, out of place
<b>alleviate</b>	lessen, assuage	<b>amity</b>	friendship, good will
<b>alliteration</b>	repetition of the same sound	<b>amnesty</b>	pardon
<b>allocate</b>	distribute	<b>amoral</b>	without morals
<b>allot</b>	allocate, ration	<b>amorous</b>	loving, sexual
<b>allude</b>	refer to indirectly	<b>amorphous</b>	shapeless
<b>ally</b>	unite for a purpose	<b>amortize</b>	pay by installments
<b>almanac</b>	calendar with additional information	<b>amphibious</b>	able to operate in water and land
<b>alms</b>	charity	<b>amphitheater</b>	oval-shaped theater
<b>aloof</b>	arrogant, detached	<b>amuck</b>	murderous frenzy
<b>altercation</b>	argument	<b>amulet</b>	charm, talisman
<b>altitude</b>	height	<b>amuse</b>	entertain
<b>alto</b>	low female voice	<b>anachronistic</b>	out of historical order
<b>altruism</b>	benevolence, generosity	<b>anaerobic</b>	without oxygen
<b>amalgamation</b>	mixture	<b>anagram</b>	a word formed by rearranging the letters of another word
		<b>analgesic</b>	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

**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

<b>annul</b> cancel	<b>apocryphal</b> of doubtful authenticity
<b>annular</b> ring-shaped	<b>apoplexy</b> stroke
<b>anodyne</b> pain soothing	<b>apostate</b> one who abandons one's faith
<b>anoint</b> consecrate, apply ointment	<b>apotheosis</b> deification
<b>anomalous</b> abnormal	<b>appall</b> horrify
<b>anonymity</b> state of being anonymous	<b>apparition</b> phantom
<b>antagonistic</b> hostile	<b>appease</b> pacify
<b>antagonize</b> harass	<b>appellation</b> title
<b>antechamber</b> waiting room	<b>append</b> affix
<b>antediluvian</b> ancient, obsolete	<b>opposite</b> apt
<b>anthology</b> collection	<b>apprehensive</b> anxious, worried
<b>anthrax</b> disease, bacterium	<b>apprise</b> inform
<b>antic</b> caper, prank	<b>approbation</b> approval
<b>antipathy</b> repulsion, hated	<b>apropos</b> appropriate
<b>antipodal</b> exactly opposite	<b>apt</b> suitable
<b>antiquated</b> outdated, obsolete	<b>aptitude</b> ability
<b>antiquity</b> ancient times	<b>aquatic</b> pertaining to water
<b>antithesis</b> direct opposite	<b>arbiter</b> judge
<b>apartheid</b> racial segregation	<b>arbitrament</b> final judgment
<b>apathetic</b> unconcerned, uninterested	<b>arbitrary</b> tyrannical, capricious
<b>apathy</b> indifference	<b>arcane</b> secret, difficult to understand
<b>ape</b> mimic	<b>archaic</b> antiquated
<b>aperture</b> opening	<b>archetype</b> original model, epitome
<b>apex</b> highest point	<b>archipelago</b> group of island
<b>aphasia</b> speechless	<b>archives</b> public records
<b>aphorism</b> maxim	<b>ardent</b> passionate
<b>aplomb</b> poise	<b>ardor</b> passion
<b>apocalyptic</b> ominous, doomed	<b>arduous</b> hard

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

**Quiz 3 (Matching)**

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

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. ANATHEMA   | A. hard                |
| 2. ANNIHILATE | B. curse               |
| 3. ANOMALOUS  | C. gully               |
| 4. APATHETIC  | D. suffocate           |
| 5. ARCHAIC    | E. antiquated          |
| 6. ARDUOUS    | F. destroy             |
| 7. ARROYO     | G. abnormal            |
| 8. ASPHYXIATE | H. unconcerned         |
| 9. ASTRINGENT | I. make amends         |
| 10. ATONE     | J. causing contraction |

**atypical** abnormal

**au courant** well informed, chic

**audacity** boldness

**audient** listening, attentive

**audition** tryout

**augment** increase, supplement

**augur** predict

**august** noble, majestic

**aura** atmosphere, emanation

**auspices** patronage, protection

**auspicious** favorable

**austere** harsh, Spartan

**authorize** grant, sanction

**automaton** robot

**autonomous** self-governing

**auxiliary** secondary, supportive

**avail** assistance

**avant garde** vanguard

**avarice** greed

**avatar** incarnation

**averse** loath, reluctant

**avert** turn away

**avian** pertaining to birds

**avid** enthusiastic

**avocation** hobby

**avouch** attest, guarantee

**avow** declare

**avuncular** like an uncle

**awry** crooked

**axiom** self-evident truth

**aye** affirmative vote

**azure** sky blue

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**B**

**babbitttry** smugness

**bacchanal** orgy, drunken celebration

**badger** pester

**badinage** banter

**bagatelle** nonentity, trifle

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

**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

<b>bilateral</b>	two-sided	<b>booty</b>	loot, stolen goods
<b>bilious</b>	ill-tempered	<b>botch</b>	bungle
<b>bilk</b>	swindle	<b>bourgeois</b>	middle class
<b>biodegradable</b>	naturally decaying	<b>bovine</b>	cow-like
<b>biopsy</b>	removing tissue for examination	<b>boycott</b>	abstain in protest
<b>biped</b>	two-footed animal	<b>bracing</b>	refreshing
<b>bistro</b>	tavern, cafe	<b>brackish</b>	salty
<b>bivouac</b>	encampment	<b>brandish</b>	display menacingly
<b>blandish</b>	flatter, grovel	<b>bravado</b>	feigned bravery
<b>blasé</b>	bored with life	<b>bravura</b>	technically difficult, brilliant
<b>blasphemy</b>	insulting God	<b>brawn</b>	strength
<b>bleak</b>	cheerless, forlorn	<b>brevity</b>	shortness of expression
<b>blight</b>	decay	<b>brigand</b>	robber
<b>bliss</b>	happiness	<b>brink</b>	edge, threshold
<b>blithe</b>	joyous	<b>broach</b>	bring up a topic for conversation
<b>bloated</b>	swollen	<b>bromide</b>	cliché
<b>bode</b>	portend	<b>brook</b>	tolerate
<b>bogus</b>	forged, false	<b>browbeat</b>	to bully
<b>bogy</b>	bugbear	<b>brusque</b>	curt
<b>boisterous</b>	noisy	<b>bucolic</b>	rustic
<b>bolt</b>	move quickly and suddenly	<b>buffet</b>	blow, pummel
<b>bombast</b>	pompous speech	<b>buffoon</b>	fool, joker
<b>bon vivant</b>	gourmet, epicure	<b>bulwark</b>	fortification
<b>bona fide</b>	made in good faith	<b>buncombe</b>	empty, showy talk
<b>bonanza</b>	a stroke of luck	<b>buoyant</b>	floatable, cheerful
<b>boon</b>	payoff, windfall	<b>burgeon</b>	sprout
<b>boor</b>	vulgar person	<b>burlesque</b>	farce
<b>bootless</b>	unavailing	<b>burly</b>	husky

**buttress** support

## C

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**cabal** a group of conspirators

**cabaret** night club

**cache** hiding place

**cachet** prestige

**cacophony** dissonance, harsh noise

**cadaver** corpse

**cadaverous** haggard

**cadence** rhythm

**cadet** a student of a military academy

**cadge** beg

**cadre** small group

**cajole** encourage, coax

**calamity** disaster

**calculating** scheming

**caliber** ability, character

**callous** insensitive

**callow** inexperienced

**calumny** slander

**camaraderie** fellowship

**canaille** rabble

**canard** hoax

**candid** frank, unrehearsed

**candor** frankness

**canine** pertaining to dogs

**canon** rule

**cant** insincere speech

**cantankerous** peevish

**cantata** musical composition

**canvass** survey

**capacious** spacious

**capillary** thin tube

**capital** most significant, pertaining to wealth

**capitol** legislative building

**capitulate** surrender

**capricious** fickle, impulsive

**caption** title

**captious** fond of finding fault in others

**captivate** engross, fascinate

**carafe** bottle

**carbine** rifle

**carcinogenic** causing cancer

**carcinoma** tumor

**cardinal** chief

**cardiologist** one who studies the heart

**careen** swerve

**carrion** decaying flesh

**cartographer** mapmaker

**cascade** waterfall

**cashmere** fine wool from Asia

**Cassandra** unheeded prophet

**castigate** criticize

**castrate** remove the testicles

**Quiz 5 (Matching)**

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

- |                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 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                           |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>casuistry</b> specious reasoning        | <b>censure</b> condemn                  |
| <b>cataclysm</b> catastrophe               | <b>ceramics</b> pottery                 |
| <b>catastrophic</b> disastrous             | <b>cerebral</b> pertaining to the brain |
| <b>categorical</b> absolute, certain       | <b>cessation</b> a stopping             |
| <b>cathartic</b> purgative, purifying      | <b>chafe</b> abrade                     |
| <b>catholic</b> universal, worldly         | <b>chagrin</b> embarrassment            |
| <b>caucus</b> meeting                      | <b>chalice</b> goblet                   |
| <b>cause célèbre</b> celebrated legal case | <b>champion</b> defend                  |
| <b>caustic</b> scathing (of speech)        | <b>chaperon</b> escort                  |
| <b>cauterize</b> to sear                   | <b>charade</b> pantomime, sham          |
| <b>cavalier</b> disdainful, nonchalant     | <b>charlatan</b> quack, imposter        |
| <b>caveat</b> warning                      | <b>chartreuse</b> greenish yellow       |
| <b>caveat emptor</b> buyer beware          | <b>chary</b> cautious                   |
| <b>cavil</b> quibble                       | <b>chaste</b> pure, virgin              |
| <b>cavort</b> frolic                       | <b>chasten</b> castigate                |
| <b>cede</b> transfer ownership, relinquish | <b>chateau</b> castle                   |
| <b>celestial</b> heavenly                  | <b>cheeky</b> brass, forward            |
| <b>celibate</b> abstaining from sex        | <b>cherub</b> cupid                     |
| <b>cenotaph</b> empty tomb, monument       | <b>cherubic</b> sweet, innocent         |
| <b>ensorious</b> condemning speech         | <b>chicanery</b> trickery               |

<b>chide</b>	scold	<b>clone</b>	duplicate
<b>chimerical</b>	imaginary, dreamlike	<b>clout</b>	influence
<b>choleric</b>	easily angered	<b>cloven</b>	split
<b>chortle</b>	laugh, snort	<b>cloy</b>	glut, to sicken by excess
<b>chronic</b>	continual (usually of illness)	<b>cloyed</b>	jaded
<b>chronicle</b>	a history, record	<b>co-opt</b>	preempt, usurp
<b>chronology</b>	arrangement by time	<b>coagulate</b>	thicken
<b>churl</b>	a boor	<b>coalesce</b>	combine
<b>chutzpah</b>	gall	<b>coda</b>	concluding passage
<b>Cimmerian</b>	dim, unlit	<b>coddle</b>	pamper
<b>cipher</b>	zero, nobody, a code	<b>codicil</b>	supplement to a will
<b>circa</b>	about (of time)	<b>coercion</b>	force
<b>circuitous</b>	roundabout	<b>coffer</b>	strong box
<b>circumcise</b>	remove the foreskin	<b>cogent</b>	well-put, convincing
<b>circumlocution</b>	roundabout expression	<b>cogitate</b>	ponder
<b>circumspect</b>	cautious	<b>cognate</b>	from the same source
<b>circumvent</b>	evade, thwart	<b>cognizant</b>	aware, mindful
<b>citadel</b>	fortress	<b>cognomen</b>	family name
<b>citation</b>	summons to appear in court	<b>cohabit</b>	live together
<b>clamor</b>	noise	<b>cohere</b>	stick together
<b>clan</b>	extended family	<b>cohort</b>	an associate
<b>clandestine</b>	secret	<b>coiffure</b>	hairdo
<b>claustrophobia</b>	fear of enclosed places	<b>collaborate</b>	work together
<b>cleave</b>	split	<b>collar</b>	seize, arrest
<b>cleft</b>	split	<b>collateral</b>	securities for a debt
<b>clemency</b>	forgiveness	<b>colloquial</b>	informal speech
<b>clique</b>	a small group	<b>colloquy</b>	conference
<b>cloister</b>	refuge, monastery	<b>collusion</b>	conspiracy
		<b>colonnade</b>	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) felicitation (E) jeopardy

**comatose** stupor

**combine** unite, blend

**commandeer** seize for military use

**commemorate** observe

**commend** praise

**commensurate** proportionate

**commiserate** empathize

**commissary** food store

**commission** authorization to perform a task

**commodious** spacious

**commodity** product

**commodore** naval officer

**communion** fellowship

**commutation** exchange, substitution

**commute** lessen punishment

<b>compact</b>	covenant	<b>concise</b>	brief
<b>compassion</b>	kindness	<b>conclusive</b>	convincing, ending doubt
<b>compatible</b>	well-matched, harmonious	<b>concoct</b>	devise
<b>compatriot</b>	countryman	<b>concomitant</b>	accompanying, concurrent
<b>compelling</b>	convincing, persuasive	<b>concord</b>	accord
<b>compendium</b>	summary	<b>concordat</b>	agreement
<b>compensate</b>	make up for	<b>concourse</b>	throng, open space for a gathering
<b>compensatory</b>	redeeming	<b>concubine</b>	mistress
<b>competence</b>	skillfulness	<b>concur</b>	agree
<b>compile</b>	collect	<b>concurrent</b>	simultaneous
<b>complacent</b>	self-satisfied, oblivious to coming danger	<b>condescend</b>	patronize, talk down to
<b>compliant</b>	submissive, conforming	<b>condiment</b>	seasoning
<b>complicity</b>	guilt by association	<b>condolence</b>	commiseration
<b>comport</b>	to conduct oneself	<b>condone</b>	overlook wrong doing, pardon
<b>composed</b>	cool, self-possessed	<b>conducive</b>	helping
<b>compound</b>	augment	<b>conduit</b>	pipe
<b>comprehensive</b>	thorough	<b>confabulate</b>	discuss, give a fictitious account of a past event
<b>comprise</b>	consist of	<b>confection</b>	candy
<b>compulsive</b>	obsessive	<b>confederacy</b>	alliance
<b>compulsory</b>	obligatory	<b>confer</b>	bestow
<b>compunction</b>	remorse	<b>conference</b>	meeting
<b>concatenate</b>	link	<b>confidant</b>	trusted friend
<b>concave</b>	curving inward	<b>confide</b>	trust another (with secrets)
<b>concede</b>	yield, grant	<b>confiscate</b>	seize
<b>concerted</b>	done together, intensive effort	<b>conflagration</b>	large fire
<b>conch</b>	spiral shell	<b>confluence</b>	flowing together
<b>conciliatory</b>	reconciling, restoring goodwill	<b>confound</b>	bewilder

<b>confront</b>	challenge	<b>conspire</b>	plot
<b>confuse</b>	perplex	<b>constellation</b>	arrangement of stars
<b>confute</b>	disprove	<b>consternation</b>	anxiety, bewilderment
<b>congeal</b>	solidify	<b>constrained</b>	confined
<b>congenial</b>	friendly	<b>construe</b>	interpret
<b>congenital</b>	inborn, existing from birth	<b>consummate</b>	perfect
<b>congeries</b>	pile	<b>contagion</b>	infectious agent
<b>congruence</b>	conformity	<b>contemplate</b>	meditate
<b>coniferous</b>	bearing cones	<b>contempt</b>	disdain
<b>conjecture</b>	hypothesis, speculation	<b>contend</b>	struggle
<b>conjugal</b>	pertaining to marriage	<b>contented</b>	satisfied
<b>conjure</b>	summon	<b>contentious</b>	argumentative
<b>connive</b>	conspire	<b>contiguous</b>	adjacent, abutting
<b>connoisseur</b>	an expert, gourmet	<b>continence</b>	self-control
<b>consanguineous</b>	related by blood	<b>contingent</b>	conditional
<b>conscientious</b>	honorable, upright	<b>contort</b>	twist
<b>conscription</b>	draft, enlistment	<b>contraband</b>	illicit goods
<b>consecrate</b>	make holy	<b>contraction</b>	shrinkage
<b>consecutive</b>	one after another	<b>contractual</b>	related to a contract
<b>consensus</b>	general agreement	<b>contrariety</b>	opposition
<b>considered</b>	well thought-out, contemplated	<b>contrast</b>	difference, comparison
<b>consign</b>	assign	<b>contravene</b>	oppose
<b>consolation</b>	comfort, solice	<b>contretemps</b>	unfortunate occurrence
<b>console</b>	comfort	<b>contrite</b>	apologetic
<b>consolidate</b>	unite, strengthen	<b>contrive</b>	arrange, artificial
<b>consonant</b>	harmonious	<b>controversial</b>	subject to dispute
<b>consort</b>	spouse	<b>controvert</b>	dispute
<b>consortium</b>	cartel	<b>contumacy</b>	disobedience
<b>conspicuous</b>	obvious	<b>contusion</b>	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             |

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

**covet** desire  
**cower** showing fear  
**crass** crude  
**crave** desire  
**craven** cowardly  
**credence** belief  
**credenza** buffet  
**credulity** gullibility  
**credulous** believing  
**creed** belief  
**crescendo** becoming louder  
**crestfallen** dejected  
**crevice** crack  
**cringe** cower  
**criterion** a standard used in judging  
**critique** examination, criticism  
**croon** sing  
**cruet** bottle  
**crux** gist, key  
**cryptic** mysterious, puzzling  
**cubism** a style of painting  
**cudgel** club  
**culinary** pertaining to cooking  
**cull** pick out, select  
**culminate** climax  
**culpable** blameworthy  
**culprit** offender  
**culvert** drain  
**cumbersome** unwieldy

**cumulative** accumulate  
**cupidity** greed  
**curb** restrain, block  
**curmudgeon** boor, bad-tempered  
**curriculum** course of study  
**curry** seek favor by flattery  
**cursor** 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

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## 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  
**debacle** a rout, defeat  
**debase** degrade  
**debauch** corrupt

**Quiz 8 (Antonyms)**

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

1. UPSHOT: (A) consequence (B) descent (C) annihilation  
(D) termination (E) inception
2. WHET: (A) obscure (B) blunt (C) desiccate  
(D) imbibe (E) enervate
3. PRODIGY: (A) vacuous comment (B) hegemony (C) plane  
(D) common occurrence (E) capitulation
4. AMBULATORY: (A) immutable (B) obdurate  
(C) hospitalized (D) pedantic (E) stationary
5. PLATITUDE: (A) sincere comment (B) enigmatic comment  
(C) hostile comment (D) disingenuous comment  
(E) original comment
6. SEEMLY: (A) redoubtable (B) flaccid (C) imperceptible  
(D) indigenous (E) unbecoming
7. CHAMPION: (A) relinquish (B) contest (C) oppress  
(D) modify (E) withhold
8. AIR: (A) release (B) differ (C) expose  
(D) betray (E) enshroud
9. PERTURBATION: (A) impotence (B) obstruction  
(C) prediction (D) equanimity (E) chivalry
- 10: TEMPESTUOUS: (A) prodigal (B) reticent (C) serene  
(D) phenomenal (E) accountable

**debauchery** indulgence

**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

**degrade** demean

**dehydrate** dry out

**deign** condescend

**deity** a god

**delectable** delicious

**delegate** authorize

**delete** remove

**deleterious** harmful

**deliberate** ponder

**delineate** draw a line around, describe

**delinquent** negligent, culpable

**delirium** mental confusion, ecstasy

**delude** deceive

**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

<b>denounce</b>	condemn	<b>desuetude</b>	disuse
<b>denude</b>	strip bare	<b>desultory</b>	without direction in life
<b>depart</b>	leave	<b>detached</b>	emotionally removed
<b>depict</b>	portray	<b>detain</b>	confine
<b>deplete</b>	exhaust	<b>détente</b>	truce
<b>deplore</b>	condemn	<b>detention</b>	confinement
<b>deploy</b>	arrange forces	<b>deter</b>	discourage, prevent
<b>deportment</b>	behavior, posture	<b>deterrent</b>	hindrance, disincentive
<b>deposition</b>	testimony	<b>detract</b>	lessen, undermine
<b>depravity</b>	immorality, wickedness	<b>detractor</b>	one who criticizes
<b>deprecate</b>	belittle	<b>detrimental</b>	harmful
<b>depredation</b>	preying on, plunder	<b>detritus</b>	debris
<b>deprive</b>	take away	<b>devastate</b>	lay waste
<b>deracinate</b>	uproot	<b>deviate</b>	turn away from
<b>derelict</b>	negligent	<b>devise</b>	plan
<b>deride</b>	ridicule	<b>devoid</b>	empty
<b>derisive</b>	mocking	<b>devotee</b>	enthusiast, follower
<b>derogatory</b>	degrading	<b>devout</b>	pious
<b>derrick</b>	crane	<b>diabolical</b>	devilish
<b>desecrate</b>	profane, defile	<b>dialectic</b>	pertaining to debate
<b>desiccate</b>	dehydrate	<b>diaphanous</b>	sheer, translucent
<b>designate</b>	appoint	<b>diatribe</b>	long denunciation
<b>desist</b>	stop	<b>dicey</b>	risky
<b>desolate</b>	forsaken	<b>dichotomy</b>	a division into two parts
<b>despicable</b>	contemptible	<b>dictate</b>	command
<b>despise</b>	loathe	<b>dictum</b>	saying
<b>despondent</b>	depressed	<b>didactic</b>	instructional
<b>despot</b>	tyrant	<b>diffident</b>	shy
<b>destitute</b>	poor	<b>digress</b>	ramble

**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. DEPRECATE    | H. sect                  |
| 9. DESOLATE     | I. pertaining to debate  |
| 10. DIALECTIC   | J. forsaken              |

**dilapidated** neglected

**dilate** enlarge

**dilatory** procrastinating

**dilemma** a difficult choice

**dilettante** amateur, dabbler

**diligent** hard-working

**diminution** reduction

**diocese** district

**dire** dreadful

**dirigible** airship, blimp

**disabuse** correct

**disaffect** alienate

**disarray** disorder

**disavow** deny, disown

**disband** disperse

**disburse** pay out

**discernible** visible

**discerning** observant

**disclaim** renounce

**disconcert** confuse

**disconsolate** inconsolable

**discord** lack of harmony

**discourse** conversation

**discreet** prudent

**discrepancy** difference, disagreement

**discrete** separate

**discretion** prudence, the ability to make well-reasoned decisions

**discriminating** able to see differences

**discursive** rambling

**disdain** contempt

**disengage** release, detach

**disfigure** mar, ruin

**disgruntled** disappointed

**dishevel** muss

**disinclination** unwillingness

**disingenuous** deceptive, insincere

**disinter** unearth

**disinterested** impartial

**disjointed** disconnected, incoherent

<b>dismal</b>	gloomy	<b>distortion</b>	misinterpret, lie
<b>dismantle</b>	take apart	<b>distract</b>	divert
<b>dismay</b>	dread	<b>distrain</b>	preoccupied, absent-minded
<b>disparage</b>	belittle	<b>distraught</b>	distressed
<b>disparate</b>	various	<b>distrust</b>	suspect
<b>disparity</b>	difference, inequality	<b>dither</b>	move without purpose
<b>dispassionate</b>	impartial	<b>diurnal</b>	daily
<b>dispatch</b>	send	<b>diva</b>	prima donna
<b>dispel</b>	cause to banish	<b>diverge</b>	branch off
<b>disperse</b>	scatter	<b>diverse</b>	varying
<b>dispirit</b>	discourage	<b>diversion</b>	pastime
<b>disposition</b>	attitude, temper	<b>diversity</b>	variety
<b>dispossess</b>	take away possessions	<b>divest</b>	strip, deprive
<b>disputatious</b>	fond of arguing	<b>dividend</b>	distributed profits
<b>dispute</b>	debate	<b>divine</b>	foretell
<b>disquietude</b>	anxiety	<b>divisive</b>	causing conflict
<b>disquisition</b>	elaborate treatise	<b>divulge</b>	disclose
<b>disrepute</b>	disgrace	<b>docile</b>	domesticated, trained
<b>dissemble</b>	pretend, hide true beliefs	<b>dock</b>	curtail
<b>disseminate</b>	distribute	<b>doctrinaire</b>	dogmatic
<b>dissent</b>	disagree with the majority	<b>document</b>	verify
<b>dissertation</b>	lecture	<b>dodder</b>	tremble
<b>dissidence</b>	disagreement	<b>dogged</b>	persistent
<b>dissipate</b>	scatter, squander	<b>doggerel</b>	poor verse
<b>dissolute</b>	profligate, immoral	<b>dogmatic</b>	certain, unchanging in opinion
<b>dissolution</b>	disintegration	<b>dolce</b>	sweetly and gently
<b>dissonance</b>	discord	<b>doldrums</b>	dullness
<b>dissuade</b>	deter	<b>doleful</b>	sorrowful
<b>distend</b>	swell		

**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

**domicile** home

**dominion** area of authority

**don** assume, put on

**donor** contributor

**dormant** asleep

**dossier** file

**dotage** senility

**doting** attending

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

**doughty** resolute, unafraid

**dour** sullen

**dowager** widow

**doyen** dean of a group

**draconian** harsh

**dregs** residue, riffraff

**drivel** inane speech

**droll** amusing

**drone** speak in a monotonic voice

**dubious** doubtful

**ductile** stretchable

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

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## E

**ebb** recede  
**ebullient** exuberant  
**eccentric** odd, weird  
**ecclesiastical** churchly  
**echelon** degree, rank  
**éclat** brilliance  
**eclectic** from many sources  
**ectoderm** top layer of skin  
**ecumenical** universal, promoting unity  
**edict** order  
**edifice** building  
**edify** instruct  
**editorialize** express an opinion  
**educe** draw forth, evoke  
**efface** obliterate  
**effeminate** unmanly  
**effervescence** exuberance  
**effete** worn out  
**efficacious** effective  
**efficacy** effectiveness  
**effigy** likeness, mannequin  
**effloresce** to bloom  
**effrontery** insolence  
**effulgent** brilliant  
**effusion** pouring forth  
**egocentric** self-centered  
**egregious** grossly wrong  
**egress** exit  
**ejaculate** exclaim  
**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  
**elusive** evasive  
**emaciated** underfed, gaunt

<b>emancipate</b>	liberate	<b>encompass</b>	contain, encircle
<b>emasculate</b>	castrate, dispirit	<b>encore</b>	additional performance
<b>embargo</b>	restriction	<b>encroach</b>	trespass
<b>embellish</b>	exaggerate, adorn	<b>encumber</b>	burden
<b>embezzlement</b>	theft	<b>encyclopedic</b>	comprehensive
<b>emblazon</b>	imprint, brand	<b>endear</b>	enamor
<b>embody</b>	personify	<b>endeavor</b>	attempt, strive
<b>embrace</b>	accept, adopt	<b>endemic</b>	peculiar to a particular region
<b>embrangle</b>	embroil	<b>endocrinologist</b>	one who studies glands of internal secretion
<b>embroil</b>	involve with trouble	<b>endoderm</b>	within the skin
<b>embryonic</b>	rudimentary, nascent	<b>endorse</b>	approve
<b>emend</b>	correct	<b>endowment</b>	property, gift
<b>emergent</b>	appearing	<b>endure</b>	to suffer without giving up
<b>emeritus</b>	retired, but retaining title	<b>enervate</b>	weaken
<b>eminent</b>	distinguished, famous	<b>enfranchise</b>	liberate, grant the right to vote
<b>emissary</b>	messenger	<b>engaging</b>	enchanting, charming
<b>emote</b>	to display exaggerated emotion	<b>engender</b>	generate, prompt
<b>empathy</b>	compassion, sympathy	<b>engrave</b>	carve into a material
<b>employ</b>	make use of	<b>engross</b>	captivate
<b>empower</b>	enable, grant	<b>engulf</b>	overwhelm
<b>emulate</b>	imitate	<b>enhance</b>	improve
<b>enact</b>	decree, ordain	<b>enigmatic</b>	puzzling
<b>enamored</b>	charmed, captivated	<b>enjoin</b>	urge, order, forbid
<b>enate</b>	related on the mother's side	<b>enlighten</b>	inform
<b>encapsulate</b>	condense	<b>enlist</b>	join
<b>enchant</b>	charm	<b>enmity</b>	hostility, hatred
<b>enclave</b>	area enclosed within another region	<b>ennoble</b>	exalt
<b>encomium</b>	praise	<b>ennui</b>	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. EBULLIENT    | D. asleep            |
| 5. EFFEMINATE   | E. omission of words |
| 6. ELLIPSIS     | F. unmanly           |
| 7. EMANCIPATE   | G. charm             |
| 8. ENCHANT      | H. liberate          |
| 9. ENCYCLOPEDIA | I. twosome           |
| 10. ENIGMATIC   | J. resolute          |

**enormity** large, tragic

**ensemble** musical group

**enshroud** cover, obscure

**ensnare** trap, lure

**ensue** follow immediately

**entail** involve, necessitate

**enterprise** undertaking

**enthrall** mesmerize

**entice** lure

**entomology** the study of insects

**entourage** assemblage, staff

**entreat** plead

**entrench** fortify

**entrepreneur** businessman

**enumerate** count

**enviable** desirable

**envision** imagine, visualize

**envoy** messenger

**eon** long period of time

**ephemeral** short-lived

**epic** majestic, a long narrative poem

**epicure** gourmet

**epidemic** spreading rapidly

**epidemiology** study of the spread of disease

**epigram** saying

**episode** incident

**epistemology** the branch of philosophy dealing with knowledge

**epithet** name, appellation

**epoch** era

**epoxy** glue

**equable** even-tempered

**equanimity** composure, poise

**equine** pertaining to horses

**equitable** fair

**equivocate** make intentionally ambiguous

**era** period of time

**eradicate** abolish

**ergo** therefore

<b>erode</b>	wear away	<b>evade</b>	avoid
<b>err</b>	mistake, misjudge	<b>evanescent</b>	fleeting, very brief
<b>errant</b>	wandering	<b>evangelical</b>	proselytizing
<b>erratic</b>	constantly changing	<b>evasive</b>	elusive
<b>erroneous</b>	mistaken	<b>eventful</b>	momentous
<b>ersatz</b>	artificial	<b>eventual</b>	ultimate, coming
<b>erudite</b>	learned	<b>eventuate</b>	bring about
<b>erupt</b>	burst forth	<b>evidential</b>	pertaining to evidence
<b>escalate</b>	intensify	<b>evince</b>	attest, demonstrate
<b>escapade</b>	adventure	<b>eviscerate</b>	disembowel
<b>escarpment</b>	a steep slope	<b>evoke</b>	draw forth
<b>eschew</b>	avoid	<b>evolution</b>	gradual change
<b>esoteric</b>	known by only a few	<b>ewe</b>	female sheep
<b>esplanade</b>	boardwalk	<b>ex officio</b>	by virtue of position
<b>espouse</b>	advocate	<b>exacerbate</b>	worsen
<b>esteem</b>	respect	<b>exact</b>	use authority to force payment
<b>esthetic</b>	artistic	<b>exacting</b>	demanding, difficult
<b>estimable</b>	meritorious	<b>exalt</b>	glorify
<b>estrangle</b>	alienate	<b>exasperate</b>	irritate
<b>eternal</b>	endless	<b>excerpt</b>	selection, extract
<b>ethereal</b>	light, airy	<b>excision</b>	removal
<b>ethical</b>	conforming to accepted standards of behavior	<b>exclaim</b>	shout
<b>ethos</b>	beliefs of a group	<b>exclude</b>	shut out
<b>etiquette</b>	manners	<b>exclusive</b>	prohibitive
<b>etymology</b>	study of words	<b>excommunicate</b>	expel
<b>euphemism</b>	genteel expression	<b>excruciate</b>	torture
<b>euphoria</b>	elation	<b>execrable</b>	abominable
<b> euthanasia</b>	mercy-killing	<b>execute</b>	put into effect
		<b>exegesis</b>	interpretation

**Quiz 12 (Antonyms)**

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

1. DISCORD: (A) agreement (B) supposition (C) strife  
(D) scrutiny (E) antithesis
2. KEEN: (A) concentrated (B) languid (C) rash  
(D) caustic (E) voracious
3. IRRELEVANT: (A) moot (B) onerous (C) impertinent  
(D) germane (E) true
4. FACILITATE: (A) appease (B) expedite (C) extol  
(D) foil (E) precipitate
5. FEND: (A) absorb (B) disperse (C) intensify  
(D) reflect (E) halt
6. PORTLY: (A) ill (B) thin (C) dull  
(D) rotund (E) insipid
7. DEplete: (A) tax (B) annotate (C) replenish  
(D) lecture (E) vanquish
8. INCESSANT: (A) intermittent (B) continual (C) increasing  
(D) enclosing (E) expanding
9. PERJURE: (A) absolve (B) forswear (C) impeach  
(D) authenticate (E) mortify
10. PLETHORA: (A) dishonor (B) paucity (C) glut  
(D) resolve (E) deluge

**exemplary** outstanding

**exempt** excuse

**exhaustive** thorough

**exhibitionist** one who draws attention to himself

**exhort** strongly urge

**exhume** uncover

**exigency** urgency

**exiguous** scanty

**exile** banish

**exodus** departure, migration

**exonerate** free from blame

**exorbitant** expensive

**exorcise** expel

**expanse** extent of land

**expansive** sweeping

**expedient** advantageous  
**expedite** hasten  
**expel** drive out  
**expertise** knowledge, ability  
**expiate** atone  
**expletive** curse, invective  
**expiate** atone  
**explicate** explain  
**explicit** definite, clear  
**exploit** utilize, milk  
**expose** divulge, reveal  
**expostulate** protest  
**expound** explain  
**expropriate** dispossess, confiscate  
**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

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## F

**fabrication** a lie  
**facade** mask, front of a building  
**facet** aspect  
**facetious** joking, sarcastic  
**facile** easy  
**facilitate** make easier  
**facility** skill  
**facsimile** duplicate  
**faction** clique, sect  
**factious** causing disagreement  
**factitious** artificial  
**factotum** handyman  
**fallacious** false  
**fallacy** false belief  
**fallow** unproductive, unplowed  
**falsetto** high male voice  
**falter** waver  
**fanaticism** excessive zeal  
**fane** temple  
**fanfare** publicity  
**farcical** absurd, ridiculous  
**farrago** mixture

- fascism** totalitarianism, extreme nationalism  
**fastidious** meticulous  
**fatal** resulting in death  
**fathom** understand  
**fatuity** foolishness  
**fatuous** inane, stupid  
**fauna** animals  
**faux pas** false step, mistake  
**fealty** loyalty  
**feasible** likely to succeed  
**feat** deed, remarkable achievement  
**febrile** feverish, delirious  
**feckless** incompetent  
**fecund** fertile  
**feign** pretend  
**felicity** happiness  
**felonious** criminal  
**femme fatale** a woman who leads men to their destruction  
**fend** ward off  
**feral** untamed, wild  
**ferment** turmoil  
**ferret** rummage through  
**fertile** fruitful  
**fervor** intensity  
**fester** decay, to make someone increasingly bitter  
**festive** joyous  
**festoon** decorate
- fete** to honor with an event  
**fetid** stinking  
**fetters** shackles  
**fey** eccentric, whimsical  
**fiasco** debacle  
**fiat** decree  
**fickle** always changing one's mind  
**fictitious** invented, imaginary  
**fidelity** loyalty  
**figment** falsehood, fantasy  
**filch** steal  
**filial** son  
**filibuster** long speech  
**fillip** stimulus  
**finale** conclusion  
**finesse** skill  
**firebrand** agitator  
**firmament** sky  
**fiscal** monetary  
**fitful** starting and stopping irregularly  
**fjord** coastal inlet  
**flabbergasted** amazed, bumdfounded  
**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         |

**flout** to show disregard for the law or rules

**fluctuate** waver, vary

**foible** weakness, minor fault

**foil** defeat, thwart

**foist** palm off a fake

**foment** instigate

**font** source, fountainhead, set of type

**forage** search for food

**foray** raid

**forbear** abstain, restrain oneself

**force majeure** superior force

**foreboding** ominous

**foreclose** exclude

**forensic** pertaining to debate

**foresight** ability to predict the future

**forestall** thwart, preempt

**forgo** relinquish (usually voluntarily)

**forsake** abandon

**forswear** deny

**forthright** frank

**forthwith** immediately

**fortify** strengthen

**fortitude** resilience, courage

**fortuitous** lucky

**foster** encourage, cultivate

**founder** sink, fail

**fracas** noisy fight

**fragile** easily broken

**fragmented** broken into fragments

**fraternity** brotherhood

**fraught** filled

**frenetic** harried, neurotic

**fret** worry

**fritter** squander

**frivolity** playfulness

**frolic** romp, play

**frond** bending tree

**frugal** thrifty

**fruitful** productive

**fruition** realization, completion  
**fruitless** unprofitable, barren  
**fulminate** denounce, menace  
**fulsome** excessive, insincere  
**fuming** angry  
**furlough** leave of absence  
**furor** commotion  
**furtive** stealthy  
**fusillade** bombardment  
**futile** hopeless

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## G

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**gaffe** embarrassing mistake  
**gainful** profitable  
**gainsay** contradict  
**galvanize** excite to action  
**gambit** plot, strategy  
**gamut** range, scope  
**gargantuan** large  
**garner** gather  
**garnish** decorate  
**garrote** stranglehold  
**garrulous** talkative  
**gauche** awkward  
**genealogy** ancestry  
**generic** general  
**genesis** beginning  
**genetics** study of heredity  
**genre** kind, category  
**genteel** elegant, refined  
**genuflect** kneel in reverence  
**genuine** authentic, sincere  
**geriatrics** pertaining to old age  
**germane** 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  
**gossamer** thin and flimsy  
**Gothic** medieval style of architecture  
**gouge** overcharge  
**gracious** kindness, politeness  
**gradient** incline, rising by degrees

**Quiz 14 (Antonyms)**

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

1. ASSIMILATE: (A) strive (B) adapt (C) synchronize  
(D) estrange (E) officiate
2. INADVERTENT: (A) accidental (B) disingenuous (C) forthright  
(D) inconsiderate (E) calculated
3. ABSCOND: (A) pilfer (B) replace (C) glean  
(D) substitute (E) surrender
4. FOMENT: (A) exhort (B) dissuade (C) cower  
(D) abet (E) fixate
5. EXTENUATE: (A) alleviate (B) preclude (C) worsen  
(D) subdue (E) justify
6. NONPAREIL: (A) consummate (B) juvenile (C) dutiful  
(D) ordinary (E) choice
7. REPUDIATE: (A) denounce (B) deceive (C) embrace  
(D) fib (E) generalize
8. NOXIOUS: (A) diffuse (B) latent (C) beneficial  
(D) unique (E) unjust
9. SUFFRAGE: (A) absence of charity (B) absence of franchise  
(C) absence of pain (D) absence of success  
(E) absence of malice
10. GLEAN: (A) gaffe (B) furor (C) gather  
(D) frolic (E) foist

**gradual** by degrees, changing slowly

**grandiose** impressive, large

**granular** grainy

**grapple** struggle

**gratis** free

**gratitude** thankfulness

**gratuitous** unwarranted, uncalled for

**gratuity** tip

**gravamen** the essential part of an accusation

**gravity** seriousness

**gregarious** sociable

**grievous** tragic, heinous

**grimace** expression of disgust or pain

**grisly** gruesome

**grovel** crawl, obey, beg

**grudging** reluctant

**guffaw** laughter

**guile** deceit

**gullible** easily deceived

**gusto** great enjoyment

**guttural** throaty

**gyrate** whirl

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## H

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**habitat** natural environment

**habituate** accustom

**hackneyed** trite

**haggard** gaunt

**halcyon** serene

**hale** healthy

**hallucination** delusion

**hamper** obstruct

**hapless** unlucky

**harangue** tirade

**harass** torment

**harbinger** forerunner

**harbor** give shelter, conceal

**hardy** healthy

**harlequin** clown

**harp** complain incessantly

**harridan** hag

**harrowing** distressing

**harry** harass

**haughty** arrogant

**haven** refuge

**havoc** destruction, chaos

**hearsay** gossip

**hedonism** the pursuit of pleasure in life

**heed** follow advice

**heedless** careless

**hegemony** authority, domination

**hegira** a journey to a more pleasant place

**heinous** vile, atrocious

**heliocentric** having the sun as a center

**helix** a spiral

**helots** slaves

**herald** harbinger

**herbivorous** feeding on plants

**Herculean** powerful, large

**hermetic** airtight, sealed

**hermit** one who lives in solitude

**herpetologist** one who studies reptiles

**heterodox** departing from established doctrines

**heuristic** teaching device or method

**hew** cut

**heyday** glory days, prime

**hiatus** interruption

**hibernal** wintry

**hidalgo** nobleman

**hidebound** prejudiced, provincial  
**hideous** horrible  
**hie** to hasten  
**highbrow** intellectual  
**hirsute** bearded  
**histrionic** overly dramatic  
**holograph** written entirely by hand  
**homage** respect  
**homely** plain  
**homily** sermon  
**homogeneous** uniform  
**homonym** words that are identical in spelling and pronunciation  
**hone** sharpen  
**horde** group  
**hortatory** inspiring good deeds  
**hospice** shelter  
**hovel** shanty, cabin  
**hoysen** 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

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## 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.

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

**immerse** 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

**impeach** accuse, charge

**impeccable** faultless

**impecunious** indigent

**impede** hinder

**impediment** obstacle

**impel** urge, force

**impending** approaching, imminent

**imperative** vital, pressing

**imperceptible** slight, intangible

**imperialism** colonialism

**imperil** endanger

**imperious** domineering

**impertinent** insolent

**imperturbable** calm, unflappable

**impervious** impenetrable, unreceptive

**impetuous** impulsive

**impetus** stimulus, spark

**impinge** encroach, touch

**implant** instill

**implausible** unlikely, improbable

**implement** carry out, execute

**implicate** incriminate

**implicit** implied

**implore** entreat

**implosion** bursting inward

**impolitic** unwise, inappropriate

<b>imponderable</b>	difficult to estimate	<b>inaugurate</b>	induct (with a ceremony)
<b>import</b>	meaning, significance	<b>inborn</b>	innate
<b>importune</b>	urgent request	<b>incalculable</b>	immeasurable
<b>imposing</b>	intimidating, stately	<b>incandescent</b>	brilliant
<b>imposition</b>	intrusion, burden	<b>incantation</b>	chant
<b>impotent</b>	powerless	<b>incapacitate</b>	disable
<b>impound</b>	seize	<b>incarcerate</b>	imprison
<b>imprecation</b>	curse, inculcate	<b>incarnate</b>	embody, personify
<b>impregnable</b>	invincible	<b>incendiary</b>	inflammatory
<b>impresario</b>	promoter	<b>incense</b>	enrage
<b>impressionable</b>	susceptible, easily influenced	<b>incentive</b>	stimulus, inducement
<b>impressionism</b>	a style of painting	<b>incessant</b>	unceasing
<b>imprimatur</b>	sanction	<b>incest</b>	sex among family members
<b>impromptu</b>	spontaneous	<b>inchoate</b>	just begun
<b>improvise</b>	invent	<b>incidental</b>	insignificant, minor
<b>impudence</b>	insolence	<b>incinerate</b>	burn
<b>impugn</b>	criticize, accuse	<b>incipient</b>	beginning
<b>impulse</b>	inclination, sudden desire	<b>incision</b>	cut
<b>impulsive</b>	to act suddenly	<b>incisive</b>	keen, penetrating
<b>impunity</b>	exemption from harm	<b>incite</b>	foment, provoke
<b>impute</b>	charge	<b>incivility</b>	rudeness
<b>in toto</b>	in full, entirely	<b>inclement</b>	harsh, stormy
<b>inadvertent</b>	unintentional	<b>inclusive</b>	comprehensive
<b>inadvisable</b>	not recommended	<b>incognito</b>	disguised
<b>inalienable</b>	that which cannot be taken away	<b>incommunicado</b>	unable to communicate with others
<b>inane</b>	vacuous, stupid	<b>incomparable</b>	peerless
<b>inanimate</b>	inorganic, lifeless	<b>incompatibility</b>	inability to live in harmony
<b>inaudible</b>	cannot be heard		

**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

**incongruous** out of place, absurd

**inconsiderate** thoughtless, insensitive

**inconspicuous** not noticeable

**incontrovertible** indisputable

**incorporate** combine

<b>incorrigible</b>	unreformable	<b>industrious</b>	hard-working
<b>incredulous</b>	skeptical	<b>inebriate</b>	intoxicate
<b>increment</b>	step, increase	<b>ineffable</b>	inexpressible
<b>incriminate</b>	accuse	<b>ineffectual</b>	futile
<b>incubus</b>	nightmare	<b>ineluctable</b>	inescapable
<b>inculcate</b>	instill, indoctrinate	<b>inept</b>	unfit, incompetent
<b>inculcate</b>	accuse	<b>inert</b>	inactive
<b>incumbent</b>	obligatory	<b>inestimable</b>	priceless, immeasurable
<b>incursion</b>	raid	<b>inevitable</b>	unavoidable, predestined
<b>indecent</b>	offensive, lewd	<b>inexorable</b>	relentless
<b>indecorous</b>	unseemly	<b>infallible</b>	unerring
<b>indelible</b>	permanent	<b>infamous</b>	notorious
<b>indemnity</b>	insurance	<b>infamy</b>	shame
<b>indict</b>	charge	<b>infantry</b>	foot soldiers
<b>indifferent</b>	unconcerned	<b>infatuate</b>	immature love
<b>indigenous</b>	native	<b>infer</b>	conclude
<b>indigent</b>	poor	<b>infernal</b>	hellish
<b>indignant</b>	resentment of injustice	<b>infidel</b>	nonbeliever
<b>indiscreet</b>	lacking sound judgment, rash	<b>infidelity</b>	disloyalty
<b>indiscriminate</b>	random	<b>infiltrate</b>	trespass
<b>indispensable</b>	vital, essential	<b>infinitesimal</b>	very small
<b>indistinct</b>	blurry, without clear features	<b>infirmity</b>	clinic
<b>indolent</b>	lazy	<b>infirmity</b>	ailment
<b>indomitable</b>	invincible	<b>inflammatory</b>	incendiary
<b>indubitable</b>	unquestionable	<b>influx</b>	inflow
<b>induce</b>	persuade, provoke	<b>infraction</b>	violation
<b>indulge</b>	succumb to desire	<b>infringe</b>	encroach
<b>indurate</b>	harden	<b>infuriate</b>	enrage
		<b>infuse</b>	inspire, instill

<b>ingenious</b>	clever, resourceful	<b>insidious</b>	treacherous, sinister
<b>ingrate</b>	ungrateful person	<b>insignia</b>	emblems
<b>ingratiating</b>	pleasing, flattering, endearing	<b>insinuate</b>	allude
<b>ingress</b>	entering	<b>insipid</b>	flat, dull
<b>inherent</b>	innate, inborn	<b>insolent</b>	insulting
<b>inhibit</b>	restrain	<b>insolvent</b>	bankrupt
<b>inimical</b>	adverse, hostile	<b>insouciant</b>	nonchalant
<b>inimitable</b>	peerless	<b>installment</b>	portion, payment
<b>iniquitous</b>	unjust, wicked	<b>instant</b>	at once
<b>iniquity</b>	sin, injustice	<b>instigate</b>	incite
<b>initiate</b>	begin	<b>insubordinate</b>	disobedient
<b>initiation</b>	induction ceremony	<b>insufferable</b>	unbearable
<b>injunction</b>	command	<b>insular</b>	narrow-minded
<b>inkling</b>	hint	<b>insuperable</b>	insurmountable
<b>innate</b>	inborn	<b>insurgent</b>	rebellious
<b>innervate</b>	invigorate	<b>insurrection</b>	uprising
<b>innocuous</b>	harmless	<b>intangible</b>	not perceptible by touch
<b>innovative</b>	new, useful idea	<b>integral</b>	essential
<b>innuendo</b>	insinuation	<b>integrate</b>	make whole
<b>inopportune</b>	untimely	<b>integration</b>	unification
<b>inordinate</b>	excessive	<b>integument</b>	a covering
<b>inquest</b>	investigation	<b>intelligentsia</b>	the intellectual elite of society
<b>inquisition</b>	interrogation	<b>intensive</b>	extreme, concentrated
<b>inquisitive</b>	curious	<b>inter</b>	bury
<b>insatiable</b>	gluttonous	<b>intercede</b>	plead on behalf of another
<b>inscribe</b>	engrave	<b>intercept</b>	prevent, cut off
<b>inscrutable</b>	cannot be fully understood	<b>interdict</b>	prohibit
<b>insensate</b>	without feeling	<b>interject</b>	interrupt

**Quiz 17 (Matching)**

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

- |                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. INCONGRUOUS   | A. harden                     |
| 2. INCONSPICUOUS | B. relentless                 |
| 3. INDECOROUS    | C. hostile                    |
| 4. INDIGNANT     | D. cannot be fully understood |
| 5. INDURATE      | E. out of place, absurd       |
| 6. INEXORABLE    | F. not noticeable             |
| 7. INIMICAL      | G. unseemly                   |
| 8. INSCRUTABLE   | H. resentment of injustice    |
| 9. INSOUCIANT    | I. nonchalant                 |
| 10. INSUPERABLE  | J. insurmountable             |

**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

**intransigent** unyielding

**intrepid** fearless

**intricate** complex

**intrigue** plot, mystery

**intrinsic** inherent

**introspection** self-analysis

**inundate** flood

**inure** accustom, habituate, harden

**invalidate** disprove, nullify

**invective** verbal insult

**inveigh** to rail against

**inveigle** lure, wheedle

**inventive** clever, resourceful

**inverse** directly opposite

**inveterate** habitual, chronic

**invidious** incurring ill-will

**invincible** cannot be defeated

**inviolable** 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

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## J

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**jabberwocky** nonsense  
**jaded** spent, bored with one's situation  
**jargon** specialized vocabulary  
**jaundiced** biased, embittered  
**jeer** mock  
**jejune** barren, unsophisticated  
**jest** joke  
**jilt** reject, end a relationship promptly  
**jingoistic** nationalistic, warmongering  
**jocular** humorous  
**jostle** push, brush against  
**journeyman** reliable worker  
**joust** combat between knights on horses  
**jubilant** in high spirits  
**judicious** prudent  
**juggernaut** unstoppable force  
**jugular** throat  
**juncture** pivotal point in time  
**junoesque** stately beauty  
**junta** small ruling group

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

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## K

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

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## L

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**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.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. LOQUACIOUS : GARRULOUS ::</p> <p>(A) harsh : kindly<br/>         (B) animate : weary<br/>         (C) gluttonous : disloyal<br/>         (D) rash : impetuous<br/>         (E) blithe : gloomy</p>                    | <p>6. ANATHEMA : CURSE ::</p> <p>(A) hex : blessing<br/>         (B) admonition : censure<br/>         (C) incantation : discernment<br/>         (D) theory : calculation<br/>         (E) conjecture : truth</p>    |
| <p>2. EMPATHY : FEELING ::</p> <p>(A) melancholy : joy<br/>         (B) sibling : relative<br/>         (C) Spartan : wickedness<br/>         (D) boldness : guilt<br/>         (E) institution : encouragement</p>         | <p>7. DILIGENT : ASSIDUOUS ::</p> <p>(A) suspicious : reliable<br/>         (B) cautious : indecisive<br/>         (C) repentant : innocent<br/>         (D) peerless : common<br/>         (E) indigent : poor</p>   |
| <p>3. DEVIATE : LECTURE ::</p> <p>(A) broadcast : information<br/>         (B) disown : friend<br/>         (C) welcome : indifference<br/>         (D) entreat : solicitation<br/>         (E) meander : drive</p>         | <p>8. LAMPOON : MOCK ::</p> <p>(A) exalt : ennoble<br/>         (B) entice : disown<br/>         (C) prattle : talk<br/>         (D) entreat : controvert<br/>         (E) debate : heckle</p>                        |
| <p>4. NEBULOUS : FORM ::</p> <p>(A) insincere : misanthrope<br/>         (B) benevolent : excellence<br/>         (C) insipid : taste<br/>         (D) discerning : hope<br/>         (E) composed : innocence</p>          | <p>9. INTUITIVE : CONSIDERED ::</p> <p>(A) impromptu : planning<br/>         (B) laborious : safe<br/>         (C) ethereal : light<br/>         (D) random : sequential<br/>         (E) rational : certain</p>      |
| <p>5. PENSIVE : MELANCHOLY ::</p> <p>(A) scornful : contempt<br/>         (B) confident : victory<br/>         (C) eloquent : optimism<br/>         (D) sorrowful : indifference<br/>         (E) contumacious : esteem</p> | <p>10. ETERNAL : EPHEMERAL ::</p> <p>(A) equivocal : ambiguous<br/>         (B) hopeless : chance<br/>         (C) animated : blithe<br/>         (D) mysterious : perplexing<br/>         (E) foreign : familiar</p> |

**lachrymose** tearful

**lackey** servant

**laconic** brief, terse

**lactic** derived from milk

**lacuna** a missing part, gap

**laggard** loafer, slacker

<b>lagniappe</b>	bonus	<b>levee</b>	embankment, dam
<b>laity</b>	laymen	<b>leviathan</b>	a monster
<b>lambent</b>	softly radiant	<b>levity</b>	frivolity
<b>lament</b>	mourn	<b>liable</b>	legally responsible
<b>lamina</b>	layer	<b>liaison</b>	relationship, affair
<b>lampoon</b>	satirize	<b>libertarian</b>	one who believes in complete freedom
<b>languish</b>	weaken	<b>libertine</b>	roué, rake
<b>lanyard</b>	short rope	<b>libidinous</b>	lustful
<b>larceny</b>	theft	<b>licentious</b>	lewd, immoral
<b>largess</b>	generous donation	<b>lien</b>	financial claim
<b>lascivious</b>	lustful	<b>lieutenant</b>	one who acts in place of another
<b>lassitude</b>	lethargy	<b>ligature</b>	bond
<b>latent</b>	potential, dormant	<b>ligneous</b>	woodlike
<b>laudatory</b>	commendable	<b>Lilliputian</b>	very small
<b>laurels</b>	fame, success	<b>limerick</b>	poem
<b>lave</b>	wash	<b>limn</b>	portray, describe
<b>lavish</b>	extravagant	<b>limpid</b>	transparent, clearly understood
<b>lax</b>	loose, careless	<b>linchpin</b>	something that is indispensable
<b>laxity</b>	carelessness	<b>lineage</b>	ancestry
<b>layman</b>	nonprofessional	<b>linguistics</b>	study of language
<b>lectern</b>	reading desk	<b>liquidate</b>	eliminate
<b>leery</b>	cautious, doubtful	<b>lissome</b>	agile, supple
<b>legacy</b>	bequest	<b>listless</b>	lacking spirit or interest
<b>legerdemain</b>	trickery	<b>litany</b>	list
<b>legible</b>	readable	<b>lithe</b>	supple
<b>legislate</b>	make laws	<b>litigate</b>	contest with a lawsuit
<b>legitimate</b>	lawful		
<b>lenient</b>	forgiving		
<b>lethargic</b>	drowsy, sluggish		

**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

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## 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    | A. trickery                    |
| 2. LAGGARD       | B. roué                        |
| 3. LASCIVIOUS    | C. very small                  |
| 4. LEGERDEMAIN   | D. tearful                     |
| 5. LIBERTINE     | E. loafer                      |
| 6. LILLIPUTIAN   | F. lustful                     |
| 7. LOQUACIOUS    | G. talkative                   |
| 8. MACHIAVELLIAN | H. comical misuse of a word    |
| 9. MAGISTERIAL   | I. arbitrary, dictatorial      |
| 10. MALAPROPISM  | J. politically crafty, cunning |

**malodorous** fetid**mammoth** huge**manacle** shackle**mandate** command**mandatory** obligatory**mandrill** baboon**mania** madness, obsession**manifest** obvious, evident**manifesto** proclamation**manifold** multiple, diverse**manslaughter** killing another person without malice**manumit** set free**manuscript** unpublished book**mar** damage**marauder** plunderer**marginal** insignificant**marionette** puppet**maroon** abandon**marshal** array, mobilize**martial** warlike**martinet** disciplinarian**martyr** sacrifice, symbol**masochist** one who enjoys pain**masticate** chew**mastiff** large dog**mastodon** extinct elephant**maternal** motherly**maternity** motherhood**matriarch** matron**matriculate** enroll (usually in school)**matrix** array**matutinal** early, morning**maudlin** weepy, sentimental**maul** rough up**mausoleum** tomb**maverick** a rebel, individualist**mawkish** sickeningly sentimental**mayhem** mutilation, chaos**mea culpa** my fault

- meager** scanty
- meander** roam, ramble
- median** middle
- mediocre** average
- medley** mixture
- megalith** ancient stone monument
- melancholy** reflective, gloomy
- melee** riot
- mellifluous** sweet sounding
- melodious** melodic
- memento** souvenir
- memoir** autobiography
- memorabilia** things worth remembering
- memorandum** note
- menagerie** zoo
- mendacity** untruth
- mendicant** beggar
- menial** humble, degrading
- mentor** teacher
- mercantile** commercial
- mercenary** calculating, venal
- mercurial** changeable, volatile
- metamorphosis** a change in form
- mete** distribute
- meteoric** swift, dazzling
- meteorology** science of weather
- methodical** systematic, careful
- meticulous** extremely careful, precise
- metier** occupation
- metonymy** the substitution of a phrase for the name itself
- mettle** courage, capacity for bravery
- miasma** toxin fumes
- mien** appearance, bearing
- migrate** travel
- milieu** environment
- militant** combative, activist
- militate** work against
- milk** extract
- millennium** thousand-year period
- minatory** threatening
- mince** chop, moderate
- minion** subordinate
- minstrel** troubadour
- minuscule** 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
2. ARISTOCRAT : LAND ::  
(A) bureaucracy : enslavement  
(B) monarchy : abnegation  
(C) gentry : talent  
(D) dignitary : rank  
(E) junta : anarchy
3. SURREPTITIOUS : STEALTH ::  
(A) clandestine : openness  
(B) guarded : effrontery  
(C) bombastic : irreverence  
(D) pernicious : bane  
(E) impertinent : humility
4. PECCADILLO : FLAW ::  
(A) mediator : dispute  
(B) grammar : error  
(C) nick : score  
(D) forensics : judiciary  
(E) invasion : putsch
5. LEVEE : RIVER ::  
(A) rampart : barrier  
(B) cordon : throng  
(C) broker : investment  
(D) promontory : height  
(E) string : guitar
6. HEDONIST : UNSTINTING ::  
(A) protagonist : insignificant  
(B) thug : aggressive  
(C) politician : irresolute  
(D) benefactor : generous  
(E) drunkard : manifest
7. EXCERPT : NOVEL ::  
(A) critique : play  
(B) review : manuscript  
(C) swatch : cloth  
(D) foreword : preface  
(E) recital : performance
8. EXORCISM : DEMON ::  
(A) matriculation : induction  
(B) banishment : member  
(C) qualm : angel  
(D) heuristic : method  
(E) manifesto : spirit
9. HOPE : CYNICAL ::  
(A) reticence : benevolent  
(B) contention : bellicose  
(C) bliss : sullen  
(D) homage : industrious  
(E) unconcern : indifferent
10. Exhibitionist : Attention ::  
(A) sycophant : turmoil  
(B) scientist : power  
(C) megalomaniac : solitude  
(D) martyr : anonymity  
(E) mercenary : money

**miscellany** mixture of items

**misconstrue** misinterpret

**miscreant** evildoer

**misgiving** doubt, hesitation

**misnomer** wrongly named

**misogyny** hatred of women

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

**myrmidons** loyal followers

**mystique** mystery, aura

**mythical** fictitious

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## N

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**nadir** lowest point

**narcissism** self-love

**narrate** tell, recount

**nascent** incipient

**natal** related to birth

**nativity** the process of birth

**naturalize** grant citizenship

**ne'er-do-well** loafer, idler

**nebulous** indistinct

**necromancy** sorcery

**nefarious** evil

**negate** cancel

**negligible** insignificant

**nemesis** implacable foe

**neologism** newly coined expression

**neonatal** newborn

**neophyte** beginner

**nepotism** favoritism

**nervy** brash

**nether** under

**nettle** irritate

**neurotic** disturbed

**neutralize** offset, nullify

**nexus** a link between two or more people or things

**nicety** euphemism

**niche** nook, an activity that well suits a person's talents

**niggardly** stingy

**nimble** spry

**nirvana** bliss, the attainment of spiritual enlightenment

**noctambulism** sleepwalking

**nocturnal** pertaining to night

**nocturne** serenade

**noisome** harmful, disgusting

**nomad** wanderer

**nomenclature** terminology

**nominal** slight, in name only

**nominate** propose, recommend somebody for a position

**nominee** candidate

**nonchalant** casual

**noncommittal** neutral, circumspect

**nondescript** lacking distinctive features

**nonentity** person of no significance

**nonesuch** paragon, one in a thousand

**nonpareil** unequalled, peerless

**nonpartisan** neutral, uncommitted

**nonplus** confound, befuddle

**notable** remarkable, noteworthy

**noted** famous

**notorious** wicked, widely known

**nouveau riche** newly rich

**Quiz 21 (Matching)**

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

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

**nova** bright star

**novel** new, unique

**novice** beginner

**noxious** toxic

**nuance** shade, subtlety

**nub** crux, crucial point

**nubile** marriageable

**nugatory** useless, worthless

**nuisance** annoyance

**nullify** void

**nullity** nothingness

**numismatics** coin collecting

**nurture** nourish, foster

**nymph** goddess

**O**

**oaf** awkward person

**obdurate** unyielding, hardhearted

**obeisance** homage, deference

**obelisk** tall column, monument

**obese** fat

**obfuscate** bewilder, muddle

**obituary** eulogy

**objective** (adj.) unbiased

**objective** (noun) goal

**objectivity** impartiality

**oblation** offering, sacrifice

**obligatory** required, compulsory

**oblige** compel

**obliging** accommodating, considerate

**oblique** indirect

**obliquity** perversity

**obliterate** destroy

**oblong** elliptical, oval

**obloquy** slander

**obscure** vague, unclear

**obsequious** fawning, servile

**obsequy** funeral ceremony

**observant** watchful

**obsolete** outdated

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

**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.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. PARAGRAPH : ESSAY ::</p> <p>(A) trailer : automobile<br/>         (B) query : question<br/>         (C) instrument : surgery<br/>         (D) penmanship : essay<br/>         (E) shot : salvo</p> <p>2. COMPOUND : BUILDING ::</p> <p>(A) classroom : campus<br/>         (B) department : government<br/>         (C) tapestry : fabric<br/>         (D) seed : vegetable<br/>         (E) commonwealth : country</p> <p>3. CONSTELLATION : STARS ::</p> <p>(A) amplifier : hearing<br/>         (B) ocean : water<br/>         (C) mosaic : tile<br/>         (D) tracks : train<br/>         (E) book : paper</p> <p>4. ACCELERATE : VELOCITY ::</p> <p>(A) relinquish : assets<br/>         (B) energize : stamina<br/>         (C) protect : parent<br/>         (D) project : futility<br/>         (E) educate : stupor</p> <p>5. SIDEREAL : STARS ::</p> <p>(A) platonic : radiation<br/>         (B) avian : fish<br/>         (C) corporeal : heaven<br/>         (D) heliocentric : transportation<br/>         (E) terrestrial : Earth</p> | <p>6. STATE : CONFEDERACY ::</p> <p>(A) apple : tree<br/>         (B) return address : envelope<br/>         (C) binoculars : sight<br/>         (D) velocity : acceleration<br/>         (E) soldier : army</p> <p>7. HELPFUL : OFFICIOUS ::</p> <p>(A) difficult : incorrigible<br/>         (B) maudlin : sardonic<br/>         (C) apathetic : zealous<br/>         (D) true : contrary<br/>         (E) friendly : amiable</p> <p>8. SATURATE : DAMPEN ::</p> <p>(A) contaminate : pollute<br/>         (B) besmirch : sully<br/>         (C) extol : praise<br/>         (D) waive : donate<br/>         (E) pronounce : presume</p> <p>9. WAYLAY : ADVANCEMENT ::</p> <p>(A) corroborate : testimony<br/>         (B) amuse : jeopardy<br/>         (C) condescend : frenzy<br/>         (D) curb : movement<br/>         (E) negotiate : defeat</p> <p>10. MITIGATE : INJURY ::</p> <p>(A) exacerbate : recovery<br/>         (B) palliate : accusation<br/>         (C) dampen : enthusiasm<br/>         (D) darken : obscurity<br/>         (E) entreat : ultimatum</p> |
|---|---|

**orderly** neat, arranged

**ordinance** law

**ordnance** artillery

**orient** align, familiarize

**orison** prayer

**ornate** 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

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## P

**pachyderm** elephant

**pacifist** one who opposes all violence

**pacify** appease

**pact** agreement

**paean** a song of praise

**pagan** heathen, ungodly

**page** attendant

**pageant** exhibition, show

**pains** great effort, attention to detail

**painstaking** taking great care, thorough

**palatial** grand, splendid

**palaver** babble, nonsense

**Paleolithic** stone age

**paleontologist** one who studies fossils

**pall** to become dull or weary

**palliate** assuage

**pallid** pale, sallow

**palpable** touchable

**palpitate** beat, throb

**palsy** paralysis

**paltry** scarce

**pan** criticize

**panacea** cure-all

**panache** flamboyance

**pandemic** widespread, plague

**pandemonium** din, commotion

**pander** cater to people's baser instincts

**panegyric** praise

**pang** short sharp pain

**panoply** full suit of armor

**panorama** vista

**pant** gasp, puff

**pantomime** mime

<b>pantry</b>	storeroom	<b>parry</b>	avert, ward off
<b>papyrus</b>	paper	<b>parsimonious</b>	stingy
<b>parable</b>	allegory	<b>parson</b>	clergyman
<b>paradigm</b>	a model	<b>partake</b>	share, receive, consume
<b>paragon</b>	standard of excellence	<b>partial</b>	incomplete
<b>parameter</b>	limit	<b>partiality</b>	bias
<b>paramount</b>	chief, foremost	<b>parting</b>	farewell, severance
<b>paramour</b>	lover	<b>partisan</b>	supporter
<b>paranoid</b>	obsessively suspicious, demented	<b>partition</b>	division
<b>paranormal</b>	supernatural	<b>parvenu</b>	newcomer, social climber
<b>parapet</b>	rampart, defense	<b>pasquinade</b>	satire
<b>paraphernalia</b>	equipment	<b>passé</b>	outmoded
<b>paraphrase</b>	restatement	<b>passim</b>	here and there
<b>parcel</b>	package	<b>pastel</b>	pale
<b>parchment</b>	paper	<b>pasteurize</b>	disinfect
<b>pare</b>	peel	<b>pastoral</b>	rustic
<b>parenthetical</b>	in parentheses	<b>patent</b>	obvious
<b>pariah</b>	outcast	<b>paternal</b>	fatherly
<b>parish</b>	fold, church	<b>pathetic</b>	pitiful
<b>parity</b>	equality	<b>pathogen</b>	agent causing disease
<b>parlance</b>	local speech	<b>pathogenic</b>	causing disease
<b>parlay</b>	increase	<b>pathos</b>	emotion
<b>parley</b>	conference	<b>patrician</b>	aristocrat
<b>parochial</b>	provincial	<b>patrimony</b>	inheritance
<b>parody</b>	imitation, ridicule	<b>patronize</b>	condescend
<b>parole</b>	release	<b>patronymic</b>	a name formed from the name of a father
<b>paroxysm</b>	outburst, convulsion	<b>patter</b>	walk lightly
<b>parrot</b>	mimic	<b>paucity</b>	scarcity

**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. PARLANCE     | 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

<b>perennial</b>	enduring, lasting	<b>personify</b>	embody, exemplify
<b>perfectionist</b>	purist, precisionist	<b>personnel</b>	employees
<b>perfidious</b>	treacherous (of a person)	<b>perspicacious</b>	keen
<b>perforate</b>	puncture	<b>perspicacity</b>	discernment, keenness
<b>perforce</b>	by necessity	<b>persuasive</b>	convincing
<b>perfunctory</b>	careless	<b>pert</b>	flippant, bold
<b>perigee</b>	point nearest to the earth	<b>pertain</b>	to relate
<b>perilous</b>	dangerous	<b>pertinacious</b>	persevering
<b>peripatetic</b>	walking about	<b>pertinent</b>	relevant
<b>periphery</b>	outer boundary	<b>perturbation</b>	agitation
<b>perish</b>	die	<b>peruse</b>	read carefully
<b>perishable</b>	decomposable	<b>pervade</b>	permeate
<b>perjury</b>	lying	<b>pessimist</b>	cynic, naysayer
<b>permeate</b>	spread throughout	<b>pestilence</b>	disease
<b>permutation</b>	reordering	<b>petite</b>	small
<b>pernicious</b>	destructive, evil	<b>petition</b>	a written request
<b>peroration</b>	conclusion	<b>petrify</b>	calcify, shock
<b>perpendicular</b>	at right angles	<b>petrology</b>	study of rocks
<b>perpetrate</b>	commit	<b>pettifogger</b>	unscrupulous lawyer
<b>perpetual</b>	continuous, everlasting	<b>petty</b>	trivial, niggling
<b>perpetuate</b>	cause to continue	<b>petulant</b>	irritable, peevish
<b>perpetuity</b>	eternity	<b>phantasm</b>	apparition
<b>perplex</b>	puzzle, bewilder	<b>phenomena</b>	unusual natural events
<b>perquisite</b>	reward, bonus	<b>philanthropic</b>	charitable
<b>persecute</b>	harass	<b>philanthropist</b>	altruist
<b>persevere</b>	persist, endure	<b>philatelist</b>	stamp collector
<b>persona</b>	social facade	<b>philippic</b>	invective
<b>personable</b>	charming, friendly	<b>Philistine</b>	barbarian
<b>personage</b>	official, dignitary	<b>philosophical</b>	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) desalinate : 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

**phlegmatic** sluggish

**phobia** fear

**phoenix** rebirth

**physic** laxative, cathartic

**physique** frame, musculature

**picaresque** roguish, adventurous

**picayune** trifling

**piecemeal** one at a time

**pie** mottled, brindled

**piety** devoutness

**pilfer** steal

**pillage** plunder

**pillory** punish by ridicule

**pine** languish, to long for someone or something

**pinnacle** highest point

**pious** devout, holy

**piquant** tart-tasting, spicy

**pique** sting, arouse interest

**piscine** pertaining to fish

**piteous** sorrowful, pathetic

**pithy** concise

**pitiable** miserable, wretched

**pittance** alms, dribble

**pittance** trifle

**pivotal** crucial

**pixilated** eccentric, possessed

**placard** poster

**placate** appease

**placid** serene

**plagiarize** pirate, counterfeit

**plaintive** expressing sorrow

**platitude** trite remark

**platonic** nonsexual

**plaudit** acclaim

**pleasantry** banter, persiflage

**plebeian** common, vulgar

**plebiscite** referendum

**plenary** full

**plentiful** abundant

**pleonasm** redundancy, verbosity

**plethora** overabundance

**pliable** flexible

**pliant** supple, flexible

**plight** sad situation

**plucky** courageous

**plumb** measure

**plummet** sudden sharp fall

**plutocrat** wealthy person

**plutonium** radioactive material

**poach** steal

**podgy** fat

**podium** stand, rostrum

**pogrom** massacre, mass murder

**poignant** pungent, sharp, heartbreaking

**polemic** a controversy

**polity** methods of government

**poltroon** dastard

**polychromatic** many-colored

**polygamist** one who has many wives

**ponder** muse, reflect

**ponderous** heavy, bulky

**pontiff** bishop

**pontificate** to speak at length

- pootroon** coward  
**porcine** pig-like  
**porous** permeable, spongy  
**porridge** stew  
**portend** signify, augur  
**portent** omen  
**portly** large  
**portmanteau** suitcase  
**posit** stipulate  
**posterior** rear, subsequent  
**posterity** future generations  
**posthaste** hastily  
**posthumous** after death  
**postulate** supposition, premise  
**potent** powerful  
**potentate** sovereign, king  
**potion** brew  
**potpourri** medley  
**potter** aimlessly busy  
**pragmatic** practical  
**prate** babble  
**prattle** chatter  
**preamble** introduction  
**precarious** dangerous, risky  
**precedent** an act that serves as an example  
**precept** principle, law  
**precinct** neighborhood  
**precipice** cliff  
**precipitate** cause  
**precipitous** steep  
**précis** summary  
**precise** accurate, detailed  
**preclude** prevent  
**precocious** more developed than is expected at a particular age  
**preconception** prejudgment, prejudice  
**precursor** forerunner  
**predacious** plundering  
**predecessor** one who proceeds  
**predestine** foreordain  
**predicament** quandary  
**predicate** to base an opinion on something  
**predilection** inclination  
**predisposed** inclined  
**preeminent** supreme  
**preempt** commandeer  
**preen** groom  
**prefabricated** ready-built  
**prefect** magistrate  
**preference** choice  
**preferment** promotion  
**prelate** primate, bishop  
**preliminary** introductory  
**prelude** introduction  
**premeditate** plan in advance  
**premonition** warning  
**prenatal** before birth

**Quiz 25 (Matching)**

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

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. PHOENIX      | A. cliff              |
| 2. PILLORY      | B. inclination        |
| 3. PITTANCE     | C. warning            |
| 4. PLAUDIT      | D. acclaim            |
| 5. PLETHORA     | E. overabundance      |
| 6. POGROM       | F. after death        |
| 7. POSTHUMOUS   | G. massacre           |
| 8. PRECIPICE    | H. rebirth            |
| 9. PREDILECTION | I. punish by ridicule |
| 10. PREMONITION | J. trifle             |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>preponderance</b> predominance            | <b>prevailing</b> common, current        |
| <b>prepossessing</b> appealing, charming     | <b>prevalent</b> widespread              |
| <b>preposterous</b> ridiculous               | <b>prevaricate</b> lie                   |
| <b>prerequisite</b> requirement              | <b>prick</b> puncture                    |
| <b>prerogative</b> right, privilege          | <b>priggish</b> pedantic, affected       |
| <b>presage</b> omen                          | <b>prim</b> formal, prudish              |
| <b>prescribe</b> urge                        | <b>primal</b> first, beginning           |
| <b>presentable</b> acceptable, well-mannered | <b>primate</b> head, master              |
| <b>preside</b> direct, chair                 | <b>primogeniture</b> first-born child    |
| <b>pressing</b> urgent                       | <b>primp</b> groom                       |
| <b>prestidigitator</b> magician              | <b>princely</b> regal, generous          |
| <b>prestige</b> reputation, renown           | <b>prismatic</b> many-colored, sparkling |
| <b>presume</b> assume, deduce                | <b>pristine</b> pure, unspoiled          |
| <b>presumptuous</b> assuming, overconfident  | <b>privation</b> hardship                |
| <b>presuppose</b> assume                     | <b>privy</b> aware of private matters    |
| <b>pretense</b> affectation, excuse          | <b>probe</b> examine                     |
| <b>pretentious</b> affected, inflated        | <b>probity</b> integrity                 |
| <b>preternatural</b> abnormal, supernatural  | <b>problematic</b> uncertain, difficult  |
| <b>pretext</b> excuse                        | <b>proboscis</b> snout                   |
| <b>prevail</b> triumph                       | <b>procedure</b> method, process         |

<b>proceeds</b>	profit	<b>prologue</b>	introduction
<b>proclaim</b>	announce	<b>prolong</b>	lengthen in time
<b>proclivity</b>	inclination	<b>promenade</b>	stroll, parade
<b>procreate</b>	beget	<b>promethean</b>	inspirational
<b>proctor</b>	supervise	<b>promiscuous</b>	sexually indiscreet
<b>procure</b>	acquire	<b>promontory</b>	headland, cape
<b>procurer</b>	pander	<b>prompt</b>	induce
<b>prod</b>	urge	<b>prompter</b>	reminder
<b>prodigal</b>	wasteful	<b>promulgate</b>	publish, disseminate
<b>prodigious</b>	marvelous, enormous	<b>prone</b>	inclined, predisposed
<b>prodigy</b>	a person with extraordinary ability or talent	<b>propaganda</b>	publicity, misinformation
<b>profane</b>	blasphemous	<b>propellant</b>	rocket fuel
<b>profess</b>	affirm, admit	<b>propensity</b>	inclination
<b>proffer</b>	bring forward for consideration	<b>prophet</b>	prognosticator
<b>proficient</b>	skillful	<b>prophylactic</b>	preventive
<b>profiteer</b>	extortionist	<b>propinquity</b>	nearness
<b>profligate</b>	licentious, prodigal	<b>propitiate</b>	satisfy
<b>profound</b>	deep, knowledgeable	<b>propitious</b>	auspicious, favorable
<b>profusion</b>	overabundance	<b>proponent</b>	supporter, advocate
<b>progenitor</b>	ancestor	<b>proportionate</b>	commensurate
<b>progeny</b>	children	<b>proposition</b>	offer, proposal
<b>prognosis</b>	forecast	<b>propound</b>	propose
<b>prognosticate</b>	foretell	<b>proprietor</b>	manager, owner
<b>progressive</b>	advancing, liberal	<b>propriety</b>	decorum
<b>proletariat</b>	working class	<b>prosaic</b>	uninspired, flat
<b>proliferate</b>	increase rapidly	<b>proscenium</b>	platform, rostrum
<b>prolific</b>	fruitful, productive	<b>proscribe</b>	prohibit
<b>prolix</b>	long-winded	<b>proselytize</b>	recruit, convert
		<b>prosody</b>	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.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. CALLOUS : SYMPATHY ::</p> <p>(A) flawless : excellence<br/>         (B) histrionic : theatrics<br/>         (C) outgoing : inhibition<br/>         (D) indiscreet : platitude<br/>         (E) categorical : truism</p>     | <p>6. NOCTURNAL : CIMMERIAN ::</p> <p>(A) exacting : lax<br/>         (B) prudish : indulgent<br/>         (C) contentious : affluent<br/>         (D) stark : embellished<br/>         (E) specious : illusory</p>          |
| <p>2. INSIPID : TASTE ::</p> <p>(A) curt : incivility<br/>         (B) apathetic : zest<br/>         (C) immaculate : brevity<br/>         (D) trite : unimportance<br/>         (E) discriminating : scholarship</p>             | <p>7. CONVOCATION : MEETING ::</p> <p>(A) bargain : market<br/>         (B) supplication : prayer<br/>         (C) issue : referendum<br/>         (D) speech : podium<br/>         (E) harvest : fall</p>                   |
| <p>3. Apocryphal : Corroboration ::</p> <p>(A) didactic : instruction<br/>         (B) fraudulent : forgery<br/>         (C) tyrannical : poise<br/>         (D) esoteric : commonality<br/>         (E) sacrilegious : piety</p> | <p>8. OSTRICH : BIRD ::</p> <p>(A) dusk : day<br/>         (B) fish : ocean<br/>         (C) tunnel : mountain<br/>         (D) hat : coat<br/>         (E) sirocco : storm</p>  |
| <p>4. NEBULOUS : DISTINCTION ::</p> <p>(A) guileless : deceit<br/>         (B) antipathetic : abhorrence<br/>         (C) sublime : disrespect<br/>         (D) magnanimous : anxiety<br/>         (E) amorphous : inchoation</p> | <p>9. VIRUS : ORGANISM ::</p> <p>(A) vegetable : mineral<br/>         (B) test-tube : bacteria<br/>         (C) microcosm : world<br/>         (D) microfiche : computer<br/>         (E) watch : wrist</p>                  |
| <p>5. TARNISH : VITIATE ::</p> <p>(A) beleaguer : console<br/>         (B) abrogate : flicker<br/>         (C) ensconce : corrupt<br/>         (D) bemuse : stupefy<br/>         (E) inundate : squelch</p>                       | <p>10. Mercurial : Temperament ::</p> <p>(A) capricious : interest<br/>         (B) tempestuous : solemnity<br/>         (C) staid : wantonness<br/>         (D) phlegmatic : concern<br/>         (E) cynical : naiveté</p> |

**prospective** expected, imminent

**prospectus** brochure

**prostrate** supine

**protagonist** main character in a story

**protean** changing readily

**protégé** ward, pupil

<b>protocol</b>	code of diplomatic etiquette	<b>psychic</b>	pertaining the psyche or mind
<b>proton</b>	particle	<b>psychopath</b>	madman
<b>protract</b>	prolong	<b>psychotic</b>	demented
<b>protuberance</b>	bulge	<b>puberty</b>	adolescence
<b>provender</b>	food	<b>puckish</b>	impish, mischievous
<b>proverb</b>	maxim	<b>puerile</b>	childish
<b>proverbial</b>	well-known	<b>pugilism</b>	boxing
<b>providence</b>	foresight, divine protection	<b>pugnacious</b>	combative
<b>provident</b>	having foresight, thrifty	<b>puissant</b>	strong
<b>providential</b>	fortunate	<b>pulchritude</b>	beauty
<b>province</b>	bailiwick, district	<b>pulp</b>	paste, mush
<b>provincial</b>	intolerant, insular	<b>pulpit</b>	platform, priesthood
<b>provisional</b>	temporary	<b>pulsate</b>	throb
<b>proviso</b>	stipulation	<b>pulverize</b>	crush
<b>provisory</b>	conditional	<b>pun</b>	wordplay
<b>provocation</b>	incitement	<b>punctilious</b>	meticulous
<b>provocative</b>	titillating	<b>pundit</b>	learned or politically astute person
<b>provoke</b>	incite	<b>pungent</b>	sharp smell or taste
<b>prowess</b>	strength, expertise	<b>punitive</b>	punishing
<b>proximity</b>	nearness	<b>puny</b>	weak, small
<b>proxy</b>	substitute, agent	<b>purblind</b>	obtuse, stupid
<b>prude</b>	puritan	<b>purgative</b>	cathartic, cleansing
<b>prudence</b>	discretion, carefulness	<b>purgatory</b>	limbo, netherworld
<b>prudent</b>	cautious, using good judgment	<b>purge</b>	cleanse, remove
<b>prudish</b>	puritanical	<b>puritanical</b>	prim
<b>prurient</b>	lewd	<b>purlieus</b>	environs, surroundings
<b>pseudo</b>	false	<b>purloin</b>	steal
<b>pseudonym</b>	alias	<b>purport</b>	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

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## Q

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

**Quiz 27 (Matching)**

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

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. PROTEAN      | A. bulge                     |
| 2. PROTUBERANCE | B. changing readily          |
| 3. PROVISIONAL  | C. steal                     |
| 4. PUNDIT       | D. majority                  |
| 5. PURLOIN      | E. temporary                 |
| 6. PURPORT      | F. a cessation of activity   |
| 7. QUAVER       | 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

**rational** 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  
**recrimination** 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) tranquilize : qualify  
(D) select : rebuff  
(E) entreat : beseech
4. TOTTER : WALK ::  
(A) annex : land  
(B) fathom : enlightenment  
(C) distend : contusion  
(D) efface : consolation  
(E) stutter : speech
5. LIGHT : DIM ::  
(A) indictment : investigate  
(B) protest : muffle  
(C) heat : radiate  
(D) solid : incinerate  
(E) ornament : decorate
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

**regiment** infantry unit

**regrettable** lamentable, unfortunate

**regurgitate** vomit, repeat

**rehash** wearily discuss again

**reign** rule, influence

<b>rein</b> curb, restrain	<b>renown</b> fame
<b>reincarnation</b> rebirth	<b>rent</b> tear, rupture
<b>reiterate</b> repeat, say again	<b>reparation</b> amends, atonement
<b>rejoice</b> celebrate	<b>repartee</b> witty conversation
<b>rejoinder</b> answer, retort	<b>repatriate</b> to send back to the native land
<b>rejuvenate</b> make young again	<b>repellent</b> causing aversion
<b>relapse</b> recurrence (of illness)	<b>repent</b> atone for
<b>relegate</b> assign to an inferior position	<b>repercussion</b> consequence
<b>relent</b> soften, yield	<b>repertoire</b> stock of works
<b>relentless</b> unstoppable	<b>repine</b> fret
<b>relic</b> antique	<b>replenish</b> refill
<b>relinquish</b> release, renounce	<b>replete</b> complete
<b>relish</b> savor	<b>replica</b> copy
<b>remedial</b> corrective	<b>replicate</b> duplicate
<b>remiss</b> negligent	<b>repose</b> rest
<b>remit</b> forgive, send payment	<b>reprehensible</b> blameworthy
<b>remnant</b> residue, fragment	<b>repress</b> suppress
<b>remonstrance</b> protest	<b>reprieve</b> temporary suspension
<b>remorse</b> guilt	<b>reprimand</b> rebuke
<b>remuneration</b> compensation	<b>reprisal</b> retaliation
<b>renaissance</b> rebirth	<b>reprise</b> repetition
<b>renascent</b> reborn	<b>reproach</b> blame
<b>rend</b> to tear apart	<b>reprobate</b> miscreant
<b>render</b> deliver, provide	<b>reprove</b> rebuke
<b>rendezvous</b> a meeting	<b>repudiate</b> disavow
<b>rendition</b> version, interpretation	<b>repugnant</b> distasteful, revolting
<b>renege</b> break a promise	<b>repulse</b> repel
<b>renounce</b> disown	<b>repulsive</b> repugnant

<b>repute</b>	status, reputation, esteem	<b>retainer</b>	advance fee
<b>reputed</b>	supposed, presumed, alleged	<b>retaliate</b>	revenge
<b>requiem</b>	rest, a mass for the dead	<b>retch</b>	vomit
<b>requisite</b>	necessary	<b>reticent</b>	reserved
<b>requisition</b>	order, formal demand	<b>retiring</b>	modest, unassuming
<b>requite</b>	to return in kind	<b>retort</b>	quick reply
<b>rescind</b>	revoke	<b>retrench</b>	cut back, economize
<b>reserve</b>	self-control	<b>retribution</b>	reprisal
<b>reside</b>	dwell	<b>retrieve</b>	reclaim
<b>residue</b>	remaining part	<b>retrograde</b>	regress
<b>resigned</b>	accepting of a situation	<b>retrospective</b>	reminiscent, display
<b>resilience</b>	ability to recover from an illness or a setback	<b>revamp</b>	recast
<b>resolute</b>	determined	<b>reveille</b>	bugle call
<b>resolution</b>	determination	<b>revel</b>	frolic, take joy in
<b>resolve</b>	determination	<b>revelry</b>	merrymaking
<b>resonant</b>	reverberating	<b>revenue</b>	income
<b>resort</b>	recourse	<b>revere</b>	honor
<b>resound</b>	echo	<b>reverent</b>	respectful
<b>resourceful</b>	inventive, skillful	<b>reverie</b>	daydream
<b>respectively</b>	in that order	<b>revert</b>	return to a former state
<b>respire</b>	breathe	<b>revile</b>	denounce, defame
<b>respite</b>	rest, temporary delay	<b>revision</b>	new version
<b>resplendent</b>	shining, splendid	<b>revive</b>	renew
<b>restitution</b>	reparation, amends	<b>revoke</b>	repeal
<b>restive</b>	nervous, uneasy	<b>revulsion</b>	aversion
<b>resurgence</b>	revival	<b>rhapsody</b>	ecstasy
<b>resurrection</b>	rebirth	<b>rhetoric</b>	elocution, grandiloquence
<b>resuscitate</b>	revive	<b>rheumatism</b>	inflammation
<b>retain</b>	keep	<b>ribald</b>	coarse, vulgar

**Quiz 29 (Matching)**

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

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

**rickety** shaky, ramshackle

**ricochet** carom, rebound

**rife** widespread, abundant

**riffraff** dregs of society

**rifle** search through and steal

**rift** a split, an opening, disagreement

**righteous** upright, moral

**rigor** harshness, precise and exacting

**rime** crust

**riposte** counterthrust

**risible** laughable

**risqué** off-color, racy

**rivet** engross

**robust** vigorous

**rogue** scoundrel

**roister** bluster

**romp** frolic

**roseate** rosy, optimistic

**roster** list of people

**rostrum** podium

**roué** libertine

**rouse** awaken, provoke

**rout** vanquish, cause to retreat

**rubicund** ruddy complexion

**ruck** the common herd

**rudiment** beginning, kernel

**rue** regret

**ruffian** brutal person

**ruminate** ponder

**rummage** hunt, grope

**runel** stream

**ruse** trick

**rustic** rural

**S**

**Sabbath** day of rest

**sabbatical** vacation

**saber** sword

**sabotage** treason, destruction

**saccharine** sugary, overly sweet tone

**sacerdotal** priestly

**sack** pillage

**sacrament** rite

**sacred cow** idol, taboo

**sacrilege** blasphemy

**sacrosanct** sacred

**saddle** encumber

**sadist** one who takes pleasure in hurting others

**safari** expedition

**saga** story

**sagacious** wise

**sage** wise person

**salacious** licentious

**salient** prominent

**saline** salty

**sallow** sickly complected

**sally** sortie, attack

**salutary** good, wholesome

**salutation** salute, greeting

**salvation** redemption

**salve** medicinal ointment

**salvo** volley, gunfire

**sanctify** consecrate

**sanctimonious** self-righteous

**sanction** approval

**sanctuary** refuge

**sang-froid** coolness under fire

**sanguinary** gory, murderous

**sanguine** cheerful

**sans** without

**sapid** interesting

**sapient** wise

**sarcophagus** stone coffin

**scornful** scornful, sarcastic

**sartorial** pertaining to clothes

**satanic** pertaining to the Devil

**satchel** bag

**sate** satisfy fully

**satiate** satisfy fully

**satire** ridicule

**saturate** soak

**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 (Analogies)**

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

1. THIMBLE : FINGER ::
  - (A) glove : hammer
  - (B) stitch : loop
  - (C) branch : flower
  - (D) talon : eagle
  - (E) smock : apparel
2. ANARCHY : ORDER ::
  - (A) desolation : annihilation
  - (B) ineptitude : skill
  - (C) bastion : aegis
  - (D) chaos : disarray
  - (E) parsimony : elegance
3. LAND : FALLOW ::
  - (A) automobile : expensive
  - (B) politics : innovative
  - (C) orchard : fruitful
  - (D) mountain : precipitous
  - (E) ship : decommissioned
4. HEURISTIC : TEACH ::
  - (A) parable : obfuscate
  - (B) performer : entertain
  - (C) pedant : construct
  - (D) actor : incite
  - (E) virus : prevent
5. RUSE : DECEIVE ::
  - (A) pretext : mollify
  - (B) invective : laud
  - (C) cathartic : cleanse
  - (D) artifice : disabuse
  - (E) calumny : confuse
6. RETICENT : WANTON ::
  - (A) lithe : supple
  - (B) exemplary : palpable
  - (C) pejorative : opprobrious
  - (D) quiescent : rampant
  - (E) provincial : virulent
7. GULLIBLE : DUPE ::
  - (A) artless : demagogue
  - (B) Machiavellian : entrepreneur
  - (C) cantankerous : curmudgeon
  - (D) disputatious : patron
  - (E) optimistic : defeatist
8. OPAQUE : LIGHT ::
  - (A) porous : liquid
  - (B) undamped : vibration
  - (C) unrelenting : barbarian
  - (D) diaphanous : metal
  - (E) hermetic : air
9. QUIXOTIC : PRAGMATIC ::
  - (A) romantic : fanciful
  - (B) dispassionate : just
  - (C) auspicious : sanguine
  - (D) malcontent : jingoistic
  - (E) optimistic : surreal
10. COLON : INTRODUCE ::
  - (A) hyphen : join
  - (B) semicolon : transfer
  - (C) dash : shorten
  - (D) apostrophe : intensify
  - (E) comma : possess

**scepter** a rod, staff

**scheme** plot, system, diagram

**schism** rift

**scintilla** speck

**scintillate** sparkle

**scion** offspring

<b>scoff</b>	jeer, dismiss	<b>seethe</b>	fume, resent
<b>scone</b>	biscuit	<b>seismic</b>	pertaining to earthquakes
<b>scorn</b>	disdain, reject	<b>seismology</b>	study of earthquakes
<b>scoundrel</b>	unprincipled person	<b>self-effacing</b>	modest
<b>scour</b>	clean by rubbing, search	<b>semantics</b>	study of word meanings
<b>scourge</b>	affliction	<b>semblance</b>	likeness
<b>scruples</b>	misgivings	<b>seminal</b>	fundamental, decisive
<b>scrupulous</b>	principled, fastidious	<b>semper fidelis</b>	always loyal
<b>scrutinize</b>	examine closely	<b>senescence</b>	old age
<b>scurf</b>	dandruff	<b>senescent</b>	aging
<b>scurrilous</b>	abusive, insulting	<b>seniority</b>	privilege due to length of service
<b>scurry</b>	move quickly	<b>sensational</b>	outstanding, startling
<b>scuttle</b>	to sink (a ship)	<b>sensible</b>	wise, prudent
<b>scythe</b>	long, curved blade	<b>sensory</b>	relating to the senses
<b>sear</b>	burn	<b>sensualist</b>	epicure
<b>sebaceous</b>	like fat	<b>sensuous</b>	appealing to the senses, enjoying luxury
<b>secede</b>	withdraw	<b>sententious</b>	concise
<b>secluded</b>	remote, isolated	<b>sentient</b>	conscious
<b>seclusion</b>	solitude	<b>sentinel</b>	watchman
<b>sectarian</b>	denominational	<b>sepulcher</b>	tomb
<b>secular</b>	worldly, nonreligious	<b>sequacious</b>	dependent
<b>secure</b>	make safe	<b>sequel</b>	continuation, epilogue
<b>sedation</b>	state of calm	<b>sequester</b>	segregate
<b>sedentary</b>	stationary, inactive	<b>seraphic</b>	angelic
<b>sedition</b>	treason, inciting rebellion	<b>serendipity</b>	a knack for making fortunate discoveries
<b>seduce</b>	lure	<b>serene</b>	peaceful
<b>sedulous</b>	diligent	<b>serpentine</b>	winding and twisting
<b>seedy</b>	rundown, ramshackle		
<b>seemly</b>	proper, attractive		

<b>serried</b>	saw-toothed	<b>sickle</b>	semicircular blade
<b>serum</b>	vaccine	<b>sidereal</b>	pertaining to the stars
<b>servile</b>	slavish	<b>side</b>	move sideways, slither
<b>servitude</b>	forced labor	<b>siege</b>	blockade
<b>sessile</b>	permanently attached	<b>sierra</b>	mountain range
<b>session</b>	meeting	<b>sieve</b>	strainer
<b>settee</b>	seat, sofa	<b>signatory</b>	signer
<b>sever</b>	cut in two	<b>signet</b>	a seal
<b>severance</b>	division	<b>silhouette</b>	outline, profile
<b>shallot</b>	onion	<b>silo</b>	storage tower
<b>sham</b>	pretense, imposter	<b>simian</b>	monkey
<b>shambles</b>	disorder, mess	<b>simile</b>	figure of speech
<b>shard</b>	sharp fragment of glass	<b>simper</b>	smile, smirk
<b>sheen</b>	luster	<b>simulacrum</b>	vague likeness
<b>sheepish</b>	shy, embarrassed	<b>sinecure</b>	position with little responsibility
<b>shibboleth</b>	password	<b>sinewy</b>	fibrous, stringy
<b>shirk</b>	evade (work)	<b>singe</b>	burn just the surface of something
<b>sliver</b>	fragment, shaving	<b>singly</b>	one by one, individually
<b>shoal</b>	reef	<b>singular</b>	unique, extraordinary
<b>shoring</b>	supporting	<b>sinister</b>	evil, malicious
<b>shortcomings</b>	personal deficiencies	<b>sinistral</b>	left-handed
<b>shrew</b>	virago	<b>siphon</b>	extract, tap
<b>shrewd</b>	clever, cunning	<b>sire</b>	forefather, to beget
<b>shrill</b>	high-pitched	<b>siren</b>	temptress
<b>shun</b>	avoid, spurn	<b>site</b>	location
<b>shunt</b>	turn aside	<b>skeptical</b>	doubtful
<b>shyster</b>	unethical lawyer	<b>skinflint</b>	miser
<b>sibilant</b>	a hissing sound	<b>skirmish</b>	a small battle
<b>sibling</b>	brother or sister		

**Quiz 31 (Matching)**

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

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

**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

<b>solicitous</b>	considerate, concerned	<b>speculate</b>	conjecture
<b>soliloquy</b>	monologue	<b>speleologist</b>	one who studies caves
<b>solstice</b>	furthest point	<b>spew</b>	eject
<b>soluble</b>	dissolvable	<b>spindle</b>	shaft
<b>solvent</b>	financially sound	<b>spindly</b>	tall and thin
<b>somatic</b>	pertaining to the body	<b>spinster</b>	old maid
<b>somber</b>	gloomy, solemn	<b>spire</b>	pinnacle
<b>somnambulist</b>	sleepwalker	<b>spirited</b>	lively
<b>somnolent</b>	sleepy	<b>spirituous</b>	alcohol, intoxicating
<b>sonnet</b>	short poem	<b>spite</b>	malice, grudge
<b>sonorous</b>	resonant, majestic	<b>spittle</b>	spit
<b>sop</b>	morsel, compensation, offering	<b>splay</b>	spread apart
<b>sophistry</b>	specious reasoning	<b>spleen</b>	resentment, wrath
<b>soporific</b>	sleep inducing	<b>splenetic</b>	peevish
<b>soprano</b>	high female voice	<b>splurge</b>	indulge
<b>sordid</b>	foul, ignoble	<b>spontaneous</b>	extemporaneous
<b>sorority</b>	sisterhood	<b>sporadic</b>	occurring irregularly
<b>soubrette</b>	actress, ingenue	<b>sportive</b>	playful
<b>souse</b>	a drunk	<b>spry</b>	nimble
<b>sovereign</b>	monarch	<b>spume</b>	foam, froth
<b>spar</b>	fight	<b>spurious</b>	false, counterfeit
<b>spasmodic</b>	intermittent, fitful	<b>spurn</b>	to reject a person with scorn
<b>spate</b>	sudden outpouring	<b>squalid</b>	filthy
<b>spawn</b>	produce	<b>squall</b>	rain storm
<b>specimen</b>	sample	<b>squander</b>	waste
<b>specious</b>	false but plausible reasoning	<b>squelch</b>	crush, stifle
<b>spectacle</b>	public display	<b>stagnant</b>	stale, motionless
<b>spectral</b>	ghostly	<b>staid</b>	demure, sedate
<b>spectrum</b>	range, gamut		

**Quiz 32 (Analogies)**

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

1. **PERSPICACIOUS : INSIGHT ::**  
(A) ardent : quickness  
(B) warm : temperature  
(C) wealthy : scarcity  
(D) rapacious : magnanimity  
(E) churlish : enmity
2. **Unprecedented : Previous Occurrence ::**  
(A) naive : harmony  
(B) incomparable : equal  
(C) improper : vacillation  
(D) eccentric : intensity  
(E) random : recidivism
3. **SNAKE : INVERTEBRATE ::**  
(A) dolphin : fish  
(B) eagle : talon  
(C) boa constrictor : backbone  
(D) penguin : bird  
(E) bat : insect
4. **LIMERICK : POEM ::**  
(A) monologue : chorus  
(B) sonnet : offering  
(C) waltz : tango  
(D) skull : skeleton  
(E) aria : song
5. **INTEREST : OBSESSION ::**  
(A) faith : caprice  
(B) nonchalance : insouciance  
(C) diligence : assiduity  
(D) decimation : annihilation  
(E) alacrity : procrastination
6. **RESOLUTE : WILL ::**  
(A) violent : peacefulness  
(B) fanatic : concern  
(C) balky : contrary  
(D) notorious : infamy  
(E) virtuous : wholesomeness
7. **ATOM : MATTER ::**  
(A) neutron : proton  
(B) vegetable : animal  
(C) molecule : element  
(D) component : system  
(E) pasture : herd
8. **ACTORS : TROUPE ::**  
(A) plotters : cabal  
(B) professors : tenure  
(C) workers : bourgeoisie  
(D) diplomats : government  
(E) directors : cast
9. **COFFER : VALUABLES ::**  
(A) mountain : avalanche  
(B) book : paper  
(C) vault : trifles  
(D) sanctuary : refuge  
(E) sea : waves
10. **LION : CARNIVORE ::**  
(A) man : vegetarian  
(B) ape : ponderer  
(C) lizard : mammal  
(D) buffalo : omnivore  
(E) shark : scavenger

**stalwart** pillar, strong, loyal

**stamina** vigor, endurance

**stanch** loyal

**stanchion** prop, foundation

**stanza** division of a poem

**stark** desolate

<b>startle</b>	surprise	<b>stratagem</b>	trick, military tactic
<b>stately</b>	impressive, noble	<b>stratify</b>	form into layers
<b>static</b>	inactive, immobile	<b>stratum</b>	layer
<b>statue</b>	regulation	<b>striate</b>	to mark with stripes
<b>staunch</b>	loyal	<b>stricture</b>	censure, restriction
<b>stave</b>	ward off	<b>strife</b>	conflict
<b>steadfast</b>	loyal	<b>striking</b>	impressive, attractive
<b>stealth</b>	secrecy, covertness	<b>stringent</b>	severe, strict
<b>steeped</b>	soaked, infused	<b>strive</b>	endeavor
<b>stenography</b>	shorthand	<b>studious</b>	diligent
<b>stentorian</b>	loud or declamatory in tone	<b>stultify</b>	inhibit, enfeeble
<b>sterling</b>	high quality	<b>stunted</b>	arrested development
<b>stern</b>	strict	<b>stupefy</b>	deaden, dumfound
<b>stevedore</b>	longshoreman	<b>stupendous</b>	astounding
<b>stifle</b>	suppress	<b>stupor</b>	lethargy
<b>stigma</b>	mark of disgrace	<b>stylize</b>	formalize, artificial artistic style
<b>stiletto</b>	dagger	<b>stymie</b>	hinder, thwart
<b>stilted</b>	formal, stiff	<b>suave</b>	smooth, charming
<b>stimulate</b>	excite	<b>sub rosa</b>	in secret
<b>stint</b>	limit, assignment	<b>subcutaneous</b>	beneath the skin
<b>stipend</b>	payment	<b>subdue</b>	conquer
<b>stipulate</b>	specify, arrange	<b>subjugate</b>	suppress
<b>stodgy</b>	stuffy, pompous	<b>sublet</b>	subcontract
<b>stoic</b>	indifferent to pain or pleasure	<b>sublimate</b>	to redirect forbidden impulses (usually sexual) into socially accepted activities
<b>stoke</b>	prod, fuel	<b>sublime</b>	lofty, excellent
<b>stole</b>	long scarf	<b>sublunary</b>	earthly
<b>stolid</b>	impassive	<b>submit</b>	yield, acquiesce
<b>stout</b>	stocky		
<b>strait</b>	distress		

<b>subordinate</b>	lower in rank	<b>superimpose</b>	cover, place on top of
<b>subsequent</b>	succeeding, following	<b>superintend</b>	supervise
<b>subservient</b>	servile, submissive	<b>superlative</b>	superior
<b>subside</b>	diminish	<b>supernumerary</b>	subordinate
<b>subsidiary</b>	subordinate	<b>supersede</b>	supplant
<b>subsidize</b>	financial assistance	<b>supervene</b>	ensue, follow
<b>substantiate</b>	verify	<b>supervise</b>	oversee
<b>substantive</b>	substantial	<b>supine</b>	lying on the back
<b>subterfuge</b>	cunning, ruse	<b>supplant</b>	replace
<b>subterranean</b>	underground	<b>supplication</b>	prayer
<b>subvert</b>	undermine	<b>suppress</b>	subdue
<b>succor</b>	help, comfort	<b>surfeit</b>	overabundance
<b>succulent</b>	juicy, delicious	<b>surly</b>	rude, crass
<b>succumb</b>	yield, submit	<b>surmise</b>	to guess
<b>suffice</b>	adequate	<b>surmount</b>	overcome
<b>suffrage</b>	vote	<b>surname</b>	family name
<b>suffuse</b>	pervade, permeate	<b>surpass</b>	exceed, excel
<b>suggestive</b>	thought-provoking, risqué	<b>surreal</b>	dreamlike
<b>sullen</b>	sulky, sour	<b>surreptitious</b>	secretive
<b>sully</b>	stain	<b>surrogate</b>	substitute
<b>sultry</b>	sweltering	<b>surveillance</b>	close watch
<b>summon</b>	call for, arraign	<b>susceptible</b>	vulnerable
<b>sumptuous</b>	opulent, luscious	<b>suspend</b>	stop temporarily
<b>sunder</b>	split	<b>sustenance</b>	food
<b>sundry</b>	various	<b>susurrant</b>	whispering
<b>superb</b>	excellent	<b>suture</b>	surgical stitch
<b>supercilious</b>	arrogant	<b>svelte</b>	slender
<b>supererogatory</b>	wanton, superfluous	<b>swank</b>	fashionable
<b>superfluous</b>	overabundant	<b>swarthy</b>	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

<b>tangible</b>	touchable	<b>tentative</b>	provisional
<b>tantalize</b>	tease	<b>tenuous</b>	thin, insubstantial
<b>tantamount</b>	equivalent	<b>tenure</b>	status given after a period of time
<b>taper</b>	candle	<b>tepid</b>	lukewarm
<b>tariff</b>	tax on imported or exported goods	<b>terminal</b>	final
<b>tarn</b>	small lake	<b>terminology</b>	nomenclature
<b>tarnish</b>	taint	<b>ternary</b>	triple
<b>tarry</b>	linger	<b>terpsichorean</b>	related to dance
<b>taurine</b>	bull-like	<b>terrain</b>	the feature of land
<b>taut</b>	tight	<b>terrapin</b>	turtle
<b>tautological</b>	repetitious	<b>terrestrial</b>	earthly
<b>tawdry</b>	gaudy	<b>terse</b>	concise
<b>technology</b>	body of knowledge	<b>testament</b>	covenant
<b>tedious</b>	boring, tiring	<b>testy</b>	petulant
<b>teem</b>	swarm, abound	<b>tether</b>	tie down
<b>temerity</b>	boldness	<b>theatrics</b>	histrionics
<b>temperate</b>	moderate	<b>theologian</b>	one who studies religion
<b>tempest</b>	storm	<b>thesaurus</b>	book of synonyms
<b>tempestuous</b>	agitated	<b>thesis</b>	proposition, topic
<b>tempo</b>	speed	<b>thespian</b>	actor
<b>temporal</b>	pertaining to time	<b>thews</b>	muscles
<b>tempt</b>	entice	<b>thorny</b>	difficult
<b>tenable</b>	defensible, valid	<b>thrall</b>	slave
<b>tenacious</b>	persistent	<b>threadbare</b>	tattered
<b>tendentious</b>	biased	<b>thrive</b>	prosper
<b>tenement</b>	decaying apartment building	<b>throes</b>	anguish
<b>tenet</b>	doctrine	<b>throng</b>	crowd
<b>tensile</b>	stretchable	<b>throttle</b>	choke
		<b>thwart</b>	to foil

**Quiz 34 (Matching)**

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

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>tiara</b> crown                      | <b>topography</b> science of map making     |
| <b>tidings</b> news, information        | <b>torment</b> harass                       |
| <b>tiff</b> fight                       | <b>torpid</b> lethargic, inactive           |
| <b>timbre</b> tonal quality, resonance  | <b>torrid</b> scorching, passionate         |
| <b>timorous</b> fearful, timid          | <b>torsion</b> twisting                     |
| <b>tincture</b> trace, vestige, tint    | <b>torus</b> doughnut shaped object         |
| <b>tinsel</b> tawdriness                | <b>totter</b> stagger                       |
| <b>tirade</b> scolding speech           | <b>touchstone</b> standard                  |
| <b>titan</b> accomplished person        | <b>tousled</b> disheveled                   |
| <b>titanic</b> huge                     | <b>tout</b> praise, brag                    |
| <b>titer</b> laugh nervously            | <b>toxicologist</b> one who studies poisons |
| <b>tithe</b> donate one-tenth           | <b>tractable</b> docile, manageable         |
| <b>titian</b> auburn                    | <b>traduce</b> slander                      |
| <b>titillate</b> arouse                 | <b>tranquelize</b> calm, anesthetize        |
| <b>titular</b> in name only, figurehead | <b>transcribe</b> write a copy              |
| <b>toady</b> fawner, sycophant          | <b>transfigure</b> transform, exalt         |
| <b>tocsin</b> alarm bell, signal        | <b>transfix</b> impale                      |
| <b>toil</b> drudgery                    | <b>transfuse</b> insert, infuse             |
| <b>tome</b> large book                  | <b>transgression</b> trespass, offense      |
| <b>tonal</b> pertaining to sound        | <b>transient</b> 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  
**troglydite** cave dweller  
**trollop** harlot  
**troubled** disturbed  
**trounce** thrash  
**troupe** group of actors  
**truckle** yield  
**truculent** fierce, savage  
**trudge** march, slog  
**truism** self-evident truth  
**truncate** shorten  
**truncheon** club  
**tryst** meeting, rendezvous  
**tumbler** drinking glass

**tumefy** swell  
**tumult** commotion  
**turbid** muddy, clouded  
**turgid** swollen  
**turpitude** depravity  
**tussle** fight  
**tussock** cluster of grass  
**tutelage** guardianship  
**twain** two  
**twinge** pain  
**tyrannical** dictatorial  
**tyranny** oppression  
**tyro** beginner

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## 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, unfaltering

**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

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## V

**vacillate** waver  
**vacuous** inane, empty  
**vagary** whim  
**vain** unsuccessful  
**vainglorious** conceited  
**valediction** farewell speech  
**valiant** brave  
**validate** affirm, authenticate  
**valor** bravery  
**vanguard** leading position  
**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

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## W

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**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

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## X

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**xenophillic** attraction to strangers

**xenophobia** fear of foreigners

**xylophone** musical percussion instrument

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## Y

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**yarn** story, tale

**yearn** desire strongly

**yen** desire, yearning

**yore** long ago

**Young Turks** reformers

# Z

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**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.

- Though most explicitly sexist words have been replaced by gender-neutral terms, sexism thrives in the \_\_\_\_\_ of many words.
  - indistinctness
  - similitude
  - loquacity
  - implications
  - obscurity
- The aspiring candidate's performance in the debate all but \_\_\_\_\_ any hope he may have had of winning the election.
  - nullifies
  - encourages
  - guarantees
  - accentuates
  - contains
- She is the most \_\_\_\_\_ person I have ever met, seemingly with an endless reserve of energy.
  - jejune
  - vivacious
  - solicitous
  - impudent
  - indolent
- Despite all its \_\_\_\_\_, a stint in the diplomatic core is invariably an uplifting experience.
  - merits
  - compensation
  - effectiveness
  - rigors
  - mediocrity
- 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.
  - ineptness
  - indignation
  - reserve
  - jollity
  - capriciousness
- Liharev talks about being both a nihilist and an atheist during his life, yet he never does \_\_\_\_\_ faith in God.
  - affirm
  - lose
  - scorn
  - aver
  - supplicate

6. Though a small man, J Edgar Hoover 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

Quiz 1	Quiz 2	Quiz 3	Quiz 4	Quiz 5	Quiz 6	Quiz 7	Quiz 8
1. I	1. E	1. B	1. A	1. J	1. E	1. A	1. E
2. G	2. B	2. F	2. C	2. I	2. A	2. J	2. B
3. E	3. D	3. G	3. E	3. H	3. C	3. I	3. D
4. F	4. A	4. H	4. A	4. G	4. E	4. E	4. E
5. C	5. E	5. E	5. A	5. F	5. D	5. D	5. E
6. D	6. A	6. A	6. E	6. E	6. A	6. G	6. E
7. B	7. C	7. C	7. A	7. D	7. C	7. F	7. C
8. J	8. D	8. D	8. B	8. C	8. B	8. H	8. E
9. A	9. B	9. J	9. C	9. B	9. E	9. C	9. D
10. H	10. A	10. I	10. C	10. A	10. B	10. B	10. C

Quiz 9	Quiz 10	Quiz 11	Quiz 12	Quiz 13	Quiz 14	Quiz 15	Quiz 16
1. B	1. B	1. D	1. A	1. B	1. D	1. J	1. B
2. A	2. C	2. J	2. B	2. A	2. E	2. I	2. E
3. D	3. D	3. I	3. D	3. J	3. B	3. H	3. A
4. C	4. A	4. A	4. D	4. H	4. B	4. G	4. E
5. F	5. E	5. F	5. A	5. I	5. C	5. F	5. D
6. E	6. B	6. E	6. B	6. G	6. D	6. E	6. A
7. H	7. C	7. H	7. C	7. F	7. C	7. D	7. E
8. G	8. A	8. G	8. A	8. D	8. C	8. C	8. B
9. J	9. B	9. C	9. D	9. E	9. B	9. B	9. D
10. I	10. E	10. B	10. B	10. C	10. C	10. A	10. C

Quiz 17	Quiz 18	Quiz 19	Quiz 20	Quiz 21	Quiz 22	Quiz 23	Quiz 24
1. E	1. D	1. D	1. A	1. J	1. E	1. F	1. A
2. F	2. B	2. E	2. D	2. F	2. E	2. G	2. E
3. G	3. E	3. F	3. D	3. I	3. C	3. H	3. E
4. H	4. C	4. A	4. C	4. H	4. B	4. I	4. A
5. A	5. A	5. B	5. B	5. G	5. E	5. J	5. A
6. B	6. B	6. C	6. A	6. B	6. E	6. A	6. D
7. C	7. E	7. G	7. C	7. E	7. A	7. B	7. D
8. D	8. A	8. J	8. B	8. D	8. C	8. C	8. D
9. I	9. A	9. I	9. C	9. C	9. D	9. D	9. B
10. J	10. E	10. H	10. E	10. A	10. C	10. E	10. E

<b>Quiz 25</b>	<b>Quiz 26</b>	<b>Quiz 27</b>	<b>Quiz 28</b>	<b>Quiz 29</b>	<b>Quiz 30</b>	<b>Quiz 31</b>	<b>Quiz 32</b>
1. H	1. C	1. B	1. A	1. J	1. E	1. I	1. E
2. I	2. B	2. A	2. D	2. I	2. B	2. C	2. B
3. J	3. E	3. E	3. E	3. H	3. E	3. B	3. D
4. D	4. A	4. J	4. E	4. G	4. B	4. J	4. E
5. E	5. D	5. C	5. B	5. F	5. C	5. G	5. D
6. G	6. E	6. I	6. C	6. E	6. D	6. H	6. B
7. F	7. B	7. H	7. A	7. D	7. C	7. E	7. D
8. A	8. E	8. G	8. C	8. C	8. E	8. F	8. A
9. B	9. C	9. F	9. C	9. B	9. D	9. A	9. D
10. C	10. A	10. D	10. D	10. A	10. A	10. D	10. E

<b>Quiz 33</b>	<b>Quiz 34</b>	<b>Quiz 35</b>	<b>Quiz 36</b>	<b>Quiz 37</b>
1. C	1. J	1. F	1. D	1. D
2. D	2. I	2. G	2. J	2. A
3. A	3. H	3. D	3. G	3. B
4. B	4. G	4. C	4. A	4. D
5. G	5. F	5. J	5. I	5. E
6. H	6. E	6. A	6. H	6. A
7. E	7. D	7. B	7. C	7. D
8. F	8. C	8. I	8. F	8. A
9. J	9. B	9. H	9. E	9. E
10. I	10. A	10. E	10. B	10. C

# 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.

### Prefixes

1. <b>ab</b>	from	aberration
2. <b>ad</b> —also <b>ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at</b>	to	adequate
3. <b>ambi</b>	both	ambidextrous
4. <b>an</b> —also <b>a</b>	without	anarchy
5. <b>anti</b>	against	antipathetic
6. <b>ante</b>	before	antecedent
7. <b>be</b>	throughout	belie
8. <b>bi</b>	two	bilateral
9. <b>cata</b>	down	catacomb
10. <b>circum</b>	around	circumscribe
11. <b>com</b> —also <b>con, col, cor, cog, co</b>	together	confluence
12. <b>contra</b>	against	contravene
13. <b>de</b>	down (negative)	debase
14. <b>deca</b>	ten	decathlon
15. <b>decem</b>	ten	decimal
16. <b>di</b>	two	digraph
17. <b>dia</b>	through, between	dialectic
18. <b>dis</b>	apart (negative)	disparity
19. <b>du</b>	two	duplicate
20. <b>dys</b>	abnormal	dysphoria
21. <b>epi</b>	upon	epicenter
22. <b>equi</b>	equal	equitable
23. <b>ex</b>	out	extricate
24. <b>extra</b>	beyond	extraterrestrial
25. <b>fore</b>	in front of	foreword
26. <b>hemi</b>	half	hemisphere
27. <b>hyper</b>	excessive	hyperbole
28. <b>hypo</b>	too little	hypothermia

29. <b>in</b> —also <b>ig, il, im, ir</b>	not	inefficient
30. <b>in</b> —also <b>il, im, ir</b>	in, very	invite, inflammable
31. <b>inter</b>	between	interloper
32. <b>intro</b> —also <b>intra</b>	inside	introspective
33. <b>kilo</b>	one thousand	kilogram
34. <b>meta</b>	changing	metaphysics
35. <b>micro</b>	small	microcosm
36. <b>mili</b> —also <b>milli</b>	one thousand	millipede
37. <b>mis</b>	bad, hate	misanthrope
38. <b>mono</b>	one	monopoly
39. <b>multi</b>	many	multifarious
40. <b>neo</b>	new	neophyte
41. <b>nil</b> —also <b>nihil</b>	nothing	nihilism
42. <b>non</b>	not	nonentity
43. <b>ob</b> —also <b>oc, of, op</b>	against	obstinate
44. <b>pan</b>	all	panegyric
45. <b>para</b>	beside	paranormal
46. <b>per</b>	throughout	permeate
47. <b>peri</b>	around	periscope
48. <b>poly</b>	many	polyglot
49. <b>post</b>	after	posterity
50. <b>pre</b>	before	predecessor
51. <b>prim</b>	first	primitive
52. <b>pro</b>	forward	procession
53. <b>quad</b>	four	quadruple
54. <b>re</b>	again	reiterate
55. <b>retro</b>	backward	retrograde
56. <b>semi</b>	half	semiliterate
57. <b>sub</b> —also <b>suc, suf,</b> <b>sug, sup, sus</b>	under	succumb
58. <b>super</b> —also <b>supra</b>	above	superannuated
59. <b>syn</b> —also <b>sym, syl</b>	together	synthesis
60. <b>trans</b>	across	transgression

61. <b>un</b>	not	unkempt
62. <b>uni</b>	one	unique

## Roots

<u>Root</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
1. <b>ac</b>	bitter, sharp	acid
2. <b>agog</b>	leader	demagogue
3. <b>agri</b> —also <b>agrari</b>	field	agriculture
4. <b>ali</b>	other	alienate
5. <b>alt</b>	high	altostratus
6. <b>alter</b>	other	alternative
7. <b>am</b>	love	amiable
8. <b>anim</b>	soul	animadversion
9. <b>anthrop</b>	man, people	anthropology
10. <b>arch</b>	ruler	monarch
11. <b>aud</b>	hear	auditory
12. <b>auto</b>	self	autocracy
13. <b>belli</b>	war	bellicose
14. <b>ben</b>	good	benevolence
15. <b>biblio</b>	book	bibliophile
16. <b>bio</b>	life	biosphere
17. <b>cap</b>	take	caprice
18. <b>capit</b>	head	capitulate
19. <b>carn</b>	flesh	incarnate
20. <b>ced</b>	go	accede
21. <b>celer</b>	swift	accelerate
22. <b>cent</b>	one hundred	centurion
23. <b>chron</b>	time	chronology
24. <b>cide</b>	cut, kill	fratricide
25. <b>cit</b>	to call	recite
26. <b>civ</b>	citizen	civility
27. <b>cord</b>	heart	cordial

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28. <b>corp</b>	body	corporeal
29. <b>cosm</b>	universe	cosmopolitan
30. <b>crat</b>	power	plutocrat
31. <b>cred</b>	belief	incredulous
32. <b>cur</b>	to care	curable
33. <b>deb</b>	debt	debit
34. <b>dem</b>	people	demagogue
35. <b>dic</b>	to say	Dictaphone
36. <b>doc</b>	to teach	doctorate
37. <b>dynam</b>	power	dynamism
38. <b>ego</b>	I	egocentric
39. <b>err</b>	to wander	errant
40. <b>eu</b>	good	euphemism
41. <b>fac</b> —also <b>fic, fec, fect</b>	to make	affectation
42. <b>fall</b>	false	infallible
43. <b>fer</b>	to carry	fertile
44. <b>fid</b>	faith	confidence
45. <b>fin</b>	end	finish
46. <b>fort</b>	strong	fortitude
47. <b>gen</b>	race, group	genocide
48. <b>geo</b>	earth	geology
49. <b>germ</b>	vital part	germane
50. <b>gest</b>	carry	gesticulate
51. <b>gnosi</b>	know	prognosis
52. <b>grad</b> —also <b>gress</b>	step	transgress
53. <b>graph</b>	writing	calligraphy
54. <b>grav</b>	heavy	gravitate
55. <b>greg</b>	crowd	egregious
56. <b>habit</b>	to have, live	habituate
57. <b>hema</b> —also <b>hemo</b>	blood	hemorrhage
58. <b>hetero</b>	different	heterogeneous
59. <b>homo</b>	same	homogenized

60. <b>hum</b>	earth, man	humble
61. <b>jac</b> —also <b>jec</b>	throw	interjection
62. <b>jud</b>	judge	judicious
63. <b>junct</b> —also <b>join</b>	combine	disjunctive
64. <b>jus</b> —also <b>jur</b>	law, to swear	adjure
65. <b>leg</b>	law	legislator
66. <b>liber</b>	free	libertine
67. <b>lic</b>	permit	illicit
68. <b>loc</b>	place	locomotion
69. <b>log</b>	word	logic
70. <b>loqu</b>	speak	soliloquy
71. <b>macro</b>	large	macrobiotics
72. <b>magn</b>	large	magnanimous
73. <b>mal</b>	bad	malevolent
74. <b>manu</b>	by hand	manuscript
75. <b>matr</b>	mother	matriarch
76. <b>medi</b>	middle	medieval
77. <b>meter</b>	measure	perimeter
78. <b>mit</b> —also <b>miss</b>	send	missive
79. <b>morph</b>	form, structure	anthropomorphic
80. <b>mut</b>	change	immutable
81. <b>nat</b> —also <b>nasc</b>	born	nascent
82. <b>neg</b>	deny	renegade
83. <b>nomen</b>	name	nominal
84. <b>nov</b>	new	innovative
85. <b>omni</b>	all	omniscient
86. <b>oper</b> —also <b>opus</b>	work	operative
87. <b>pac</b> —also <b>plais</b>	please	complaisant
88. <b>pater</b> —also <b>patr</b>	father	expatriate
89. <b>path</b>	disease, feeling	pathos
90. <b>ped</b> —also <b>pod</b>	foot	pedestal
91. <b>pel</b> —also <b>puls</b>	push	impulsive

92. <b>pen</b>	hang	appendix
93. <b>phil</b>	love	philanthropic
94. <b>pict</b>	paint	depict
95. <b>poli</b>	city	metropolis
96. <b>port</b>	carry	deportment
97. <b>pos</b> —also <b>pon</b>	to place	posit
98. <b>pot</b>	power	potentate
99. <b>put</b>	think	computer
100. <b>rect</b> —also <b>reg</b>	straight	rectitude
101. <b>ridi</b> —also <b>risi</b>	laughter	derision
102. <b>rog</b>	beg	interrogate
103. <b>rupt</b>	break	interruption
104. <b>sanct</b>	holy	sanctimonious
105. <b>sangui</b>	blood	sanguinary
106. <b>sat</b>	enough	satiate
107. <b>sci</b>	know	conscience
108. <b>scrib</b> —also <b>script</b>	to write	circumscribe
109. <b>sequ</b> —also <b>secu</b>	follow	sequence
110. <b>simil</b> —also <b>simul</b>	resembling	simile
111. <b>solv</b> —also <b>solut</b>	loosen	absolve
112. <b>soph</b>	wisdom	unsophisticated
113. <b>spec</b>	look	circumspect
114. <b>spir</b>	breathe	aspire
115. <b>strict</b> —also <b>string</b>	bind	astringent
116. <b>stru</b>	build	construe
117. <b>tact</b> —also <b>tang, tig</b>	touch	intangible
118. <b>techni</b>	skill	technique
119. <b>tempor</b>	time	temporal
120. <b>ten</b>	hold	tenacious
121. <b>term</b>	end	interminable
122. <b>terr</b>	earth	extraterrestrial
123. <b>test</b>	to witness	testimony

124. <b>the</b>	god	theocracy
125. <b>therm</b>	heat	thermodynamics
126. <b>tom</b>	cut	epitome
127. <b>tort</b> —also <b>tors</b>	twist	distortion
128. <b>tract</b>	draw, pull	abstract
129. <b>trib</b>	bestow	attribute
130. <b>trud</b> —also <b>trus</b>	push	protrude
131. <b>tuit</b> —also <b>tut</b>	teach	intuitive
132. <b>ultima</b>	last	penultimate
133. <b>ultra</b>	beyond	ultraviolet
134. <b>urb</b>	city	urbane
135. <b>vac</b>	empty	vacuous
136. <b>val</b>	strength, valor	valediction
137. <b>ven</b>	come	adventure
138. <b>ver</b>	true	veracity
139. <b>verb</b>	word	verbose
140. <b>vest</b>	clothe	travesty
141. <b>vic</b>	change	vicissitude
142. <b>vit</b> —also <b>viv</b>	alive	vivacious
143. <b>voc</b>	voice	vociferous
144. <b>vol</b>	wish	volition

Suffixes determine the part of speech a word belongs to. They are not as useful for determining a word's meaning as are roots and prefixes. Nevertheless, there are a few that are helpful.

### Suffixes

<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
1. <b>able</b> —also <b>ible</b>	capable of	legible
2. <b>acy</b>	state of	celibacy
3. <b>ant</b>	full of	luxuriant
4. <b>ate</b>	to make	consecrate
5. <b>er, or</b>	one who	ensor
6. <b>fic</b>	making	traffic
7. <b>ism</b>	belief	monotheism
8. <b>ist</b>	one who	fascist
9. <b>ize</b>	to make	victimize
10. <b>oid</b>	like	steroid
11. <b>ology</b>	study of	biology
12. <b>ose</b>	full of	verbose
13. <b>ous</b>	full of	fatuous
14. <b>tude</b>	state of	rectitude
15. <b>ure</b>	state of, act	primogeniture

**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.

**BENEFACTOR**

Analysis: BENE (good); FACT (to do); OR (noun suffix [one who])  
Meaning: One who does a good deed, a patron.

16.

**DEGRADATION**

Analysis: DE (down—negative); GRADE (step); TION (noun suffix)  
Meaning: The act of lowering someone socially or humiliating them.

17.

**DISPASSIONATE**

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

18.

**APATHETIC**

Analysis: A (without); PATH (to feel); IC (adjective ending)  
Meaning: Without feeling; to be uninterested. (The apathetic voters.)



# Idiom & Usage

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

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

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

# PRONOUN ERRORS

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

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

**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:

## PRONOUNS

Singular
I, me
she, her
he, him
it
anyone
either
each
many a
nothing
one
another
everything
mine
his, hers
this
that

Plural
we, us
they
them
these
those
some
that
both
ourselves
any
many
few
several
others

Both Singular and Plural
any
none
all
most
more
who
which
what
you

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.”

**Alot vs. A lot:**

*Alot* 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 *were*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Solutions to Drill VI**

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

The correct structure for this type of sentence is *not so much by \_\_\_\_\_ as by \_\_\_\_\_*. The answer is (E).

2. Unless you maintain at least a 2.0 GPA, you will not graduate medical school.

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

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

The use of the passive voice in choices (B) and (C) weakens the sentence.

Choice (D) is the answer since it uses the correct idiom *graduate from*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Choice (E) is incorrect because *looks back* is also redundant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

