1,364 Essential Words for the Graduate Record Examination (G.R.E.)

SCOTT DOUGLAS JACOBSEN
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Introduction

*1,364 Essential Words for the Graduate Record Examination (G.R.E.)* represents an independent research project into the standardized testing industry’s core aspects with one major portion devoted to the verbal ability sections of the G.R.E. or the test required for multiple graduate level programs upon completion, and certification, of undergraduate studies. All words researched, collected, and collated for ease of access with respect to the user, likely an undergraduate student or prospective graduate student. If constrained to a 5-point scale of measurement for the difficulty of the words included in this compendium, where 1 equates to very easy, 2 equates to easy, 3 equates to average, 4 equates to hard, and 5 equates to very hard, the range seems within 1.5-3.5 (maybe) on the scale of difficulty with a handful or two of 4-point words. Within these restrictions and provisions, this set of words should provide the basic foundation for the inclusion of the proper, or basic, study materials for the vocabulary sections of standardized tests with some (possible) transferability to common tests such as the verbal sections in intelligence tests such as the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (W.A.I.S.) or the Scholastic Aptitude Test (S.A.T.). Bear in mind, in the midst of this independent initiative, something came to the fore, quite glaringly. Standardized tests remain of utility, and not in other ways. Too much to delve into the subject to give the appropriate coverage to the more than a century of research and debate into the topic of intelligence research. However, the nature of the tests seems of partial utility to discover generality of academic talents, temperaments, abilities, and skills. In this particular case, one’s verbal fluency based on raw vocabulary. Insofar as this cautionary, and positive and hopeful, note leaves one in the mood form further motivation, best wishes with this volume as a supplementary compendium in preparation for standardized tests.

Scott Douglas Jacobsen
1. Ablution – act of cleansing
2. Abrogate – to abolish or invalidate by authority
3. Absolutism - a form of government in which all power is invested in a single authority
4. Abstruse – difficult to comprehend
5. Accost – to approach or speak to someone
6. Adage – old saying or proverb
7. Adduce – to cite as an example as a means of proof
8. Ad hoc – for the present purposes only
9. Ad hominem – appealing to prejudice or passions; attacking one’s adversary rather than their argument
10. Ad infinitum – forever; without limit
11. Adjudicate – to study and settle a dispute
12. Admonition – mild reproof
13. Ad nauseum – to a disgusting or ridiculous degree
14. Adobe – relating to sun-dried brick of clay or straw
15. Adumbrate – to sketch in a shadowy way; foreshadow
16. Advent – coming or arrival
17. Adventitious – added from without
18. Aegis – protection; sponsorship; shield
19. Aerie – nook or nest built high in the air
20. Affable – pleasant to speak to; approachable
21. Affectation – artificial behavior to impress others
22. Afflatus – creative impulse
23. A fortiori – for a still stronger reason

24. Agrarian – relating to the land and its cultivation

25. Albedo – the proportion of incident radiation reflected by a surface

26. Alexandrine – a line of iambic hexameter. The final line of a Spenserian stanza in an alexandrine

27. Algorithm – mechanical problem-solving procedure

28. Alias – assumed name

29. Alliteration – the use of a repeated consonant or sound, usually at the beginning of a series of words

30. Allusion – a reference to someone or something, usually literary

31. Alluvial – relating to alluvium; that is, sediment that is deposited by a flowing river

32. Altercation – noisy dispute

33. Ambit – sphere or scope

34. Amity – friendship

35. Amphitheatre – arena theater with rising tiers around a central open space

36. Anachronistic – containing an error in the date of an event

37. Anathema – a solemn or ecclesiastical (religious) curse; accursed or thoroughly loathed person or thing

38. Ancillary – accessory; subordinate

39. Animadvert – to comment critically

40. Animus – ill-will

41. Anomie – alienation and purposelessness as a result of a lack of values or ideals

42. Antagonist – the main character opposing the protagonist, usually the villain

43. Antebellum – before or existing before the war, esp. American civil war

44. Antepenultimate – third from last
45. Anterior – preceding, previous
46. Anthology – collection of literary works
47. Anthropogenic – caused by humans
48. Anthropomorphism – the assigning of human attributes to nonhumans. It differs from personification in that it is an intrinsic premise and an ongoing pattern applied to a nonhuman character throughout a literary work
49. Antipodes – any two places on opposite sides of the earth
50. Aperture – an opening or hole
51. Aphasia – loss of the ability to comprehend language
52. Aphelion – point in a planet’s orbit furthest from the sun
53. Aplomb – self-confident assurance
54. Apologia – a formal defense or justification
55. Apoplexy – sudden impairment of neurological function; a fit of extreme anger
56. Apostrophe – a speech addressed to someone not present, or to an abstraction
57. Apotheosis – glorification; glorified ideal
58. Apperception – conscious perception with full awareness; the process of understanding by which newly observed qualities of an object are related to past experience
59. A priori – from a general law to a particular instance; valid independently of observation; formed or conceived beforehand
60. Apt – precisely suitable
61. Arable – suitable for cultivation
62. Arcana – secrets; mysteries
63. Archipelago – large group of islands
64. Ardent – passionate; enthusiastic; fervent
65. Arraign – to call to court to answer an indictment
66. Arrogate – to claim or seize without justification
67. Artifice – stratagem; trickery; ingenious or artful device
68. Askance - scornfully
69. Aspirant – person who aspires to honors; high position, etc
70. Assail – to attack
71. Assay – to subject to a chemical analysis to determine the strength and quality of its components; to examine by trial or experiment
72. Assent – to express agreement
73. Asseverate – to aver, allege, assert
74. Assuage – to make less harsh, severe
75. Astral – exalted, elevated in position; relating to the stars
76. Au courant – up-to-date; informed on current affairs
77. Augur – to predict, esp. from omens
78. Augury – prophecy; prediction of events
79. August – dignified, awe-inspiring, majestic, venerable
80. Auspices – protection; support; patronage
81. Auspicious – promising
82. Auxiliary – avatar
83. Aviary – enclosure for birds

84. Baleful – harmful
85. Balk – to refuse, shirk; prevent
86. Bane – something causing death or destruction
87. Bastion – fortification
88. Bay – to bark, especially in a deep, prolonged way
89. Bedevil – plague; annoy; spoil
90. Beguile – to deceive; mislead; to charm or delight
91. Belabor – to insist repeatedly; harp on
92. Beleaguer – to harass
93. Belie – to misrepresent
94. Bellicosity – condition of being warlike or aggressive
95. Bellow – to roar, shout
96. Bemuse – to confuse
97. Benighted – unenlightened
98. Bequeath – to hand down
99. Bête noir – something especially dreaded or hated
100. Betoken – to indicate, signify
101. Bevy – group
102. Bicameral – composed of two legislative branches
103. Bildungsroman – a German term meaning a “novel of education”.
104. Bilk – to cheat, defraud
105. Billet – board and lodging for troops
106. Bivouac – a temporary encampment
107. Bleak – cheerless; unlikely to be favorable
108. Blight – affliction
109. Blithe – joyful; cheerful; carefree
110. Bohemian – unconventional in an artistic way
111. Bonhomie – atmosphere of good cheer
112. Boon – blessing
113. Brahmanism  Hinduism, the religious beliefs and practices of ancient India as reflected in the Vedas

114. Brahmin – a member of a cultural and social elite

115. Brigand – outlaw

116. Bromide – a commonplace remark; a platitude

117. Brusque – abrupt in manner

118. Buffet – to strike, hit

119. Buffoon – clown

120. Bulwark – something serving as a defense

121. Bursar - treasurer

122. Bustle – commotion

C

123. Cabal – small group of people united secretly to promote their interests

124. Cachet – superior status; prestige

125. Cadge – to beg or get by begging

126. Caesura – the pause that breaks a line of English verse. Also, any particularly deep pause in a line of verse

127. Cajole – to flatter; coax; persuade

128. Callow – immature

129. Camaraderie – good will and rapport among friends

130. Canonical – following or in agreement with accepted, traditional standards

131. Canonize – to declare a person a saint; raise to highest honors

132. Capacious – large, roomy

133. Carom – to strike and rebound
134. Carte blanche – unrestricted power
135. Casanova – a man who is amorously attentive to women
136. Castigate – to punish, chastise, criticize
137. Casuistry – false or excessively subtle reasoning
138. Catharsis – cleansing, purification
139. Catholic – universal, comprehensive
140. Caulk – to make watertight
141. Cause celebre – any controversy that attracts great public attention
142. Cavalcade – a procession
143. Cavalier – carefree; happy; showing offhand; with lordly disdain
144. Caveat – a warning; a qualification or explanation
145. Cavil – to raise trivial objections
146. Cavort – to frolic
147. Celerity – speed, alacrity
148. Censorious – severely critical
149. Censure – to criticize severely
150. Cerebral – intellectually sophisticated
151. Chagrin – shame, embarrassment
152. Chary – wary, cautious
153. Chaste – not having experienced sexual intercourse; morally pure in thought and conduct
154. Chattel – piece of personal property
155. Cheeky – lacking prudence or discretion
156. Cherubic – sweet, innocent, resembling an angel
157. Chimerical – fantastic; highly imaginative
158. Choleric – short-tempered
159. Cipher – non-entity; worthless person or thing
160. Circumlocution – indirect way of saying something
161. Clemency – leniency
162. Clamber – to climb by crawling
163. Cogitate – to think carefully; ponder
164. Cognate – related, similar
165. Cognate – word related to one in another language
166. Cognomen – a surname; a nickname
167. Colloquy – dialogue, conversation
168. Collude – to make a secret meeting for deceitful purposes
169. Collusion – secret agreement between tw or more parties for a fraudulent or illegal purpose
170. Commiseration – expression of pity
171. Commune – to be very sensitive and receptive to something
172. Complacent – self-satisfied
173. Complaisant – overly polite; willing to please; obliging
174. Complicity – partnership in wrongdoing
175. Conciliatory – overcoming distrust or hostility
176. Condescend – to bestow courtesy with a superior air
177. Conflagration – big fire
178. Confluence – meeting place, meeting of two streams
179. Conjure – to evoke a spirit; bring to mind
180. Connivance – act of conspiring or scheming
181. Connote – to suggest or imply in addition to literal meaning
182. Consanguinity – relationship by blood or by a common ancestor; close connection
183. Consign – to entrust; commit irrevocably
184. Consolidate – to combine form into one system
185. Consonance – something consistent with; in agreement with something else
186. Consonant – consistent with, in agreement with
187. Consortium – an association formed by joint venture
188. Constituency – body of voters of the residents of a district represented by a elected official
189. Constituent – part; citizen, voter
190. Consummate – accomplished, complete
191. Consummate – to complete, fulfill
192. Contrivance – something invented or fabricated
193. Contumacious – disobedient; rebellious
194. Convalesce – to return to health after illness; recuperate
195. Convoke – to call together
196. Cordial - warm and sincere
197. Corporal - relating to the body
198. Corporeal - concerned with the body; tangible, material
199. Corpulence – condition of being excessively fat
200. Corpus – a large collection of writings on a specific subject or of a specific kind
201. Corrugated – wrinkled; ridged
202. Cosmopolitan – sophisticated, free of local prejudices
203. Cosset – to pamper
204. Coterie – small group of persons with a similar interest
205. Coterminous – having common boundaries; contiguous; coextensive in scope or time
206. Countenance – facial expression
207. Countenance – to favor, support
208. Countermand – to annul, cancel
209. Countervailing – counteracting
210. Coup- a brilliantly executed stratagem; coup d’etat
211. Coup de grace – a finishing blow; a decisive strike
212. Coup d’état – the sudden overthrow of a government by a group of people in positions
    of authority
213. Coven – group of witches
214. Covert – hidden, secret
215. Coy – shy, flirtatious
216. Crass – crude, unrefined
217. Creole – a mother tongue formed from the contact of two languages through an earlier
    pidgin stage; a person of mixed European and black descent; a white descendent of of
    French settlers in some parts of the southern United States.
218. Crescendo – gradual increase in volume or sound
219. Cryptic – puzzling
220. Culpable – guilty
221. Curator – caretaker of an exhibition
222. Curmudgeon – cranky person
223. Cursory – done with little attention to detail
224. Curt – abrupt
225. Cynosure – object of common interest; guide
226. Dais – raised platform for guests of honor
227. Damp – to diminish the intensity or check the vibration of a sound
228. Debacle – a crushing defeat
229. Decadence - a process or period of deterioration or decline
230. Decathlon – athletic contest with ten events
231. Decidious – falling off or shedding at a particular season or stage of growth
232. Decimate – to kill a large part of a group; destroy
233. Declivity – downward slope
234. Decorum – one of the neo-classical principles of dram. Decorum is the relation of style to content in the speech of dramatic characters.
235. Deduce – to draw a conclusion by reason
236. Deface – to mar the external appearance
237. De facto – in fact; actual; existing whether rightfully or not
238. Defamation – the act of slandering or injuring another’s reputation or character
239. Defamatory – slanderous, injurious to the reputation
240. Deification – the act of making or regarding as a god
241. Delegate – to give power to others
242. Delphic – relating to Delphi r the oracle of Apollo
243. Deluge – a great flood; something that overwhelms
244. Demarcation – establish limits; limit or boundary
245. Demotic – pertaining to people
246. Demur – to express doubt
247. Denotation – the most direct expression of a word
248. Denude – to make bare
249. Depose – to remove from a high position
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250.</td>
<td>Deprecate – to belittle, disparage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251.</td>
<td>Depredation – damage or loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252.</td>
<td>De rigueur – required by custom or fashion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253.</td>
<td>Descry- to catch sight of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254.</td>
<td>Despondent – feeling discouraged</td>
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<tr>
<td>255.</td>
<td>Despot – tyrannical ruler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256.</td>
<td>Despotism – absolute power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257.</td>
<td>Destitute – very poor</td>
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<tr>
<td>258.</td>
<td>Deus ex machina – any artificial method of solving a difficulty; an improbable element introduced in a story to resolve a situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259.</td>
<td>Dictum – authoritative statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>260.</td>
<td>Diffuse – wordy; rambling, spread out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261.</td>
<td>Dilapidated – ruined because of neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262.</td>
<td>Diminution – lessening, reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263.</td>
<td>Diminutive – small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264.</td>
<td>Disbar – to expel from a legal profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265.</td>
<td>Discreet – having good sense and behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266.</td>
<td>Discursive – wandering from topic to topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267.</td>
<td>Disheveled – untidy, unkempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268.</td>
<td>Disputations – argumentative, fond of arguing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269.</td>
<td>Disquiet – absence of peace; anxiety</td>
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<tr>
<td>270.</td>
<td>Dissemble – to pretend; disguise one’s motives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271.</td>
<td>Dissuade – to persuade someone to alter intentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272.</td>
<td>Diva – operatic singer; prima donna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273.</td>
<td>Divisive – creating disunity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
274. Doctrinaire – rightly devoted to theories

275. Digger – a derogatory term used to describe oorly write poetry of little or no literary value

276. Dour – sullen and gloomy

277. Dowager - An elderly woman of high social position

278. Doyen – a man who is a senior member of a group

279. Draconian – extremely severe

280. Dudgeon - a feeling of offense or resentment

281. Dulcet – pleasant sounding

282. Duplicitious – dishonest, deceptive

283. Duress – threat of force or intimidation

284. Dyslexia – inability to associate letter symbols with sounds

E

285. Ebullient – exhilarated, enthusiastic

286. Ecclesiastical – relating to a church

287. Ecumenical - universal; concerned with

288. Edict – a decree issued by an authority having the force of law; formal command

289. Edification – intellectual, moral, or spiritual improvement

290. Edifice – building; elaborate conceptual structure

291. Efface – to erase

292. Effigy – likeness of a person

293. Effulgent - shining brightly

294. Effusion – liquid or other matter poured forth; an unrestrained outpouring of feeling

295. Effusive – expressing emotion freely
296. Egregious – obviously bad
297. Elysian – blissful, delightful
298. Emend - to correct
299. Émigré – person who has left a country a native country, esp. for political reasons
300. Eminence grise – a person who exercises power or influence without holding an official position
301. Encomium – a formal expression of praise
302. Endemic – inherent; belonging to an area
303. Enfant terrible – one whose unusual behavior or ideas disturbs others
304. Enjoin – to order, urge; officially forbid
305. Enmity – ill-will; hatred
306. Ennui – boredom; dissatisfaction and restlessness resulting from boredom or apathy
307. Ensconced – settled comfortably
308. Eon – indefinitely long period of time
309. Epicure - person with refined tastes
310. Epicurean – devoted to pleasure
311. Epidemic – a widespread disease
312. Epigram - short and witty saying
313. Epistemology- branch of philosophy that examines the nature of knowledge
314. Epithalamium – a work, esp. a poem, write to celebrate a wedding
315. Epithelial – relating to the epithelium, membranous tissue composed of one or more compact layer of cells that covers most internal and external surfaces of the body, including its’ organs
316. Epithet – w word or phrase characterizing a person or thing
317. Epitome- representative of a group; ideal example
318. Epochal – of a particular period in history, esp. one considered important

319. Eponym – person from whose name something is derived

320. Equine – relating to horses

321. Espirit de corps – team spirit

322. Essay – to make an attempt to subject to a test

323. Essentialism – the practice of regarding something (as a presumed human trait) as having innate existence or universal validity rather than being a social, ideological, or intellectual construct; a philosophical theory ascribing ultimate reality to essence embodied in a thing perceptible to the senses

324. Esteem – to value; respect

325. Ethereal – insubstantial, intangible; spiritual

326. Ethnologist – scientist who studies and compares human cultures

327. Ethos – beliefs or character of a group

328. Euphony – pleasant or harmonious sound

329. Euphuism – a word derived from Lyly’s ‘Euphues’ to characterize writing that is self-consciously laden with elaborate figures of speech

330. Evanescent – transitory, short-lived

331. Evince – to show plainly

332. Eviscerate – to disembowel; take away a vital part

333. Excoriate – to criticize strongly

334. Exegesis – critical interpretation or explanation

335. Exemplar – example worth imitating

336. Exhume – to remove from a grave

337. Exodus – departure of a large group of people

338. Exorbitant – greater than reasonable
339. Exorcise – to expel evil spirits; free from bad influences
340. Expatriate – someone existing outside of their land
341. Expeditious – done with speed and efficiency
342. Exponent – someone who champions or advocates
343. Expostulation – scolding; reproof
344. Expound – elaborate
345. Expunge – to cancel; remove
346. Expurgate – to censor
347. Extant – in existence; not lost
348. Extemporaneous – unrehearsed
349. Extenuating – mitigating, reducing in severity
350. Extol – to praise
351. Extort – to obtain something by threat
352. Exude – to give off
353. Exult – to rejoice

F

354. Façade – the front of a building; face; superficial appearance
355. Facile – easy; superficial
356. Fait accompli – something done about which it is too late to argue
357. Fastidious – very fussy; concerned with detail
358. Fatalism – belief that events are determine by things beyond one’s control
359. Faux pas – social blunder
360. Fawning – trying to please by flattering and behaving in a servile manner
361. Fealty – loyalty owed by a vassal to his feudal lord
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>362. Feckless</td>
<td>ineffective; irresponsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363. Fecund</td>
<td>fertile, productive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364. Feign</td>
<td>to pretend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365. Felicitous</td>
<td>suitably expressed; appropriate; well-chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366. Fell</td>
<td>to cause to fall by striking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367. Fell</td>
<td>inhumanly cruel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368. Felony</td>
<td>a very serious crime</td>
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<td>369. Feminine rhyme</td>
<td>lines rhyme by their final two syllables</td>
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<td>370. Fey</td>
<td>having a magical or fairy-like quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371. Fiasco</td>
<td>disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372. Fidelity</td>
<td>loyalty; exact correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373. Fiefdom</td>
<td>estate of a feudal lord; something over which a dominant person or group has control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374. Filial</td>
<td>pertaining to a son or daughter</td>
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<td>375. Filibuster</td>
<td>use of obstructive tactics to block passage of a law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376. Fitful</td>
<td>starting and stopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377. Flaccid</td>
<td>lacking firmness; lacking energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378. Flag</td>
<td>to grow tired, weak, or less enthusiastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379. Flagrant</td>
<td>conspicuously wicked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380. Fledgling</td>
<td>beginner, novice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381. Flip</td>
<td>sarcastic, impertinent, as in flippant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382. Flippant</td>
<td>disrespectfully light-hearted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383. Flora</td>
<td>plants of a region or era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384. Flounder</td>
<td>to waver, falter, struggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385. Flourish</td>
<td>to grow vigorously</td>
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<tr>
<td>386.</td>
<td>Foible – minor weakness</td>
</tr>
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<td>387.</td>
<td>Foolhardy – rash, heedless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388.</td>
<td>Ford – to wade across the shallow part of a river or stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>389.</td>
<td>Forlorn – dreary; unhappy; despairing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390.</td>
<td>Forte – a person’s strong point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391.</td>
<td>Fortuitous – accidental, occurring by chance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392.</td>
<td>Foster - to provoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>393.</td>
<td>Fracas – loud dispute</td>
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<tr>
<td>394.</td>
<td>Frenetic – hectic, frantic</td>
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<tr>
<td>395.</td>
<td>Fresco – a painting done on plaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396.</td>
<td>Frieze – ornamental band on a wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>397.</td>
<td>Frivolous – lacking in seriousness; relatively unimportant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398.</td>
<td>Funereal – mournful</td>
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<tr>
<td>399.</td>
<td>Furtive – sneaky; stealthy</td>
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<tr>
<td>400.</td>
<td>Gaffe – social blunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.</td>
<td>Galvanize – to rouse or stir</td>
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<tr>
<td>402.</td>
<td>Gambit – a stratagem or ploy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403.</td>
<td>Gamut – entire range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404.</td>
<td>Gsner – to gather and store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405.</td>
<td>Gentry – people of standing; class of people just below nobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406.</td>
<td>Geomorphic – relating to the study of evolution and configuration of landforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407.</td>
<td>Geophysics – the physics of the earth and its environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
408. Georgic – not be confused with pastoral poetry, which idealizes lie in the countryside, georgic poems with people laboring in the countryside, pushing plows, raising crops, etc.

409. Geriatric – related to the aged or the aging process

410. Germane – appropriate, relevant

411. Gesticulate – to motion or gesture

412. Gingerly – very carefully

413. Gloaming – twilight; dusk

414. Gnomic – expressed in short, pithy statements

415. Grandiloquence – pompous language

416. Gratuitous – free, voluntary; unnecessary

417. Guy – a rope, cord, or cable attached to something as a brace or guide; to steady or reinforce using a guy; think guide

418. Hackneyed – worn-out because of overuse

419. Hamartia – aristotle’s terms for what is popularly called ‘the tragic flaw’. An inherent psychological flaw

420. Hamlet – small village

421. Hamper – to obstruct

422. Hapless – unfortunate, having bad luck

423. Harbinger – precursor, sign of something troubling

424. Haughty – arrogant and condescending

425. Heathen – pagan; uncivilized and irreligious

426. Hector – bully; torment

427. Heinous – shocking, wicked, terrible
428. Hellenism – the culture and civilization of ancient Greece
429. Hemorrhage – heavy bleeding
430. Herculean – calling for great strength or courage
431. Hermaphroditism – a condition in animals and humans in which male and female reproductive organs and secondary sexual characteristics are present in the same individual
432. Hermeneutic – explaining; interpreting
433. Heuristic – helping to learn
434. Hiatus – break, interruption, vacation
435. Hidebound – excessively rigid; dry and stiff
436. Hierarchy – a series arranged by rank or grade
437. Hinterland – the remote or less developed parts of a country
438. Hoary – very old; whitish or grey from age
439. Hobson’s choice – a double bind; that is, a situation in which a person must choose between alternatives that are equally unsatisfactory.
440. Hoi Polloi – the common people
441. Homeric epithet – a repeated descriptive phrase, as found in Homer’s epics.
442. Homonym – word identical in pronunciation and spelling but with a different meaning
443. Hudibrastic – a term derived from Samuel Butler’s Hudibras. It refers specifically to the couplets of rhymed tetrameter lines (well, eight syllables long, anyway), which Butler employed in Hudibras, or more generally to any deliberate, humorous, ill-rhymed couplets. Butler had a genius for “bad” poetry.
444. Husband – to farm, manage carefully and thriftily
445. Hydrological – concerned with water, esp. its effects on the earth
446. Hyperbole – a deliberate exaggeration
447. Hypochondria – unfounded belief that one is often ill
448. Hypocritical – pretending to be virtuous; deceiving

449. Idiom – expression whose meaning as a whole differs from the meanings of its individual words
450. Idiosyncrasy – peculiarity of temperament, eccentricity
451. Idyllic – simple and carefree
452. Ignoble – dishonorable, not noble in character
453. Ignominious – disgraceful and dishonorable
454. Ilk – type of kind
455. Illimitable – limitless
456. Imbroglio – complicated situation; an entanglement
457. Imbue – to infuse; dye, wet, moisten
458. Impeach – to charge with misdeeds in public office; accuse
459. Impeccable – perfect
460. Imperious – arrogantly self-assured, domineering, overbearing
461. Impetuous – quick to act without thinking
462. Impious – not devout in religion
463. Implicate – to involve in a crime, incriminate
464. Implication – that which is hinted or suggested
465. Impolitic – not wise or expedient
466. Importune – to ask repeatedly; beg
467. Imposing – dignified, grand
468. Impound – to seize and confine
469. Impresario – a sponsor or producer of public entertainments

470. Imprimatur – official approval to publish; sanction

471. Improvident – without planning or foresight

472. Imprudent – unwise or indiscreet

473. Impudent – arrogant, audacious

474. Impugn – to call into question, attack verbally

475. Impunity – exemption from penalty, punishment, or harm

476. Impute – to attribute to a particular cause or source; attribute the fault to; assign as a characteristic

477. Inadvertent – careless, unintentional

478. Inalienable – incapable of being surrendered

479. Inanition - exhaustion

480. Inaugurate – to begin or start officially; induct into office

481. Incarnadine – blood-red in color

482. Incipient – beginning to exist or appear; in an initial stage

483. Incisive- perceptive; penetrating

484. Incorrigible – uncorrectable

485. Inculpate – to blame, charge with a crime

486. Incumbent – holding a specified office, often political

487. Indict – to charge

488. Indigent – very poor

489. Indignant – angry incensed, offended

490. Indolent – habitually lazy; idle

491. Indomitable – fearless unconquerable

492. Indubitable – unquestionable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Inducement – act or process of persuasion or bringing about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Induct – to place ceremoniously in office; toadit to military service</td>
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<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>Ineluctable – not to be escaped or avoided; inevitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>496</td>
<td>Infatuated – strongly or foolishly attached to, inspire with foolish passion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>Ingenue – a naïve, innocent girl or young woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498</td>
<td>Ingratiate – to purposely bring oneself into another’s good graces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499</td>
<td>Ingress – entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Inimical – injurious or harmful; hostile; unfriendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Inimitable – defying imitation; matchless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Iniquity – wickedness; evil act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Injunction – command, order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Innuendo – indirect and subtle criticism, insinuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>Inopportune – untimely; poorly chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506</td>
<td>Inquest – investigation; court or legal processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507</td>
<td>Insensible – unconscious, unresponsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>Insentient – unfeeling, unconscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>Insidious – treacherous, devious; causing harm in a way that is not apparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>Insipid – lacking in flavor; dull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>Insolent – insulting and arrogant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>Insolvent – bankrupt, unable to pay one’s debts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>513</td>
<td>Insouciant – indifferent; lacking concern or care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>514</td>
<td>Insurgent – rebellious, insubordinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>Insurrection – rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516</td>
<td>Intemperate – not moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517</td>
<td>Inter – to bury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
518. Interlocutor – someone taking part in a dialogue
519. Interloper – trespasser; meddler in others’ affairs
520. Interminable – endless
521. Intermittent – starting or stopping
522. Interpose – to insert; intervene
523. Intractable – not easily managed
524. Intramural – with an institution such as a school
525. Intransigent – uncompromising, refusing
526. Intrepid – fearless
527. Inundate – to cover with water; overwhelm
528. Inure – to hard; accustom; become used to
529. Inveigle – to win over by flattery or coaxing
530. Invest – to endow with authority
531. Investiture – ceremony conferring authority
532. Invidious – likely to provoke ill will, offensive
533. Inviolable – safe from violation or assault
534. Inviolate – not violated; intact
535. In vitro – outside the living organism in an artificial environment
536. In vivo – within a living organism
537. Invocation – prayer
538. Iota – very tiny amount
539. Iridescent – showing many colors
540. Irredeemable – incapable of being remedied or reformed
541. Irreproachable – blameless
542. Irresolute – unsure of how to act
543. Irreverent – disrespectful

544. Isotope – one of two or more atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers

J

545. Jaundiced – having a yellowish discoloration of the skin; affected by envy, resentment, or hostility

546. Jejune – not interesting; childish

547. Jingoism – extreme support of one’s country

548. Jingoist – person who supports his or her country in an extreme way

549. Joie de vivre – joy of living

550. Jubilee – special anniversary

551. Jurisdiction – power to interpret and apply law; control

552. Jurisprudence – philosophy of law

K

553. Kafkaesque – characterized by distortion and impending anger

554. Kindle – to set fire to or ignite; excite or inspire

555. Kinetic – relating to motion; characterized by movement

556. Kismet – fate; destiny

557. Knell – sound of a funeral bell; omen of death or failure

L

558. Laceration – cut or wound

559. Lachrymose – tearful or sad
560. Lackadaisical – idle, lazy; apathetic; indifferent
561. Lackluster – lacking brightness or vitality
562. Laconic – using few words
563. Laissez-faire – relating to a doctrine that opposes government interference in the economy; non-interference in the affairs of others.
564. Lamaism – Tibetan Buddhism
565. Lamarckism – a theory of biological evolution holding that traits can be inherited
566. Lampoon – to attack with satire mock harshly
567. Languid – lacking energy; indifferent, slow
568. Languish – to become weak; to live in disheartening conditions; to be neglected
569. Languor – lassitude
570. Lapidary – relating to precious stones
571. Larceny – theft of property
572. Larder – place where food is stored
573. Largess – generosity; gift
574. Lassitude – lethargy; sluggishness
575. Latent – present but hidden; potential
576. Lavish – liberal; wasteful
577. Lax – careless
578. Leery – suspicious
579. Legerdemain – trickery
580. Legion – constituting a large number
581. Leitmotif – a dominant, recurrent theme
582. Lethargy – inactivity
583. Lexis – vocabulary; the set of words in a language
584. Liaise – to communicate and maintain contact
585. Libel – defamatory statement; act of writing
586. Liberal – tolerant, tolerant; broad-minded
587. Libretto – the text of a dramatic musical work
588. Licentious – immoral; unrestrained by society
589. Lien – right to possess and sell property of a debtor
590. Lilliputian – extremely small
591. Limn – to draw; describe
592. Limpid – clear, transparent
593. Lineage – ancestry
594. Lingua franca – a language used for communication among peoples speaking different languages
595. Liniment – medicinal liquid used externally to ease pain
596. Lionize – to treat as a celebrity
597. Lissome – easily flexible
598. Listless – lacking energy or enthusiasm
599. Lithe – moving or bending with ease; graceful
600. Litigation – legal proceedings
601. Litotes – an understatement created through a double negative (or more precisely, negating the negative). It sounds more complicated than it is
602. Livid – discolored from a bruise; reddened with anger
603. Loath – unwilling or reluctant; disinclined
604. Loathe – to abhor, despise, hate
605. Lobbyist – person who attempts to influence legislators or other public officials toward desired action
606. Locus – locality; center of gravity
607. Lofty – very high; noble
608. Logo – corporate symbol
609. Loiter – to stand by idly
610. Loquacious – talkative
611. Lothario – seducer
612. Low – to make a deep sustained sound like a cow, moo
613. Lucre – money or profits
614. Lugubrious – sorrowful, mournful
615. Lumber – to move slowly and awkwardly
616. Luminary – a person who has achieved eminence in a specific field
617. Luminous - bright; brilliant; glowing
618. Lunar – relating to the moon
619. Lurid – harshly shocking, sensational
620. Lurk – to prowl, sneak
621. Luxuriant – marked by lavishness
622. Lyric – suitable for poetry

M

623. Macabre - grim and horrible
624. Machiavellian – crafty; double-dealing
625. Machinations – plots or schemes
626. Magisterial – authoritative
627. Magnanimous – generous, noble
628. Magnate – powerful person
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>629.</td>
<td>Magnitude – extent, greatness in size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630.</td>
<td>Magnum opus – the greatest single work of a writer, composer, or artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631.</td>
<td>Maladroit – clumsy, tactless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632.</td>
<td>Malady – illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633.</td>
<td>Malaise – feeling of discomfort; general sense of depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>634.</td>
<td>Malapropism – humorous misuse of a word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>635.</td>
<td>Malcontent – discontented person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>636.</td>
<td>Malediction – curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>637.</td>
<td>Malefactor – doer of evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>638.</td>
<td>Malevolent – causing evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>639.</td>
<td>Malfeasance – misconduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640.</td>
<td>Malice – animosity, hatred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641.</td>
<td>Malign – evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642.</td>
<td>Malinger – to feign illness to escape duty</td>
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<tr>
<td>643.</td>
<td>Malleable – capable of being shaped impressionable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>644.</td>
<td>Mandate – authoritative command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645.</td>
<td>Mandatory – required, necessary</td>
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<tr>
<td>646.</td>
<td>Manichaeism – a dualistic religious philosophy taught by the Persian prophet Manes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647.</td>
<td>Manifest – obvious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648.</td>
<td>Manifold – diverse, comprised of many parts</td>
</tr>
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<td>649.</td>
<td>Manna – spiritual nourishment</td>
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<td>650.</td>
<td>Manumission – freedom from slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651.</td>
<td>Martial – warlike; associated with war and the armed forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652.</td>
<td>Martinet – strict disciplinarian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
653. Masculine Rhyme – a rhyme ending on the final stressed syllable (aka, regular old rhyme)
654. Matriarchy – a family or community governed by women
655. Matriculate – to enroll in college
656. Matrilineal – tracing ancestry through the other’s line
657. Maudlin – overly sentimental
658. Maven – expert
659. Maverick – dissenter
660. Mawkish – very sentimental
661. Maxim – a concise statement of a fundamental principle
662. Mea culpa – an admission of a personal fault or mistake
663. Meager – scanty; inadequate
664. Meandering – winding back and forth, rambling
665. Medlehy – mixture
666. Megalith – huge stone used in prehistoric structures
667. Megalomania – delusions of power or importance
668. Melange – mixture
669. Menagerie – a variety of animals kept together
670. Mendacious – dishonest
671. Mendicant – beggar
672. Mercurial – quick, unpredictable
673. Meretricious – gaudy; plausible but false; specious
674. Meridian – imaginary circle that passes through the north and south poles
675. Meritocratic – relating to a system in which advancement is based on achievement
676. Meritorious – deserving praise
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>figure of speech that compares two different things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>678</td>
<td>Metaphysic</td>
<td>an underlying philosophical or theoretical principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Meteorological</td>
<td>concerned with the weather</td>
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<tr>
<td>680</td>
<td>Metonymy</td>
<td>a term for a phrase that refers to a person or object by a single important feature of the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>Mettle</td>
<td>courage, endurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>682</td>
<td>Mettlesome</td>
<td>full of courage and fortitude; spirited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>Milieu</td>
<td>environment; surroundings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>684</td>
<td>Militant</td>
<td>combative; bellicose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>685</td>
<td>Minatory</td>
<td>threatening; menacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686</td>
<td>Mince</td>
<td>pronounce or speak affectedly, euphemize, speak too carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Mirth</td>
<td>gaiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>Miscellany</td>
<td>mixture of writings on various subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>689</td>
<td>Miscreant</td>
<td>villain criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>Miserly</td>
<td>stingy, mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td>Misgivings</td>
<td>doubt, sense of foreboding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>692</td>
<td>Misnomer</td>
<td>incorrect name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693</td>
<td>Missive</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>694</td>
<td>Modus operandi</td>
<td>a method of operating or proceeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>Mollify</td>
<td>to soothe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>Monism</td>
<td>philosophical belief that reality is comprised of one fundamental substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>697</td>
<td>Monochromatic</td>
<td>having one color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>Montage</td>
<td>composite picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Moot</td>
<td>debatable, previously decided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Moratorium</td>
<td>an authorized delay of a specific activity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
701. Morbid – gruesome, unhealthily gloomy
702. Mordacious – Bitingly sarcastic
703. Mordant – bitingly sarcastic
704. Mores – customs
705. Moribund – dying
706. Morose – ill-humored; sullen
707. Mote – tiny particle
708. Motif – a main theme for development; a repeated figure
709. Multifaceted – made up of many parts
710. Multifarious – diverse
711. Munificent – generous
712. Muse – to consider something at length; ponder
713. Mutability – changeability
714. Mutation – significant genetic change
715. Muted – silent; toned down
716. Myopic – near-sighted, unable to anticipate events

717. Nadir – lowest point
718. Nascent – starting to develop, coming into existence
719. Natal – relating to birth
720. Nebulous – vague, cloudy
721. Necromancy – black magic
722. Necropsy – autopsy
723. Nefarious – vicious, evil
724. Negate – to cancel out, nullify

725. Neoclassical Unities – Principles of dramatic structure derived (and applied somewhat too strictly) from Aristotle’s *Poetics*. They are called the neoclassical unities because of their popularity in the neoclassical movement of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The essential unities are of time, place, and action.

726. Neonate – newborn child

727. Ne plus ultra – the perfect or most extreme example of its kind

728. Nepotism – favoritism to a relative

729. Nescience – absence of knowledge; ignorance

730. Nestorianism – a religious belief holding that within Jesus are two distinct person, divine and human, rather than a single divine person

731. Nether – located below or under

732. Nettle – to irritate

733. Neurosis – a mental disorder arising without evidence of organic disease

734. Nexus – a means of connections; a connected group or series; a center

735. Nicety – elegance or delicate feature; minute distinction

736. Niche – recess in a wall; best position for something

737. Niggardly – stingy

738. Noblesse oblige – obligation of persons of high birth or rank to act nobly and benevolently

739. Noisome – stinking, putrid

740. Nomenclature – terms used in a particular science or discipline

741. Nominal – existing in name only; negligible

742. Nondescript – lacking interesting or distinctive qualities; dull

743. Nonpareil – having no match or equal
744. Nonplussed – bewildered; confused
745. Non sequitur – conclusion not from following from apparent evidence
746. Nostrum – a remedy of doubtful effectiveness
747. Notoriety – dispute; ill-fame
748. Notorious – known widely and unfavorably
749. Nouveau riche – one who has recently become rich
750. Novitiate – state of being a novice or beginner
751. Numismatics - coin collecting

O

752. Obeisance – deference or homage
753. Objet d`art – object with artistic value
754. Oblique – indirect, evasive; misleading, devious
755. Obloquy – abusively detractive language; ill repute
756. Obscure – dim, unclear; not well-known
757. Obsequy – funeral ceremony
758. Obsolescent – becoming obsolete
759. Obstreperous – troublesome, boisterous, unruly
760. Obtrusive – pushy, too conspicuous
761. Obviate – to make unnecessary; anticipate and prevent
762. Occult - relating to supernatural phenomena; secret
763. Ockham`'s razor – the principle that no more assumptions than necessary should be made in explaining a phenomenon
764. Odious – hateful, contemptible
765. Oeuvre – the sum of the lifework of an artist
766. Ogle – to stare at
767. Ombudsman – a person who investigates complaints and mediates settlements between parties
768. Ominous – threatening
769. Ontology – theory of the nature of existence
770. Onus – a difficult responsibility or burden
771. Opalescent – iridescent, displaying colors
772. Opaque – not transparent; obscure; unintelligible
773. Opine – to express an opinion
774. Opprobrium – disgrace; contempt
775. Opulence – wealth
776. Oracular – prophetic; uttered as if with divine authority; mysterious or ambiguous
777. Ordain – to make someone a priest or minister; order
778. Osmosis – diffusion of a fluid; gradual assimilation or absorption
779. Ossify – to turn to bone; become rigid; make rigidly conventional
780. Ostensibly – apparently; professedly
781. Ouster – expulsion, ejection
782. Outré – unconventional; eccentric
783. Overwrought – agitated, overdone
784. Oxymoron – the combining of incongruous or contradictory terms

P

785. Paean – a song of joy or triumph
786. Pagan – someone who has no religion
787. Palatable – pleasant to the taste or mind
788. Palatial – like a palace; magnificent
789. Palaver – idle talk
790. Paleoseismology – the study of the timing, location, and size of prehistoric earthquakes
791. Palette – board for mixing paints; range of colors
792. Palisade – fence made up of sticks
793. Pall – to lose strength or interest
794. Pall – covering that darkens or obscures; coffin
795. Palliate – to make less serious, ease
796. Palliative – something that relieves symptoms without curing the disease
797. Pallid – lacking color or liveliness
798. Palpable – obvious; real; tangible
799. Palpitation – trembling; shaking
800. Paltry – pitifully small or worthless
801. Panacea – cure-all
802. Panache – flamboyance, verve
803. Pandemic – disease spread over a whole area
804. Panoply – impressive array
805. Panorama – broad view; comprehensive picture
806. Pantheon – all gods of a people; a group of highly regarded persons
807. Pantheist – a person who believes that manifestations of the universe are God
808. Papacy – office of the pope
809. Parable – a short, simple story that teaches a moral lesson
810. Paradigm – model; example; pattern
811. Paradisiacal – heavenly; wonderful
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Parenthetical</td>
<td>clarifying or qualifying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813</td>
<td>Pariah</td>
<td>outcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>Parlance</td>
<td>a particular manner of speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816</td>
<td>Parochial</td>
<td>narrow in outlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>817</td>
<td>Paroxysm</td>
<td>fit or attack of pain, laughter, or rage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>Parry</td>
<td>to ward off or deflect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819</td>
<td>Parsimony</td>
<td>stinginess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Parvenu</td>
<td>a newly rich person who is regarded as an upstart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821</td>
<td>Passé</td>
<td>old-fashioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822</td>
<td>Pastiche</td>
<td>piece of literature or music imitating other works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Pastoral Elegy</td>
<td>A type of poem that takes the form of an elegy (a lament for the dead) sung by a shepherd. In this conventionalized form, the shepherd who sings the elegy is a stand-in for the author, and the elegy is for another poet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Pastoral Literature</td>
<td>a work deals with the lives of people, especially shepherds, in the country or in nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>Pathetic fallacy</td>
<td>a term coined by John Ruskin. It refers to ascribing emotion and agency to inanimate objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>826</td>
<td>Pathogen</td>
<td>agent causing disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Pathos</td>
<td>pity, compassion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828</td>
<td>Patois</td>
<td>a regional dialect; nonstandard speech; the jargon of a group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>829</td>
<td>Patronizing</td>
<td>condescending, disparaging; buying from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Pauper</td>
<td>a very poor person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831</td>
<td>Peccadillo</td>
<td>minor sin or offense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>832</td>
<td>Peculation</td>
<td>theft of money or goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Pecuniary</td>
<td>relating to money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>834</td>
<td>Pedagogue</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>Pedagogy</td>
<td>art of profession of teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>836</td>
<td>Pedant</td>
<td>uninspired, boring academic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>837</td>
<td>Pediatrician</td>
<td>doctor specializing in children and their ailments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>838</td>
<td>Pediment</td>
<td>triangular gable on a roof or façade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>839</td>
<td>Pejorative</td>
<td>having bad connotations; disparaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>Pelagic</td>
<td>living in open oceans or seas rather than waters adjacent to land or inland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>Pellucid</td>
<td>transparent; translucent; easily understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>842</td>
<td>Penance</td>
<td>voluntary suffering to repent for a wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>843</td>
<td>Penchant</td>
<td>inclination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>844</td>
<td>Penitent</td>
<td>expressing sorrow for sins or offenses, repentant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845</td>
<td>Pensive</td>
<td>thoughtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>846</td>
<td>Penultimate</td>
<td>next to last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>847</td>
<td>Penumbra</td>
<td>partial shadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Penurious</td>
<td>poverty-stricken; destitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849</td>
<td>Perambulation</td>
<td>walking about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td>Percipient</td>
<td>discerning, able to perceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>Perdition</td>
<td>complete and utter loss; damnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852</td>
<td>Peregrination</td>
<td>wandering from place to place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853</td>
<td>Peremptory</td>
<td>imperative; leaving no chose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>854</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>present throughout the years; persistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>Perfidious</td>
<td>faithless, disloyal, untrustworthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>856</td>
<td>Perfidy</td>
<td>deliberate breach of faith or violation of trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
857. Perfunctory – superficial; not thorough; performed really as a duty
858. Perigee – point in an orbit that is closest to the earth
859. Perihelion – point in an orbit nearest to the sun
860. Peripatetic – moving from place to place
861. Periphrastic – containing too many words
862. Perjure – to tell a lie under oath
863. Permafrost – permanently frozen subsoil
864. Permeable – penetrable
865. Pernicious – very harmful
866. Persona – a person’s public image
867. Personification – act of attributing human qualities to objects or abstract qualities
868. Perspicacious – shrewd, astute, keen-witted
869. Perspicacity – acuteness of perception or understanding
870. Pert – lively and bold
871. Pertinacious – persistent, stubborn
872. Perusal – close examination
873. Peruse – to examine closely
874. Perverse – stubborn, intractable, contradicting without good reason
875. Pervert – to cause to change in an immoral way
876. Pestilence – epidemic, plague
877. Petulantly – in a rude or peevish manner
878. Phalanx – massed group of soldiers, people, or things
879. Phallocentric – centred on men or on a male viewpoint
880. Phantasmagoria – a fantastic sequence of haphazardly associative imagery
881. Philanderer – a pursuer of casual love affairs
882. Philatelist – stamp collector
883. Philistine – narrow-minded person, someone lacking appreciation for art and culture
884. Philology – study of words
885. Phlegmatic – calm in temperament; sluggish
886. Phobia – irrational fear
887. Phonetics – study of speech sounds
888. Phonic – relating to sound
889. Physiognomy – facial features
890. Physiology – study of living organism; the functions of a living organism
891. Picaresque – a novel, typically loosely constructed along an incident-to-incident basis, that follows the adventures of a more or less scurrilous rogue whose primary concerns are filling his belly and staying out of jail
892. Pidgin – a simplified form of speech
893. Pied – multicolored, usually in blotches
894. Pilfer – to steal
895. Pillage - to loot, especially during a war
896. Pine – to lose vigor (as in grief); to yearn
897. Pinnacle – peak, highest point of development
898. Piquant – appealingly stimulating; pleasantly pungent
899. Pique – fleeting feeling of hurt pride
900. Pique – to provoke, arouse
901. Piscivore - a fish-eating animal
902. Pithy – forceful and brief
903. Pittance – meager amount or wage
904. Plaintiff – injured person in a lawsuit
905. Planetesimal – any of numerous small celestial bodies that may have existed at an early stage of the development of the solar system

906. Plaudits – enthusiastic praise or approval

907. Plebeian – crude, vulgar, low-class

908. Plenary – complete in all respects; fully attended by all qualified members

909. Plenitude – abundance, plenty

910. Pliant – pliable, yielding

911. Plucky – courageous, spunky

912. Plutocracy – society ruled by the wealthy

913. Ply – to use diligently; engage; join together

914. Pneumatic – relating to air; worked by compressed air

915. Poach – to steal game or fish; appropriate something as one`s own; cook in boiling liquid

916. Pogrom – an organized massacre or persecution of a minority group

917. Poignant – emotionally moving

918. Polar – relating to a geographic pole

919. Polemic – controversy; argument; verbal attack

920. Politic – discreet, tactful

921. Polity – an organized society having a specific form of government

922. Polyandry – the practice of having more than one husband at a time

923. Polygamy – having more than one wife or husband at one time

924. Polyglot – speaker of many languages

925. Pontificate – to speak in a pretentious manner

926. Portent – omen

927. Portentous – foreboding; exciting wonder and awe
928. Portly – stout, dignified

929. Poseur – a person who tries to impress others by affecting a manner, attitude, etc., other than his or her true one.

930. Posit – to assume or affirm the existence of; postulate; to propose as an explanation

931. Posterior – later in time

932. Posthumous – occurring or continuing after one`s death; published after a writer`s death

933. Postmodernism – theory involves a radical reappraisal of modern assumptions about culture, identity, history, or language; in the arts, any of the various movements in reaction to modernism that are typically characterized by a return to traditional materials and forms

934. Post mortem – medical examination of a dead body; autopsy

935. Potable – drinkable

936. Potentate – monarch or ruler with great power

937. Prate – to talk idly; chatter

938. Prattle – meaningless, foolish talk

939. Precarious – uncertain

940. Precipitate – rash; hasty; sudden

941. Precipitate – to cause to happen; throw down from a height

942. Precipitous – hasty, quickly, with too little caution

943. Précis – short summary of facts

944. Preclude – to make impossible; prevent

945. Predicate – to found or base on

946. Predicate – one of the two main constituents of a sentence or clause, modifying the subject
947. Predilection – preference, liking
948. Prescience – foresight
949. Prescribe – to order the use of
950. Presentiment – premonition, sense of foreboding
951. Prestidigitation – sleight of hand
952. Presumption – belief based on reasonable evidence
953. Pretext – excuse, pretended reason
954. Prima facie – at first sight; true at first sight; evident without proof
955. Privation – lack of usual necessities or comforts
956. Probity – honesty high-mindedness
957. Procure – to obtain
958. Profane – to treat with irreverence or disrespect; degrade or abuse
959. Profligacy – corruption; degeneration; wild extravagance
960. Progenitor – originator, forefather, ancestor in a direct line
961. Prognosis – predictor of a disease outcome; any prediction
962. Prognostication – prediction through use of present condition as a guide
963. Proletariat – the class of industrial age earners who must sell their labor to survive
964. Prolix – tending to speak or write at excessive length; wordy
965. Promontory – piece of land or rock higher than its surroundings
966. Promulgate – to make known publicly
967. Propinquity – nearness
968. Propitiate – to win over, appease
969. Propitious – favorable, advantageous
970. Propriety – correct conduct; fitness
971. Proscribe – to condemn; forbid, outlaw
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>972.</strong></td>
<td>Proselytize – to convert to a particular belief or religion</td>
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<td><strong>973.</strong></td>
<td>Prosification – converting (poetry, etc.) into prose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>974.</strong></td>
<td>Prostrate – lying face downward, lying flat on ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>975.</strong></td>
<td>Protean – readily assuming different forms or characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>976.</strong></td>
<td>Protégé – person receiving protection and support from a patron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>977.</strong></td>
<td>Protestation - strong expression of disapproval; formal declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>978.</strong></td>
<td>Protocol – ceremony and manners observed by diplomats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>979.</strong></td>
<td>Protract – to prolong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>980.</strong></td>
<td>Protrusion – something that sticks out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>981.</strong></td>
<td>Proverbial – widely referred to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>982.</strong></td>
<td>Provident – providing for future needs; frugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>983.</strong></td>
<td>Province – range; scope</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>984.</strong></td>
<td>Proviso – a condition or qualification</td>
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<td><strong>Q</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>985.</strong></td>
<td>Quixotic – foolishly impractical; marked by lofty romantic ideals</td>
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<td><strong>986.</strong></td>
<td>Quotidian – occurring or recurring daily; commonplace</td>
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<td><strong>R</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>987.</strong></td>
<td>Raison d’être – justification for existing</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>988.</strong></td>
<td>Ramification- implication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>989.</strong></td>
<td>Rancid – spoiled, rotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>990.</strong></td>
<td>Rancor – bitter hatred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>991.</strong></td>
<td>Rapacious- taking by force; greedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>992.</strong></td>
<td>Rapport – relationship of trust and respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>993.</td>
<td>Rapprochement – establishment of harmonious relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>994.</td>
<td>Rapt – deeply absorbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>995.</td>
<td>Ratify – to approve formally, confirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>996.</td>
<td>Ratiocination – methodical, logical reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>997.</td>
<td>Raucous – harsh-sounding; boisterous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>998.</td>
<td>Ravage – to destroy, devastate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999.</td>
<td>Ravenous – extremely hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000.</td>
<td>Raze – to tear down, demolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001.</td>
<td>Reactionary – marked by extreme conservatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002.</td>
<td>Rebuff – to sub; beat back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1003.</td>
<td>Recalcitrant – resisting control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004.</td>
<td>Recidivism – tendency to relapse into previous behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005.</td>
<td>Recondite – abstruse; profound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006.</td>
<td>Rectify – to correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1007.</td>
<td>Redolent – odorous; fragrant; suggestive of an odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1008.</td>
<td>Redress – relief from wrong or injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009.</td>
<td>Refectory – room where meals are served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010.</td>
<td>Refurbish – to renovate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011.</td>
<td>Regimen – government rule; systematic plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1012.</td>
<td>Reification – treatment of an abstraction as if it had material existence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1013.</td>
<td>Rejoinder – response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1014.</td>
<td>Relegate – to consign to an inferior position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1015.</td>
<td>Relic – surviving remnant; memento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1016.</td>
<td>Remission – lessening, relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1017.</td>
<td>Remonstrate – to object or protest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1018. Remorseless – having no pity; merciless
1019. Remuneration – pay or reward for work, trouble, etc.
1020. Renascent – reborn, coming into being again
1021. Render – to provide; give what is due; represent in drawing or painting
1022. Renege – to go back on one`s word
1023. Reparation – fame, widespread acclaim
1024. Repast – meal or mealtime
1025. Repentant – apologetic, guilty, remorseful
1026. Repertoire – pieces that an artist or artists are prepared to perform; a person`s range of skills
1027. Repine – to fret; complain
1028. Replete – abundantly supplied
1029. Replica – duplication, copy of something
1030. Repose – relaxation, leisure
1031. Reprimand – to scold
1032. Reprise – repetition, esp. of a piece of music
1033. Reproach – to find fault with; blame
1034. Reprobate – morally unprincipled person
1035. Reprove – to criticize or correct
1036. Requiem – hymns or religious service for the dead
1037. Respite – interval of relief
1038. Resplendent – splendid, brilliant
1039. Restitution – act of compensating for loss or damage
1040. Restive – impatient, uneasy, restless
1041. Reticence – reserved; reluctance
1042. Retinue – group of attendants with an important person
1043. Retort – cutting response
1044. Retrench – to regroup, reorganize
1045. Reveille – the sounding of a bugle early in the morning to awaken and summon people
1046. Revelry – boisterous activity
1047. Reverie – daydream
1048. Reversion – return to an earlier state
1049. Revivify – give new life or energy
1050. Revulsion – strong feeling of repugnance or dislike
1051. Rhapsodize – emotional literary or musical work
1052. Ribald – humorous in a vulgar way
1053. Rife – widespread, prevalent; abundant
1054. Riposte – retaliatory action or retort
1055. Risqué – bordering on being inappropriate or indecent
1056. Roil – to disturb or cause disorder
1057. Rotund – round in shape; flat
1058. Rue – to regret

S

1059. Saccharine – excessively sweet or sentimental
1060. Sacrilege – the desecration of something holy
1061. Sacrosanct – extremely sacred; beyond criticism
1062. Sagacious – having insight; wise
1063. Sage – wise older person
1064. Salacious – lascivious; lustful
1065. Sallow – sickly yellow in color
1066. Sanguine – ruddy; cheerfully optimistic
1067. Sardonic – cynical; scornfully mocking
1068. Sartorial – pertaining to tailors
1069. Saturnine – gloomy
1070. Satyr – a creature that is half-man, half-beast with the horns and legs of a goat; lecher
1071. Saunter – to amble; walk in a leisurely manner
1072. Savoir faire – ability to behave appropriately in social situations
1073. Scabbard – sheath for sword or dagger
1074. Scion – descendant or heir
1075. Scourge – source of widespread affliction or devastation
1076. Scrivener – professional copyist
1077. Scruple – conscientious feeling that tends to hinder action
1078. Scurrilous – vulgar, low, indecent
1079. Sedition – behavior prompting rebellion
1080. Sedulous – diligent
1081. Semantics – the study of the meaning of language
1082. Semblance – outward appearance; resemblance
1083. Semiotics – the study of signs and symbols as elements of communication
1084. Senescent – growing old; aging
1085. Sententious – having a moralizing tone
1086. Sequester – to remove or set apart; put into seclusion
1087. Seraphic – angelic, pure, sublime
1088. Serendipitous – resulting from a fortunate discovery by chance
1089. Serrated – saw-toothed, notched

1090. Sextant – navigation tool that determines latitude and longitude

1091. Shibboleth – a belief or custom that distinguishes a certain group, especially one regarded as outmoded

1092. Sibyl – one of a number of women regarded as oracles or prophets by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a woman prophet

1093. Sidereal – relating to the stars

1094. Simian – ape-like

1095. Simile – comparison of one thing with another using like or as

1096. Simper – to smirk, smile foolishly Sinecure – well-paying job that requires little or no work

1097. Sisyphean – endlessly laborious or futile

1098. Skeltonics – a form of humorous poetry, using very short, rhymed lines and a pronounced rhythm, made popular by John Skelton. The only real difference between skeltonic and doggerel is the quality of the thought expressed.

1099. Slake – to calm down or moderate

1100. Slavish – servile; blindly imitative

1101. Slipshod – carelessly, hasty

1102. Slough – to discard or shed

1103. Slovenly – untidy or messy

1104. Sobriquet – nickname

1105. Socratic irony – profession of ignorance while questioning another person in order to discover the truth

1106. Soiree – an evening party

1107. Sojourn – visit, stay
1108. Solace – comfort in sorrow; consolation

1109. Solarium – room or glassed-in area exposed to the sun

1110. Solecism – grammatical mistake

1111. Soliloquy – literary or dramatic speech by one character, not addressed to others

1112. Solipsism – belief that the self is the only reality

1113. Solstice – shortest and longest day of the year

1114. Soluble – capable of being solved or dissolved

1115. Solvent – able to meet financial obligations

1116. Somber – dark and gloomy; melancholy, dismal

1117. Somnambulism – sleepwalker

1118. Somnolent – drowsy, sleepy; inducing sleep

1119. Sonorous – producing a full, rich sound

1120. Sophist – person good at arguing deviously

1121. Sophistical – relating to deceptive reasoning

1122. Sophomoric – immature and overconfident

1123. Soporific – something that produces sleep

1124. Sordid – filthy; contemptible and corrupt

1125. Spartan – austere, severe, grave; simple, bare

1126. Spate – a sudden outpouring

1127. Specter – an apparition; a threatening possibility

1128. Speculate – take something as true based on insufficient evidence

1129. Spendthrift – person who spends money recklessly

1130. Sporadic – irregular

1131. Sportive – frolicsome, playful

1132. Sprightly – lively, animated, energetic
1133. Sprung rhythm – the rhythm created and used in the nineteenth century by Gerard Manley Hopkins. Like Old English verse, sprung rhythm fits a varying number of unstressed syllables in a line – only the stresses count in scansion.

1134. Spur – to prod

1135. Spurious – lacking authenticity; counterfeit, false

1136. Spurn – to reject; scorn

1137. Squalid – filthy; morally repulsive

1138. Staid – self-restrained to the point of dullness

1139. Stanch – to stop or check the flow of

1140. Stark – bare, empty, vacant

1141. Stentorian – extremely loud

1142. Stultify – to impair or reduce to uselessness

1143. Stupefy – to dull the senses of; stun, astonish

1144. Stupor – daze; state of mental confusion

1145. Stygian – dark and gloomy; hellish

1146. Stylized – conforming to a particular style

1147. Stymie – to block or thwart

1148. Suave – smoothly gracious or polite; blandly ingratiating

1149. Subdued – suppressed, stifled

1150. Sublimity – nobility; majesty; high spirituality or moral value

1151. Subpoena – notice ordering someone to appear in court

1152. Subsume – to include or incorporate into something else

1153. Subterfuge – trick or tactic used to avoid something

1154. Subterranean – hidden, secret; underground

1155. Succinct – terse, brief, concise
1156. Succor – help in times of hardship or distress
1157. Succulent – juicy; full of vitality or freshness
1158. Succumb – yield; give in; die
1159. Sufferable – bearable
1160. Suffrage – right to vote
1161. Sui generis – one of a kind; unique
1162. Sullen – brooding, gloomy
1163. Sully – to soil, stain, tarnish; taint
1164. Summa bonum – the greatest good
1165. Sumptuous – lavish, splendid
1166. Superannuated – too old, obsolete, outdated
1167. Supercilious – arrogant, haughty, overbearing, condescending
1168. Supererogatory – more than needed; superfluous
1169. Superfluous – overabundance; excess
1170. Supernal – celestial; heavenly
1171. Supine – lying on the back; marked by lethargy
1172. Suppliant – beseeching
1173. Suppliant – one who asks humbly and earnestly
1174. Supplication – humble and earnest entreaty
1175. Supposition – act of assuming to be true or real
1176. Supposititious – hypothetical; not genuine; suppositious
1177. Surfeit – excessive amount
1178. Surly – rude and bad-tempered
1179. Surmise – make an educated guess
1180. Surreptitious – secret
1181. Surrogate – relating to a substitute

1182. Swagger – behave arrogantly or pompously; walk proudly

1183. Swarthy – having a dark complexion

1184. Sybarite – person devoted to pleasure and luxury

1185. Sycophant – self-serving flatterer; yes-man

1186. Symposium – meeting with short presentations on related topics

1187. Synaesthesia – a term referring to phrases that suggest an interplay of the senses.

    “Hot Pink” and “golden tones” are examples of synaesthesia.

1188. Synchronous – occurring at the same time; moving at the same time

1189. Syncopation – temporary irregularity in musical rhythm

1190. Syncretistic – composed of differing systems of belief

1191. Synecdoche – synecdoche is a phrase that refers to a person or object by a single

    important feature of that object or person.

1192. Syntax – the way in which words are put together to form phrases and sentences

1193. Tableau – vivid description, striking incident or scene

1194. Taboo – a ban as a result of a social custom

1195. Tabula rasa – condition of mind free from ideas or impressions; something that is new

    and not marked by external influence

1196. Taciturn – uncommunicative; not inclined to speak much

1197. Talon – claw of an animal, esp. a bird of prey

1198. Tandem – one behind the other

1199. Tantamount – equivalent in value or significance; amounting to

1200. Tawdry – gaudy, cheap, showy
1201. Technocracy – government by scientists and engineers

1202. Technocrat – a scientist or technical expert who has a lot of power in politics or industry

1203. Technophile – person who is enthusiastic about technology

1204. Tectonic – related to structural deformation of the Earth’s crust

1205. Teeter - Hesitate

1206. Temerity – boldness; rashness

1207. Temper – to moderate; restrain; tone down or toughen

1208. Temperament – disposition; characteristic frame of mind

1209. Tempestuous – stormy; raging; furious

1210. Template – pattern for making a copy

1211. Temporize – to act evasively to gain time, avoid an argument, or postpone a decision

1212. Tenacious – stubborn, holding firm

1213. Tendentious – biased; designed to further a cause; having an aim

1214. Tensile – capable of withstanding physical stress

1215. Tepid – lukewarm; showing little enthusiasm

1216. Terra firma – solid ground

1217. Terra incognita – an unexplored region or area of knowledge

1218. Tete-a-tete – a private conversation between two people

1219. Thespian – actor or actress

1220. Timbre – character quality of sound produced by a particular experiment or voice

1221. Timorous – timid, shy, full of apprehension

1222. Tirade – long violent speech; verbal assault

1223. Titular – holding title without obligations; nominal

1224. Toady – flatterer, hanger-on, yes-man
1225. Tome – book, usually large and academic
1226. Tonal – relating to pitch or sound
1227. Topography – art of making maps or charts; physical features of a place
1228. Torpid – lethargic; unable to move; dormant
1229. Torpor – lethargy; dormancy; sluggishness
1230. Torque – a turning or twisting force
1231. Torrid – burning hot; passionate
1232. Torsion – act of twisting and turning
1233. Totem – a natural object or animal believed to have spiritual significance
1234. Touchstone – a quality or example used to test the genuineness or excellence of others
1235. Tout – to promote or praise energetically
1236. Tract – region of land; pamphlet
1237. Tractable – obedient; yielding
1238. Trammel – to impede or hamper
1239. Transfix – to render motionless; as with awe, terror, or amazement
1240. Translucent – partially transparent
1241. Transmogrification – change from one shape or form to another
1242. Trappings – outward decorations; ornaments
1243. Travail – work, especially arduous work; tribulation; anguish
1244. Travesty – parody, exaggerated imitation, caricature
1245. Treatise – article treating a subject systematically and thoroughly
1246. Tremulous – trembling, quivering; fearful, timid
1247. Trenchant – acute, sharp, incisive; forceful, effective
1248. Trepidation – fear and anxiety
1249. Trifling – of slight worth, trivial, insignificant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1250.</td>
<td>Trite – commonplace, unoriginal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1251.</td>
<td>Trope – a figure of speech using words in a nonliteral way</td>
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<tr>
<td>1252.</td>
<td>Trophic – relating to nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>1253.</td>
<td>Tropism – the movement of an organism or part of an organism toward or away from an external stimulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1254.</td>
<td>Troupe – group of actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1255.</td>
<td>Truculence – state of violent agitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1256.</td>
<td>Truculent – fierce and cruel; eager to fight</td>
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<tr>
<td>1257.</td>
<td>Truncate – to cut off, shorten by cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1258.</td>
<td>Tumid – swollen; distended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259.</td>
<td>Tumult – state of confusion; agitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1260.</td>
<td>Tundra – treeless plain found in arctic or subarctic regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1261.</td>
<td>Turbid – muddy; opaque; in a state of confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1262.</td>
<td>Turbulence – commotion, disorder; agitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1263.</td>
<td>Turgid – swollen, bloated, pompous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1264.</td>
<td>Turpitude – inherent vileness, foulness, depravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1265.</td>
<td>Tutelary – serving as a guardian or protector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266.</td>
<td>Typology – a theory of types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1267.</td>
<td>Tyrannical – oppressive; dictatorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1268.</td>
<td>Tyro – beginner, novice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1269.</td>
<td>Umbrage – offense, resentment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1270.</td>
<td>Unavailing – hopeless, useless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1271.</td>
<td>Unctuous – greasy, oily; smug and falsely earnest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1272. Undulating – moving in waves  
1273. Unfetter – to set free  
1274. Unfrock – to strip of priestly duties  
1275. Ungainly – lacking grace; clumsy; unwieldy  
1276. Unheralded – unannounced, unexpected, not publicized  
1277. Unimpeachable – beyond question  
1278. Unmitigated – not lessened or moderated in intensity; without qualification  
1279. Unobtrusive – inconspicuous; not obvious  
1280. Unsolicited – not requested  
1281. Upbraid – to scold sharply  
1282. Uproarious – loud and forceful  
1283. Urban – related to a city  
1284. Urbane – refined, sophisticated, suave  
1285. Usurp – to seize by force  
1286. Usury – practice of lending money at exorbitant rates  

\[ V \]

1287. Vacuole – a small cavity in cell cytoplasm, bound my a single member and containing water, food or metabolic waste  
1288. Vagary – an unpredictable or erratic action or occurrence  
1289. Vagrant – poor person with no home  
1290. Valedictory – pertaining to a farewell  
1291. Valor – courage and boldness; bravery  
1292. Vanguard – forerunners; advance forces  
1293. Vapid – tasteless, dull
1294. Variegated – varied; marked with different colors
1295. Vaunted – boasted about, bragged about
1296. Veda – any of the oldest and most authoritative sacred texts of Hinduism
1297. Vedic – relating to the Veda
1298. Vehemently – strongly, urgently
1299. Venal – bribable; mercenary; corruptible
1300. Vendetta – prolonged feud marked by bitter hostility
1301. Venerable – respected because of age
1302. Veneration – adoration, honor; respect
1303. Verbatim – word for word
1304. Verbose – wordy
1305. Verdant – green with vegetation; inexperienced
1306. Verdure – fresh, rich vegetation
1307. Verisimilitude – quality of appearing true or real
1308. Verity – truthfulness; belief viewed as true and enduring
1309. Vermin – small creatures offensive to humans
1310. Vernacular – everyday language used by ordinary people; specialized language of a profession
1311. Vernal – related to spring
1312. Vertigo – dizziness
1313. Vexation – irritation, annoyance; confusion, puzzlement
1314. Viable – practicable; capable of developing
1315. Viaduct – series of elevated arches used to cross a valley
1316. Vicarious – substitute, surrogate; enjoyed through imagined participation in another’s experience
1317. Vicissitudes – change or variation; ups and downs
1318. Vie – to compete, contend
1319. Vignette – decorative design; short literary composition
1320. Vilify – to slander, defame
1321. Vim – energy, enthusiasm
1322. Visage – countenance; appearance; aspect
1323. Visceral – deep; profound; instinctive
1324. Viscous – thick, syrupy and sticky
1325. Vision – intelligent foresight; mental image produce by imagination
1326. Vitiate – to impair or reduce the quality of; corrupt morally; make inoperative
1327. Vitriolic – burning, caustic; sharp, bitter
1328. Vituperative – using or containing harsh, abusive censure
1329. Vivacious – lively, spirited
1330. Vivisection – dissection, surgery, or painful experiments performed on a living animal
   for the purpose of scientific research
1331. Vociferous – loud, vocal and noisy
1332. Voice – the perspective from which a story is written. Literature is most often written
   from the first person or the third person, though there are rare instances of artists utilizing
   the second person or the first-person plural. It is a difficult to find an entire literary work
   that exemplifies each, as voice often changes within a particular literary work.
1333. Voluble – speaking much and easily, talkative; glib
1334. Voracious – having a great appetite

W
1335. Waffle – speak equivocally about an issue
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1336.</td>
<td>Wag – wt, joker</td>
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<tr>
<td>1337.</td>
<td>Waive – to refrain from enforcing a rule; give up a legal right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1338.</td>
<td>Wallow – to indulge oneself excessively; luxuriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1339.</td>
<td>Wan – sickly pale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340.</td>
<td>Wanton – undisciplined, unrestrained, reckless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1341.</td>
<td>Wary – careful, cautious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1342.</td>
<td>Wax – to increase gradually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1343.</td>
<td>Wayward – erratic, unrestrained, reckless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1344.</td>
<td>Weltanshauung – a comprehensive conception of the universe and of humanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1345.</td>
<td>Weltschmerz – feeling of melancholy and world-weariness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1346.</td>
<td>Whet – to sharpen, stimulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1347.</td>
<td>Wile – clever stratagem or trick to deceive</td>
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<tr>
<td>1348.</td>
<td>Windfall – sudden, unexpected good fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349.</td>
<td>Winnow – separate good parts from bad; sift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1350.</td>
<td>Winsome – charming, happily engaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1351.</td>
<td>Wizened – withered, shriveled, wrinkled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1352.</td>
<td>Wrath – anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1353.</td>
<td>Writ – written document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1354.</td>
<td>Writhe – twist in coils; contort in pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1355.</td>
<td>Wry – amusing, ironic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Y

1356. Yahoo – a coarse or brutish persn
1357. Yen – strong desire; yearning or craving
1358. Yoga – a school of hindu philosophy advocating a course of physical and mental disciplines for attaining liberation from the material world and union of the self with the Supreme Being or ultimate principle

1359. Yoke- to join together; to harness

Z

1360. Zany – absurd; ludicrous

1361. Zeitgeist – the outlook characteristic of a period

1362. Zephyr – a soft gentle breeze

1363. Zooplankton – plankton that consists of animals, including the corals and jelly-fish

1364. Zoroastrianism – religion founded by the sixth century B.C. Persian prophet Zoroaster teaching the worship of Ahura Mazda in the context of a struggle between the forces of light and darkness
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