

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

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

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

Quiz 1 (Matching)

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

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. ABASE | 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

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

Quiz 2 (Antonyms)

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

1. GRATUITOUS: (A) voluntary (B) arduous (C) solicitous
(D) righteous (E) befitting
2. FALLOW: (A) fatuous (B) productive (C) bountiful
(D) pertinacious (E) opprobrious
3. METTLE: (A) ad hoc (B) perdition (C) woe (D) trepidation
(E) apathy
4. SAVANT: (A) dolt (B) sage (C) attaché (D) apropos comment
(E) state of confusion
5. RIFE: (A) multitudinous (B) blemished (C) sturdy
(D) counterfeit (E) sparse
6. ABRIDGE: (A) distend (B) assail (C) unfetter (D) enfeeble
(E) prove
7. PRODIGAL: (A) bountiful (B) dependent (C) provident
(D) superfluous (E) profligate
8. REQUIEM: (A) humility (B) prerequisite (C) resolution
(D) reign (E) hiatus
9. METE: (A) indict (B) convoke (C) hamper (D) disseminate
(E) deviate
10. SEVERANCE: (A) continuation (B) dichotomy (C) astringency
(D) disclosure (E) remonstrance

analogous similar

analogy point by point comparison

anarchist terrorist, nihilist

anarchy absence of government, chaos

anathema curse, abomination

anecdote story

aneurysm bulging in a blood vessel

angst anxiety, dread

animadversion critical remark

animated exuberant

animosity dislike

animus hate

annals historical records

annex to attach, to take possession of

annihilate destroy

annotate to add explanatory notes

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

argonauts gold-seekers, adventurers

argot specialized vocabulary, jargon

aria operatic song

arid dry, dull

aristocrat nobleman

armada fleet of ships

armistice truce

arraign indict

array arrangement

arrears in debt

arrogate seize without right

arroyo gully

arsenal supply, stockpile of weapons

artful skillful, cunning

articulate well-spoken

artifice trick

artless naive, simple

ascend rise

ascendancy powerful state

ascertain discover

ascetic self-denying

ascribe to attribute

aseptic sterile

ashen pale

asinine stupid

askance to view with suspicion

askew crooked

aspersion slander

asphyxiate suffocate

aspirant contestant

aspiration ambition

assail attack

assassin murderer

assent agree

assert affirm

assess appraise

assiduous hard-working

assimilate absorb, integrate

assonance partial rhyme

assuage lessen (pain)

astral pertaining to stars

astrigent causing contraction, severe

astute wise

asunder apart, into separate parts

asylum place of refuge

asymmetric uneven

atavistic exhibiting the characteristics of one's forebears

atelier workshop

atoll reef

atomize vaporize

atone make amends

atrophy the wasting away of muscle

attenuate weaken, assuage

attest testify

attire dress

attribute ascribe

attrition deterioration, reduction

Quiz 3 (Matching)

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

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. ANATHEMA | 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

B

babbitttry smugness

bacchanal orgy, drunken celebration

badger pester

badinage banter

bagatelle nonentity, trifle

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

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

buttress support

C

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 |

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

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

Quiz 6 (Antonyms)

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

1. DERISION: (A) urgency (B) admonishment (C) uniqueness
(D) diversity (E) acclaim
2. ANTIPATHY: (A) fondness (B) disagreement (C) boorishness
(D) provocation (E) opprobrium
3. CAJOLE: (A) implore (B) glance at (C) belittle
(D) ennoble (E) engender
4. CENSURE: (A) prevaricate (B) titillate (C) aggrandize
(D) obscure (E) sanction
5. ADULATION: (A) immutability (B) reluctance (C) reflection
(D) defamation (E) indifference
6. NOISOME: (A) salubrious (B) affable (C) multifarious
(D) provident (E) officious
7. CONSECRATE: (A) curb (B) destroy (C) curse
(D) inveigh (E) exculpate
8. ILLUSTRIOUS: (A) bellicose (B) ignoble (C) theoretical
(D) esoteric (E) immaculate
9. DEIGN: (A) inveigh (B) gainsay (C) speculate (D) reject
(E) laud
10. SUBTERFUGE: (A) bewilderment (B) artlessness (C) deceit
(D) felicitation (E) jeopardy

comatose stupor

combine unite, blend

commandeer seize for military use

commemorate observe

commend praise

commensurate proportionate

commiserate empathize

commissary food store

commission authorization to perform a task

commodious spacious

commodity product

commodore naval officer

communion fellowship

commutation exchange, substitution

commute lessen punishment

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

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

Quiz 7 (Matching)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quiz 11 (Matching)

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

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. DORMANT | A. exuberant |
| 2. DOUGHTY | B. puzzling |
| 3. DUET | C. comprehensive |
| 4. 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

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

Quiz 12 (Antonyms)

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

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

exemplary outstanding

exempt excuse

exhaustive thorough

exhibitionist one who draws attention to himself

exhort strongly urge

exhume uncover

exigency urgency

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

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

G

gaffe embarrassing mistake
gainful profitable
gainsay contradict
galvanize excite to action
gambit plot, strategy
gamut range, scope
gargantuan large
garner gather
garnish decorate
garrote stranglehold
garrulous talkative
gauche awkward
genealogy ancestry
generic general
genesis beginning
genetics study of heredity
genre kind, category
genteel elegant, refined
genuflect kneel in reverence
genuine authentic, sincere
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

H

habitat natural environment

habituate accustom

hackneyed trite

haggard gaunt

halcyon serene

hale healthy

hallucination delusion

hamper obstruct

hapless unlucky

harangue tirade

harass torment

harbinger forerunner

harbor give shelter, conceal

hardy healthy

harlequin clown

harp complain incessantly

harridan hag

harrowing distressing

harry harass

haughty arrogant

haven refuge

havoc destruction, chaos

hearsay gossip

hedonism the pursuit of pleasure in life

heed follow advice

heedless careless

hegemony authority, domination

hegira a journey to a more pleasant place

heinous vile, atrocious

heliocentric having the sun as a center

helix a spiral

helots slaves

herald harbinger

herbivorous feeding on plants

Herculean powerful, large

hermetic airtight, sealed

hermit one who lives in solitude

herpetologist one who studies reptiles

heterodox departing from established doctrines

heuristic teaching device or method

hew cut

heyday glory days, prime

hiatus interruption

hibernal wintry

hidalgo nobleman

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

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

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

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

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

Quiz 17 (Matching)

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

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

inviolate sacred, unchangeable

invocation calling on God

irascible irritable

irate angry

ironic oddly contrary to what is expected

irrational illogical

irrelevant unrelated, immaterial

irreparable cannot be repaired
irresolute hesitant, uncertain
irrevocable cannot be rescinded
isosceles having two equal sides
itinerant wandering
itinerary route

J

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

K

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

L

labyrinth maze
lacerate tear, cut

Quiz 18 (Analogies)

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

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

lachrymose tearful

lackey servant

laconic brief, terse

lactic derived from milk

lacuna a missing part, gap

laggard loafer, slacker

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

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

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

myrmidons loyal followers

mystique mystery, aura

mythical fictitious

N

nadir lowest point

narcissism self-love

narrate tell, recount

nascent incipient

natal related to birth

nativity the process of birth

naturalize grant citizenship

ne'er-do-well loafer, idler

nebulous indistinct

necromancy sorcery

nefarious evil

negate cancel

negligible insignificant

nemesis implacable foe

neologism newly coined expression

neonatal newborn

neophyte beginner

nepotism favoritism

nervy brash

nether under

nettle irritate

neurotic disturbed

neutralize offset, nullify

nexus a link between two or more people or things

nicety euphemism

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

niggardly stingy

nimble spry

nirvana bliss, the attainment of spiritual enlightenment

noctambulism sleepwalking

nocturnal pertaining to night

nocturne serenade

noisome harmful, disgusting

nomad wanderer

nomenclature terminology

nominal slight, in name only

nominate propose, recommend somebody for a position

nominee candidate

nonchalant casual

noncommittal neutral, circumspect

nondescript lacking distinctive features

nonentity person of no significance

nonesuch paragon, one in a thousand

nonpareil unequaled, peerless

nonpartisan neutral, uncommitted

nonplus confound, befuddle

notable remarkable, noteworthy

noted famous

notorious wicked, widely known

nouveau riche newly rich

Quiz 21 (Matching)

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

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

nova bright star

novel new, unique

novice beginner

noxious toxic

nuance shade, subtlety

nub crux, crucial point

nubile marriageable

nugatory useless, worthless

nuisance annoyance

nullify void

nullity nothingness

numismatics coin collecting

nurture nourish, foster

nymph goddess

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

obstinate stubborn	omniscient all-knowing
obstreperous noisy, unruly	onerous burdensome
obtain gain possession	onslaught powerful attack
obtrusive forward, meddlesome	ontology the study of the nature of existence
obtuse stupid	onus burden
obviate make unnecessary	opaque nontransparent
Occident the West	operative working
occlude block	operetta musical comedy
occult mystical, secret, relating to the supernatural or witchcraft	opiate narcotic
octogenarian person in her eighties	opine think, express an opinion
ocular optic, visual	opportune well-timed, appropriate
ode poem	oppress persecute
odious despicable	oppressive burdensome
odoriferous pleasant odor	opprobrious abusive, scornful
odyssey journey	opprobrium disgrace
offal inedible parts of a butchered animal	oppugn assail
offertory church collection	opt decide, choose
officiate supervise	optimum best condition
officious forward, obtrusive	optional elective
offset counterbalance	opulence wealth
ogle flirt	opus literary work or musical composition
ogre monster, demon	oracle prophet
oleaginous oily	oration speech
oligarchy aristocracy	orator speaker
olio medley	orb sphere
ominous threatening	orchestrate organize
omnibus collection, compilation	ordain appoint
omnipotent 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
 (B) query : question
 (C) instrument : surgery
 (D) penmanship : essay
 (E) shot : salvo</p> <p>2. COMPOUND : BUILDING ::</p> <p>(A) classroom : campus
 (B) department : government
 (C) tapestry : fabric
 (D) seed : vegetable
 (E) commonwealth : country</p> <p>3. CONSTELLATION : STARS ::</p> <p>(A) amplifier : hearing
 (B) ocean : water
 (C) mosaic : tile
 (D) tracks : train
 (E) book : paper</p> <p>4. ACCELERATE : VELOCITY ::</p> <p>(A) relinquish : assets
 (B) energize : stamina
 (C) protect : parent
 (D) project : futility
 (E) educate : stupor</p> <p>5. SIDEREAL : STARS ::</p> <p>(A) platonic : radiation
 (B) avian : fish
 (C) corporeal : heaven
 (D) heliocentric : transportation
 (E) terrestrial : Earth</p> | <p>6. STATE : CONFEDERACY ::</p> <p>(A) apple : tree
 (B) return address : envelope
 (C) binoculars : sight
 (D) velocity : acceleration
 (E) soldier : army</p> <p>7. HELPFUL : OFFICIOUS ::</p> <p>(A) difficult : incorrigible
 (B) maudlin : sardonic
 (C) apathetic : zealous
 (D) true : contrary
 (E) friendly : amiable</p> <p>8. SATURATE : DAMPEN ::</p> <p>(A) contaminate : pollute
 (B) besmirch : sully
 (C) extol : praise
 (D) waive : donate
 (E) pronounce : presume</p> <p>9. WAYLAY : ADVANCEMENT ::</p> <p>(A) corroborate : testimony
 (B) amuse : jeopardy
 (C) condescend : frenzy
 (D) curb : movement
 (E) negotiate : defeat</p> <p>10. MITIGATE : INJURY ::</p> <p>(A) exacerbate : recovery
 (B) palliate : accusation
 (C) dampen : enthusiasm
 (D) darken : obscurity
 (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

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

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

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

Quiz 24 (Analogies)

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

1. SECLUSION : HERMIT ::
(A) wealth : embezzler
(B) ambition : philanthropist
(C) domination : athlete
(D) turpitude : introvert
(E) injustice : lawyer
2. ASCETIC : SELF-DENIAL ::
(A) soldier : safety
(B) official : charity
(C) thug : acceptance
(D) benefactor : competition
(E) profligate : squandering
3. Philanthropist : Altruism ::
(A) authoritarian : indulgence
(B) polemicist : Marxist
(C) benefactor : heir
(D) pragmatist : hard-liner
(E) libertarian : liberty
4. RACONTEUR : ANECDOTE ::
(A) cynosure : interest
(B) politician : corruption
(C) athlete : perfection
(D) writer : publication
(E) nonentity : fame
5. PATENT : MANIFEST ::
(A) credulous : gullible
(B) truculent : nonchalant
(C) lissome : spiritless
(D) covert : prolific
(E) cloyed : insufficient
6. CENSORIOUS : CONDONING ::
(A) inattentive : neglectful
(B) cursory : inept
(C) defunct : exquisite
(D) perfunctory : thorough
(E) munificent : generous
7. PURGE : OPPONENT ::
(A) entrench : comrade
(B) elevate : criminal
(C) liquidate : politician
(D) 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

platitute 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 |

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

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

Quiz 26 (Analogies)

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

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

prospective expected, imminent

prospectus brochure

prostrate supine

protagonist main character in a story

protean changing readily

protégé ward, pupil

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

purported rumored
purposeful determined
pursuant following, according
purvey deliver, provide
purview range of understanding, field
pusillanimous cowardly
putative reputed
putrefy decay
putsch a sudden attempt to overthrow a government
pygmy dwarf
pyrotechnics fireworks
pyrrhic a battle won with unacceptable losses

Q

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

Quiz 27 (Matching)

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

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

rationale justification

ravage plunder, ruin

ravish captivate, charm

raze destroy or level a building

realm kingdom, domain

realpolitik cynical interpretation of politics

- reap** harvest
rebuff reject, snub
rebuke criticize, reprimand
rebus picture puzzle
rebuttal reply, counterargument
recalcitrant stubbornly resisting the authority of another
recant retract a previous statement
recapitulate restate, summarize
recede move back
receptacle container
receptive open to ideas
recidivism habitual criminal activity
recipient one who receives
reciprocal mutual, return in kind
recital performance, concert
recitation recital, lesson
reclusive solitary
recoil flinch, retreat
recollect remember
recompense repay, compensate
reconcile adjust, balance
recondite mystical, profound
reconnaissance surveillance
reconnoiter to survey, to scout (especially for military purposes)
recount recite
recoup recover
recourse appeal, resort
recreant cowardly
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

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

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

Quiz 29 (Matching)

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

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

rickety shaky, ramshackle

ricochet carom, rebound

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.

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

scepter a rod, staff

scheme plot, system, diagram

schism rift

scintilla speck

scintillate sparkle

scion offspring

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

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

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

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

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

Quiz 33 (Matching)

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

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

swatch strip of fabric

sweltering hot

swivel a pivot

sybarite pleasure-seeker

sycophant flatterer, flunky

syllabicate divide into syllables

syllabus schedule

sylph a slim, graceful girl

sylvan rustic

symbiotic cooperative, working in close association

symmetry harmony, congruence

symposium panel (discussion)

symptomatic indicative

synagogue temple

syndicate cartel

syndrome set of symptoms

synod council

synopsis brief summary

synthesis combination

systole heart contraction

T

tabernacle temple

table postpone

tableau scene, backdrop

taboo prohibition

tabulate arrange

tacit understood without being spoken

taciturn untalkative

tactful sensitive

tactics strategy

tactile tangible

taint pollute

talion punishment

tally count

talon claw

tandem two or more things together

tang strong taste

tangential peripheral

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

Quiz 34 (Matching)

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

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| tiara crown | topography science of map making |
| tidings news, information | torment harass |
| tiff fight | torpid lethargic, inactive |
| timbre tonal quality, resonance | torrid scorching, passionate |
| timorous fearful, timid | torsion twisting |
| tincture trace, vestige, tint | torus doughnut shaped object |
| tinsel tawdriness | totter stagger |
| tirade scolding speech | touchstone standard |
| titan accomplished person | tousled disheveled |
| titanic huge | tout praise, brag |
| titer laugh nervously | toxicologist one who studies poisons |
| tithe donate one-tenth | tractable docile, manageable |
| titian auburn | traduce slander |
| titillate arouse | tranquelize calm, anesthetize |
| titular in name only, figurehead | transcribe write a copy |
| toady fawner, sycophant | transfigure transform, exalt |
| tocsin alarm bell, signal | transfix impale |
| toil drudgery | transfuse insert, infuse |
| tome large book | transgression trespass, offense |
| tonal pertaining to sound | transient fleeting, temporary |

transitory fleeting
translucent clear, lucid
transpire happen
transpose interchange
trauma injury
travail work, drudgery
traverse cross
travesty caricature, farce
treatise book, dissertation
trek journey
trenchant incisive, penetrating
trepidation fear
triad group of three
tribunal court
tributary river
trite commonplace, insincere
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

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

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

W

wager bet

waggish playful

waive forego

wallow indulge

wan pale, pallid, listless

wane dissipate, wither

want need, poverty, lack of

wanton lewd, abandoned, gratuitous

warrant justification

wary guarded, cautious

wastrel spendthrift

waylay ambush, accost

wean remove from nursing, break a habit

weir dam

welter confusion, hodgepodge

wheedle to coax with flattery

whet stimulate

whiffle vacillate

whimsical capricious, playful

wield exercise control

willful deliberate, wanton

wily shrewd, crafty

wince cringe

windfall bonus, boon

winnow separate

winsome charmingly innocent

wistful sad yearning, melancholy

wither shrivel

wizened shriveled

woe anguish, despair

wont custom, habit

woo court, seek favor

wraith ghost

wrath anger, fury

wreak to inflict something violent

wrest snatch

wretched miserable

writ summons, court order

writhe contort, thrash about

wry twisted, ironic sense of humor

X

xenophillic attraction to strangers

xenophobia fear of foreigners

xylophone musical percussion instrument

Y

yarn story, tale

yearn desire strongly

yen desire, yearning

yore long ago

Young Turks reformers

Z

zeal earnestness, passion

zealot fanatic

zenith summit

zephyr gentle breeze

Quiz 37 (Sentence Completions)

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

- 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 Egar Hover appeared to be much larger behind his desk; for, having skillfully designed his office, he was _____ by the perspective.
- (A) augmented
(B) comforted
(C) apprehended
(D) lessened
(E) disconcerted
7. Existentialism can be used to rationalize evil: if one does not like the rules of society and has no conscience, he may use existentialism as a means of _____ a set of beliefs that are advantageous to him but injurious to others.
- (A) thwarting
(B) proving
(C) promoting
(D) justifying
(E) impugning
8. These categories amply point out the fundamental desire that people have to express themselves and the cleverness they display in that expression; who would have believed that the drab, mundane DMV would become the _____ such creativity?
- (A) catalyst for
(B) inhibitor of
(C) disabler of
(D) referee of
(E) censor of
9. This argues well that Erikson exercised less free will than Warner; for even though Erikson was aware that he was misdirected, he was still unable to _____ free will.
- (A) defer
(B) facilitate
(C) proscribe
(D) prevent
(E) exert
10. Man has no choice but to seek truth, he is made uncomfortable and frustrated without truth—thus, the quest for truth is part of what makes us _____.
- (A) noble
(B) different
(C) human
(D) intelligent
(E) aggressive

Answers to Quizzes

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

Quiz 25	Quiz 26	Quiz 27	Quiz 28	Quiz 29	Quiz 30	Quiz 31	Quiz 32
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

Quiz 33	Quiz 34	Quiz 35	Quiz 36	Quiz 37
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. ab	from	aberration
2. ad —also ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at	to	adequate
3. ambi	both	ambidextrous
4. an —also a	without	anarchy
5. anti	against	antipathetic
6. ante	before	antecedent
7. be	throughout	belie
8. bi	two	bilateral
9. cata	down	catacomb
10. circum	around	circumscribe
11. com —also con, col, cor, cog, co	together	confluence
12. contra	against	contravene
13. de	down (negative)	debase
14. deca	ten	decathlon
15. decem	ten	decimal
16. di	two	digraph
17. dia	through, between	dialectic
18. dis	apart (negative)	disparity
19. du	two	duplicate
20. dys	abnormal	dysphoria
21. epi	upon	epicenter
22. equi	equal	equitable
23. ex	out	extricate
24. extra	beyond	extraterrestrial
25. fore	in front of	foreword
26. hemi	half	hemisphere
27. hyper	excessive	hyperbole
28. hypo	too little	hypothermia

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

61. un	not	unkempt
62. uni	one	unique

Roots

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

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

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

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

124. the	god	theocracy
125. therm	heat	thermodynamics
126. tom	cut	epitome
127. tort —also tors	twist	distortion
128. tract	draw, pull	abstract
129. trib	bestow	attribute
130. trud —also trus	push	protrude
131. tuit —also tut	teach	intuitive
132. ultima	last	penultimate
133. ultra	beyond	ultraviolet
134. urb	city	urbane
135. vac	empty	vacuous
136. val	strength, valor	valediction
137. ven	come	adventure
138. ver	true	veracity
139. verb	word	verbose
140. vest	clothe	travesty
141. vic	change	vicissitude
142. vit —also viv	alive	vivacious
143. voc	voice	vociferous
144. vol	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. able —also ible	capable of	legible
2. acy	state of	celibacy
3. ant	full of	luxuriant
4. ate	to make	consecrate
5. er, or	one who	ensor
6. fic	making	traffic
7. ism	belief	monotheism
8. ist	one who	fascist
9. ize	to make	victimize
10. oid	like	steroid
11. ology	study of	biology
12. ose	full of	verbose
13. ous	full of	fatuous
14. tude	state of	rectitude
15. ure	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 (1st, 2nd, or 3rd).

Example:

Steve has yet to receive his degree.

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

Following is a list of the most common pronouns:

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.

