

The 4000 Words Essential for an Educated Vocabulary

4000 WORDS 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.

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THE WORDS

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A

a cappella without accompaniment

à la carte priced separately

a priori reasoning based on general principles

aback unexpected, surprised

abacus counting device

abandon desert, forsake

abase degrade

abash humiliate, embarrass

abate lessen, subside

abatement alleviation

abbey monastery

abbreviate shorten

abdicate relinquish power or position

abdomen belly

abduct kidnap

aberrant abnormal

abet aid, encourage (typically of crime)

abeyance postponement

abhor detest

abide submit, endure

abject wretched

abjure renounce

ablate cut away

ablution cleansing

abode home

abolish annul, eliminate

abominable detestable

aboriginal indigenous, native

abortive unsuccessful

abound be plentiful

abreast side-by-side

abridge shorten

abroad overseas

abrogate cancel

abrupt ending suddenly

abscess infected and inflamed tissue

abscond to run away (secretly)

absolve acquit, free from blame

abstain refrain

abstract theoretical, intangible

abstruse difficult to understand

abut touch, border on

abysmal deficient, sub par

abyss chasm

academy school

accede yield, agree

accentuate emphasize

accession attainment of rank

accessory attachment, accomplice

acclaim recognition, fame

acclimate accustom oneself to a climate, adjust

acclivity ascent, incline

accolade applause, tribute

accommodate adapt, assist, house

accomplice one who aids a lawbreaker

accord agreement

accost to approach and speak to someone aggressively

accouter equip, clothe

accredit authorize

accrete grow larger

accrue accumulate

accumulate amass

acerbic caustic, bitter (of speech)

acme summit, zenith

acolyte assistant (usually to clergy)

acoustic pertaining to sound

acquaint familiarize

acquiesce agree passively

acquit free from blame

acrid pungent, caustic, choking

acrimonious caustic, resentful

acrophobia fear of heights

actuate induce, start

acumen insight

acute sharp, intense

ad nauseam to a ridiculous degree

ad-lib improvise

adage proverb

adamant insistent

adapt adjust to changing conditions

adaptable pliable

addendum appendix, supplement

adduce offer as example

adept skillful

adhere stick to

adherent supporter

adieu farewell

adipose fatty

adjacent next to

adjourn suspend, discontinue

adjudicate judge

adjunct addition

administer manage

admissible allowable

admonish warn gently

ado fuss, commotion

Adonis a beautiful man

adroit skillful

adulation applause, worship

adulterate contaminate, corrupt

adumbration overshadow

advent arrival of something important

adventitious accidental, extrinsic

adversary opponent

adverse unfavorable, opposing

adversity hardship

advise give counsel

advocate urge, support

aegis that which protects, sponsorship

aerial pertaining to the air

aerobics exercise

Quiz 1 (Matching)

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

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

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alacrity swiftness

albatross large sea bird

albino lacking pigmentation

alcove recess, niche

alias assumed name

alibi excuse

alienate estrange, antagonize

alight land, descend, to happen to
find a place to rest

allay to reassure

allege assert without proof

allegiance loyalty

allegory fable

allegro fast

alleviate lessen, assuage

alliteration repetition of the same
sound

allocate distribute

allot allocate, ration

allude refer to indirectly

ally unite for a purpose

almanac calendar with additional
information

alms charity

aloof arrogant, detached

altercation argument

altitude height

alto low female voice

altruism benevolence, generosity

amalgamation mixture

amass collect

ambient surrounding, environment

ambiguous unclear

ambivalence conflicting emotions

ambulatory able to walk

ameliorate improve

amenable agreeable

amend correct

amenities courtesies, comforts

amenity pleasantness

amiable friendly

amid among

amiss wrong, out of place

amity friendship, good will

amnesty pardon

amoral without morals

amorous loving, sexual

amorphous shapeless

amortize pay by installments

amphibious able to operate in water
and land

amphitheater oval-shaped theater

amuck murderous frenzy

amulet charm, talisman

amuse entertain

anachronistic out of historical order

anaerobic without oxygen

anagram a word formed by
rearranging the letters of another word

analgesic pain-soother

Quiz 2 (Antonyms)

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

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

analogous similar

analogy point by point comparison

anarchist terrorist, nihilist

anarchy absence of government, chaos

anathema curse, abomination

anecdote story

aneurysm bulging in a blood vessel

angst anxiety, dread

animadversion critical remark

animated exuberant

animosity dislike

animus hate

annals historical records

annex to attach, to take possession of

annihilate destroy

annotate to add explanatory notes

annul cancel

annular ring-shaped

anodyne pain soothing

anoint consecrate, apply ointment

anomalous abnormal

anonymity state of being
anonymous

antagonistic hostile

antagonize harass

antechamber waiting room

antediluvian ancient, obsolete

anthology collection

anthrax disease, bacterium

antic caper, prank

antipathy repulsion, hated

antipodal exactly opposite

antiquated outdated, obsolete

antiquity ancient times

antithesis direct opposite

apartheid racial segregation

apathetic unconcerned, uninterested

apathy indifference

ape mimic

aperture opening

apex highest point

aphasia speechless

aphorism maxim

aplomb poise

apocalyptic ominous, doomed

apocryphal of doubtful authenticity

apoplexy stroke

apostate one who abandons one's
faith

apotheosis deification

appall horrify

apparition phantom

appease pacify

appellation title

append affix

apposite apt

apprehensive anxious, worried

apprise inform

approbation approval

apropos appropriate

apt suitable

aptitude ability

aquatic pertaining to water

arbiter judge

arbitrament final judgment

arbitrary tyrannical, capricious

arcane secret, difficult to understand

archaic antiquated

archetype original model, epitome

archipelago group of island

archives public records

ardent passionate

ardor passion

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
befit 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

bilious ill-tempered

bilk swindle

biodegradable naturally decaying

biopsy removing tissue for examination

biped two-footed animal

bistro tavern, cafe

bivouac encampment

blandish flatter, grovel

blasé bored with life

blasphemy insulting God

bleak cheerless, forlorn

blight decay

bliss happiness

blithe joyous

bloated swollen

bode portend

bogus forged, false

bogy bugbear

boisterous noisy

bolt move quickly and suddenly

bombast pompous speech

bon vivant gourmet, epicure

bona fide made in good faith

bonanza a stroke of luck

boon payoff, windfall

boor vulgar person

bootless unavailing

booty loot, stolen goods

botch bungle

bourgeois middle class

bovine cow-like

boycott abstain in protest

bracing refreshing

brackish salty

brandish display menacingly

bravado feigned bravery

bravura technically difficult, brilliant

brawn strength

brevity shortness of expression

brigand robber

brink edge, threshold

broach bring up a topic for conversation

bromide cliché

brook tolerate

browbeat to bully

brusque curt

bucolic rustic

buffet blow, pummel

buffoon fool, joker

bulwark fortification

buncombe empty, showy talk

buoyant floatable, cheerful

burgeon sprout

burlesque farce

burly husky

buttness 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

cataclysm catastrophe

catastrophic disastrous

categorical absolute, certain

cathartic purgative, purifying

catholic universal, worldly

caucus meeting

cause célèbre celebrated legal case

caustic scathing (of speech)

cauterize to sear

cavalier disdainful, nonchalant

caveat warning

caveat emptor buyer beware

cavil quibble

cavort frolic

cede transfer ownership, relinquish

celestial heavenly

celibate abstaining from sex

cenotaph empty tomb, monument

ensorious condemning speech

censure condemn

ceramics pottery

cerebral pertaining to the brain

cessation a stopping

chafe abrade

chagrin embarrassment

chalice goblet

champion defend

chaperon escort

charade pantomime, sham

charlatan quack, imposter

chartreuse greenish yellow

chary cautious

chaste pure, virgin

chasten castigate

chateau castle

cheeky brass, forward

cherub cupid

cherubic sweet, innocent

chicanery trickery

chide scold	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

compassion kindness

compatible well-matched, harmonious

compatriot countryman

compelling convincing, persuasive

compendium summary

compensate make up for

compensatory redeeming

competence skillfulness

compile collect

complacent self-satisfied, oblivious to coming danger

compliant submissive, conforming

complicity guilt by association

comport to conduct oneself

composed cool, self-possessed

compound augment

comprehensive thorough

comprise consist of

compulsive obsessive

compulsory obligatory

compunction remorse

concatenate link

concave curving inward

concede yield, grant

concerted done together, intensive effort

conch spiral shell

conciliatory reconciling, restoring goodwill

concise brief

conclusive convincing, ending doubt

concoct devise

concomitant accompanying, concurrent

concord accord

concordat agreement

concourse throng, open space for a gathering

concubine mistress

concur agree

concurrent simultaneous

condescend patronize, talk down to

condiment seasoning

condolence commiseration

condone overlook wrong doing, pardon

conductive helping

conduit pipe

confabulate discuss, give a fictitious account of a past event

confection candy

confederacy alliance

confer bestow

conference meeting

confidant trusted friend

confide trust another (with secrets)

confiscate seize

conflagration large fire

confluence flowing together

confound bewilder

confront challenge	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

convene assemble (a group)

conventional customary, standard

converge come together

conversant familiar

converse opposite

convex curving outward

convey communicate

conviction strongly held belief

convivial sociable, festive

convocation gathering

convoke convene, summon

convoluted twisted, complicated

copious abundant

coquette a flirt

cordial friendly

cordon bond, chain, barrier

cornucopia cone-shaped horn filled with fruit

corollary consequence

coronation crowning of a sovereign

corporeal of the body

corps group of people

corpulent fat

corroborate confirm

cortege procession

coruscate sparkle

cosmopolitan worldly, sophisticated

cosset coddle

coterie small group

countenance facial expression

countermand overrule

counterstrike strike back

countervail counterbalance

coup master stroke, sudden takeover

coup de grâce final stroke, a blow of mercy

court-martial military trial

courtesan prostitute

courtier member of the king's court

covenant agreement, pact

covert secret

covet desire

cower showing fear

crass crude

crave desire

craven cowardly

credence belief

credenza buffet

credulity gullibility

credulous believing

creed belief

crescendo becoming louder

crestfallen dejected

crevice crack

cringe cower

criterion a standard used in judging

critique examination, criticism

croon sing

cruet bottle

crux gist, key

cryptic mysterious, puzzling

cubism a style of painting

cudgel club

culinary pertaining to cooking

cull pick out, select

culminate climax

culpable blameworthy

culprit offender

culvert drain

cumbersome unwieldy

cumulative accumulate

cupidity greed

curb restrain, block

curmudgeon boor, bad-tempered

curriculum course of study

curry seek favor by flattery

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

denude strip bare

depart leave

depict portray

deplete exhaust

deplore condemn

deploy arrange forces

deportment behavior, posture

deposition testimony

depravity immorality, wickedness

deprecate belittle

depredation preying on, plunder

deprive take away

deracinate uproot

derelict negligent

deride ridicule

derisive mocking

derogatory degrading

derrick crane

desecrate profane, defile

desiccate dehydrate

designate appoint

desist stop

desolate forsaken

despicable contemptible

despise loathe

despondent depressed

despot tyrant

destitute poor

desuetude disuse

desultory without direction in life

detached emotionally removed

detain confine

détente truce

detention confinement

deter discourage, prevent

deterrent hindrance, disincentive

detract lessen, undermine

detractor one who criticizes

detrimental harmful

detritus debris

devastate lay waste

deviate turn away from

devise plan

devoid empty

devotee enthusiast, follower

devout pious

diabolical devilish

dialectic pertaining to debate

diaphanous sheer, translucent

diatribe long denunciation

dicey risky

dichotomy a division into two parts

dictate command

dictum saying

didactic instructional

diffident shy

digress ramble

Quiz 9 (Matching)

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

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

dismantle take apart

dismay dread

disparage belittle

disparate various

disparity difference, inequality

dispassionate impartial

dispatch send

dispel cause to banish

disperse scatter

dispirit discourage

disposition attitude, temper

dispossess take away possessions

disputatious fond of arguing

dispute debate

disquietude anxiety

disquisition elaborate treatise

disrepute disgrace

dissemble pretend, hide true beliefs

disseminate distribute

dissent disagree with the majority

dissertation lecture

dissidence disagreement

dissipate scatter, squander

dissolute profligate, immoral

dissolution disintegration

dissonance discord

dissuade deter

distend swell

distortion misinterpret, lie

distract divert

distract preoccupied, absent-minded

distraught distressed

distrust suspect

dither move without purpose

diurnal daily

diva prima donna

diverge branch off

diverse varying

diversion pastime

diversity variety

divest strip, deprive

dividend distributed profits

divine foretell

divisive causing conflict

divulge disclose

docile domesticated, trained

dock curtail

doctrinaire dogmatic

document verify

dodder tremble

dogged persistent

doggerel poor verse

dogmatic certain, unchanging in opinion

dolce sweetly and gently

doldrums dullness

doleful sorrowful

Quiz 10 (Antonyms)

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

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

dolorous gloomy

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
emasculate castrate, dispirit
embargo restriction
embellish exaggerate, adorn
embezzlement theft
emblazon imprint, brand
embody personify
embrace accept, adopt
embrangle embroil
embroil involve with trouble
embryonic rudimentary, nascent
emend correct
emergent appearing
emeritus retired, but retaining title
eminent distinguished, famous
emissary messenger
emote to display exaggerated emotion
empathy compassion, sympathy
employ make use of
empower enable, grant
emulate imitate
enact decree, ordain
enamored charmed, captivated
enate related on the mother's side
encapsulate condense
enchant charm
enclave area enclosed within another region
encomium praise

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

Quiz 11 (Matching)

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

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 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
err mistake, misjudge
errant wandering
erratic constantly changing
erroneous mistaken
ersatz artificial
erudite learned
erupt burst forth
escalate intensify
escapade adventure
escarpment a steep slope
eschew avoid
esoteric known by only a few
esplanade boardwalk
espouse advocate
esteem respect
esthetic artistic
estimable meritorious
estrangle alienate
eternal endless
ethereal light, airy
ethical conforming to accepted standards of behavior
ethos beliefs of a group
etiquette manners
etymology study of words
euphemism genteel expression
euphoria elation
euthanasia mercy-killing

evade avoid
evanescent fleeting, very brief
evangelical proselytizing
evasive elusive
eventful momentous
eventual ultimate, coming
eventuate bring about
evidential pertaining to evidence
evince attest, demonstrate
eviscerate disembowel
evoke draw forth
evolution gradual change
ewe female sheep
ex officio by virtue of position
exacerbate worsen
exact use authority to force payment
exacting demanding, difficult
exalt glorify
exasperate irritate
excerpt selection, extract
excision removal
exclaim shout
exclude shut out
exclusive prohibitive
excommunicate expel
excruciate torture
execrable abominable
execute put into effect
exegesis interpretation

Quiz 12 (Antonyms)

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

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

exemplary outstanding

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
factionous 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, bumdounded

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

hoyden tomboy

hubris arrogance

hue color

humane compassionate

humanities languages and literature

humility humbleness

hummock knoll, mound

humus soil

husbandry management

hybrid crossbreed

hydrophobia fear of water

hygienic sanitary

hymeneal pertaining to marriage

hymn religious song

hyperactive overactive

hyperbole exaggeration

hypertension elevated blood pressure

hypocritical deceiving, two-faced

hypoglycemic low blood sugar

hypothermia low body temperature

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, unresponsive

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
import meaning, significance
importune urgent request
imposing intimidating, stately
imposition intrusion, burden
impotent powerless
impound seize
imprecation curse, inculcate
impregnable invincible
impresario promoter
impressionable susceptible, easily influenced
impressionism a style of painting
imprimatur sanction
impromptu spontaneous
improvise invent
impudence insolence
impugn criticize, accuse
impulse inclination, sudden desire
impulsive to act suddenly
impunity exemption from harm
impute charge
in toto in full, entirely
inadvertent unintentional
inadvisable not recommended
inalienable that which cannot be taken away
inane vacuous, stupid
inanimate inorganic, lifeless
inaudible cannot be heard

inaugurate induct (with a ceremony)
inborn innate
incalculable immeasurable
incandescent brilliant
incantation chant
incapacitate disable
incarcerate imprison
incarnate embody, personify
incendiary inflammatory
incense enrage
incentive stimulus, inducement
incessant unceasing
incest sex among family members
inchoate just begun
incidental insignificant, minor
incinerate burn
incipient beginning
incision cut
incisive keen, penetrating
incite foment, provoke
incivility rudeness
inclement harsh, stormy
inclusive comprehensive
incognito disguised
incommunicado unable to communicate with others
incomparable peerless
incompatibility inability to live in harmony

Quiz 16 (Analogies)

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

1. ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT ::
 - (A) confederation : state
 - (B) trepidation : courage
 - (C) serenity : equanimity
 - (D) surfeit : food
 - (E) computer : harddrive
2. Galvanize : Charismatic Leader ::
 - (A) jeer : fan
 - (B) correct : charlatan
 - (C) impeach : President
 - (D) retreat : champion
 - (E) moderate : arbiter
3. PARRY : BLOW ::
 - (A) equivocate : question
 - (B) cower : start
 - (C) boomerang : backlash
 - (D) cast : invective
 - (E) browbeat : chastity
4. DISQUIETUDE : ANXIOUS ::
 - (A) magnitude : unabridged
 - (B) isolation : sequestered
 - (C) cupidity : bellicose
 - (D) embellishment : overstated
 - (E) nonplus : perplexed
5. MILK : DRAIN ::
 - (A) insult : commend
 - (B) abstract : distend
 - (C) extend : disregard
 - (D) exploit : employ
 - (E) assail : rescind
6. ABSTRUSE : CLEAR ::
 - (A) nondescript : conspicuous
 - (B) high-brow : indifferent
 - (C) affable : agreeable
 - (D) prominent : manifest
 - (E) complex : hard
7. OMNISCIENT : KNOWLEDGE ::
 - (A) saturnine : energy
 - (B) complete : retraction
 - (C) principled : method
 - (D) inquisitive : science
 - (E) boundless : expanse
8. STROKE : 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

incredulous skeptical

increment step, increase

incriminate accuse

incubus nightmare

inculcate instill, indoctrinate

inculpate accuse

incumbent obligatory

incursion raid

indecent offensive, lewd

indecorous unseemly

indelible permanent

indemnity insurance

indict charge

indifferent unconcerned

indigenous native

indigent poor

indignant resentment of injustice

indiscreet lacking sound judgment,
rash

indiscriminate random

indispensable vital, essential

indistinct blurry, without clear
features

indolent lazy

indomitable invincible

indubitable unquestionable

induce persuade, provoke

indulge succumb to desire

indurate harden

industrious hard-working

inebriate intoxicate

ineffable inexpressible

ineffectual futile

ineluctable inescapable

inept unfit, incompetent

inert inactive

inestimable priceless, immeasurable

inevitable unavoidable, predestined

inexorable relentless

infallible unerring

infamous notorious

infamy shame

infantry foot soldiers

infatuate immature love

infer conclude

infernal hellish

infidel nonbeliever

infidelity disloyalty

infiltrate trespass

infinitesimal very small

infirmary clinic

infirmity ailment

inflammatory incendiary

influx inflow

infraction violation

infringe encroach

infuriate enrage

infuse inspire, instill

ingenious clever, resourceful

ingrate ungrateful person

ingratiate pleasing, flattering, endearing

ingress entering

inherent innate, inborn

inhibit restrain

inimical adverse, hostile

inimitable peerless

iniquitous unjust, wicked

iniquity sin, injustice

initiate begin

initiation induction ceremony

injunction command

inkling hint

innate inborn

innervate invigorate

innocuous harmless

innovative new, useful idea

innuendo insinuation

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
jeune 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
juvnescent 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.

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

lachrymose tearful

lackey servant

laconic brief, terse

lactic derived from milk

lacuna a missing part, gap

laggard loafer, slacker

lagniappe bonus

laity laymen

lambent softly radiant

lament mourn

lamina layer

lampoon satirize

languish weaken

lanyard short rope

larceny theft

largess generous donation

lascivious lustful

lassitude lethargy

latent potential, dormant

laudatory commendable

laurels fame, success

lave wash

lavish extravagant

lax loose, careless

laxity carelessness

layman nonprofessional

lectern reading desk

leery cautious, doubtful

legacy bequest

legerdemain trickery

legible readable

legislate make laws

legitimate lawful

lenient forgiving

lethargic drowsy, sluggish

levee embankment, dam

leviathan a monster

levity frivolity

liable legally responsible

liaison relationship, affair

libertarian one who believes in complete freedom

libertine roué, rake

libidinous lustful

licentious lewd, immoral

lien financial claim

lieutenant one who acts in place of another

ligature bond

ligneous woodlike

Lilliputian very small

limerick poem

limn portray, describe

limpid transparent, clearly understood

linchpin something that is indispensable

lineage ancestry

linguistics study of language

liquidate eliminate

lissome agile, supple

listless lacking spirit or interest

litany list

lithe supple

litigate contest with a lawsuit

litotes two negative statement that cancel to make a positive statement

liturgy ceremony

livid enraged

loath reluctant

loathe abhor, dislike

lofty high

logistics means of supplying troops

logo symbol

logy sluggish

loquacious talkative

lothario rake, womanizer

lout goon, hoodlum

lucid clearly understood

lucrative profitable

lucre money, profit

ludicrous absurd

lugubrious extremely sad

luminous bright

lupine wolf-like

lure entice

lurid ghastly, sensational

luster gloss, sheen

luxuriant lush, lavish

lynch to execute by hanging without a trial

M

macabre gruesome

Machiavellian politically crafty, cunning

machination plot

macrobiosis longevity

macroscopic visibly large

maelstrom whirlpool

magisterial arbitrary, dictatorial

magnanimous generous, kindhearted

magnate a powerful, successful person (especially of business)

magnitude size

magnum opus masterpiece

maim injure, disfigure

maladjusted disturbed

maladroit clumsy

malady illness

malaise uneasiness, weariness

malapropism comical misuse of a word

malcontent one who is forever dissatisfied

malediction curse

malefactor evildoer

malevolence bad intent, malice

malfeasance wrong doing (especially by an official of government)

malice spite

malign defame

malignant virulent, pernicious

malinger shirk

malleable moldable, tractable

Quiz 19 (Matching)

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

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. LACHRYMOSE | 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 | 6. HEDONIST : UNSTINTING ::
(A) protagonist : insignificant
(B) thug : aggressive
(C) politician : irresolute
(D) benefactor : generous
(E) drunkard : manifest |
| 2. ARISTOCRAT : LAND ::
(A) bureaucracy : enslavement
(B) monarchy : abnegation
(C) gentry : talent
(D) dignitary : rank
(E) junta : anarchy | 7. EXCERPT : NOVEL ::
(A) critique : play
(B) review : manuscript
(C) swatch : cloth
(D) foreword : preface
(E) recital : performance |
| 3. SURREPTITIOUS : STEALTH ::
(A) clandestine : openness
(B) guarded : effrontery
(C) bombastic : irreverence
(D) pernicious : bane
(E) impertinent : humility | 8. EXORCISM : DEMON ::
(A) matriculation : induction
(B) banishment : member
(C) qualm : angel
(D) heuristic : method
(E) manifesto : spirit |
| 4. PECCADILLO : FLAW ::
(A) mediator : dispute
(B) grammar : error
(C) nick : score
(D) forensics : judiciary
(E) invasion : putsch | 9. HOPE : CYNICAL ::
(A) reticence : benevolent
(B) contention : bellicose
(C) bliss : sullen
(D) homage : industrious
(E) unconcern : indifferent |
| 5. LEVEE : RIVER ::
(A) rampart : barrier
(B) cordon : throng
(C) broker : investment
(D) promontory : height
(E) string : guitar | 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

missive letter

mitigate lessen the severity

mnemonics that which aids the memory

mobilize assemble for action

mobocracy rule by mob

modicum pittance

modish chic

module unit

mogul powerful person

molest bother, sexually assault

mollify appease

molten melted

momentous of great importance

monocle eyeglass

monolithic large and uniform

monologue long speech

monstrosity distorted, abnormal form

moot disputable, no longer relevant

moral ethical

morale spirit, confidence

morass swamp, difficult situation

moratorium postponement

mordant biting, sarcastic

mores moral standards

moribund near death

morose sullen

morphine painkilling drug

morsel bite, piece

mortify humiliate

mosque temple

mote speck

motif artistic theme

motive reason for doing something

motley diverse

mottled spotted

motto slogan, saying

mountebank charlatan

mousy drab, colorless

muckraker reformer

muffle stifle, quiet

mulct defraud

multifarious diverse, many-sided

multitude throng

mundane ordinary

munificent generous

murmur mutter, mumble

muse ponder

muster to gather one's forces

mutability able to change

mute silent

mutilate maim

mutiny rebellion

mutter murmur, grumble

muzzle restrain, stifle

myopic narrow-minded

myriad innumerable

myrmidons loyal followers

mystique mystery, aura

mythical fictitious

N

nadir lowest point

narcissism self-love

narrate tell, recount

nascent incipient

natal related to birth

nativity the process of birth

naturalize grant citizenship

ne'er-do-well loafer, idler

nebulous indistinct

necromancy sorcery

nefarious evil

negate cancel

negligible insignificant

nemesis implacable foe

neologism newly coined expression

neonatal newborn

neophyte beginner

nepotism favoritism

nervy brash

nether under

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

obstreperous noisy, unruly

obtain gain possession

obtrusive forward, meddlesome

obtuse stupid

obviate make unnecessary

Occident the West

occlude block

occult mystical, secret, relating to the supernatural or witchcraft

octogenarian person in her eighties

ocular optic, visual

ode poem

odious despicable

odoriferous pleasant odor

odyssey journey

offal inedible parts of a butchered animal

offertory church collection

officiate supervise

officious forward, obtrusive

offset counterbalance

ogle flirt

ogre monster, demon

oleaginous oily

oligarchy aristocracy

olio medley

ominous threatening

omnibus collection, compilation

omnipotent all-powerful

omniscient all-knowing

onerous burdensome

onslaught powerful attack

ontology the study of the nature of existence

onus burden

opaque nontransparent

operative working

operetta musical comedy

opiate narcotic

opine think, express an opinion

opportune well-timed, appropriate

oppress persecute

oppressive burdensome

opprobrious abusive, scornful

opprobrium disgrace

oppugn assail

opt decide, choose

optimum best condition

optional elective

opulence wealth

opus literary work or musical composition

oracle prophet

oration speech

orator speaker

orb sphere

orchestrate organize

ordain appoint

Quiz 22 (Analogies)

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

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

orderly neat, arranged

ordinance law

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
papyrus paper
parable allegory
paradigm a model
paragon standard of excellence
parameter limit
paramount chief, foremost
paramour lover
paranoid obsessively suspicious, demented
paranormal supernatural
parapet rampart, defense
paraphernalia equipment
paraphrase restatement
parcel package
parchment paper
pare peel
parenthetical in parentheses
pariah outcast
parish fold, church
parity equality
parlance local speech
parlay increase
parley conference
parochial provincial
parody imitation, ridicule
parole release
paroxysm outburst, convulsion
parrot mimic

parry avert, ward off
parsimonious stingy
parson clergyman
partake share, receive, consume
partial incomplete
partiality bias
parting farewell, severance
partisan supporter
partition division
parvenu newcomer, social climber
pasquinade satire
passé outmoded
passim here and there
pastel pale
pasteurize disinfect
pastoral rustic
patent obvious
paternal fatherly
pathetic pitiful
pathogen agent causing disease
pathogenic causing disease
pathos emotion
patrician aristocrat
patrimony inheritance
patronize condescend
patronymic a name formed from the name of a father
patter walk lightly
paucity scarcity

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
perfectionist purist, precisionist
perfidious treacherous (of a person)
perforate puncture
perforce by necessity
perfunctory careless
perigee point nearest to the earth
perilous dangerous
peripatetic walking about
periphery outer boundary
perish die
perishable decomposable
perjury lying
permeate spread throughout
permutation reordering
pernicious destructive, evil
peroration conclusion
perpendicular at right angles
perpetrate commit
perpetual continuous, everlasting
perpetuate cause to continue
perpetuity eternity
perplex puzzle, bewilder
perquisite reward, bonus
persecute harass
persevere persist, endure
persona social facade
personable charming, friendly
personage official, dignitary

personify embody, exemplify
personnel employees
perspicacious keen
perspicacity discernment, keenness
persuasive convincing
pert flippant, bold
pertain to relate
pertinacious persevering
pertinent relevant
perturbation agitation
peruse read carefully
pervade permeate
pessimist cynic, naysayer
pestilence disease
petite small
petition a written request
petrify calcify, shock
petrology study of rocks
pettifogger unscrupulous lawyer
petty trivial, nagging
petulant irritable, peevish
phantasm apparition
phenomena unusual natural events
philanthropic charitable
philanthropist altruist
philatelist stamp collector
philippic invective
Philistine barbarian
philosophical contemplative

Quiz 24 (Analogies)

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. SECLUSION : HERMIT ::
(A) wealth : embezzler
(B) ambition : philanthropist
(C) domination : athlete
(D) turpitude : introvert
(E) injustice : lawyer | 6. CENSORIOUS : CONDONING ::
(A) inattentive : neglectful
(B) cursory : inept
(C) defunct : exquisite
(D) perfunctory : thorough
(E) munificent : generous |
| 2. ASCETIC : SELF-DENIAL ::
(A) soldier : safety
(B) official : charity
(C) thug : acceptance
(D) benefactor : competition
(E) profligate : squandering | 7. PURGE : OPPONENT ::
(A) entrench : comrade
(B) elevate : criminal
(C) liquidate : politician
(D) desalinize : salt
(E) assuage : reactionary |
| 3. Philanthropist : Altruism ::
(A) authoritarian : indulgence
(B) polemicist : Marxist
(C) benefactor : heir
(D) pragmatist : hard-liner
(E) libertarian : liberty | 8. ISLAND : ATOLL ::
(A) peninsula : archipelago
(B) fire : spring
(C) hand : glove
(D) utensil : fork
(E) smock : instrument |
| 4. RACONTEUR : ANECDOTE ::
(A) cynosure : interest
(B) politician : corruption
(C) athlete : perfection
(D) writer : publication
(E) nonentity : fame | 9. MNEMONIC : MEMORY ::
(A) demonstration : manifestation
(B) pacemaker : heartbeat
(C) sanction : recall
(D) rhetoric : treatise
(E) impasse : fruition |
| 5. PATENT : MANIFEST ::
(A) credulous : gullible
(B) truculent : nonchalant
(C) lissome : spiritless
(D) covert : prolific
(E) cloyed : insufficient | 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

pied mottled, brindled

piety devoutness

pilfer steal

pillage plunder

pillory punish by ridicule

pine languish, to long for someone or something

pinnacle highest point

pious devout, holy

piquant tart-tasting, spicy

pique sting, arouse interest

piscine pertaining to fish

piteous sorrowful, pathetic

pithy concise

pitiable miserable, wretched

pittance alms, dribble

pittance trifle

pivotal crucial

pixilated eccentric, possessed

placard poster

placate appease

placid serene

plagiarize pirate, counterfeit

plaintive expressing sorrow

platitude trite remark

platonic nonsexual

plaudit acclaim

pleasantry banter, persiflage

plebeian common, vulgar

plebiscite referendum

plenary full

plentiful abundant

pleonasm redundancy, verbosity

plethora overabundance

pliable flexible

pliant supple, flexible

plight sad situation

plucky courageous

plumb measure

plummet sudden sharp fall

plutocrat wealthy person

plutonium radioactive material

poach steal

podgy fat

podium stand, rostrum

pogrom massacre, mass murder

poignant pungent, sharp, heartbreaking

polemic a controversy

polity methods of government

poltroon dastard

polychromatic many-colored

polygamist one who has many wives

ponder muse, reflect

ponderous heavy, bulky

pontiff bishop

pontificate to speak at length

pootroon coward

porcine pig-like

porous permeable, spongy

porridge stew

portend signify, augur

portent omen

portly large

portmanteau suitcase

posit stipulate

posterior rear, subsequent

posterity future generations

posthaste hastily

posthumous after death

postulate supposition, premise

potent powerful

potentate sovereign, king

potion brew

potpourri medley

potter aimlessly busy

pragmatic practical

prate babble

prattle chatter

preamble introduction

precarious dangerous, risky

precedent an act that serves as an example

precept principle, law

precinct neighborhood

precipice cliff

precipitate cause

precipitous steep

précis summary

precise accurate, detailed

preclude prevent

precocious more developed than is expected at a particular age

preconception prejudgment, prejudice

precursor forerunner

predacious plundering

predecessor one who proceeds

predestine foreordain

predicament quandary

predicate to base an opinion on something

predilection inclination

predisposed inclined

preeminent supreme

preempt commandeer

preen groom

prefabricated ready-built

prefect magistrate

preference choice

preferment promotion

prelate primate, bishop

preliminary introductory

prelude introduction

premeditate plan in advance

premonition warning

prenatal before birth

Quiz 25 (Matching)

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

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

preponderance predominance

prepossessing appealing, charming

preposterous ridiculous

prerequisite requirement

prerogative right, privilege

presage omen

prescribe urge

presentable acceptable, well-mannered

preside direct, chair

pressing urgent

prestidigitator magician

prestige reputation, renown

presume assume, deduce

presumptuous assuming, overconfident

presuppose assume

pretense affectation, excuse

pretentious affected, inflated

preternatural abnormal, supernatural

pretext excuse

prevail triumph

prevailing common, current

prevalent widespread

prevaricate lie

prick puncture

priggish pedantic, affected

prim formal, prudish

primal first, beginning

primate head, master

primogeniture first-born child

primp groom

princely regal, generous

prismatic many-colored, sparkling

pristine pure, unspoiled

privation hardship

privy aware of private matters

probe examine

probity integrity

problematic uncertain, difficult

proboscis snout

procedure method, process

proceeds	profit	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

proton particle

protract prolong

protuberance bulge

provender food

proverb maxim

proverbial well-known

providence foresight, divine protection

provident having foresight, thrifty

providential fortunate

province bailiwick, district

provincial intolerant, insular

provisional temporary

proviso stipulation

provisory conditional

provocation incitement

provocative titillating

provoke incite

pro prowess strength, expertise

proximity nearness

proxy substitute, agent

prude puritan

prudence discretion, carefulness

prudent cautious, using good judgment

prudish puritanical

prurient lewd

pseudo false

pseudonym alias

psychic pertaining the psyche or mind

psychopath madman

psychotic demented

puberty adolescence

puckish impish, mischievous

puerile childish

pugilism boxing

pugnacious combative

puissant strong

pulchritude beauty

pulp paste, mush

pulpit platform, priesthood

pulsate throb

pulverize crush

pun wordplay

punctilious meticulous

pundit learned or politically astute person

pungent sharp smell or taste

punitive punishing

puny weak, small

purblind obtuse, stupid

purgative cathartic, cleansing

purgatory limbo, netherworld

purge cleanse, remove

puritanical prim

purlieus environs, surroundings

purloin steal

purport claim to be

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

Q

quack charlatan
quadrennial occurring every four years
quadrille square dance
quadruped four foot animal
quaff drink
quagmire difficult situation
quail shrink, cower
quaint old-fashioned, charming
qualified limited
qualms misgivings
quandary dilemma
quantum quantity, particle
quarantine detention, confinement

quarry prey, game
quarter residence, district
quash put down, suppress
quasi seeming, almost
quaver tremble
quay wharf
queasy squeamish
queer odd
quell suppress, allay
quench extinguish, slake
querulous complaining
questionnaire survey, feedback
queue line
quibble bicker
quicken revive, hasten
quiddity essence, an unimportant or trifling distinction
quiescent still, motionless
quietus a cessation of activity
quill feather, pen
quip joke
quirk eccentricity, a strange and unexpected turn of events
quiver tremble
quixotic impractical, romantic
quizzical odd, questioning
quorum the minimum number people who must be present to hold a meeting
quota a share or proportion
quotidian daily

Quiz 27 (Matching)

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

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

raile rant, harangue

raiment clothing

rake womanizer

rally assemble

rambunctious boisterous

ramification consequence

rampage run amuck

rampant unbridled, raging

ramrod rod

rancid rotten

rancor resentment

randy vulgar

rankle cause bitterness, resentment

rant rage, scold

rapacious grasping, avaricious

rapidity speed

rapier sword

rapine plunder

rapport affinity, empathy

rapprochement reconciliation

rapture bliss

rash hasty, brash

rasp scrape

ratify approve

ration allowance, portion

rational justification

ravage plunder, ruin

ravish captivate, charm

raze destroy or level a building

realm kingdom, domain

realpolitik cynical interpretation of politics

reap harvest

rebuff reject, snub

rebuke criticize, reprimand

rebus picture puzzle

rebuttal reply, counterargument

recalcitrant stubbornly resisting the authority of another

recant retract a previous statement

recapitulate restate, summarize

recede move back

receptacle container

receptive open to ideas

recidivism habitual criminal activity

recipient one who receives

reciprocal mutual, return in kind

recital performance, concert

recitation recital, lesson

reclusive solitary

recoil flinch, retreat

recollect remember

recompense repay, compensate

reconcile adjust, balance

recondite mystical, profound

reconnaissance surveillance

reconnoiter to survey, to scout (especially for military purposes)

recount recite

recoup recover

recourse appeal, resort

recreant cowardly

recrimination countercharge, retaliation

recruit draftee

rectify correct, to make right

recumbent reclining

recuperation recovery

recur repeat, revert

redeem buy back, justify, restore yourself to favor or to good opinion

redeemer savior

redemption salvation

redolent fragrant

redoubt fort

redoubtable formidable, steadfast

redress restitution, compensation

redundant repetitious

reek smell

reel stagger, to lurch backward as though struck by a blow

referendum vote

refined purified, cultured

reflux ebb

refraction bending, deflection

refractory obstinate, disobedient

refrain abstain

refurbish remodel, renovate

refute disprove, contradict

regal royal

regale entertain

regalia emblems

Quiz 28 (Analogies)

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. PLUMMET : FALL ::
(A) rifle : search
(B) accelerate : stop
(C) interdict : proscribe
(D) rake : scour
(E) precipitate : ascend | 6. BENIGN : PERNICIOUS ::
(A) ostentatious : tawdry
(B) mortified : nefarious
(C) apocryphal : categorical
(D) discerning : keen
(E) pejorative : vicarious |
| 2. DRONE : EMOTION ::
(A) sprint : journey
(B) annoy : emollient
(C) stupefy : erudition
(D) deadpan : expression
(E) scuttle : ship | 7. Demagogue : Manipulator ::
(A) champion : defender
(B) lawyer : mediator
(C) mentor : oppressor
(D) soldier : landowner
(E) capitalist : socialist |
| 3. MAROON : SEQUESTER ::
(A) transfix : emote
(B) exhaust : innervate
(C) tranquilize : qualify
(D) select : rebuff
(E) entreat : beseech | 8. GREGARIOUS : CONGENIAL ::
(A) suspicious : trusting
(B) pedantic : lively
(C) bellicose : militant
(D) singular : nondescript
(E) seminal : apocalyptic |
| 4. TOTTER : WALK ::
(A) annex : land
(B) fathom : enlightenment
(C) distend : contusion
(D) efface : consolation
(E) stutter : speech | 9. DISHEARTENED : HOPE ::
(A) enervated : ennui
(B) buoyant : effervescence
(C) amoral : ethics
(D) munificent : altruism
(E) nefarious : turpitude |
| 5. LIGHT : DIM ::
(A) indictment : investigate
(B) protest : muffle
(C) heat : radiate
(D) solid : incinerate
(E) ornament : decorate | 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

reincarnation rebirth

reiterate repeat, say again

rejoice celebrate

rejoinder answer, retort

rejuvenate make young again

relapse recurrence (of illness)

relegate assign to an inferior position

relent soften, yield

relentless unstoppable

relic antique

relinquish release, renounce

relish savor

remedial corrective

remiss negligent

remit forgive, send payment

remnant residue, fragment

remonstrance protest

remorse guilt

remuneration compensation

renaissance rebirth

renascent reborn

rend to tear apart

render deliver, provide

rendezvous a meeting

rendition version, interpretation

renege break a promise

renounce disown

renown fame

rent tear, rupture

reparation amends, atonement

repartee witty conversation

repatriate to send back to the native land

repellent causing aversion

repent atone for

repercussion consequence

repertoire stock of works

repine fret

replenish refill

replete complete

replica copy

replicate duplicate

repose rest

reprehensible blameworthy

repress suppress

reprieve temporary suspension

reprimand rebuke

reprisal retaliation

reprise repetition

reproach blame

reprobate miscreant

reprove rebuke

repudiate disavow

repugnant distasteful, revolting

repulse repel

repulsive repugnant

repute status, reputation, esteem
reputed supposed, presumed, alleged
requiem rest, a mass for the dead
requisite necessary
requisition order, formal demand
requite to return in kind
rescind revoke
reserve self-control
reside dwell
residue remaining part
resigned accepting of a situation
resilience ability to recover from an illness or a setback
resolute determined
resolution determination
resolve determination
resonant reverberating
resort recourse
resound echo
resourceful inventive, skillful
respectively in that order
respire breathe
respite rest, temporary delay
resplendent shining, splendid
restitution reparation, amends
restive nervous, uneasy
resurgence revival
resurrection rebirth
resuscitate revive
retain keep

retainer advance fee
retaliate revenge
retch vomit
reticent reserved
retiring modest, unassuming
retort quick reply
retrench cut back, economize
retribution reprisal
retrieve reclaim
retrograde regress
retrospective reminiscent, display
revamp recast
reveille bugle call
revel frolic, take joy in
revelry merrymaking
revenue income
revere honor
reverent respectful
reverie daydream
revert return to a former state
revile denounce, defame
revision new version
revive renew
revoke repeal
revulsion aversion
rhapsody ecstasy
rhetoric elocution, grandiloquence
rheumatism inflammation
ribald coarse, vulgar

Quiz 29 (Matching)

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

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

rickety shaky, ramshackle

ricochet carom, rebound

rife widespread, abundant

riffraff dregs of society

rifle search through and steal

rift a split, an opening, disagreement

righteous upright, moral

rigor harshness, precise and exacting

rime crust

riposte counterthrust

risible laughable

risqué off-color, racy

rivet engross

robust vigorous

rogue scoundrel

roister bluster

romp frolic

roseate rosy, optimistic

roster list of people

rostrum podium

roué libertine

rouse awaken, provoke

rout vanquish, cause to retreat

rubicund ruddy complexion

ruck the common herd

rudiment beginning, kernel

rue regret

ruffian brutal person

ruminate ponder

rummage hunt, grope

runel stream

ruse trick

rustic rural

S

Sabbath day of rest

sabbatical vacation

saber sword

sabotage treason, destruction

saccharine sugary, overly sweet tone

sacerdotal priestly

sack pillage

sacrament rite

sacred cow idol, taboo

sacrilege blasphemy

sacrosanct sacred

saddle encumber

sadist one who takes pleasure in hurting others

safari expedition

saga story

sagacious wise

sage wise person

salacious licentious

salient prominent

saline salty

sallow sickly, complected

sally sortie, attack

salutary good, wholesome

salutation salute, greeting

salvation redemption

salve medicinal ointment

salvo volley, gunfire

sanctify consecrate

sanctimonious self-righteous

sanction approval

sanctuary refuge

sang-froid coolness under fire

sanguinary gory, murderous

sanguine cheerful

sans without

sapid interesting

sapient wise

sarcophagus stone coffin

scornful scornful, sarcastic

sartorial pertaining to clothes

satanic pertaining to the Devil

satchel bag

sate satisfy fully

satiate satisfy fully

satire ridicule

saturate soak

saturnine gloomy

satyr demigod, goat-man

saunter stroll

savanna grassland

savant scholar

savoir-faire tact, polish

savor enjoy, relish

savory appetizing

savvy perceptive, shrewd

scabrous difficult

scant inadequate, meager

scapegoat one who takes blame for others

scarify criticize

scathe injure, denounce

Quiz 30 (Analogies)

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

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

scepter a rod, staff

scheme plot, system, diagram

schism rift

scintilla speck

scintillate sparkle

scion offspring

scoff jeer, dismiss

scone biscuit

scorn disdain, reject

scoundrel unprincipled person

scour clean by rubbing, search

scourge affliction

scruples misgivings

scrupulous principled, fastidious

scrutinize examine closely

scurf dandruff

scurrilous abusive, insulting

scurry move quickly

scuttle to sink (a ship)

scythe long, curved blade

sear burn

sebaceous like fat

secede withdraw

secluded remote, isolated

seclusion solitude

sectarian denominational

secular worldly, nonreligious

secure make safe

sedation state of calm

sedentary stationary, inactive

sedition treason, inciting rebellion

seduce lure

sedulous diligent

seedy rundown, ramshackle

seemly proper, attractive

seethe fume, resent

seismic pertaining to earthquakes

seismology study of earthquakes

self-effacing modest

semantics study of word meanings

semblance likeness

seminal fundamental, decisive

semper fidelis always loyal

senescence old age

senescent aging

seniority privilege due to length of service

sensational outstanding, startling

sensible wise, prudent

sensory relating to the senses

sensualist epicure

sensuous appealing to the senses, enjoying luxury

sententious concise

sentient conscious

sentinel watchman

sepulcher tomb

sequacious dependent

sequel continuation, epilogue

sequester segregate

seraphic angelic

serendipity a knack for making fortunate discoveries

serene peaceful

serpentine winding and twisting

serried saw-toothed

serum vaccine

servile slavish

servitude forced labor

sessile permanently attached

session meeting

settee seat, sofa

sever cut in two

severance division

shallot onion

sham pretense, imposter

shambles disorder, mess

shard sharp fragment of glass

sheen luster

sheepish shy, embarrassed

shibboleth password

shirk evade (work)

sliver fragment, shaving

shoal reef

shoring supporting

shortcomings personal deficiencies

shrew virago

shrewd clever, cunning

shrill high-pitched

shun avoid, spurn

shunt turn aside

shyster unethical lawyer

sibilant a hissing sound

sibling brother or sister

sickle semicircular blade

sidereal pertaining to the stars

sidle move sideways, slither

siege blockade

sierra mountain range

sieve strainer

signatory signer

signet a seal

silhouette outline, profile

silo storage tower

simian monkey

simile figure of speech

simper smile, smirk

simulacrum vague likeness

sinecure position with little responsibility

sinewy fibrous, stringy

singe burn just the surface of something

singly one by one, individually

singular unique, extraordinary

sinister evil, malicious

sinistral left-handed

siphon extract, tap

sire forefather, to beget

siren temptress

site location

skeptical doubtful

skinflint miser

skirmish a small battle

Quiz 31 (Matching)

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

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

skittish excitable, wary, jumpy**skulk** sneak about**skullduggery** trickery**slake** quench**slander** defame**slate** list of candidate**slaver** drivel, fawn**slay** kill**sleight** dexterity, skill**slew** an abundance**slither** slide, slink**slogan** motto**sloth** laziness**slovenly** sloppy**smattering** superficial knowledge**smelt** refine metal**smirk** smug look**smite** strike, afflict**smock** apron**snare** trap**snide** sarcastic, spiteful**snippet** morsel, small piece**snivel** whine, sniff**snub** ignore, slight**snuff** extinguish**sobriety** composed, abstinent, sober**sobriquet** nickname**socialite** one who is prominent in society**sociology** study of society**sodality** companionship**sodden** soaked**sojourn** trip, stopover**solace** consolation, comfort**solder** fuse, weld**solecism** ungrammatical construction**solemn** serious, somber**solemnity** seriousness**solicit** request

solicitous considerate, concerned

soliloquy monologue

solstice furthest point

soluble dissolvable

solvent financially sound

somatic pertaining to the body

somber gloomy, solemn

somnambulist sleepwalker

somnolent sleepy

sonnet short poem

sonorous resonant, majestic

sop morsel, compensation, offering

sophistry specious reasoning

soporific sleep inducing

soprano high female voice

sordid foul, ignoble

sorority sisterhood

soubrette actress, ingenue

souse a drunk

sovereign monarch

spar fight

spasmodic intermittent, fitful

spate sudden outpouring

spawn produce

specimen sample

specious false but plausible reasoning

spectacle public display

spectral ghostly

spectrum range, gamut

speculate conjecture

speleologist one who studies caves

spew eject

spindle shaft

spindly tall and thin

spinster old maid

spire pinnacle

spirited lively

spirituous alcohol, intoxicating

spite malice, grudge

spittle spit

splay spread apart

spleen resentment, wrath

splenetic peevish

splurge indulge

spontaneous extemporaneous

sporadic occurring irregularly

sportive playful

spry nimble

spume foam, froth

spurious false, counterfeit

spurn to reject a person with scorn

squalid filthy

squall rain storm

squander waste

squelch crush, stifle

stagnant stale, motionless

staid demure, sedate

Quiz 32 (Analogies)

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. PERSPICACIOUS : INSIGHT :: | 6. RESOLUTE : WILL :: |
| (A) ardent : quickness | (A) violent : peacefulness |
| (B) warm : temperature | (B) fanatic : concern |
| (C) wealthy : scarcity | (C) balky : contrary |
| (D) rapacious : magnanimity | (D) notorious : infamy |
| (E) churlish : enmity | (E) virtuous : wholesomeness |
| 2. Unprecedented : Previous Occurrence :: | 7. ATOM : MATTER :: |
| (A) naive : harmony | (A) neutron : proton |
| (B) incomparable : equal | (B) vegetable : animal |
| (C) improper : vacillation | (C) molecule : element |
| (D) eccentric : intensity | (D) component : system |
| (E) random : recidivism | (E) pasture : herd |
| 3. SNAKE : INVERTEBRATE :: | 8. ACTORS : TROUPE :: |
| (A) dolphin : fish | (A) plotters : cabal |
| (B) eagle : talon | (B) professors : tenure |
| (C) boa constrictor : backbone | (C) workers : bourgeoisie |
| (D) penguin : bird | (D) diplomats : government |
| (E) bat : insect | (E) directors : cast |
| 4. LIMERICK : POEM :: | 9. COFFER : VALUABLES :: |
| (A) monologue : chorus | (A) mountain : avalanche |
| (B) sonnet : offering | (B) book : paper |
| (C) waltz : tango | (C) vault : trifles |
| (D) skull : skeleton | (D) sanctuary : refuge |
| (E) aria : song | (E) sea : waves |
| 5. INTEREST : OBSESSION :: | 10. LION : CARNIVORE :: |
| (A) faith : caprice | (A) man : vegetarian |
| (B) nonchalance : insouciance | (B) ape : ponderer |
| (C) diligence : assiduity | (C) lizard : mammal |
| (D) decimation : annihilation | (D) buffalo : omnivore |
| (E) alacrity : procrastination | (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
stiletto	dagger	style	
stilted	formal, stiff	stymie	hinder, thwart
stimulate	excite	suave	smooth, charming
stint	limit, assignment	sub rosa	in secret
stipend	payment	subcutaneous	beneath the skin
stipulate	specify, arrange	subdue	conquer
stodgy	stuffy, pompous	subjugate	suppress
stoic	indifferent to pain or pleasure	sublet	subcontract
stoke	prod, fuel	sublimate	to redirect forbidden impulses (usually sexual) into socially accepted activities
stole	long scarf	sublime	lofty, excellent
stolid	impassive	sublunary	earthly
stout	stocky	submit	yield, acquiesce
strait	distress		

subordinate lower in rank

subsequent succeeding, following

subservient servile, submissive

subside diminish

subsidiary subordinate

subsidize financial assistance

substantiate verify

substantive substantial

subterfuge cunning, ruse

subterranean underground

subvert undermine

succor help, comfort

succulent juicy, delicious

succumb yield, submit

suffice adequate

suffrage vote

suffuse pervade, permeate

suggestive thought-provoking, risqué

sullen sulky, sour

sully stain

sultry sweltering

summon call for, arraign

sumptuous opulent, luscious

sunder split

sundry various

superb excellent

supercilious arrogant

supererogatory wanton, superfluous

superfluous overabundant

superimpose cover, place on top of

superintend supervise

superlative superior

supernumerary subordinate

supersede supplant

supervene ensue, follow

supervise oversee

supine lying on the back

supplant replace

supplication prayer

suppress subdue

surfeit overabundance

surly rude, crass

surmise to guess

surmount overcome

surname family name

surpass exceed, excel

surreal dreamlike

surreptitious secretive

surrogate substitute

surveillance close watch

susceptible vulnerable

suspend stop temporarily

sustenance food

susurrant whispering

suture surgical stitch

svelte slender

swank fashionable

swarthy dark (as in complexion)

Quiz 33 (Matching)

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

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

swatch strip of fabric

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

tantalize tease

tantamount equivalent

taper candle

tariff tax on imported or exported goods

tarn small lake

tarnish taint

tarry linger

taurine bull-like

taut tight

tautological repetitious

tawdry gaudy

technology body of knowledge

tedious boring, tiring

teem swarm, abound

temerity boldness

temperate moderate

tempest storm

tempestuous agitated

tempo speed

temporal pertaining to time

tempt entice

tenable defensible, valid

tenacious persistent

tendentious biased

tenement decaying apartment building

tenet doctrine

tensile stretchable

tentative provisional

tenuous thin, insubstantial

tenure status given after a period of time

tepid lukewarm

terminal final

terminology nomenclature

ternary triple

terpsichorean related to dance

terrain the feature of land

terrapin turtle

terrestrial earthly

terse concise

testament covenant

testy petulant

tether tie down

theatrics histrionics

theologian one who studies religion

thesaurus book of synonyms

thesis proposition, topic

thespian actor

thews muscles

thorny difficult

thrall slave

threadbare tattered

thrive prosper

throes anguish

throng crowd

throttle choke

thwart to foil

Quiz 34 (Matching)

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

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

tiara crown

tidings news, information

tiff fight

timbre tonal quality, resonance

timorous fearful, timid

tincture trace, vestige, tint

tinsel tawdriness

tirade scolding speech

titan accomplished person

titanic huge

titer laugh nervously

tithe donate one-tenth

titian auburn

titillate arouse

titular in name only, figurehead

toady fawner, sycophant

tocsin alarm bell, signal

toil drudgery

tome large book

tonal pertaining to sound

topography science of map making

torment harass

torpid lethargic, inactive

torrid scorching, passionate

torsion twisting

torus doughnut shaped object

totter stagger

touchstone standard

tousled disheveled

tout praise, brag

toxicologist one who studies poisons

tractable docile, manageable

traduce slander

tranquilize calm, anesthetize

transcribe write a copy

transfigure transform, exalt

transfix impale

transfuse insert, infuse

transgression trespass, offense

transient fleeting, temporary

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

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

V www.IELTS4U.blogfa.com

vacillate waver

vacuous inane, empty

vagary whim

vain unsuccessful

vainglorious conceited

valediction farewell speech

valiant brave

validate affirm, authenticate

valor bravery

vanguard leading position

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.
(A) indistinctness
(B) similitude
(C) loquacity
(D) implications
(E) obscurity
- The aspiring candidate's performance in the debate all but _____ any hope he may have had of winning the election.
(A) nullifies
(B) encourages
(C) guarantees
(D) accentuates
(E) contains
- She is the most _____ person I have ever met, seemingly with an endless reserve of energy.
(A) jejune
(B) vivacious
(C) solicitous
(D) impudent
(E) indolent
- Despite all its _____, a stint in the diplomatic core is invariably an uplifting experience.
(A) merits
(B) compensation
(C) effectiveness
(D) rigors
(E) 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.
(A) ineptness
(B) indignation
(C) reserve
(D) jollity
(E) capriciousness
- Liharev talks about being both a nihilist and an atheist during his life, yet he never does _____ faith in God.
(A) affirm
(B) lose
(C) scorn
(D) aver
(E) supplicate

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

Answers to Quizzes

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

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

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

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. F	8. F	8. A
9. J	9. B	9. H	9. E	9. E
10. I	10. A	10. E	10. B	10. C

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Word Analysis

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

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

Examples:

INDEFATIGABLE

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

CIRCUMSPECT

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

ANTIPATHY

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

OMNISCIENT

Analysis: OMNI (all); SCI (to know); ENT (noun suffix)
Meaning: all-knowing

Following are some of the most useful prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

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	department
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	astrigent
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	censor
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:

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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.)

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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**

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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.

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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.

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