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## GMAT® Elite Strategy Series **Vocabulary Quick Guide**

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Comprehensive Overview of GMAT Vocabulary

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| <u>Words</u>  | <u>Form</u>          | <u>Grammatical<br/>Details</u>  | <u>Key Definitions</u>  | <u>Sentence Examples</u>  | <u>Relevant Words</u>  |
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| abscisic acid   | Phrase               | -   | A plant hormone that causes a plant's buds and seeds to be dormant, retards the growth of plants, and leads the plant to shed its leaves, flowers and fruits. | Due to abscisic acid, the plants haven't exhibited any sign of growth.  | -  |
| abscissa  | Noun                 | Pl: abscissas or abscissae  | The x-coordinate in a two-dimensional system of Cartesian coordinates   | Though the student found it easy to determine the y-coordinate, he had difficulty to pinpoint the x-coordinate or abscissa. | -  |
| acquiesce   | Verb<br>(Intrans)    | PT: acquiesced<br>PP: acquiesced<br>PresP: acquiescing<br>3rd S: acquiesces | To agree to perform a task passively instead of expressing consent explicitly.  | The woman acquiesced to her employer's request and completed her assignment.  | acquiescence (N)<br>acquiescent (Adj)<br>acquiescently (Adv) |
| acridine  | Noun                 | -   | A type of colorless, crystalline solid that is used in the manufacture of dyes.   | Acridine was used by the manufacturers of fabrics to make beautiful dyes.   | -  |
| adipose   | Adjective            | -   | Fat found in the body tissue underneath the skin and around vital organs.   | In dissecting the body in anatomy, the medical student found a huge area in the stomach filled with adipose.                | adiposeness (N)<br>adiposity (N)                             |
| adjudication  | Noun                 | Pl: adjudications   | The official decision made by the court.  | The judge ordered that adjudication of the case not be interrupted.   | -  |
| admonition  | Noun                 | Pl: admonitions   | A very mild reprimand or caution given to a person.   | The judge issued an admonition to the hostile witness.  | -  |
| adulatory   | Adjective            | -   | Flattering someone excessively.   | Adulatory phrases were offered by the President in describing his newly appointed ambassador.                               | -  |
| affinity  | Noun                 | Pl: affinities  | A connection, natural liking, or identification with somebody or something.   | The young rock star felt an affinity for classical musical as his father was an opera singer.                               | -  |
| afoul   | Adjective;<br>Adverb | -   | Become involved into trouble or conflict.   | The young man ran afoul of the law when he stole a car.   | -  |
| amalgam   | Noun                 | Pl: amalgams  | A mixture of two or more different characteristics.   | An amalgam of materials was gathered to create a new building product.  | -  |
| amphetamine   | Noun                 | Pl: amphetamines  | A stimulant drug used in the treatment of depression and as an appetite suppressant.  | Amphetamines were once used in weight loss as they speed up the metabolic system.   | -  |
| anachronism   | Noun                 | Pl: anachronisms  | A mistake of placing something from one time period into another time period.   | It would be an anachronism to talk of King Edwards surfing the Internet.  | anachronous (Adj)<br>anachronously (Adv)                     |
| anaerobe  | Noun                 | Pl: anaerobes   | An organism that does not require oxygen for metabolism in order for it to survive.   | Anaerobe bacteria can cause a rare form of tuberculosis.  | -  |
| anaerobic   | Adjective            | -   | 1. Occurring or living without the presence of oxygen.<br>2. Not having or providing oxygen.  | Some plants are anaerobic. They can grow without oxygen.  | anaerobically (Adv)  |

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| anesthetic  | Noun        | Pl: anesthetics                | A compound, used mostly in medicine, that decreases the feeling or pain and may possibly result in unconsciousness. | The injected anesthetic helped the dentist perform oral surgery without causing the patient pain. Anesthetics relieve pain and are essential to modern medical practice. | anesthetic (Adj)<br>anesthetically (Adv)       |
| anopheles   | Noun        | -                              | See right.  | Anopheles is one of the mosquitoes that transmits malaria.   | -  |
| antebellum  | Adjective   | -                              | Relating or describing the period of time before the Civil War.   | Antebellum homes built before the Civil War are now often museums.   | -  |
| anterior  | Adjective   | -                              | In front of something or at front.  | An anterior room was built to provide the utmost privacy for young scholars.   | anteriority (N)<br>anteriorly (Adv)            |
| anthropological   | Adjective   | -                              | Pertaining to the study of human kind.  | Anthropological evidence indicates Australian aborigines remained hunters/gatherers.   | anthropologically (Adv)                        |
| antiaristocratic  | Adjective   | -                              | Opposing aristocracy; in objection to government by people of noble class.  | Antiaristocratic tendencies were seen in communistic societies where labor was valued.   | -  |
| anticlimactic   | Noun        | Pl: anticlimaxes               | An unsatisfying or normal end after an increasingly exciting event.   | An announcement of resignation was anticlimactic as the news had been developed by the young biologist.  | anticlimactic (Adj)<br>anticlimactically (Adv) |
| antidote  | Noun        | Pl: antidotes                  | A substance that works against the effects of a toxin.  | An antidote for bee stings was developed by the young biologist.   | antidotal (Adj)                                |
| antipode  | Noun        | Pl: antipodes                  | A precise or diametric opposite.  | Swedes refer to Australians as antipodes in good humor.  | -  |
| antithesis  | Noun        | Pl: antitheses                 | The other extreme in comparison.  | The antithesis of a civil progressive society is a brutal dictatorship.  | -  |
| aperiodic   | Adjective   | -                              | Occurring at non-regular intervals.   | Aperiodic assessment of temperature allowed for a scientific approach covering all generalities.   | aperiodically (Adv)<br>aperiodicity (N)        |
| apologist   | Noun        | Pl: apologists                 | A person characterized by defending either a doctrine or ideology.  | The apologist tried to prosecute the inappropriate behavior of the administration official.  | -  |
| apothecary  | Noun        | Pl: apothecaries               | Another name for a pharmacist: a person who supplies medicine.  | A pharmacy can be called an apothecary shop.   | -  |
| appropriation   | Noun        | Pl: appropriations             | An amount of money placed aside, usually from a governmental budget, to be used for a particular purpose.           | The appropriation of land for oil production caused anger amongst environmentalists.   | -  |

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| artisan   | Noun                     | Pl: artisan   | A person who is trained in a craft.  | Fresco artisans assisted Michelangelo in painting the Sistine Chapel.                                     | -                                   |
| aspersion   | Noun                     | Pl: aspersions  | 1. An oral attack on someone's character or reputation.<br>2. Stating a defamatory comment.  | The old woman cast aspersions on the stranger walking down the street.                                    | -                                   |
| asphyxiate  | Verb (Trans and Intrans) | PT: asphyxiated<br>PP: asphyxiated<br>PresP: asphyxiating<br>3rd S: asphyxiates | To withhold oxygen from a person or animal, or to be withheld of oxygen, leading to unconsciousness or possibly death.                                     | The patient's death resulted from asphyxiation.   | asphyxiation (N)<br>asphyxiator (N) |
| asteroid  | Noun                     | Pl: asteroids   | An asymmetrically shaped rock that revolves around the Sun.  | The asteroid has an elliptic path across the galaxy.  | asteroidal (Adj)                    |
| asunder   | Adverb                   | -   | Broken apart or into pieces (formal or dated)  | The family was torn asunder by the war.   | -                                   |
| austere   | Adjective                | -   | Strict, disciplined, especially suggesting physical hardship.  | The dorm life of St. Stephen's School was spartan and austere.  | austerely (Adv)<br>austereness (N)  |
| auxin   | Noun                     | Pl: auxins  | A plant hormone that is produced either naturally or synthetically that helps the growth and development of the plant's shoots, roots, fruit, and flowers. | The peaches in the backyard have grown very fast, largely because of the auxin in the fertilizer we used. | auxinic (Adj)<br>auxinically (Adv)  |
| aversion  | Noun                     | Pl: aversions   | A strong feeling of either hatred or detest of someone or something.   | I have an aversion to onions on my hamburgers.  | -                                   |
| beatific  | Adjective                | -   | Showing or emanating extreme happiness and serenity.   | The beatific nature of the young nun made her actions seem angelic.                                       | beatifically (Adv)                  |
| beset   | Verb (Trans)             | PT: beset<br>PP: beset<br>PresP: besetting<br>3rd S: besets                     | To bother or annoy something or something all of the time or continually.  | Beset with too many tasks to accomplish, the secretary cried.   | besetment (N)<br>besetter (N)       |
| biota   | Noun                     | Pl: biotas  | The total number of animals and plants that live in a specific area or during a specific era.  | I love to visit tropical forests in Costa Rica. The biotas there are the richest of all.                  | -                                   |
| boreal  | Adjective                | -   | Describes a region with cold winters and warm summers, similar to a northern temperate climate.  | The elk thrive in boreal climates present in the northern reaches of Canada.                              | -                                   |
| bout  | Noun                     | Pl: bouts   | An attack of illness that has a limited duration.  | A bout of flu forced the student to remain in bed for three days.   | -                                   |
| bower   | Noun                     | Pl: bowers  | 1. A shelter or recess that is cover by shade or leaves.<br>2. The bedroom or private apartment of a woman.  | A bower of roses on a small trellis arched above the wedding couple.                                      | bowery (Adj)                        |
| brandling   | Noun                     | Pl: brandlings  | An earthworm that is reddish brown in color and is often used as bait.   | The brandling was the perfect worm to catch the fish.   | -                                   |

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| briny   | Adjective          | comparative: brinier<br>superlative: briniest | Having a connection with, made up of, or having the quality of sea water.   | Pickles are preserved in a briny solution of vinegar and salt.                                    | brininess (N)                            |
| bubonic   | Adjective          | -   | Used to explain the swelling of the nodes of the lymph system.  | The bubonic plague referred to as the Black Death decimated Western Europe in the 13th Century.   | -  |
| budworm   | Noun               | Pl: budworms                                  | A larva of a moth that lives off on conifer buds.   | The budworm should be killed in time each season to protect the plants.                           | -  |
| bugbear   | Noun               | Pl: bugbears                                  | A source of irritation or difficulty that is continuous.  | The old husband was a bugbear when it came to pestering his wife about dinner.                    | -  |
| calamitous  | Adjective          | -   | Creating great difficulty, disaster, or tragedy.  | Calamitous events in the country included famine, disease and pestilence.                         | calamitously (Adv)<br>calamity (N)       |
| caliph  | Noun               | Pl: caliphs                                   | The title taken by Muslim rulers that claim religious authority from Muhammad to be able to rule.   | A caliph, acting as lifetime monarch, is a preferred system of ruling in some Islamic sects.      | -  |
| calligraphic  | Adjective          | -   | Delightful and imaginative handwriting.   | The calligraphic design on the wedding invitation made the print look baroque.                    | calligrapher (N)                         |
| campesino   | Noun               | Pl: campesinos                                | The name of an agricultural worker in Latin-America.  | The campesinos did all the labor on the fruit and vegetable farm.                                 | -  |
| capricious  | Adjective          | -   | Being predisposed to make abrupt and random changes.  | Teenage girls are often spoken of as capricious and flighty in their decisions.                   | capriciously (Adv)<br>capriciousness (N) |
| captious  | Adjective          | -   | Being predisposed to find fault and make unimportant and unnecessary criticisms.  | We should not be concerned with captious comments from our peers from time to time.               | captiously (Adv)<br>captiousness (N)     |
| cardiopulmonary   | Adjective          | -   | Involving both the heart and lungs.   | Cardiopulmonary physicians treat ailments of the heart and lungs.                                 | -  |
| carpal  | Adjective;<br>Noun | Pl: carpals                                   | Adjective<br>Pertaining to the bones that are located in the wrist.<br>Noun<br>One of the bones located in the wrist.   | Carpal tunnel syndrome affects hand and wrist performance.  | -  |
| cartographer  | Noun               | Pl: cartographers                             | A person that creates maps.   | Cartographers create detailed maps of the physical, cultural and political features of the earth. | -  |
| chaise  | Noun               | Pl: chaises                                   | 1) A carriage for one or more than one person that is light, two-wheeled, drawn by one horse, and is usually hooded.<br>2) A type of daybed or reclining chair. | A chaise lounge is a long decorative chair allowing the legs to be extended.                      | -  |

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| chalice   | Noun                     | Pl: chalices  | A goblet or drinking cup that is made of metal.  | The silver chalice sat on the altar for ceremonial wine drinking.                       | -  |
| chiaroscuro   | Noun                     |   | The artistic use of light and shade in paintings and drawing, especially for contrast purposes.  | The chiaroscuro approach in drawing was a breakthrough in that era.                     | chiaroscuroism (N)<br>chiaroscuroist (N)                   |
| chlorofluorocarbons   | Noun                     | -   | A gas made of carbon, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine mainly used as a refrigerant and propellant of aerosol.   | Chlorofluorocarbons are refrigerants used in air conditioning systems.                  | -  |
| chordate  | Adjective                | -   | A class of animals that includes the vertebrates that at some developmental stage has a main dorsal nerve cord, a skeletal rod, and gill slits.  | All animals with a spinal chord are known as chordates.                                 | -  |
| circadian   | Adjective                | -   | Describes a pattern that is repeated every 24 hours.   | Some jobs require a circadian work schedule.  | -  |
| climatologist   | Noun                     | -   | A person who studies the science of climates.  | The climatologist predicted a change in weather patterns.                               | -  |
| coalesce  | Verb (Trans and Intrans) | PT: coalesced<br>PP: coalesced<br>PresP: coalescing<br>3rd S: coalesces | To combine or make things combine into one body or group.  | At the meeting, their ideas coalesced into something grand.                             | coalescence (N)<br>coalescent (Adj)                        |
| coda  | Noun                     | -   | The final section of a piece of music that inserts dramatic energy into the musical work.  | The coda of the composition was challenging to most of the musicians in the orchestra.  | -  |
| complacency   | Adjective                | -   | Being satisfied in an unreflective way and with a lack of awareness of possible challenges.  | Complacency and lack of action by the small community lead to its demise.               | complacency (N)<br>complacently (Adv)                      |
| condor  | Noun                     | -   | A vulture particular to the Andes Mountains that has characteristic dull black plumage with white plumage surrounding the neck.  | Condors, once almost extinct, now soar over the Andes Mountains.                        | -  |
| congenial   | Adjective                | -   | Enjoyable and right to someone's personality or taste or particular to a situation.  | A congenial atmosphere within the office creates happier and more productive employees. | congeniality (N)<br>congenially (Adv)<br>congenialness (N) |
| connive   | Verb (Intrans)           | PT: connived<br>PP: connived<br>PresP: conniving<br>3rd S: connives     | To arrange something secretly because it is usually wrong or illegal.  | The dishonest employee connived with his friend to steal company funds.                 | conniver (N)<br>connivery (N)                              |
| consortia   | Noun                     | -   | A combination or grouping of institutions, financial organization, and business that are commonly set up for a mutual purpose that would be beyond the actual abilities of one individual member of the group. | The consortia of media companies lobbied for stricter rules on media piracy.            | consortial (Adj)   |
| contemptuous  | Adjective                | -   | Demonstrating or showing strong dislike or complete lack of respect for someone or something.  | The daughter was contemptuous of her mother's advice.                                   | contemptuously (Adv)<br>contemptuousness (N)               |

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| contiguous  | Adjective                | -  | Touching one another physically or sharing a boundary.  | Asia and continental Europe are two contiguous continents.  | contiguously (Adv)<br>contiguouslyness (N)       |
| contralto   | Noun                     | Pl: contraltos   | Also known as alto; The lowest vocal range for women's voices.  | The contralto's rich tones thrilled opera patrons for years.  | -  |
| convalescence   | Noun                     | Pl: convalescences   | The slow return to better health after having been sick or having undergone medical treatment, or having spent time getting better.   | A convalescence facility aids patient's recovery by providing care and therapy.   | -  |
| coriander   | Noun                     | -  | A plant that grows every year and is indigenous to Asia and the Mediterranean; it is grown for its leaves and seeds that are used in the flavoring of food used in cooking. | Coriander and cilantro are different names for the same herb.   | -  |
| coronary angiography  | Noun                     | -  | An X-ray examination after injecting a substance into the blood stream to monitor the flow of the blood to the heart  | Coronary angiography assists the physician in determining vascular blockage.  | -  |
| corpulence  | Noun                     |  | Obesity or heaviness.   | The corpulence of the actor contributed to his funny appearance.  | -  |
| cortex  | Noun                     | Pl: cortices or cortexes   | The outside layer of an organ that is solid or the outside part of the body.  | The accident seems to have bruised the women's cerebral cortex.   | -  |
| cosmic  | Adjective                | -  | Pertaining to the entire universe.  | Those interested in astrology often refer to cosmic forces at play in the universe which influence human emotions and action. | cosmically (Adv)                                 |
| Cossack   | Noun                     | Pl: Cossacks   | A farmer of Polish or Russian ancestry that lives in southeastern Russia, Ukraine, or Siberia.  | Brave Cossacks fought invaders in the seventeenth century Ukraine.  | -  |
| countervail   | Verb (Trans and Intrans) | PT: countervailed<br>PP: countervailed<br>PresP: countervailing<br>3rd S: countervails | To apply a power or influence that acts against something else.   | We must countervail with force and conviction to defend our territory.  | -  |
| countervailing duty   | Noun                     | Pl: countervailing duties  | An import tax on the commodities that are made inexpensively in their nation of origin.   | The countervailing duty on goods from certain countries aids domestic producers.  | -  |
| crass   | Adjective                | comparative: crasser<br>superlative: crassest  | Inconsiderate, offensive, and uncaring as to be void of refinement and gracefulness.  | There was a crass element in her way of speaking.   | crassitude (N)<br>crassly (Adv)<br>crassness (N) |
| credo   | Noun                     | Pl: credos   | A formal declaration of values or beliefs.  | We have always lived by one credo.  | -  |
| crypt   | Noun                     | Pl: crypts   | A room or vault that is built underground, often under a church, used as a chamber or chapel for burial purposes, or for stocking artifacts religious in nature.            | Amazing tombs of priests lay in crypts beneath the church.  | -  |

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| cryptic   | Adjective                | -   | Intentionally strange and apparently having a secret meaning.  | The child left a cryptic note that worried his mother  | cryptically (Adv)<br>crypticness (N)                     |
| culpability   | Noun                     | -   | Worthy of guilt or reprimand for doing something wrong.  | In the case of neglected children, culpability lies directly with parents.                               | culpably (Adv)   |
| cupidity  | Noun                     | -   | Greediness.  | Her cupidity led her to marry the wealthy old man.   | -  |
| cytokinin   | Noun                     | Pl: cytokinins  | A hormone made in plants that is responsible for regulating cell division and growth.  | The cytokinin hormone would enable the fern to grow.   | -  |
| cytology  | Noun                     | -   | A section of biology that deals with the study of cells.   | One section of the Biology course focused on cytology.   | cytologic (Adj)<br>cytologically (Adv)<br>cytologist (N) |
| cytoplasm   | Noun                     | -   | A fluid consisting of the chemical compounds and structures within a plant or animal cell, not including the nucleus of the cell.                                    | The diagram of the cell identified its cytoplasm and the many other cellular structures within the cell. | cytoplasmic (Adj)<br>cytoplasmically (Adv)               |
| debase  | Verb<br>(Trans)          | PT: debased<br>PP: debased<br>PresP: debasing<br>3rd S: debases   | To decrease something in worth or value.   | Unexpected inflation debased the value of the yen temporarily.   | debasedness (N)<br>debaser (N)                           |
| deferential   | Adjective                | -   | Presenting or expressing courtesy or high respect.   | A deferential attitude was shown to the hotel's guest by the employees.                                  | deferentially (Adv)                                      |
| deice   | Verb<br>(Trans)          | PT: deiced<br>PP: deiced<br>PresP: deicing<br>3rd S: deices<br>alt spelling: de-ice                         | To get rid of ice from something like a windshield, or to stop ice from developing on it.  | The driver needed to deice his windshield in the winter, in order to be able to see while he drove.      |  |
| deleterious   | Adjective                | -   | With a bad or negative effect on a person or a thing.  | The deleterious ways of the young child resulted in total disorder.                                      | deleteriously (Adv)<br>deleteriousness (N)               |
| deluge  | Noun;<br>Verb<br>(Trans) | Noun<br>Pl: deluges<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: deluged<br>PP: deluged<br>PresP: deluging<br>3rd S: deluges | Noun<br>An unexpected heavy shower of rain or flood of water.<br>Verb (Trans)<br>To swamp or overwhelm someone unexpectedly with a considerable amount of something. | The deluge of rain created flooding.   | -  |
| demur   | Verb                     | PT: demurred,<br>PP: demurred<br>PresP: demurring<br>3rd S: demurs  | Show reluctance; try to not do something because of someone's own personal objections or unwillingness.  | The young girl demurred against her mother's suggestion to quit eating sweets.                           | -  |
| denigrate   | Verb                     | PT: denigrated<br>PP: denigrated<br>PresP: denigrating<br>3rd S: denigrates                                 | To insult someone's character or reputation.   | Teachers should not denigrate a student in the presence of others.                                       | denigration (N)<br>denigrator (N)                        |
| dentition   | Noun                     | -   | The kind, number, and organization of a group of teeth.  | The wildlife expert examined the deer and created a dentition chart of its teeth.                        | -  |

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| denunciatory  | Adjective                | -   | Accusatory, condemning.   | Denunciatory activity against minority groups occurred during the Spanish Inquisition.                         | -  |
| deride  | Verb (Trans)             | PT: derided<br>PP: derided<br>PresP: deriding<br>3rd S: derides             | To mock or show disrespect for a person or a thing.   | To deride a friend for his failures creates a lack of trust.   | derider (N)<br>deridingly (adverb)   |
| derision  | Noun                     | -   | Dislike and ridicule.   | Young boys often use derision against weaker members of the group.   | -  |
| detractor   | Noun                     | Pl: detractors  | Someone who belittles or undervalues someone or something.  | The old detractor attempted to make the woman feel inferior.   | -  |
| diapir  | Noun                     | Pl: diapirs   | A dome shaped mass of stone that moves upwards through heavier overlying stone.   | Diapirs or salt-deposits often create magnificent geological structures.                                       | diapiric (Adj)   |
| dichotomy   | Noun                     | Pl: dichotomies   | A division into two separate parts or situations that are very different or are opposite to each other.   | The dichotomy between the serene message and its brutal undertone was typical of the dictator's communication. | dichotomic (Adj)<br>dichotomous (Adj)<br>dichotomously (Adv)                     |
| didactic  | Adjective                | -   | Having an ethical or political message; Inclination to instruct or advise others.   | The didactic teachings of the minister were meant to communicate morals.                                       | didactically (Adv)   |
| diphtheria  | Noun                     | -   | A severe contagious disease that is caused by the bacterium <i>Corynebacterium diphtheria</i> , that contaminates the throat membranes and causes toxins to be released that hurt the heart and the nervous system. | Diphtheria has been eliminated throughout much of the world through the use of vaccinations.                   | diphtherial (Adj)<br>diphtheric (Adj)<br>diphtheritic (Adj)<br>diphtheroid (Adj) |
| disparate   | Adjective                | -   | Describing things or people that cannot be compared because they are absolutely different.  | Disparate factions of political parties have been established in recent years.                                 | disparately (Adv)<br>disparateness (N)   |
| dissipate   | Verb (Trans and Intrans) | PT: dissipated<br>PP: dissipated<br>PresP: dissipating<br>3rd S: dissipates | To make something fade or vanish, or to partake in such an event.   | A steady decrease in rainfall dissipated the probability of high yield crops.                                  | dissipater (N)<br>dissipative (Adj)<br>dissipator (N)                            |
| divestment  | Noun                     | -   | The removal of something like status or power from a person or a thing.   | The divestment of stocks left the young politician free to make better decisions.                              | -  |
| dividend  | Noun                     | Pl: dividends   | Something worthy or desired that is acquired as a bonus in conjunction with something else.   | Because profits were up, a dividend was granted to shareholders.   | -  |
| dogma   | Noun                     | Pl: dogmas or dogmata   | A principle or set of principles that are held to be true by a religion.  | Strict dogma insures rigorous adherence to cultural tradition.   | -  |
| dopamine  | Noun                     | Noun: plural dopamines  | A chemical compound that transmits nerve impulses and is involved in the formation of epinephrine; it is found in the brain.  | Dopamines are used in prescription drugs to improve depression.  | -  |

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| dote on   | Phrase                               | -   | Fond of, like a lot about.  | The grandmother doted on the child - and always brought gifts.   |   |
| dubious   | Adjective                            | -   | Unsure about a result or outcome.   | The worker's reason for leaving work early sounded dubious to his manager.   | dubiously (Adv)<br>dubiousness (N)                  |
| ductile   | Adjective                            | -   | Capable of being made into a wire or into very thin sheets.   | Ductile work on the air-conditioning unit was necessary during construction.                                       | ductilely (Adv)<br>ductileness (N)<br>ductility (N) |
| dyskenesia  | Noun                                 | -   | An impairment of the control over regular muscle movements, that usually result in sporadic movements or twitches.  | The doctor diagnosed the woman with dyskenesia after she injured her chest muscles.                                | -   |
| echelon   | Noun;<br>Verb (Trans<br>and Intrans) | Noun<br>Pl: echelons<br>Verb (Transitive and<br>Intransitive)<br>PT: echeloned<br>PP: echeloned<br>PresP: echeloning<br>3rd S: echelons | Noun<br>A level of influence or order in an association or organization.<br>Verb (Trans & Intrans)<br>To organize something in or create an echelon.                | The echelon of success was reached - with his appointment as chairman of the board.                                | -   |
| effigy  | Noun                                 | Pl: effigies  | A mannequin made to amuse or insult someone on purpose; it is a representation of a person or a thing that is highly loathed or disliked.                           | The radical group burned all the effigies of its brutal dictator.  | -   |
| effluent  | Noun                                 | Pl: effluents   | Liquid waste released from a sewage plant or other type of industrial plant that produces nuclear wastes.   | Effluent waste from Calcutta was carried by rivers to the Indian Ocean.  | -   |
| egalitarianism  | Noun                                 | -   | Pertaining to or founded on an idea that every person is equal and should be able to enjoy social, and political and equality, as well as the same economic rights. | The egalitarianism of the Bahia faith creates a sense of equality among all its members.                           | -   |
| egregious   | Adjective                            | -   | Incredibly bad, ridiculous or obvious.  | The egregious acts of a fraudulent accounting firm left the company bankrupt.                                      | egregiously (Adv)<br>egregiousness (N)              |
| embalm  | Verb<br>(Trans)                      | PT: embalmed<br>PP: embalmed<br>PresP: embalming<br>3rd S: embalms  | To add preservatives to a body to prevent it from decaying.   | The Egyptian practice of mummification involved the embalming of the body with chemicals.                          | embalmer (N)<br>embalment (N)                       |
| encapsulate   | Verb (Trans<br>and Intrans)          | PT: encapsulated<br>PP: encapsulated<br>PresP: encapsulating<br>3rd S: encapsulates   | To show something in a brief way.   | Her theories encapsulate the full range of possible alternatives in addition to addressing exceptions to the rule. | encapsulation (N)<br>encapsulator (N)               |
| encephalitis  | Noun                                 | Pl: encephalitides  | A viral infection that causes the brain to swell.   | After becoming infected with encephalitis, the woman regretted not having gotten the vaccine.                      | encephalitic (Adj)                                  |

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| encroach  | Verb<br>(Intrans) | PT: encroached<br>PP: encroached<br>PresP: encroaching<br>3rd S: encroaches                | To trespass or intrude slowly or cautiously on someone, usually taking away the person's rights, property, or authority.  | The city's authentic center is being encroached upon by unappealing commercial shopping malls.                         | encroacher (N)<br>encroachingly (Adv)<br>encroachment (N)           |
| endorphin   | Noun              | Pl: endorphins   | A chemical compound in the brain that uses the same receptors that morphine has.  | Positive endorphins often are released by the brain as a result of good exercise.                                      | -   |
| endothermic   | Adjective         | -  | Describes a chemical reaction in which heat is absorbed.<br>Human being's ability to maintain a constant body temperature in spite of changes in the outside temperature. | The endothermic nature of the human body enables it to always keep the same body temperature despite climatic changes. | endothermy (N)  |
| enervation  | Verb<br>(Trans)   | PT: enervated<br>past participle tense: enervated<br>PresP: enervating<br>3rd S: enervates | To diminish someone's physical, emotional, or ethical liveliness.   | The enervation induced by the long hot summer caused everyone to lose any motivation to do anything.                   | enervation (N)  |
| ensue   | Verb<br>(Intrans) | PT: ensued<br>PP: ensued<br>PresP: ensuing<br>3rd S: ensues                                | To follow closely after something.  | Problems with water were likely to ensue in parts of Southeast Asia, following the disastrous tsunami.                 | -   |
| epochal   | Adjective         | -  | Extremely important or meaningful.  | World War II was an epochal event in world history.  | -   |
| ersatz  | Adjective         | -  | Imitating something of superior quality; artificial. (Usually used in a disapproving tone.)   | Movie stars of the 1930s possessed a certain glamour and ersatz not present in contemporary actors.                    | -   |
| erudition   | Noun              | -  | Education obtained through reading and studying subjects.   | The philosopher's erudition and depth of understanding brought him many students.                                      | -   |
| eschew  | Verb<br>(Trans)   | PT: eschewed<br>PP: eschewed<br>PresP: eschewing<br>3rd S: eschews                         | To evade doing or using something based on a dogma.   | The old man eschewed the possibility of traveling then decided to stay home.   | eschewal (Adj)  |
| espionage   | Noun              | -  | Using spies to acquire information that is secret.  | Espionage and spying were clearly acceptable during the Cold War period.   | -   |
| espouse   | Verb<br>(Trans)   | PT: espoused<br>PP: espoused<br>PresP: espousing<br>3rd S: espouses                        | To take up or support something as a basis or belief.   | The minister espoused the practice of abstinence as a clear moral choice.  | espouser (N)  |
| et al   | Phrase            | -  | et alibi (and elsewhere).<br>et alia (and others).  | Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle et al were philosophers of the classical period.  | -   |
| ethnocentric  | Adjective         | -  | A faith in or assumption of the dominance of your own social or ethnic group.   | The ethnocentric nature of Latin American studies appealed to the young woman.   | ethnocentric (Adj)<br>ethnocentrically (Adv)<br>ethnocentricity (N) |
| ethnographic  | Noun              | -  | A section of anthropology that concerns itself with the explanation of cultural groups.   | Ethnographic charts explained the percentage of various cultural groups in the country.                                | ethnographer (N)<br>ethnographic (Adj)<br>ethnographically (Adv)    |

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| ethnologist   | Noun                        | -   | Study of the comparison of why and how cultures differ from one another.   | Ethnologists study the effects of distinct cultures historically and geographically.   | -   |
| ethnomusicology   | Noun                        | -   | The study of non-Western music.  | His thesis is focused on ethnomusicology, as so many eastern ancient cultures have their own unique musical history and instruments. | ethnomusicological (Adj)<br>ethnomusicologist (N) |
| etymology   | Noun                        | Pl: etymologies   | The study of the origin of words and how words got their meaning.  | Etymology, the study of word origins, helps in linguistic development.   | -   |
| eukaryotic  | Noun                        | Pl: eukaryotes  | An organism that has one or more cells and nuclei and organelles that are visible.   | -  | eukaryotic (Adj)                                  |
| exacerbate  | Verb<br>(Trans)             | PT: exacerbated<br>PP: exacerbated<br>PresP: exacerbating<br>3rd S: exacerbates                             | To worsen an already bad or difficult situation.   | The child's temper tantrum only exacerbated the mother's already strained emotional state.   | -   |
| excavate  | Verb                        | PT: excavated<br>PP: excavated<br>PresP: excavating<br>3rd S: excavates                                     | To take out dirt by digging.   | Attempts to excavate and determine the depth of the cave have consistently failed because of bad weather.                            | -   |
| excise  | Noun;<br>Verb<br>(Trans)    | Noun<br>Pl: excises<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: excised<br>PP: excised<br>PresP: excising<br>3rd S: excises | Noun<br>Imposing a tax on products that are sold in the domestic market.<br>Verb (Trans)<br>To remove, delete, or edit a piece of something.                                       | Excise taxes were charged at the Canadian border on goods purchased in the United States.  | excisable (Adj)                                   |
| excrete   | Verb<br>(Trans)             | PT: excreted<br>PP: excreted<br>PresP: excreting<br>3rd S: excretes   | To expel or discharge waste made from the body's metabolic processes.  | Efforts to excrete water from the desert plant failed to provide any liquid.   | excretory (Adj)                                   |
| exigency  | Noun                        | Pl: exigencies  | Something that a condition needs or makes immediately necessary and that places pressure on the people involved in the situation unable to handle the demands of a political life. | Exigency plans need to be considered should the project not meet its goals.  | -   |
| expound   | Verb (Trans<br>and Intrans) | PT: expounded<br>PP: expounded<br>PresP: expounding<br>3rd S: expounds                                      | To explain or describe a theory or opinion in detail or the explanation or description of the significance of a written piece of work.   | The workers expounded upon their need for benefits at the union rally.   | expounder (N)                                     |
| extricate   | Verb<br>(Trans)             | PT: extricated<br>PP: extricated<br>PresP: extricating<br>3rd S: extricates                                 | To free a person or a thing with difficulty from a physical limitation or a disagreeable or complex situation.   | The associate at the investment bank tried to extricate himself from the scandal.  | -   |

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| fallow  | Adjective;<br>Noun | -  | Adjective<br>Land that is not seeded for a period of a fallow one for literature.<br>time after been plowed so that it could regain its natural fertility.<br>Currently inactive.<br>Noun<br>Land that has been left uncultivated. | The current era seems to have been -   | -                                  |
| fauna   | Noun               | Pl: faunas or faunae   | The total animal life or a specific area or era.   | The flora and fauna of the Indian Ocean can be viewed by snorkeling or scuba diving.                         | faunal (Adj)<br>faunally (Adv)     |
| fava  | Noun               | -  | A plant grown all over the world because it is able to produces edible seeds that are called beans.  | On the Thanksgiving holiday, the family feasts on turkey, cranberry sauce and fava beans.                    | -                                  |
| fecundity   | Noun               | -  | The power to create offspring in large numbers.  | The soil's fecundity made it highly valuable.  | -                                  |
| feeble  | Adjective          | comparative: feeblers<br>superlative: feeblest   | Being deficient in either physical or mental force or wellbeing.   | The feeble older lady could barely make it out of her bed.   | feebleness (N)<br>feebly (Adv)     |
| fervent   | Adjective          | -  | Expressing fervent or very passionate interest.  | The gentleman has long been a fervent supporter of the arts.   | fervently (Adv)<br>ferventness (N) |
| feudal  | Adjective          | -  | Pertaining to, characteristic of, or similar to feudalism  | Feudal wars resulted in much bloodshed.  | feudally (Adv)                     |
| fjord   | Noun               | Pl: fjord  | An elongated narrow coastal cove, often formed by glaciers, with steeply sloping sides, especially along the west coast of Norway.   | We will have to push the wagon across the fjord.   | -                                  |
| flippant  | Adjective          | -  | Expressing a lack of maturity that is considered to be inappropriate.  | The discussion of flippant matters by management is often a waste of time and energy.                        | flippancy (N)<br>flippantly (Adv)  |
| foreshorten   | Verb<br>(Trans)    | PT: foreshortened<br>PP: foreshortened<br>PresP: foreshortening<br>3rd S: foreshortens | 1. To abridge or make the written work shorter.<br>2. To make something look shorter than it really is so that a three-dimensional effect is created.  | In order to show a clear sense of dimensions, the artist foreshortened the objects in his charcoal drawings. | -                                  |
| formaldehyde  | Noun               | -  | A clear gas with a particular odor that is used in the production of resins and fertilizers. If the gas is dissolved in water, then this allows for the preservation of organize specimens.  | The fetal pigs were preserved in formaldehyde.   | -                                  |
| forthwith   | Adverb             | -  | Without delay, but instead done immediately.   | The farmer insisted that the worker discontinue his misuse of the tractor forthwith.                         | -                                  |

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| fratricide  | Noun               | Pl: fratricides                | The killing of someone's own brother.  | The fratricide resulting from past civil war has led to hate among families.                                  | fratricidal (Adj)                                   |
| geometrid   | Noun               | Pl: geometrids                 | A moth with a thin body, wide wings, and larvae that move with a distinctive looping movement.                               | Slender moths belong to the geometrid family.   | geometrid (Adj)                                     |
| gibberellin   | Noun               | Pl: gibberellins               | A fungi and plant hormone that causes cells, stems, and leaves to grow.  | The expert gardener described to us - the process by which gibberelin enhances his plant's growth.            | -   |
| gingivitis  | Noun               | -                              | Swelling of the gums that surround the roots of the teeth.   | Dentists are able to diagnose gingivitis.   | -   |
| gradient  | Noun;<br>Adjective | Noun<br>Pl: gradients          | Noun<br>An upward or downward slope.<br>Adjective<br>Sloping uniformly and equally throughout.                               | The gradient on the steep entrance forced the cars to proceed in lower gears.                                 | -   |
| grandiloquent   | Adjective          | -                              | An ostentatious or snobby way to speak or write.   | The writer waxed grandiloquent to the press about her new novel.  | -   |
| grandiosity   | Noun               | -                              | Ostentatious, showy, and pompous.  | The grandiosity of the palace made the poor people sad and envious.   | -   |
| gregarious  | Adjective          | -                              | Extremely sociable and outgoing.   | The gregarious and rambunctious children were not easy to control.  | gregariously (Adv)<br>gregariousness (N)            |
| haberdashery  | Noun               | Pl: haberdasheries             | The products sold by a haberdasher or person that sells men's clothing.  | A man's clothing store is rarely called a haberdashery in this century.                                       | -   |
| hadron  | Noun               | Pl: hadrons                    | A subatomic particle that is prone to strong nuclear interaction.  | The physicist was particularly interested in the interactions of subatomic particles, in particular, hadrons. | hadronic (Adj)                                      |
| hedonist  | Noun               | -                              | A self-indulgent devotion to seek pleasure and happiness.  | Hedonists indulged in feasting and parties throughout the year.   | -   |
| hegemony  | Noun               | -                              | Authority or governing influence by one person or group over another person or group.  | The hegemony of the U.S. in political and economic affairs has faded.   | hegemonic (Adj)<br>hegemonism (N)<br>hegemonist (N) |
| helium  | Noun               | -                              | An inert, colorless, and odorless gas that is nonflammable.  | Helium balloons flew up into the sky.   | -   |
| heretical   | Adjective          | -                              | At conflict with the conventional religious instruction in such a way or to such an extreme as to draw official disapproval. | The philosopher held certain heretical views.   | heretically (Adv)<br>hereticalness (N)              |
| hinterland  | Noun               | Pl: hinterlands                | An area that is isolated from a city or ethnic influence.  | Wyoming lies in the hinterland of economic involvement.   | -   |
| hitherto  | Adverb             | -                              | Up to the present time or the time in question.  | The hitherto unknown player impressed the world at the Olympics.  | -   |
| hominid   | Noun;<br>Adjective | Pl: hominids                   | Noun<br>A primate belonging to the same family as the current human beings.<br>Adjective<br>Pertaining to hominids.          | In the classification of species, hominids represent the family in which human and apes are a part.           | -   |

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| hominization  | Noun            | -   | The hypothesized evolutionary progress of human features that separate hominids from other primates.  | Hominization is a theory studied by evolution specialists.  | -  |
| homogeneous   | Adjective       | -   | Made up of the same fundamental elements, or being alike in nature.   | The homogeneous nature of the community made anyone different stand out.  | homogeneously (Adv)<br>homogeneousness (N)                     |
| hyperthermia  | Noun            | -   | Unusually high body temperature.  | The lifeguard noticed the blush skin of the winter swimmer who shivered in the water and proceeded to treat him for hyperthermia. | hyperthermal (Adj)<br>hyperthermic (Adj)                       |
| hypnotist   | Noun            | -   | The y or vertical coordinate of a point on a graph or diagram.  | The hypnotist dazzles the children with her magic tricks.   | hypnotism (N)<br>hypnotise (V)<br>hypnotic (Adj)               |
| hypothalamus  | Noun            | Pl: hypothalami   | An area located on the underside of the brain that controls involuntary functions.  | The hypothalamus' malfunction was responsible for the child's low body temperature.   | hypothalamic (Adj)   |
| hysterectomy  | Noun            | Pl: hysterectomies  | A surgical removal of a female's uterus.  | In order to ensure that the cancer would not spread the woman chose to have a hysterectomy.                                       | hysterectomize (transitive verb)                               |
| iconography   | Noun            | -   | A series of symbol or pictures that are used in a specific area of activity and recognized by people as having a specific meaning.  | The study of iconography enabled the art historian to be familiar in the Biblical references.                                     | iconographer (N)<br>iconographic (Adj)<br>iconographical (Adj) |
| idioglossia   | Noun            | -   | A defect in a child's development where a child replaces his/her own unique sounds for the right sounds, so that speech is only able to understood by either the parents or people that are close to the child. | The child's idioglossia would fade when he entered daycare and was forced to make himself understood.                             | -  |
| immutable   | Adjective       | -   | Not able to be changed or unchanging.   | The immutable nature of science has been disproved.   | immutability (N)<br>immutableness (N)<br>immutably (Adv)       |
| inadvertent   | Adjective       | -   | Done carelessly or unintentionally.   | Her inadvertent remarks about the food hurt the feelings of her host.   | inadvertence (N)<br>inadvertently (Adv)                        |
| incandescent  | Adjective       | -   | Heating something to a very high temperature so that it emits light. Incandescent Lamp: electric lamp with a heated filament that emits white light.  | The incandescent lighting distracted the workers.   | incandescently (Adv)<br>incandescence (N)                      |
| incipient   | Adjective       | -   | Starting to develop or show.  | If ovarian cancer is caught in its incipient stage, it can be cured.  | incipience (N)<br>incipiently (Adv)                            |
| incriminate   | Verb<br>(Trans) | PT: incriminated<br>PP: incriminated<br>PresP: incriminating<br>3rd S: incriminates | To give evidence of a person's guilty or make someone seem to be guilty of a mistake or crime.  | The fingerprints on the weapon served to incriminate the defendant.   | incrimination (N)<br>incriminatory (Adj)                       |
| inculcation   | Verb<br>(Trans) | PT: inculcated<br>PP: inculcated<br>PresP: inculcating<br>3rd S: inculcates         | To create an impression in a person's mind by constantly and forcefully repeating something.  | The school attempted the inculcation of its students toward a drug free life.   | inculcation (N)<br>inculcator (N)                              |

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| indelible   | Adjective   | -                              | Remaining forever because it is impossible to be removed.   | The wine had left an indelible stain on her shirt.   | indelibility (N)<br>indelibly (Adv)                                      |
| indenture   | Noun        | Pl: indentures                 | A contract binding a person, either an apprentice or servant, to work for an employer or master for a predetermined time period.              | The indentured servant was forced to slave away for the family for seven years.  | indentured (Adj)<br>indentureship (N)                                    |
| indices   | Noun        | singular: index                | Alphabetic lists.   | The stock indices, if observed carefully, would explain long-term trends.  | -  |
| Indomethacin  | Noun        | -                              | A medication that is used to decrease pain, swelling, and fever.  | The doctor prescribed Indomethacin for the patient's pain.   | -  |
| inducement  | Noun        | Pl: inducements                | A thing that provides a stimulus or incentive to a person to do something.  | The applicant was offered \$10,000 as an inducement to sign on with the company.   | induce (transitive verb)   |
| inept   | Adjective   | -                              | Not having the ability to perform a specific job.   | The inept athlete could barely throw a ball.   | ineptitude (N)<br>ineptly (Adv)<br>ineptness (N)                         |
| inexorable  | Adjective   | -                              | Not able to be stopped.   | There was an inexorable rise in rainfall in the area in the past decade.   | inexorability (N)<br>inexorableness (N)<br>inexorably (Adv)              |
| inextricable  | Adjective   | -                              | Not possible to be freed from.  | Racism seemed to have inextricable links with poverty and a lack of opportunity.   | inextricability (N)<br>inextricableness (N)<br>inextricably (Adv)        |
| iniquitous  | Adjective   | -                              | Extremely immoral, wrong, and painful.  | Iniquitous deeds of the dictator created a brutal environment.   | iniquitously (Adv)<br>iniquitousness (N)                                 |
| inquisitorial   | Adjective   | -                              | Looking like a formal inquiry.  | The inquisitorial nature of the father's questions made the child feel suspect.  | inquisitorially (Adv)  |
| insidious   | Adjective   | -                              | Gradually and subtly destructive or dangerous.  | The insidious efforts to fire the professor by outside political groups were successful.                                     | insidiously (Adv)<br>insidiousness (N)                                   |
| interferometer  | Noun        | Pl: interferometers            | A mechanical instrument that determines wave frequency, length, or velocity by using interference patterns.                                   | An interferometer was used to measure the length of light waves from the star.   | interferometric (Adj)<br>interferometrically (Adv)<br>interferometry (N) |
| internecine   | Adjective   | -                              | Happening within a group or other type of institution. Killing, damaging or injuring participants in different groups of a conflict or fight. | The internecine nature of the civil war led to a large number of fatalities.   | -  |
| interpolation   | Noun        | -                              | To place something unnecessarily between already existing items of another thing.   | The interpolation of the trend line in the graph shows a significant downturn in two years.                                  | interpolation (N)<br>interpolative (Adj)<br>interpolator (N)             |
| intracellular   | Adjective   | -                              | Inside a cell or cells.   | Intracellular activity made tracking the infection point difficult.  | intracellularly (Adv)  |
| inveterate  | Adjective   | -                              | Secured in a routine or habit. Deeply rooted, stubborn, addicted.   | The inveterate prejudice held by different groups in that war zone has led to constant disturbances for more than a century. | inveteracy (N)<br>inveterately (Adv)<br>inveterateness (N)               |

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| irate   | Adjective                | -  | Experiencing or feeling immense anger.  | The irate wife threw a dish at her husband during the argument.                                    | irately (Adv)<br>irateness (N)                        |
| isotope   | Noun                     | Pl: isotopes   | Having the same atomic number as the element but differing in the number of neutrons.   | The uranium isotope was highly unstable.   | isotopic (Adj)  |
| jasper  | Noun                     | Pl: jaspers  | A contaminated form of the gemstone chalcedony; it is red in color due to the impurities that it contains.  | She always wore a jasper necklace which her mother had given her.                                  | jaspery (Adj)   |
| judicious   | Adjective                | -  | Expressing intelligence, wisdom, or prudence, usually in order to avoid misuse or trouble.  | His judicious remarks did not offend.  | judiciously (Adv)<br>judiciousness (N)                |
| juxtapose   | Verb<br>(Trans)          | PT: juxtaposed<br>PP: juxtaposed<br>PresP: juxtaposing<br>3rd S: juxtaposes  | To place things side by side.   | The concert juxtaposed early Beethoven works and later ones.                                       | juxtaposition (N)<br>juxtapositional (Adj)            |
| kelp  | Noun                     | Pl: kelps  | Seaweed that is characterized by its thick brown fronds.  | Kelp is used in some Japanese cooking.   | -   |
| Keynesian   | Adjective                | -  | A major school of economic theory developed by Keynes.  | Keynesian economics promotes the idea of government spending to create jobs and boost the economy. | Keynesianism (N)                                      |
| kinetic   | Adjective                | -  | Pertaining to, caused by, or making motion.   | Kinetic energy drives motion.  | kinetically (Adv)                                     |
| lactic  | Adjective                | -  | Pertaining to or coming from milk.  | Lactic acid caused soreness in the runner's muscles.   | -   |
| laissez-faire capitalism  | Noun                     | -  | The theory that states that the best way to operate the economy is to not regulate private industry or the market.  | Laissez-faire capitalism has created growth but also increased poverty.                            | -   |
| laudable  | Adjective                | -  | Worthy or praise and commendable.   | Her participation in the volunteer program was laudable.   | laudability (N)<br>laudableness (N)<br>laudably (Adv) |
| laudatory   | Adjective                | -  | Showing admiration or esteem.   | The politician's belief in freedom of speech was praised as a laudatory example.                   | laudability (N)<br>laudableness (N)<br>laudably (Adv) |
| laurel  | Noun;<br>Verb<br>(Trans) | Noun<br>Pl: laurels<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: laureled or laurelled<br>PP: laureled or laurelled<br>PresP: laureling or laurelling<br>3rd S: laurels | Noun<br>A tree or shrub whose berries, leaves, or aroma look like those of the laurel.<br>Verb (Trans)<br>To crown a person with a laurel as a sign or honor. | Laurel wreaths are representative of the classical period.   | -   |
| leery   | Adjective                | comparative tense:<br>leerier<br>superlative tense:<br>leeriest  | Being suspicious of a person or thing.  | The children were told to be leery of strangers.   | leeriness (N)   |

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| lepidoptera   | Noun               | -   | A kind of insects, such as butterfly or moth.   | With the classifications of various living things, Lepidoptera represents the category of insects to which butterflies belong. | lepidopteran (adjective, noun)<br>lepidopterist (N)<br>lepidopterous (Adj) |
| leprosy   | Noun               | Pl: leprosies   | A tropical disease that causes tissue change and affects the skin and nerves.   | Leprosy plagues many impoverished nations.   | leprotic (Adj)   |
| leucine   | Noun               | -   | An essential amino acid that makes up proteins.   | Leucine was one of the essential amino acids studied by the scientist.   | -  |
| leukemia  | Noun               | Pl: leukemias   | A blood cancer in which there is an overproduction of white blood cells.  | Children infected with leukemia struggle to beat the disease.  | leukemic (adjective, noun)   |
| lexicographer   | Noun               | -   | The writer or editor of dictionaries.   | The lexicographer wrote definitions after definitions with a great passion.  | lexicography (N)   |
| lionize   | Verb<br>(Trans)    | PT: lionized<br>PP: lionized<br>PresP: lionizing<br>3rd S: lionizes | To treat a person as if he or she is a celebrity or to make a person into a celebrity.                                    | The artist was lionized for his achievements.  | lionization (N)<br>lionizer (N)  |
| lipid   | Noun               | Pl: lipids  | A group of organic compounds that is made up of fats and oils, and is part of the fundamental components of living cells. | Lipids represent an essential part of cells.   | lipidic (Adj)  |
| lipoprotein   | Noun               | Pl: lipoproteins  | A protein carrying lipid found in the bloodstream.  | Lipoproteins distribute essential lipids and proteins throughout the body.   | -  |
| litigant  | Noun               | Pl: litigants   | A person involved in a lawsuit.   | The litigant had a good handle on the specifics of the case.   | litigant (Adj)   |
| lore  | Noun               | -   | Verbally obtained stories or knowledge or wisdom.   | The traditional lore on this valley includes stories of monsters and fairies.  | -  |
| luminescence  | Noun               | -   | The release of light without the use of heat.   | The luminescence of the sun stunned primitive man.   | luminescent (Adj)  |
| lymph   | Noun               | -   | A body fluid that contains white blood cells; it is drained from tissue spaces by the lymphatic system.                   | Lymph tissues protect against infection.   | -  |
| lymphatic   | Adjective;<br>Noun | -   | Adjective<br>Pertaining to lymph or the lymph system.<br>Noun<br>A vessel that moves or has lymph.                        | The lymphatic system transports materials good and bad throughout the body.  | lymphatically (Adv)  |
| lymphocyte  | Noun               | Pl: lymphocytes   | A type of white blood cell that creates antibodies to fight infection and cancerous cells in the body.                    | Lymphocytes are part of the immune defense system and fight off disease.   | lymphocytic (Adj)  |
| lysis   | Noun               | Pl: lysises   | Cell death due to the disruption of the cell membrane.  | Lysis resulted in the loss of cells.   | -  |

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| macaque   | Noun            | -   | A strong, short-tailed monkey that lives in the rocky and wooded places of Asia and northern Africa.  | -   | -                            |
| macrophage  | Noun            | Pl: macrophages   | A large cell that removes waste products, dangerous microorganisms, and foreign material from the blood; the cell is present in blood, lymph, and connective tissues. | -   | macrophagic (Adj)            |
| maim  | Verb<br>(Trans) | PT: maimed<br>PP: maimed<br>PresP: maiming<br>3rd S: maims                              | To inflict a serious and enduring wound on a person or an animal.   | That poor fellow was maimed by a land mine.   | -                            |
| malady  | Noun            | Pl: maladies  | A mental or physical disease or illness.  | The malady was diagnosed as rheumatoid arthritis.   | -                            |
| mammalian   | Adjective       | -   | A class of vertebrate animals that are warm-blooded.  | Mammalian animals feed their young through milk producing organs.   | -                            |
| marrow  | Noun            | Pl: marrows   | Soft red or yellow fatty tissue that is found in the central hollow part of the bone.   | 1. Red marrow is the site of blood cell production.<br>2. Bone marrow is added to pet products for dental health. | -                            |
| measly  | Adjective       | -   | An incredibly small and inadequate amount.  | The bush yielded a measly amount of the red berries.  | -                            |
| meek  | Adjective       | -   | Expression of a mild or quiet nature.   | The meek child lowered his eyes and would not respond.  | meekly (Adv)<br>meekness (N) |
| megalith  | Noun            | Pl: megaliths   | A very large stone that is able to stand upright or is part of a prehistoric structure.   | A megalith of granite signaled the opening of a sacred cave.  | megalithic (Adj)             |
| memento   | Noun            | Pl: mementos or mementoes   | An item given or set aside in memory of or as a reminder of a person, place or thing.   | The children were allowed to buy one memento on their trip to Disneyland.   | -                            |
| metamorphose  | Verb            | PT: metamorphosed<br>PP: metamorphosed<br>PresP: metamorphosing<br>3rd S: metamorphoses | To make a person or thing undergo or to undergo a total or noticeable change in structure, substance, or physical form.   | The butterfly metamorphoses from a fuzzy caterpillar.   | -                            |
| milieu  | Noun            | -   | The setting or environment that a person lives in and is influenced by.   | The milieu of Berlin after World War II was physically and emotionally depressing.                                | -                            |
| mite  | Noun            | Pl: mites   | An incredibly small eight-legged creature that is related to spiders and ticks.   | The housewife checked the children for mites when they returned from the woods.                                   | -                            |
| mitochondria  | Noun            | singular tense: mitochondrion   | A rod-shaped or small round body that is found in the cytoplasm of almost all cells and it makes enzymes for the making of energy from food.                          | Mitochondria aid the cell in the creation of energy from food.  | -                            |

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| molten  | Adjective                  | -  | Transformed into a liquid by the use of heat.  | Molten lava flowed from the active volcano.  | -   |
| morphogenetic   | Adjective                  | -  | The development of an organism from embryo into an adult.  | Morphogenetic creation is one of the miracles of biology.                                | morphogenesis (N)<br>morphogenetically (Adv)<br>morphogenic (Adj) |
| morphological   | Adjective                  | -  | The structure and shape of an organism.  | The morphological structure of creatures is important in biological research.            | -   |
| Mouflon   | Noun                       | Pl: mouflons   | A wild sheep, reddish-brown in color, that is part of the Sardinian and Corsican breed of sheep.   |  | -   |
| mutation  | Noun                       | Pl: mutations  | A change in a gene or chromosome due to chance that can be inherited.  | The fly was a result of a strange mutation.  | mutational (Adj)<br>mutationally (Adv)                            |
| mutiny  | Noun;<br>Verb<br>(Intrans) | Noun<br>Pl: mutinies<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: mutinied<br>PP: mutinied<br>PresP: mutinying<br>3rd S: mutinies | Noun<br>A rebellion against a legal authority in which soldiers or sailors reject orders and usually attack their own officers.<br>Verb (Trans)<br>Participating in a rebellion against a legal authority. | The troops declared mutiny against their ruling officers.                                | -   |
| nadir   | Noun                       | Pl: nadirs   | The lowest possible point.   | He reached a nadir of sadness when his child died in an accident.                        | -   |
| narcissistic  | Adjective                  | -  | Extreme selfishness and self-admiration.   | The narcissistic personality of most actors made true friendship impossible.             | -   |
| natal   | Adjective                  | -  | Pertaining to birth or to the time and location of a birth.  | The prenatal care given to mothers decreases rates of birth defects.                     | -   |
| neologism   | Noun                       | Pl: neologisms   | A new word, phrase or meaning.   | The variety of neologisms is astounding.   | neologist (N)<br>nologicistic (Adj)<br>neologically (Adv)         |
| neonate   | Noun                       | Pl: neonates   | A child that is less than one month old.   | Neonates are generally kept close to their mothers' side and rarely taken out in public. | neonatal (Adj)  |
| Neurogenesis  | Noun                       | -  | The creation and growth of cells of the nervous system.  | Neurogenesis describes the process of the creation of nerve cells.                       | neurogenetic (Adj)<br>neurogenetically (Adv)                      |
| neuron  | Noun                       | Pl: neurons  | A nerve cell made up of a cell body, axon, and dendrites that sends nerve impulses to other cells; it is the fundamental unit of the nervous system.   | Neurons are one of the particles in the nucleus of the atoms.                            | neuronal (Adj)<br>neuronally (neuronally)                         |
| neutrino  | Noun                       | Pl: neutrino   | A stable elementary neutral particle with a zero rest mass that belongs to the lepton family.  | Subatomic particles like neutrinos have almost no mass.                                  | -   |
| neutron star  | Noun                       | Pl: neutron stars  | A star made up of a very thick and condensed mass of neutrons, the piece of a star that has buckled under its own gravity.   | The neutron star will burn out soon.   | -   |

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| nexus   | Noun        | Pl: nexus or nexuses           | A link that associates or connects people or things together.   | Dallas/Ft. Worth is the nexus for American Airlines service to the Southwestern parts of the U.S.           | -   |
| nova  | Noun        | Pl: novas or novae             | A star that unexpectedly increases its brightness and then fades to its original brightness over a short period of time.                | The nova's rapid increase in brightness was captured in satellite pictures.                                 | -   |
| Novocain  | Noun        | -                              | A local anesthetic used in medicine and dentistry that is a white or colorless crystalline ester.                                       | Dentists often use Novocain to numb the gums of their patients.   | -   |
| nucleotide  | Noun        | -                              | The fundamental units of nucleic acids.   | The scientists worked toward an understanding of the nucleotides in RNA.                                    | -   |
| obeisance   | Noun        | Pl: obeisances                 | A gesture or sign symbolizing respect or admiration.  | The obeisance of troops to their leaders sometimes seems extreme and mindless.                              | -   |
| obsidian  | Noun        | Pl: obsidians                  | A jet-black volcanic glass used by early civilizations for making tools and ceremonial objects; it is chemically similar to granite.    | The necklace was made with obsidian.  | -   |
| obsolescence  | Noun        | -                              | The condition becoming obsolete because it is being replaced by something that is new.  | The obsolescence of the program's design made it outdated before completion.                                | -   |
| ocher   | Noun        | -                              | A brownish-yellow color.  | The ocher color of the Moroccan influenced home created an orange yellow glow.                              | ocher (Adj)<br>ocherous (Adj)<br>ochery (Adj) |
| olfactory   | Adjective   | -                              | Pertaining to or used in smelling.  | A dog's sense of smell indicates a keen olfactory instinct.   | -   |
| oligosaccharide   | Noun        | Pl: oligosaccharides           | A type of carbohydrate that is made up of monosaccharides that are linked together.   | The scientist studied the effects of oligosaccharides on the body versus other carbohydrates.               | -   |
| organelle   | Noun        | Pl: organelles                 | A specialized piece of a cell that has a specific function.   | The students created a diagram and specified the specialized functions of all the organelles with the cell. | -   |
| orthogenetic  | Noun        | Pl: orthogeneses               | An obsolete theory of evolution that evolution can proceed due to internal genetic reasons, as opposed to external forces.              | The shape of your children's jaws may be orthogenetic in its nature.  | orthogenetic (Adj)<br>orthogenetically (Adv)  |
| osprey  | Noun        | Pl: ospreys or osprey          | A hawk, found worldwide, that it characterized by having long wings, a white head with a dark stripe around the eyes, and it eats fish. | The osprey is a bird native to Yellowstone National Park.   | -   |
| outmoded  | Adjective   | -                              | Not widely used or no longer in fashion.  | The typewriter has become outmoded as most work is done on keyboards.                                       | -   |
| overlord  | Noun        | Pl: overlords                  | A principal ruler that has overall power over a region.   | The peasants had to pay taxes and offer service to their overlord in a feudal society.                      | overlordship (N)                              |

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| paleoclimatologist  | Noun               | -                              | A person that studies prehistoric climates using evidence preserved in fossils, glaciers, and rocks.  | A paleoclimatologist uses fossils to attempt to understand ancient weather patterns.       | -   |
| Paleolithic   | Noun               | -                              | The era of the Stone Age where the earliest humans began to make tools.                               | The Paleolithic period of human development saw the use of simple tools.                   | -   |
| paleontologist  | Noun               | -                              | A person who studies life in prehistoric times with the use of evidence obtained from fossils.        | A Wyoming paleontologist found a complete dinosaur skeleton.                               | paleontology (N)  |
| parallax  | Noun               | -                              | An obvious change in the position of an object when the person changes his position.                  | The parallax of the wild horses seemed to change as the rider mounted another hill.        | parallactic (Adj)<br>parallaxically (Adv)                   |
| parapsychology  | Noun               | -                              | The study of mental phenomena that is not able to be explained.                                       | The new age philosopher used an unproven method of parapsychology to control the crowd.    | parapsychologic (Adj)<br>parapsychologist (N)               |
| pathogenic  | Adjective          | -                              | Capable of causing disease.   | The pathogenic nature of the bacteria created fever and long term malaise.                 | -   |
| pecuniary   | Adjective          | -                              | Pertaining to or involving money.   | The pecuniary nature of banking overlooks occasionally the overall needs of the community. | pecuniarily (Adv)   |
| pedagogical   | Noun               | -                              | The profession or science of teaching.  | A pedagogical approach to training made the employees feel they were back in school.       | pedagogic (Adj)<br>pedagogical (Adj)<br>pedagogically (Adv) |
| pedantic  | Adjective          | -                              | Overly occupied with proper rules and details.  | The pedantic nature of the lawyer meant he was always lecturing the jury.                  | pedantically (Adv)  |
| penitentiary  | Noun;<br>Adjective | Noun<br>Pl: penitentiaries     | Noun<br>A person who has been found guilty of a serious crime.<br>Adjective<br>Pertaining to penance. | The criminal was sentenced to ten years in the federal penitentiary.                       | -   |
| perfunctory   | Adjective          | -                              | Done routinely without attention, thought, or legitimate feeling.                                     | Her perfunctory reply to the complex question left the young student dismayed.             | perfunctorily (Adv)<br>perfunctoriness (N)                  |
| pernicious  | Adjective          | -                              | Tending to cause serious harm, damage, or death.  | The pernicious gossip in the small town poisoned the very air of the village.              | perniciously (Adv)<br>perniciousness (N)                    |
| phagocytosis  | Noun               | -                              | The swallowing up and eating of a foreign particle by phagocytic cells.                               | Phagocytosis is a process that could be used the body's fight against cancer cells.        | phagocytotic (Adj)  |
| pituitary   | Adjective          | -                              | Pertaining to or made by the pituitary gland.   | The pituitary gland seemed to control mood swings in women.                                | -   |
| pleiotropic   | Adjective          | -                              | One single gene controls two or more apparently unrelated features of the same organism.              | The pleiotropic property of certain genes confounded scientists for decades.               | -   |

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| Pleistocene   | Noun  | -  | Pertaining to or used in the description of the Quaternary Period in the Cenozoic Era.  | During the Pleistocene period great ice sheets covered the earth.                                      | -                                     |
| plumb   | Noun;<br>Adverb;<br>Adjective;<br>Verb<br>(Trans) | Noun<br>Pl: plumbs<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: plumbed<br>PP: plumbed<br>PresP: plumbing<br>3rd S: plumbs        | Noun<br>A lead weight that is attached to a line and is used to determine the depth of water.<br>Adverb<br>Precisely or exactly.<br>Adjective<br>In a precise vertical alignment.<br>Verb (Trans)<br>To understand something to the fullest degree.<br>Verb<br>To test or measure using a plumb line. | To plumb the depths of the Arctic Ocean was the explorers' dream.                                      | -                                     |
| polarity  | Noun  | Pl: polarities   | A situation in which people or things have extreme differences.   | The liberal and conservative members represented a broad polarity of issues that could not be bridged. | -                                     |
| polyarchy   | Noun  | -  | A political system in which more than one leaders share the ruling power.   | Four men ruled as equals in the science fiction story of a polyarchy.                                  | -                                     |
| polymorph   | Noun  | Pl: polymorphs   | An organism, either a plant or animal, that takes many different shapes.  | In order to ensure their survival, certain fish polymorph according to their environment.              | polymorphic (Adj)<br>polymorphism (N) |
| portend   | Verb<br>(Trans)                                   | PT: portended<br>PP: portended<br>PresP: portending<br>3rd S: portends   | To be an omen of something that will happen.  | The dark prophesy portends the beginnings of the downfall of nations.                                  | -                                     |
| posterity   | Noun  | -  | All future generations.   | Young people are trying to protect their environment to save it for posterity.                         | -                                     |
| predicament   | Noun  | Pl: predicaments   | A disagreeable, hard, or awkward situation in which there is no easy way out.   | The parents' ugly divorce and consistent fighting put the children in a rough predicament.             | -                                     |
| preponderance   | Noun  | -  | The majority.   | There is a preponderance of research that suggests obesity is caused by a lack of exercise.            | -                                     |
| pressboard  | Noun  | Pl: pressboards  | A heavy varnished composition board.  | Home Depot sells pressboard made of compressed scraps of other lumbers.                                | -                                     |
| probate   | Noun;<br>Verb<br>(Trans)                          | Noun<br>Pl: probates<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: probated<br>PP: probated<br>PresP: probating<br>3rd S: probates | Noun<br>The legal or official proof of authenticity of a will.<br>Verb (Trans)<br>To certify legally that a will is authentic.  | Lawyers must analyze the estate before granting probate.   | -                                     |

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| prokaryotic   | Noun              | -   | An organism that does not have a nucleus.   | The prokaryotic organisms like bacteria lack a cellular nucleus.                                   | prokaryotic (Adj)  |
| promulgate  | Verb<br>(Trans)   | PT: promulgated<br>PP: promulgated<br>PresP: promulgating<br>3rd S: promulgates | To official declare or proclaim something.  | The minister would promulgate the gospel in the church every Sunday.                               | promulgation (N)<br>promulgator (N)                                |
| propitious  | Adjective         | -   | Encouraging and likely to bring success.  | The propitious moment indicated that all parties would agree and the venture would go through.     | propitiously (Adv)<br>propitiousness (N)                           |
| propound  | Verb<br>(Trans)   | PT: propounded<br>PP: propounded<br>PresP: propounding<br>3rd S: propounds      | Put something forward for consideration or solution.  | He propounds his idea on social reform throughout the college campuses.                            | propounder (N)   |
| prosaic   | Adjective         | -   | Lacking features that are either interesting or imaginative. Uninspiring.   | The prosaic conversation between the couple bored them.  | prosaically (Adv)<br>prosaicness (N)                               |
| prostaglandin   | Noun              | Pl: prostaglandins  | A mammalian hormone that controls muscle contraction, body temperature, inflammation, and blood pressure.                             | As a result of trauma, the young man's body increased its production of the prostaglandin hormone. | -  |
| provenance  | Noun              | -   | The location of origin of something.  | The provenance of the carpet was said to be Uzbekistan.  | -  |
| prude   | Noun              | Pl: prudes  | A person who is easily offended by sexual content and/or is very proper in conduct.   | Her prudery amongst close friends was annoying.  | prudery (N)<br>prudishness (N)<br>prudish (Adj)<br>prudishly (Adv) |
| psychoactive  | Adjective         | -   | Describing drugs or medication that affect a person's mood or behavior.   | The medication can have psychoactive side effects.   | -  |
| psychosis   | Noun              | Pl: psychoses   | A psychiatric disorder in which there is a loss of contact with the real world.   | Unable to leave his house for fear of the world, he suffered from psychosis.                       | -  |
| pterosaur   | Noun              | Pl: pterosaurs  | An extinct reptile of the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous that is characterized by having membranous wings that allowed it to fly. | Pterosaurs, which once flew over this valley, are now extinct.                                     | -  |
| punitive  | Adjective         | -   | Pertaining to, performed as, or imposed as a punishment.  | The city took punitive action against those with unpaid parking tickets.                           | punitively (Adv)<br>punitiveness (N)                               |
| pupation  | Verb<br>(Intrans) | PT: pupated<br>PP: pupated<br>PresP: pupating<br>3rd S: pupates                 | To mature into a pupa from a larva.   | The stage of pupation in insects is one of the most fascinating to study.                          | pupation (N)   |

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| Quaker  | Noun                         | Pl: Quakers  | A Christian denomination that is a member of the Society of Friends; the denomination rejects formal sacraments, creed, and ministry and is committed to the peaceful resolution of conflicts.               | Quakers founded this college.  | -  |
| quanta  | Noun                         | -  | The smallest distinct quantity of a physical feature.  | The physicist spent years studying tiny quantas of energy.   | -  |
| quintessential  | Adjective                    | -  | The most perfect or pure example or embodiment of something.   | The vehicle was a quintessential example of what a car can be.   | -  |
| rabble  | Noun                         | -  | An unruly or noisy group of people.  | His speech caused a rabble within the auditorium   | -  |
| radiometric   | Noun<br>Adverb;<br>Adjective | Noun<br>Pl: radiometers  | An instrument used in the detection and measurement of radiant energy.   | Radiometric devices are used in warfare to determine enemy position.   | radiometric (Adj)<br>radiometrically (Adv)<br>radiometry (N) |
| radon   | Noun                         | -  | A gaseous radioactive element, used in radiotherapy, that is created when radium decays.   | The radon in rock and soil accounts for most of normal background radiation. In heavier concentrations, however, sometimes detected inside homes, it is thought to pose a risk of cancer.<br>Radon was detected at a site used to test atomic weapons. | -  |
| ravenous  | Adjective                    | -  | Tremendously hungry.   | The young man was ravenous after being lost in the desert without supplies.  | ravenously (Adv)<br>ravenousness (N)                         |
| rebut   | Verb                         | PT: rebutted<br>PP: rebutted<br>PresP: rebutting<br>3rd S: rebuts  | To refute or deny the truth behind something.  | The attorney attempted to rebut the argument put forward by the prosecution.   | rebuttable (Adj)<br>rebuttal (N)                             |
| reclamation   | Noun                         | -  | The conversion of land from being unusable to being suitable for farming or other uses.  | A reclamation of forest land was declared by the government after long term use by the timber industry.  | -  |
| rehash  | Noun;<br>Verb<br>(Trans)     | Noun<br>Pl: rehashes<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: rehashed<br>PP: rehashed<br>PresP: rehashing<br>3rd S: rehashes | Verb (Trans)<br>To repeat and reuse something by making only a couple of small changes without actually introducing anything new. To revisit or to discuss again.<br>Noun<br>An annoying reuse of old ideas. | The two friends continued to rehash old memories long into the night.  | -  |
| REM   | Noun                         | Rapid Eye Movement   | Jerky movements of the eyeball while one is asleep indicative of dreaming.   | REM movements were detected in the subject after he was deeply asleep.   | -  |
| rendition   | Noun                         | Pl: repertoires  | A new version or interpretation of literature or art.  | The rendition of the song was not as memorable as the original version.  | -  |
| repertoire  | Noun                         | Pl: repertoires  | A collection of artistic material.   | A repertoire of songs from the sixties was played by the band.   | -  |

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| repository  | Noun          | Pl: repositories  | 1. A container used for storage.<br>2. A person who is extremely knowledgeable.                                    | The book repository was the site of the Kennedy assassination.                                   | -  |
| reproach  | Verb;<br>Noun | Verb<br>PT: reproached<br>PP: reproached<br>PresP: reproaching<br>3rd S: reproaches<br>Noun<br>Pl: reproaches | Verb<br>To criticize for wrongdoings.<br>Noun<br>1. Criticism or disapproval.<br>2. Something that is disgraceful. | The old woman reproached her son for not calling.  | -  |
| repudiation   | Noun          | Pl: repudiations  | The act of rejecting something.  | The repudiation of guilt was not accepted and the case was set for trial.                        | repudiationist (N)                                 |
| respire   | Verb          | PT: respired<br>PP: respired<br>PresP: respiring<br>3rd S: respire  | To breathe.  | To respire easily the lungs must be healthy and the air clean.                                   | -  |
| restitution   | Noun          | -   | 1. Returning something<br>2. Returning to original condition.  | Restitution was required for the crime of defrauding stockholders.                               | restitutive (Adj)<br>restitutory (Adj)             |
| rheumatoid  | Adjective     | -   | Relating to or affected with rheumatism.   | Rheumatoid arthritis is a debilitating disease.  | rheumatoidally (Adv)                               |
| rhinovirus  | Noun          | Pl: rhinoviruses  | Virus that causes colds.   | Rhinovirus spread quickly through the school district.   | -  |
| rough-hewn  | Adjective     | -   | Cut or shaped roughly and unsmoothed, crudely made.  | Rough-hewn logs were used to create a rustic exterior on the cabin.                              | -  |
| sacralization   | Noun          | Pl: sacraments  | In Christianity, a rite to bring grace to those participating in or receiving it.                                  | Sacralization ceremonies are part of the daily mass in the Catholic church.                      | -  |
| salable   | Adjective     | -   | Suitable for selling.  | Salable items were placed on tables at the garage sale.  | salability (N)<br>salableness (N)<br>salably (Adv) |
| salience  | Noun          | -   | 1. The quality of being particularly important.<br>2. A particularly important or striking feature.                | The salience of the author's beautiful writing style in this prose impressed the reader greatly. | -  |
| sanitarium  | Noun          | Pl: sanitariums or sanatoria  | A medical facility where people affected by long-term illnesses can receive treatment or recuperate.               | The young woman spent two years in a sanitarium recovering from mental health issues.            | -  |
| schistosomiasis   | Noun          | -   | A disease caused by blood infection with a parasitic flatworm (schistosome).                                       | Schistosomiasis is carried by bat dung and spelunkers can be infected.                           | -  |

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| schizophrenia   | Noun            | -  | A severe psychiatric disorder with symptoms of emotional instability, detachment from reality, often with delusions, hallucinations, and withdrawal into the self.             | Many homeless people were previously diagnosed with schizophrenia and appear unstable and delusional.  | -  |
| scintillate   | Verb            | PT: scintillated<br>PP: scintillated<br>PresP: scintillating<br>3rd S: scintillates          | 1. To give off or reflect light in sparks or flashes.<br>2. To be dazzlingly lively, clever, or witty.   | Glitter makeup helps young women look scintillating in the night light.                                | scintillant (Adj)  |
| scour   | Verb;<br>Noun   | Verb<br>PT: scoured<br>PP: scoured<br>PresP: scouring<br>3rd S: scours<br>Noun<br>Pl: scours | To clean or brighten something by rubbing it with an abrasive substance or material.   | The poor maid had to scour burnt pots for hours to make them clean.                                    | scourer (N)  |
| scrupulous  | Adjective       | -  | 1. Having careful regard for what is morally right.<br>2. Rigorously precise and exact.  | The executive insisted his employees engage in scrupulous and ethical behavior.                        | scrupulosity (N)<br>scrupulousness (N)<br>scrupulously (Adv) |
| scurrilous  | Adjective       | -  | 1. Containing abusive language or defamatory allegations.<br>2. Using or containing coarse, vulgar, or obscene language.<br>3. Behaving in ways thought to be evil or immoral. | Scurrilous and offensive language is often included in rap lyrics.                                     | scurrilously (Adv)<br>scurrilousness (N)                     |
| séance  | Noun            | Pl: seances  | A meeting at which a spiritualist attempts to communicate with the dead.   | The fortune teller held a séance to bring back the spirits of dead relatives.                          | -  |
| sedentary   | Adjective       | -  | 1. Involving a lot of sitting or little exercise.<br>2. Not moving.  | When older people lead a sedentary life they often gain weight.  | -  |
| seminal   | Adjective       | -  | Highly original and influential.   | A seminal book on the new China attracted many academics and much acclaim.                             | seminality (N)   |
| semiotic  | Adjective       | -  | Relating to signs or symbols, especially in speech or writing.   | The semiotic writing of early Egyptians is called hieroglyphics.                                       | -  |
| sentient  | Adjective       | -  | 1. Capable of feeling and perception.<br>2. Capable of responding with feeling.  | Though the priest was highly spiritual, he was a sentient man capable of warmth and understanding.     | sentiently (Adv)   |
| sequester   | Verb<br>(Trans) | PT: sequestered<br>PP: sequestered<br>PresP: sequestering<br>3rd S: sequesters               | 1. To isolate.<br>2. Taking of property to cover a debt or obligation.   | The young priest was sequestered from the rest of the monks to provide a period of spiritual serenity. | sequestrable (Adj)   |
| sermonize   | Verb            | PT: sermonized<br>PP: sermonized<br>PresP: sermonizing<br>3rd S: sermonizes                  | Lecture about behavior.  | The minister sermonized about lessons from the Bible.  | sermonizer (N)   |

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| serotonin   | Noun                        | -   | Neurotransmitter chemical.                            | A high level of serotonin is usually found in happy people.   | -                     |
| sickle  | Noun;<br>Verb;<br>Adjective | Noun<br>Pl: sickles<br>Verb<br>PT: sickled<br>PP: sickled<br>PresP: sickling<br>3rd S: sickles              | A tool used for cutting grass usually during farming. | Ancient farmers used the curved sickle to harvest grains.   | -                     |
| sinusitis   | Noun                        | -   | Inflammation of sinus.                                | Sinusitis affected the patient's ability to breathe.  | -                     |
| smite   | Verb                        | PT: smote<br>PP: smitten or smote<br>PresP: smiting<br>3rd S: smites  | 1. Hit someone.<br>2. To fill someone with love.      | The priest will smite the wicked with the acts of his god.  | -                     |
| snapdragon  | Noun                        | Pl: snapdragons   | A garden flower.                                      | The garden was filled in the fall with snapdragons and zinnias.                                       | -                     |
| sojourn   | Noun;<br>Verb<br>(Intrans)  | Verb (Intransitive)<br>PT: sojourned<br>PP: sojourned<br>PresP: sojourning<br>3rd S: sojourns               | A short stay.   | A brief sojourn to the beach relieved the summer heat.  | -                     |
| somatic   | Adjective                   | -   | Something that affects the body.                      | The spa offered somatic remedies for physical ailments.   | somatically (Adv)     |
| spate   | Noun                        | Pl: spates  | Flood. Large supply of something.                     | There was a spate of demonstrations after the neighborhood learned of the new ordinances.             | -                     |
| specter   | Noun                        | Pl: specters  | A ghost or apparition.                                | The specter of greed haunted Scrooge in the Christmas Carol.  | -                     |
| spew  | Verb                        | PT: spewed<br>PP: spewed<br>PresP: spewing<br>3rd S: spews  | 1. To vomit.<br>2. To force something out.            | Please do not spew out your dinner despite your discomfort.   | spewer (N)            |
| spherule  | Noun                        | Pl: spherules   | A minute or tiny sphere.                              | The spherule created by the student to represent the nucleus of an atom received a variety of awards. | spherular (Adj)       |
| splinter  | Noun;<br>Verb               | Noun<br>Pl: splinters<br>Verb<br>PT: splintered<br>PP: splintered<br>PresP: splintering<br>3rd S: splinters | A sharp fragment.                                     | Will the union splinter into several factions?  | splintery (Adj)       |
| steerage  | Noun                        | -   | The cheapest accommodations on a ship.                | After finishing college, we jumped aboard a cargo ship and slept in the steerage.                     | -                     |

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| steppe  | Noun               | Pl: steppes   | A vast and extensive treeless plain.   | The steppe extends for thousands of kilometers.   | -                                       |
| stinkwood   | Noun               | Pl: stinkwoods or stinkwood   | Tree with foul-smelling wood.  | In South Africa, there are a lot of stinkwood trees which are used to make furniture.               | -                                       |
| strata  | Noun               | Plural of stratum   | Parallel layers.   | This anti-war demonstration was joined by people from all social strata.                            | stratal (Adj)                           |
| stratigraphical   | Noun               | Pl: stratigraphies  | The study of origin, composition, and development of rock strata.  | Stratigraphical notions of the origins of this canyon are remarkably thorough and fascinating.      | stratigrapher (N)<br>stratigraphist (N) |
| streptomycin  | Noun               | -   | An antibiotic used for tuberculosis.   | The doctor prescribed streptomycin, but it had little effect on the patient's illness.              | -                                       |
| stultify  | Verb<br>(Trans)    | PT: stultified<br>PP: stultified<br>PresP: stultifying<br>3rd S: stultifies | 1. Decrease interest; negate<br>2. Make someone seem stupid. Cause someone bored.<br>3. Render something useless or ineffective. | The outdated teaching method used by the instructor stultified the once eager students.             | stultification (N)<br>stultifier (N)    |
| subterfuge  | Noun               | Pl: subterfuges   | A plan that is meant to deceive; An excuse.  | Her claim of having pre-registered for the conference was merely a subterfuge to get in at no cost. | -                                       |
| supplicant  | Noun;<br>Adjective | Noun<br>Pl: supplicants   | A petitioner who addresses a heartfelt plea to someone of power.   | The lonely supplicant pleaded to god for mercy.   | supplicatory (Adj)                      |
| synthetase  | Noun               | -   | -  | Synthetase also known as ligase is an important enzyme in the body.                                 | -                                       |
| tamarind  | Noun               | Pl: tamarinds   | A tropical evergreen tree.   | Tamarinds are exported from island nations.   | -                                       |
| tardive dyskinesin  | Phrase             | -   | A medical condition characterized by involuntary movements of facial muscles.  | -   | -                                       |
| tartan  | Noun               | Pl: tartans   | A Scottish wool fabric.  | They used tartan patterns to design the kilt.   | -                                       |
| technocrat  | Noun               | Pl: technocrats   | A bureaucrat who is also educated in a form of technology.   | The technocrats advocated a new program that would be more efficient than the current one.          | technocratic (Adj)                      |
| tektite   | Noun               | Pl: tektites  | A small dark glassy rock.  | Tektites used in making jewels have been found in parts of Central Europe.                          | -                                       |
| temblor   | Noun               | Pl: temblors  | An earthquake or tremor.   | The temblor shook the island and toppled many buildings.  | -                                       |

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| temperance  | Noun                  | -   | Abstinence or refraining from consuming alcohol.                       | The temperance movements in the United States grew powerful in the early 20th century.   | -  |
| tenet   | Noun                  | Pl: tenets  | Something that is accepted as truth or a set of beliefs.               | The major tenet of our company policy towards our workers is that happy employees will devote themselves to their job more so than | -  |
| terra-cotta   | Adjective             | -   | Of a brownish red color.   | Our pots and our tiles are made from terracotta.   | -  |
| terse   | Adjective             | comparative: terser<br>superlative: tersest   | Abrupt and unfriendly.   | The terse remarks made by the speaker left the audience rather disappointed.   | tersely (Adv)<br>terseness (N)   |
| the Bering sea  | Noun                  | -   | A part of the North Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Eastern Russia.   | The Bering Sea was crossed by humans and animals during an Ice Age years ago.  | -  |
| the Parthenon   | Noun                  | -   | Athena's temple on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece.                    | The Parthenon sits atop the city of Athens and draws millions of visitors a year.  | -  |
| throttle  | Noun; Verb<br>(Trans) | Noun<br>Pl: throttles<br>Verb (Transitive)<br>PT: throttled<br>PP: throttled<br>PresP: throttling<br>3rd S: throttles | A valve that controls the flow of fluids such as fuel.                 | Pilots use the throttle to cause the plane to go higher and come down.   | throttler (N)  |
| tonality  | Noun                  | -   | Quality of the tone.   | The composer emphasized tonality in each of his works.   | -  |
| tonsillectomy   | Noun                  | Pl: tonsillectomies   | The surgical removal of the tonsils.                                   | After weeks of a sore throat and inflamed tonsils, the child went in to the operating room for a tonsillectomy.                    | -  |
| topographical   | Noun                  | Pl: topographies  | A map that shows surface features such as mountains, rivers and roads. | The topographical map displayed the altitude and terrain of the forested preserve.   | topographer (N)<br>topographic (Adj)<br>topographical<br>topographically |
| topple  | Verb                  | PT: toppled<br>PP: toppled<br>PresP: toppling<br>3rd S: topples   | To make something fall.  | The stock market toppled after news of increased unemployment levels hit the market.   | -  |
| totalitarian  | Adjective;<br>Noun    | Noun<br>Pl: totalitarians   | A centralized or dictatorial government.                               | Many political science experts describe the Soviet Union in the period of Stalin as a totalitarian regime.                         | totalitarianism (N)  |

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| tout  | Verb;<br>Noun | Verb<br>PT: touted<br>PP: touted<br>PresP: touting<br>3rd S: touts<br>Noun<br>Pl: touts | 1. To attract support.<br>2. To praise someone, something, or a cause.   | 1.(make known) The grocery stores touted their superior service and high quality products.<br>2. (sell unofficially) The scalpers touted basketball tickets at rate triple that of the box office. | touter (N)  |
| tracheotomy   | Noun          | Pl: tracheotomies   | A medical procedure which includes an incision through the neck into the trachea to assist breathing when the upper airways are blocked. | The surgeon performed a tracheotomy on the young woman to allow her to breathe more freely.  | -   |
| traitorous  | Adjective     | -   | Having the qualities of someone who betrays or is disloyal.  | The traitorous behavior of certain Americans during the Cold War resulted in the revealing of secret information to the Soviet Union.  | traitorously (Adv)<br>traitorousness (N)                                      |
| trajectory  | Noun          | Pl: trajectories  | The path an object takes under certain forces according to the laws of physics.  | The trajectory the bullet followed was slightly altered by the wind. The economy continues its downward trajectory.  | -   |
| trenchant   | Adjective     | -   | Direct and deliberately hurtful.   | The publishing house rejected the article of the young writer because of the trenchant criticism the work had received.  | trenchancy (N)<br>trenchantly (Adv)   |
| trichotomy  | Noun          | Pl: trichotomies  | To divide into 3 sections.   | The sociologist would divide his study into a trichotomy addressing the rich, the middle class, and the poor.  | trichotomic (Adj)<br>trichotomous (Adj)<br>trichotomously (Adv)               |
| trite   | Adjective     | -   | Overused and banal   | The poet managed only trite, cliched lines.  | tritely (Adv)<br>triteness (N)  |
| tryptophane   | Noun          | -   | A chemical term; an amino acid essential to the life of vertebrates  | -  | -   |
| typology  | Noun          | -   | The classification of types.   | Scientists would develop a typology for classifying languages.   | typologic (Adj)<br>typological (Adj)<br>typologically (Adv)<br>typologist (N) |
| tyrannical  | Adjective     | -   | Ruling with absolute power unjustly.   | The tyrannical behavior of the nation's government did not allow for dissenting voices.  | tyrannically (Adv)<br>tyrannicalness (N)                                      |
| tyrosine  | Noun          | -   | An amino acid.   | Tyrosine is one of the amino acids that are essential to a properly functioning system for breaking down proteins.   | -   |
| unbridled   | Adjective     | -   | Freely and openly expressed.   | The unbridled usage of firearms by civilians threatens the safety of communities.  | unbridledly (Adv)<br>unbridledness (N)  |

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| unicameral  | Adjective   | -  | Having one legislative chamber.               | Most countries today reject a unicameral government in favor of two legislative bodies.                                   | unicameralism (N)<br>unicameralist (N)<br>unicamerally (Adv) |
| untenable   | Adjective   | -  | Not defensible (argument).                    | The protesters are making an untenable argument which few voters will support.  | untenability (N)<br>untenableness (N)<br>untenably (Adv)     |
| unwieldy  | Adjective   | -  | Hard to handle.                               | The refrigerator was an unwieldy machine to load into the van.  | unwieldily (Adv)<br>unwieldiness (N)                         |
| unwitting   | Adjective   | -  | Unaware of something.                         | Children refused to confess to stealing candy, stating that they happened to be unwitting victims of their friend.        | unwittingly (Adv)  |
| urchin  | Noun        | Pl: urchins  | A mischievous or ill-behaved child.           | The mother tried to calm her child but the urchin screamed and refused to listen.   | -  |
| usurp   | Verb        | PT: usurped<br>PP: usurped<br>PresP: usurping<br>3rd S: usurps | Seize something without the right to do so.   | The federal government is usurping the power of the states to make decisions regarding how to educate their young people. | usurpation (N)<br>usurper (N)                                |
| valance   | Noun        | Pl: valances   | Decorative cover for a curtain rod.           | A valance hangs on the base of my bed.  | -  |
| varicose  | Adjective   | -  | Swollen more than normal.                     | Older women often get varicose veins.   | -  |
| vehement  | Adjective   | -  | Expressed with much emotion and force.        | The writer was vehement that not a sentence be altered, though his editors suggested only a few minor changes.            | vehemence (N)<br>vehemently (Adv)                            |
| venerable   | Adjective   | -  | Revered or respected.                         | Children are often more venerable to harsh weather than adults.   | venerability (N)<br>venerably (Adv)                          |
| vengeance   | Noun        | -  | Something done with the intention of revenge. | Vengeance caused the young woman to trick her lover.  | -  |
| venom   | Noun        | -  | Poisonous fluid produced by an animal.        | The snake's venom luckily was not poisonous.  | venomous (Adj)   |
| verisimilitude  | Noun        | Pl: verisimilitudes  | Something that seems true.                    | The prints of Van Gogh done by the young apprentice are remarkable for their verisimilitude.                              | verisimilitudinous (Adj)                                     |

| <u>Words</u>  | <u>Form</u>          | <u>Grammatical<br/>Details</u>                                     | <u>Key Definitions</u>   | <u>Sentence Examples</u>  | <u>Relevant Words</u>  |
|---|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| <i>(Notes: Trans: Transitive; Intrans: Intransitive; Pl: Plural; PT: Past Tense; PP: Past Participle; PresP: Present Participle;<br/>3rd S: 3rd Person Present Singular; N: Noun; Adj: Adjective; Adv: Adverb; V: Verb)</i> |                      |  |  |   |  |
| vernacular  | Noun                 | Pl: vernaculars  | Everyday or ordinary language.   | The men at the market use a vernacular non-native speakers find difficult to understand.  | vernacular (Adj)<br>vernacularly (Adv)                       |
| vestige   | Noun                 | Pl: vestiges   | A trace of something that is no longer present.  | The last vestiges of the previous government's power are represented in statues of former leaders and in the minds of the elderly.  | -  |
| Vichy government  | Noun                 | -  | A city in central France famous for its mineral springs.   | The Vichy government, though it ruled France during WWII, is a distant memory for the average Frenchman.  | -  |
| vintner   | Noun                 | Pl: vintners   | A wine merchant.   | Those vintners produced and distributed fine Merlot.  | -  |
| vitriolic   | Adjective            | -  | Having bitter hatred towards someone or something.   | The lawyer began a vitriolic attack on the judge who made an unfavorable decision against his client.   | vitriolically (Adv)  |
| voluminous  | Adjective            | -  | Very large or long.  | The voluminous texts produced by scholars on the subject of the Soviet Union became obsolete after its demise.  | voluminosity (N)<br>voluminously (Adv)<br>voluminousness (N) |
| whirligig   | Noun                 | Noun<br>Pl: whirligigs   | A toy that spins very quickly such as a top.<br>Carousel, roundabout, merry-go-round. A revolving platform with model horses, cars, etc for people to ride on. | Though I am an adult, I cannot resist the charm of riding together with kids in a whirligig every time when I go to an amusement park.  | -  |
| white dwarf   | Noun                 | -  | A small dense star that has collapsed on itself.   | The satellite took never before seen photographs of the white dwarfs in far off outer space.  | -  |
| willy-nilly   | Adverb;<br>Adjective | -  | 1. Uncontrollably; bound to happen.<br>2. In a haphazard, unplanned way  | 1. We all should not be rushed willy-nilly into a quick decision which might lead to terrible consequences.<br>2. Without enough time to study, I took the test willy-nilly.<br>Surprisingly my score was just what I wanted. | -  |
| woodchuck   | Noun                 | Pl: woodchucks or woodchuck  | A North American rodent.   | The woodchuck scurries about the forests of North America.  | -  |
| xenophobia  | Noun                 | -  | The fear of something unfamiliar such as strangers.  | Xenophobia pervaded the rural community as no one understood nor appreciated different peoples or cultures.   | xenophobic (Adj)   |
| zing  | Noun;<br>Verb        | Verb<br>PT: zinged<br>PP: zinged<br>PresP: zinging<br>3rd S: zings | A sharp, high-pitched sound.   | The chef added a bit of zing to his dishes by adding a dash of chili pepper.  | zingy (Adj)  |

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