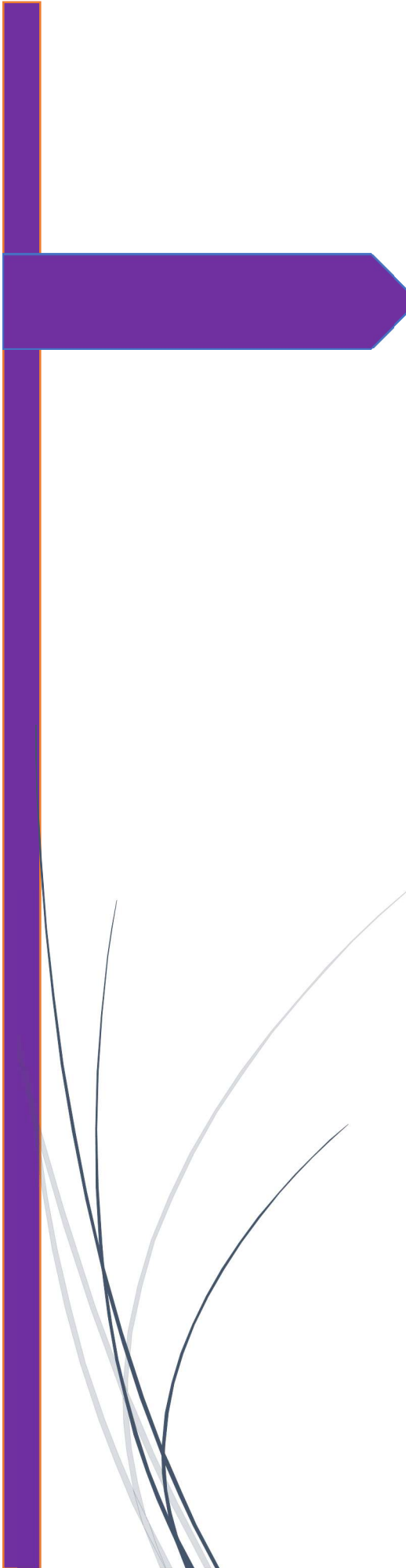




550 MUST- KNOW WORDS FOR TOEFL IBT

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Contents

Chapter One	3
Chapter Two	18
Chapter Three	32
Chapter Four	46
Chapter Five	60
Chapter Six	76
Chapter Seven	90
Chapter Eight	106
Chapter Nine	122
Chapter Ten	140
Pronunciation Guide	143



واژگان این مجموعه بر پایه‌ی کلمات پرتکرار و همچنین واژگان چالش‌برانگیزِ فهرست ۱۲۱۲ و متن‌های آزمون‌های واقعی TOEFL iBT گردآوری شده است. در تدوین معانی و مثال‌های هر واژه، از دیکشنری‌های معتبر انگلیسی استفاده شده و تلاش شده است مترادف‌هایی انتخاب شوند که در متون آزمون TOEFL iBT بیشترین کاربرد را دارند تا یادگیری آن‌ها برای داوطلبان کاربردی‌تر و مؤثرتر باشد.

برای استخراج معانی و مثال‌ها از منابع زیر استفاده شده است:

- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
- Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary
- Collins English Dictionary

همچنین برای انتخاب مترادف‌ها از منبع زیر بهره گرفته شده است:

- Collins COBUILD Dictionary

امیدواریم این مجموعه بتواند گامی مؤثر در مسیر یادگیری واژگان و موفقیت شما در آزمون TOEFL iBT باشد.

با آرزوی موفقیت و درخشش شما در این آزمون.

Chapter One

1. Dissolve (verb) → /dɪˈzɔːlv/

Meaning: melt, thaw, soften

end, break up, discontinue, suspend, terminate

if a solid dissolves, or if you dissolve it, it mixes with a liquid and becomes part of it

- Stir until the sugar **dissolves**.
- Sugar **dissolves** in water.
- **Dissolve** the tablet in water.

to formally end a parliament, business arrangement, marriage etc.

- The monarch had the power to **dissolve** parliament.

to gradually become smaller or weaker before disappearing, or to make something do this

- Her enthusiasm **dissolved** his shyness.
- A few clouds formed briefly before **dissolving** again.

2. Precipitate (verb) → /prɪˈsɪp.ə.teɪt/

Meaning: quicken, accelerate, expedite, hasten

throw, launch

to make something serious happen suddenly or more quickly than was expected

- The riot was **precipitated** when four black men were arrested.

to force someone or something into a particular state or condition :

- The drug treatment **precipitated** him into a depression.

3. Halt (verb) → /hɔːlt/

Meaning: stop, break off, cease, come to an end, block, curb, terminate

to prevent someone or something from continuing – used especially in news reports

- The government has failed to **halt** economic decline.
- Safety concerns have led them to **halt** work on the dam.

to stop moving

- The parade **halted** by a busy corner.

Halt (noun)

a stop or pause

- Heavy snowfalls brought traffic to a **halt** (= made it stop moving)

- The World Championship was brought to a temporary **halt** (= was stopped from continuing) .
- The whole peace process seems to have ground to a **halt**.
- The President has called for a **halt** to the wave of emigration.

call a halt (to something): to stop an activity from continuing

- I urge those responsible to call a **halt** to the violence.

4. Refuge (noun) → /'rɛf.juːdʒ/

Meaning: shelter, asylum, haven, sanctuary

shelter or protection from someone or something

- During the frequent air-raids, people took **refuge** in their cellars.
a place that provides shelter, or protection from danger

- a wildlife **refuge**
- A huge oak tree provided a **refuge** from the storm.
- a **refuge** for battered wives

5. Sprout (verb) → /spraut/

Meaning: grow, develop

if vegetables, seeds, or plants sprout, they start to grow, producing shoots , buds , or leaves :

- Move the pots outside when the seeds begin to **sprout**.
- Trees were starting to **sprout** new leaves.

to appear suddenly in large numbers

- Office blocks are **sprouting** up everywhere.

6. Aesthetic (adjective) → /i:s'θɛt.ɪk/

Meaning: connected with beauty and the study of beauty :

- From an **aesthetic/ aesthetic** point of view, it's a nice design.
- a work of great **aesthetic** appeal

— aesthetically (adverb)

- The garden was arranged **aesthetically**, with flowers placed in harmonious patterns.
- The building is both structurally sound and **aesthetically** pleasing.

Aesthetic (noun)

7. Hierarchy (noun) → /'haɪ.ə.ɹ.ki/

Meaning: grading, pecking order, ranking

a system of organization in which people or things are divided into levels of importance

- a rigid social **hierarchy**
- She worked her way up through the corporate **hierarchy** to become president.
- The initiative was with those lower down in the **hierarchy**.
the most important and powerful members of an organization
- the church **hierarchy**
- The magazine was read quite widely even by some of the **hierarchy**.

8. Nurture (verb) → /'nʊ:.tʃə/

Meaning: develop, bring up, discipline, educate, rear, train

to help a plan, idea, feeling etc. to develop

- European union is an ideal that has been **nurtured** since the post-war years.
 - a hatred of foreigners **nurtured** by the media
- to feed and take care of a child or a plant while it is growing
- plants **nurtured** in the greenhouse

9. Bias (noun) → /'baɪ.əs/

Meaning: prejudice, favoritism, inclination, leaning, partiality, tendency, an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it → discrimination

- political/gender/racial etc. **bias**
 - political **bias** in the press
 - Students were evaluated without **bias**.
 - It's clear that the company has a **bias** against women and minorities.
- a natural skill or interest in one type of thing :
- Lydia has a strong artistic **bias**.

Bias (verb)

to unfairly influence attitudes, choices, or decisions

- Several factors could have **biased** the results of the study.

Biased (adjective) → /'baɪ.əst/

unfairly preferring one person or group over another :

- Of course I'm **biased**, but I thought my daughter's paintings were the best.
- news reporting that was heavily **biased** towards the government **more interested in a particular thing than in another**
- The majority of infants are **biased** towards being social rather than being antisocial.

10. Nascent (adjective) → /'neɪ.sənt/

Meaning: budding, developing, insipient
coming into existence or starting to develop

- the country's **nascent** democracy
- their **nascent** industries
- the still **nascent** science of psychology

11. Insatiable (adjective) → /In'seɪ.jə.bəl/

Meaning: voracious, unquenchable, greedy
always wanting more and more of something

- **insatiable** appetite/desire/demand etc. (for something)
- his **insatiable** appetite for power
- our **insatiable** thirst for knowledge

12. Affirm (verb) → /ə'fɜːm/

Meaning: declare, assert, certify, confirm, maintain, testify, pronounce
to state publicly that something is true

- The general **affirmed** rumors of an attack.
 - A spokesman for the company **affirmed** that a merger was likely.
- to strengthen a feeling, belief, or idea :**
- He claims that modern physics **affirms** his Christian beliefs.

13. Placid (adjective) → /'plæs.ɪd/

Meaning: calm, collected, composed, serene, tranquil

a placid person does not often get angry or upset and does not usually mind doing what other people want them to

- a large, **placid** baby
- She sat still, **placid** and waiting.

calm and peaceful

- The lake was **placid** and still under the moonlight.

— **placidly** adverb :

- Dobbs stood at the entrance, **placidly** smoking his pipe.

— **placidity** (noun)

14. Onerous (adjective) → /'ɑ:nərəs/

Meaning: difficult, burdensome, demanding, hard, heavy, exacting, demanding, laborious

work or a responsibility that is onerous is difficult and worrying or makes you tired

- an **onerous** task
- He found his duties increasingly **onerous**.

15. Despot (adjective) → /dɪ'spɑ:ːtɪk/

Meaning: authoritarian, autocratic, dictatorial, oppressive of or typical of a despot, tyrannical

- a **despotic** regime

Despot (noun) → /'dɛs.pət/

someone, especially a ruler, who uses power in a cruel and unfair way, tyrant

Despotism (noun) → /'dɛs.pə.tɪ.zəm/

rule by a despot

16. Groundbreaking (adjective) → /'graʊnd breɪkɪŋ/

Meaning: Innovative: pioneering: revolutionary: original: trailblazing

- The scientist published a **groundbreaking** study on climate change.
- Her **groundbreaking** research changed the way doctors treat the disease.
- The company introduced a **groundbreaking** technology for clean energy.

17. Immerse (verb) → /ɪ'mɜːs/

Meaning: Submerge: involve deeply: absorb completely: engage fully

- She **immersed** herself in learning Persian.
- The documentary **immerses** viewers in the culture of the region.
- He spent the summer **immersed** in research.
- my **immersion** in black music and culture (noun)
- The novel's detailed world-building makes it incredibly **immersive**. (adjective)
- The game provides an **immersive** experience with realistic sound and visuals.

18. Acquisition (noun) → /,ækwi'zɪʃən/

Meaning: Obtaining: gaining: procurement: purchase: attainment

- Language **acquisition** is easier for young children.
- The company announced the **acquisition** of a smaller startup.
- Reading helps vocabulary **acquisition**.
- She **acquired** fluency in Spanish after living in Madrid for two years. (verb)

19. Component (noun) → /kəm'pəʊnənt/

Meaning: Part: element: piece: constituent: unit

- Trust is a key **component** of any relationship.
- The machine has several electronic **components**.
- Education is an important **component** of social development.

20. Retention (noun) → /rɪˈtɛnʃən/

Meaning: Keeping: preservation: maintenance: holding: remembrance

- Regular review improves vocabulary **retention**.
- The company is working on employee **retention**.
- Good teaching methods increase knowledge **retention**.
- The company is trying to **retain** skilled employees. (verb)
- The old building **retained** much of its original charm.

21. Substantial (adjective) → /səbˈstænfəl/

Meaning: Considerable: significant: large: solid: meaningful

- They made **substantial** progress on the project.
- She received a **substantial** salary increase.
- The report provides **substantial** evidence.

22. Hurdle (noun) → /ˈhɜːdl/

Meaning: Obstacle: barrier: difficulty: challenge: impediment

- Funding remains a major **hurdle** for the project.
- Learning pronunciation can be a **hurdle** for many students.
- They overcame several legal **hurdles**.

23. Sedimentary (adjective) → /ˌsɛdəˈmɛntəri/

Meaning: Formed by deposits: layered: accumulated: stratified

- Fossils are often found in **sedimentary** rocks.
- The region contains thick **sedimentary** layers.
- Geologists study **sedimentary** formations to understand Earth's history.

24. Precipitate (noun) → /prɪˈsɪpɪtət/

Meaning: Solid deposit: residue: sediment formed during a chemical reaction

- The chemical reaction produced a white **precipitate** at the bottom of the beaker.
- The scientist observed a yellow **precipitate** forming in the solution.
- The lab report described the **precipitate** as evidence of the reaction.

25. Leach (verb) → /li:tʃ/

Meaning: Drain away: dissolve out: remove gradually

- Heavy rain can **leach** nutrients from the soil.
- Chemicals may **leach** into the groundwater.
- Overwatering can **leach** minerals from the potting mix.

26. Drive (verb) → /draɪv/

Meaning: Propel: motivate: push: cause: stimulate

- Curiosity **drives** scientific discovery.
- Ambition **drove** him to start his own company.
- Economic demand **drives** innovation.

27. Cognitive (adjective) → /'kɑ:gnɪtɪv/

Meaning: Related to thinking: mental: intellectual: reasoning-based

- Sleep plays an important role in **cognitive** development.
- The game improves **cognitive** skills.
- Stress can affect **cognitive** performance.

28. Perpetual (adjective) → /pə'r pətʃuəl/

Meaning: Continuous: endless: constant: everlasting

- The city seems to be in **perpetual** motion.
- He lives in **perpetual** fear of failure.
- The machine requires **perpetual** maintenance.

29. Vibrant (adjective) → /'vaɪbrənt/

Meaning: Lively: energetic: colorful: dynamic

- The city has a **vibrant** arts scene.
- She wore a **vibrant** red dress.
- The neighborhood is known for its **vibrant** culture.

30. Combat (verb) → /'kɑ:mbæt/

Meaning: Fight: oppose: battle: counteract

- Governments must **combat** climate change.
- The campaign aims to **combat** poverty.
- Doctors are working to **combat** the spread of the disease.

31. Promising (adjective) → / 'prɑ:mɪʃɪŋ/ Meaning: Hopeful: encouraging: likely to succeed • The young athlete shows promising talent. • Early results from the experiment are promising. • She has a promising career ahead of her.
32. Transplant (verb) → /træns 'plænt/ Meaning: Move and replant: transfer: implant surgically • Doctors transplanted a healthy kidney. • The gardener transplanted the seedlings. • They transplanted coral to restore the reef.
33. Seasoned (adjective) → / 'si:zənd/ Meaning: Experienced: skilled: veteran: well-trained • A seasoned journalist conducted the interview. • The team hired a seasoned manager. • She is a seasoned traveler.
34. RSVP (verb) → / ,ɑ:r ɛs vi: 'pi:/ Meaning: Reply to an invitation: confirm attendance • Please RSVP by Friday. • Guests are asked to RSVP online. • She forgot to RSVP to the wedding invitation.
35. Inspiration (noun) → / ,ɪnspe'reɪʃən/ Meaning: Motivation: creative influence: encouragement • Nature is a great source of inspiration. • His teacher was a major inspiration. • The painting drew inspiration from Persian art.
36. Habitat (noun) → / 'hæbɪtæt/ Meaning: Natural home: environment: living place of organisms • The forest is the natural habitat of many species. • Pollution destroys marine habitats. • Conservationists work to protect wildlife habitats.

37. Initiate (verb) → /ɪˈnɪʃiərt/ Meaning: Begin: start: launch: introduce • The company initiated a new training program. • The government initiated reforms. • She initiated a discussion about ethics.
38. Captive (adjective) → /ˈkæptɪv/ Meaning: Imprisoned: confined: held against freedom • The animal was kept in captive conditions. • The soldiers were held captive for months. • The film kept the audience captive.
39. Enthusiast (noun) → /ɪnˈθuːziæst/ Meaning: Devotee: fan: admirer: passionate supporter • He is a photography enthusiast. • Car enthusiasts attended the exhibition. • She's a fitness enthusiast.
40. Vendor (noun) → /ˈvɛndər/ Meaning: Seller: merchant: supplier • Street vendors sell fresh fruit. • The vendor supplied office equipment. • Food vendors lined the market street. • The machine vends snacks and cold drinks. • Street stalls vend fresh fruit and handmade crafts.
41. Mantra (noun) → /ˈmæntərə/ Meaning: Repeated phrase: guiding principle: motto • “Practice every day” became his learning mantra. • Simplicity is the company's design mantra. • The coach repeated a motivational mantra.
42. Dispense with (phrasal verb) → /dɪˈspɛns wið/ Meaning: Do without: eliminate: get rid of • The company decided to dispense with paper forms. • We can dispense with unnecessary meetings. • The recipe dispenses with refined sugar.

43. Habitual (adjective) → /həˈbɪtʃuəl/ Meaning: Regular: customary: routine: usual • He is a habitual coffee drinker. • The habitual practice improves fluency. • She took her habitual morning walk.
44. Alter (verb) → /ˈɔːltər/ Meaning: Change: modify: adjust: transform • They altered the design slightly. • Her face hadn't altered much over the years. • The city center has altered beyond recognition. • Climate change may alter weather patterns.
45. Palatable (adjective) → /ˈpælətəbəl/ Meaning: Pleasant: acceptable: agreeable: tasty • The chef made the healthy dish more palatable. • The proposal was more palatable after revisions. • The sauce makes the vegetables palatable.
46. Cumbersome (adjective) → /ˈkʌmbərsəm/ Meaning: Bulky: awkward: difficult to handle • The old system was slow and cumbersome. • Carrying the large box was cumbersome. • The procedure is unnecessarily cumbersome.
47. Infancy (noun) → /ˈɪnfənsi/ Meaning: Early stage: beginning phase: childhood • The technology is still in its infancy. • The project was developed in its infancy. • Memories from infancy are rare. • The infant was sleeping peacefully in the crib. • The nurse carefully examined the infant during the routine checkup.
48. Haptic (adjective) → /ˈhæptɪk/ Meaning: Related to touch: tactile • The phone provides haptic feedback. • Haptic technology improves virtual reality. • The controller gives subtle haptic signals.

49. Mimic (verb) → /'mɪmɪk/

Meaning: Imitate: copy: replicate: simulate

- The actor **mimicked** the politician's voice.
- The robot **mimics** human movement.
- Children often **mimic** their parents.

50. Amputate (verb) → /'æmpjuteɪt/

Meaning: Surgically remove a limb or body part

- Doctors had to **amputate** the damaged leg.
- The infection forced surgeons to **amputate** the finger.
- Early treatment can prevent the need to **amputate**.

Amputee (noun) → /,æmpju'ti:/

Meaning: A person who has had a limb removed: someone missing an arm, leg, or other body part due to surgery or injury

- The organization provides support and resources for **amputees**.
- Many **amputees** use advanced prosthetics to improve mobility.

51. Seamlessly (adverb) → /'si:mlesli/

Meaning: Smoothly: flawlessly: without interruption

- The software works **seamlessly** with other apps.
- The team collaborated **seamlessly**.
- The transition happened **seamlessly**.
- The app offers a **seamless** user experience.
- The team worked together in a **seamless** and efficient way.

52. Evacuate (verb) → /ɪ'vækjueɪt/

Meaning: Empty: remove people from danger: clear out

- Residents were **evacuated** before the storm.
- The building was **evacuated** during the fire alarm.
- Authorities **evacuated** the village.

53. Afforestation (noun) → /ə'fɔ:ri'steɪʃən/

Meaning: Planting trees to create a forest

- The project focuses on **afforestation**.
- **Afforestation** helps restore ecosystems.
- Governments promote **afforestation** programs.

54. Fertilization (noun) → /ˈfɜːtəleɪzɪʃən/ Meaning: Process of making fertile • Fertilization occurs after pollination. • Successful fertilization leads to seed formation. • The valley provides fertile land for agriculture. (adjective) • She has a fertile imagination. • Gardeners often fertilize their plants in early spring. (verb) • The pollen fertilizes the flower and leads to seed formation.
55. Ethical (adjective) → /ˈɛθɪkəl/ Meaning: Moral: principled: relating to right conduct • The company follows ethical practices. • Ethical concerns were raised about the experiment. • Doctors must follow ethical guidelines.
56. Governance (noun) → /ˈgʌvərnəns/ Meaning: Management: administration: control of an organization • Good governance builds trust. • The report examined corporate governance. • Transparent governance is essential.
57. Mitigate (verb) → /ˈmɪtəgeɪt/ Meaning: Reduce: lessen: alleviate: soften • Trees help mitigate air pollution. • The policy aims to mitigate risks. • Insurance can mitigate financial losses.
58. Intriguing (adjective) → /ɪnˈtriːɡɪŋ/ Meaning: Fascinating: interesting: mysterious • The book presents an intriguing idea. • She asked an intriguing question. • The mystery remains intriguing.
59. Transient (adjective) → /ˈtrænzɪənt/ Meaning: Temporary: short-lived: brief • Fame can be transient. • The problem was only transient. • The effect proved transient.

60. Showcase (verb) → /'ʃoʊkeɪs/

Meaning: Display: present: highlight

- The exhibition **showcases** modern art.
- The event **showcased** local talent.
- The website **showcases** new products.

Chapter Two

1. Accelerate (verb) → /ək'sɛlə'reɪt/ Meaning: Speed up: expedite: hasten: quicken ≠ decelerate - measures to accelerate the rate of economic growth - The car accelerated smoothly away.
2. Account for (verb) → /ə'kaʊnt fɔ:r/ Meaning: Explain: clarify: rationalize: illuminate: justify - Recent pressure at work may account for his behavior. - Can you account for your movements on that night?
3. Acknowledge (verb) → /ək'nɔ:lɪdʒ/ Meaning: Accept: admit: concede: confess: grant: profess: recognize - The family acknowledge the need for change. - He acknowledges that when he's tired, he gets bad-tempered. - Claire acknowledged that she was guilty. - The government must acknowledge what is happening and do something about it. - This is a fact that most smokers readily acknowledge. - The film festival is acknowledged as an event of international importance.
4. Adjacent (adjective) → /ə'dʒeɪsənt/ Meaning: Next: adjoining: neighboring: close - We stayed in adjacent rooms. - the building adjacent to the library
5. Aggravate (verb) → /'ægrəveɪt/ Meaning: Worsen: exacerbate: intensify: increase irritate: bother: offend - Their money problems were further aggravated by a rise in interest rates. - Building the new road will only aggravate the situation. - What really aggravates me is the way she won't listen.
6. Agile (adjective) → /'ædʒaɪl/ Meaning: Nimble: active: supple: swift: alert: sharp - Dogs are surprisingly agile. - He was physically strong and mentally agile. - With surprising agility, Karl darted across the road.

7. Allude (verb) → /əˈlud/

Meaning: Refer: hint: mention: touch upon: imply

- Rick didn't want to discuss his past, though he **alluded** darkly to some bad things that happened.

Allusion (noun)

- The committee made no **allusion** to the former President in its report.
- literary/classical/cultural etc. **allusions**
- Eliot's poetry is full of biblical **allusions**.
- In his poetry we find many **allusions** to the human body.

8. Annihilate (verb) → /əˈnaɪəˌleɪt/

Meaning: Destroy: abolish: eradicate: obliterate

- Just one of these bombs could **annihilate** a city the size of New York.
- Tyson **annihilated** his opponent in the first round.

9. Arduous (adjective) → /ˈɑrdʒuəs/

Meaning: Difficult: exhausting: fatiguing: laborious: strenuous: tiring: tough: challenging: daunting

- **arduous** task/work
- **arduous** journey/voyage
- an **arduous** journey through the mountains

10. Arid (adjective) → /ˈæɪd/

Meaning: Dry: barren: sterile

- Water from the Great Lakes is pumped to **arid** regions.

Meaning: Boring: tedious: uninteresting

- My mind was **arid**, all inspiration gone.
- **Arid** years of dictatorship

11. Assert (verb) → /əˈsɜːt/

Meaning: State: insist on: claim: stress

- French cooking, she **asserted**, is the best in the world.
- He **asserted** that nuclear power was a safe and nonpolluting energy source.
- Native Americans **asserting** their rights to ancestral land
- Women began to **assert** themselves politically.
- National pride began to **assert** itself.

12. Asset (noun) → /'æsɛt/ Meaning: Benefit: advantage: blessing: boon: resource: capital: wealth • a corporation with \$9 billion in assets the value of a company's assets • A sense of humor is a great asset in this business. • I think Rachel would be an asset to the department.
13. Astounding (adjective) → /ə'staʊndɪŋ/ Meaning: Astonishing: amazing: impressive: sensational: breathtaking: brilliant: stunning • The concert was an astounding success. • astoundingly beautiful scenery (Adverb) • The judge's decision astounded everyone. (Verb)
14. Attain (verb) → /ə'teɪn/ Meaning: Achieve: accomplish: acquire: gain: obtain: reach • More women are attaining positions of power. Share prices attained a high of \$3.27. • After a year she had attained her ideal weight. • This target should be attainable. (Adjective)
15. Attribute (verb) → /ə'trɪbjʊ:t/ Meaning: Ascribe: assign: refer: trace to • The fall in the number of deaths from heart disease is generally attributed to improvements in diet. • The saying is usually attributed to Confucius.
16. Augment (verb) → /ɔ:g'mɛnt/ Meaning: Increase: raise: enlarge • Any surplus was sold to augment their income. • To augment the supplies
17. Avid (adjective) → /'ævɪd/ Meaning: Enthusiastic: eager: fanatical: keen: passionate • an avid collector of old jazz records • an avid reader

18. Boast (verb) → /boʊst/

Meaning: Brag

- 'I wouldn't be afraid,' she **boasted**.
- Amy **boasted** that her son was a genius.
- He **boasts** about how much money he has made.
- The company is inclined to **boast** of its success.

Meaning: Possess

- The city **boasts** two excellent museums.
- The Society **boasts** 3000 members worldwide.

19. Boom (verb) → /bu:m/

Meaning: Flourish: develop: prosper: thrive

- Business was **booming**, and money wasn't a problem.
- Tourism on the island has **boomed**.

20. Breakthrough (noun) → /'breɪkθru:/

Meaning: Development: advancement: progress: quantum leap, leap

- Scientists have made a major **breakthrough** in the treatment of cancer.

21. Onset (noun) → /'ɒnˌset/

Meaning: beginning, inception, outbreak, start
beginning of something, especially something bad

- the **onset** of winter
- Consult the doctor if there is a very sudden **onset** of fever.
- the abrupt **onset** of the rainy season in India (= happening very quickly and suddenly)
- Symptoms may include the rapid **onset** of nausea and vomiting.
- The patient had a family history of early **onset** of Alzheimer's disease.
- An active and healthy lifestyle can delay the **onset** of disease in later life.

22. Burgeon (verb) → /'bɜːdʒən/

Meaning: Develop: flourish: grow: expand

- My confidence started to **burgeon** later in life.
- the **burgeoning** market for digital cameras

23. Cardinal (adjective) → /'kɑrdənəl/

Meaning: Principal: central: chief: fundamental: leading: main: primary

- Having clean hands is one of the **cardinal** rules when preparing food.
- an issue of **cardinal** importance

24. Celebrated (adjective) → /'sɛləˌbreɪtɪd/

Meaning: Renowned: eminent: noted: legendary: acclaimed: prominent: distinguished

- a **celebrated** actress
- a **celebrated** legal case

25. Chaotic (adjective) → /keɪˈɑtɪk/

Meaning: Disordered: anarchic: confused: riotous

- a **chaotic** mixture of images
- The filthy and **chaotic** house
- **Chaotic** social and economic conditions

26. Chronic (adjective) → /'krɒnɪk/

Meaning: Persistent

- **Chronic** arthritis/heart disease
- **Chronic** unemployment
- There is a **chronic** shortage of teachers.
- He was a **chronic** alcoholic and unable to hold down a job.
- a **chronic** smoker
- The service is **chronically** underfunded. (adverb)

27. Cling (verb) → /kɪŋ/

Meaning: Stick: adhere: clasp: embrace: grip: hug

- Passengers **clung** desperately onto the lifeboats.
- His wet shirt **clung** to his body.
- The smell of cigarette smoke **clung** to her clothes.
- an attempt to **cling** to power

28. Collide (verb) → /kəˈlaɪd/

Meaning: Crash: clash: conflict

- A car and a van **collided** on the motorway.
- I ran around the corner, and almost **collided** with Mrs. Laurence.
- Two trains **collided** head-on (=when they were moving directly towards each other).
- The President has again **collided** with Congress over his budget plans.
- Istanbul, where east and west **collide**

29. Comprise (verb) → /kəmˈpraɪz/

Meaning: Be composed to: consist of: contain: embrace: encompass

- The house **comprises** two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a living room.
- The committee is **comprised** of well-known mountaineers.
- Women **comprise** a high proportion of part-time workers.

30. Abrasion (noun) → /əˈbreɪʒən/

Meaning: Scrape: scratch: surface injury

an area on the surface of your skin that has been injured by being rubbed against something hard

- She was treated for cuts and **abrasions**.
- She had a small **abrasion** on her knee.

Meaning: the process of rubbing a surface very hard so that it becomes damaged or disappears

- extra protection against **abrasion**
- There seems to have been some **abrasion** of the surface.

abrasive (adjective)

Meaning: rude or unkind

- She was a tough girl with rather an **abrasive** manner.

Meaning: having a rough surface, especially one that can be used to clean something or make it smooth :

- Smooth down with a fine **abrasive** paper.

31. Congregate (verb) → /ˈkəŋgrəˌgeɪt/

Meaning: Assemble: convene: gather

- Crowds began to **congregate** to hear the President's speech.

32. Conspicuous (adjective) → /kənˈspɪkjəwəs/

Meaning: Obvious: blatant: clear: evident: salient: outstanding: remarkable: striking

- The notice must be displayed in a **conspicuous** place.
- a bird with **conspicuous** white markings
- I felt very **conspicuous** in my red coat.
- He had represented Italy with **conspicuous** success.
- The award is given for notable or **conspicuous** achievement in science.
- a group that were **conspicuous** by their absence from the awards ceremony

33. Contentious (adjective) → /kənˈtɛnʃəs/

Meaning: Argumentative: disputatious

- **Contentious** issue/area/subject etc.
- Animal welfare did not become a **contentious** issue until the late 1970s.

34. Conviction (noun) → /kənˈvɪkʃən/

Meaning: Belief: creed: opinion: principle

- a woman of strong political **convictions**
- The Dotens have a deep **conviction** that marriage is for life.
- The students possess the **conviction** that they can make a difference to their community.

Meaning: Certitude: confidence

- He was able to say with **conviction** that he had changed.
- 'No,' she said, without **conviction**.
- It was a reasonable explanation, but his voice lacked **conviction**.
- It took her so much effort to speak that what she said carried great **conviction** (=showed she felt sure of what she said).

Meaning: a formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence.

- Applicants are checked for criminal **convictions**.
- This was her third **conviction** for theft.

35. Counterpart (noun) → /'kaʊntəˌpɑːt/

Meaning: Match: complement: equal: mate: equivalent

- Belgian officials are discussing this with their French **counterparts**.

36. Crisis (noun) → 'kraɪsɪs/

Meaning: Critical point: climax: emergency: plight: predicament

- The country now faces an economic crisis.
- The Prime Minister was criticized for the way in which he handled the crisis.
- the current debt crisis a major political crisis
- I was relieved that we had averted yet another financial crisis.
- Oil companies were heavily criticized when they made large profits during the oil **crisis** of the 1970s.
- The car industry is now in **crisis**.
- an emotional **crisis**
- In times of **crisis**, you find out who your real friends are.
- He seems to be going through a **crisis**.
- Both parties experienced an identity **crisis** (=feeling of uncertainty about their purpose) at the end of the '90s

37. Saturate (verb) → /'sætʃəˌreɪt/

Meaning: Saturate: soak: drench: to make something very wet [= soak ≠ dry]

- Water poured through the hole and **saturated** the carpet.
- Most TV channels are **saturated** with ads.
- His T-shirt was **saturated** with sweat.

38. Abundant (adjective) → /əˈbʌndənt/

Meaning: Abundant: plentiful: adequate: ample: rich # scarce

- **Abundant** supplies/ opportunities/ work force(adjective)
- You can find the material in **abundance** in this region. (noun)
- Examples of this reason **abound**. (verb)

39. Consolidate (verb) → /kənˈsɒləˌdeɪt/

Meaning: strengthen: fortify: stabilize

- Samsung tries to **consolidate** its position in the market through introducing user-friendly smartphones. (verb)
- You need to **consolidate** your language learning through regular practice.
- Further **consolidations** in political power might follow the coup.(Noun)

40. Champion (verb) → /ˈtʃæmpiən/

Meaning: support: advocate: back: espouse

- This idea has been widely **championed** by academicians.

41. Abandon (verb) → /əˈbændən/

Meaning: Abandon: leave: desert

- **Abandon** your family/ city/ country/ house/ attempts to do sth/ the idea of sth
- Fearing further attacks, most of the population had **abandoned** the city. (Verb)
- There were lots of **abandoned** houses in the district. (Adjective)
- Government's **abandonment** of the policy was criticized. (Noun)

42. Sophisticated (adjective) → /səˈfɪstɪˌkeɪtɪd/

Meaning: Sophisticated: cultivated: refined: urbane: Complex: complicated: intricate

- **Sophisticated** cutting-edge tablets
- He is recognized as a highly **sophisticated** university professor.(adjective)
- Tourists have been amazed by the **sophistication** of this rich cosmopolitan city. (Noun)

43. Successive (adjective) → /səkˈsɛsɪv/

Meaning: Successive: consecutive: in sequence

- **Successive** classes left him absolutely worn-out. (adjective)
- **Successive** governments have tried to deal with this issue. (adjective)
- A **succession** of visitors came to the door. (Noun)
- If the prince dies, the **succession** passes to his son. (Noun)
- She won the championship four times in **succession**. (Noun)
- Who will **succeed** him to the throne? (verb)

44. Ambiguous (adjective) → /æmˈbɪɡjuəs/

Meaning: indefinite: dubious: equivocal: enigmatic: vague: obscure

- The poem is highly **ambiguous** and open to various interpretations. (adjective)
- The rules are **ambiguously** worded. (adverb)
- There was an element of **ambiguity** in the president's reply. (Noun)

45. Intrusive (adjective) → /ɪnˈtruːsɪv/

Meaning: Intrusive: interfering: meddlesome

- The paparazzi can be **intrusive** at times. (Adjective)
- I resented this **intrusion** into/upon/on my personal affairs. (Noun)
- Governments should not **intrude** into/on/upon the private lives of their citizens. (Verb)

46. Formidable (adjective) → /ˈfɔrmɪdəbəl/

Meaning: Formidable: terrifying: intimidating: fearful: dismaying

- You have to deal with the **formidable** task of scoring high on TOEFL iBT.
- A **formidable** challenge in your life
- The **formidability** of the issue prevented any further progress. (Noun)

47. Withstand (verb) → /wɪðˈstænd/

Meaning: Withstand: endure: resist: bear: tolerate

- This fabric can **withstand** steam and high temperatures.
- The bridge is built to **withstand** an earthquake of 8.3 magnitude.
- Exercise helps you enormously **withstand** stresses and strains more easily.

48. Enhance (verb) → /ɪnˈhæns/

Meaning: Enhance: boost: improve: heighten: elevate

- The publicity has **enhanced** his reputation.
- Rich vocabulary will **enhance** your reading skill.
- Performance-**enhancing** drugs are strictly forbidden. (adjective)
- Recent improvements in Internet have led to **enhanced** access to websites. (adjective)
- flavor **enhancers** (noun)
- Music is an **enhancement** to her brilliant performance. (Noun)

49. Acclaim (verb) → /əˈkleɪm/

Meaning: Acclaim: praise: compliment: applaud: honor

- This movie has been widely **acclaimed** by film critics. (Verb)
- He published a paper which won great **acclaim** among the academicians. (Noun: -also- acclamation)
- The book has been widely/ universally/ highly **acclaimed** by teachers and pupils. (adjective)

50. Profound (adjective) → /prəˈfaʊnd/

Meaning: Profound: intense: extreme: acute

- a **profound** effect/influence/impact/consequence/ question/ thinker/ change(adjective)
- Widespread crackdown had a **profound** effect on people's dissatisfaction with the government. (adjective)

51. Prevailing (adjective) → /priˈveɪlɪŋ/

Meaning: Prevailing: prevalent: widespread: customary: popular: usual: predominant

- The **prevailing** economic conditions are not favorable.(adjective)
- Justice will **prevail**.(Verb)
- Your inner strength will enable you to **prevail** over/against life's obstacles. (verb)
- She **prevailed** upon her father to say nothing.(verb) (*to persuade someone*)
- The **prevalent** beliefs in superstitions really bothered him. (adjective)

52. Shortcoming (noun) → /'ʃɔrt,kʌmɪŋ/

Meaning: imperfection: flaw: weakness: defect: fault

- Peter was painfully aware of his own **shortcomings**.
- The report suggested that there were severe **shortcomings** in police tactics.

**53. Elaborate (verb/ adjective) → (verb): /ɪ'læbə'reɪt/
 (adjective): /ɪ'læbə'reɪt/**

Meaning: (Adjective) detailed: precise: thorough: complete

- The city is equipped with a very **elaborate** telecommunications network. (Adjective)
- She had an **elaborate** lecture on the topic. (adjective)

Meaning: (Verb) expand: amplify

- McDonald refused to **elaborate** on his reasons for resigning. (Verb)
- Would you please **elaborate** on that topic? (Verb)
- He will provide some further **elaboration** on the topic. (Noun)

54. Secluded (adjective) → /sɪ'kluːdɪd/

Meaning: Secluded: Private: solitary: sheltered: lonely

- **Secluded** garden/spot/beach etc.
- He's 80 years old now and lives a very **secluded** life.
- He preferred to stay at home in **seclusion**. (Noun)

55. Bizarre (adjective) → /bɪ'zɑːr/

Meaning: Bizarre: unusual, strange, odd, extraordinary, exceptional, remarkable: weird

- They had worn **bizarre** costumes. (adjective)
- It was rather a **bizarre** coincidence. (adjective)

56. Suppress (verb) → /sə'pres/

Meaning: Suppress: oppress: crush: stifle

- The uprising was ruthlessly **suppressed**. (Verb)
- Harry could scarcely **suppress** a smile. (Verb)
- You should **suppress** your emotions. (Verb)
- The virus **suppresses** the body's immune system. (Verb)
- There was a shocking **suppression** of the opposition parties. (Noun)

57. Culminate (verb) → /'kʌlməˌneɪt/

Meaning: End up: conclude: finish

- A series of events for teachers and students will **culminate** in a Shakespeare festival next year.
- Weeks of violence **culminated** in the brutal murder of a magistrate.
- This little book represented the **culmination** of 15 years' work.
(noun)

58. Decimate (verb) → /'dɛsəˌmeɪt/

Meaning: Devastate: destroy: wreak havoc on

- The population has been **decimated** by disease.
- The recession **decimated** the industry.
- **Decimation** of rain forests

59. Deficient (adjective) → /dɪˈfɪjənt/

Meaning: Lacking: inadequate: insufficient: scant: scarce: defective: inferior: weak

- Women who are dieting can become iron **deficient**.
- Patients were **deficient** in vitamin C.
- Our prisons are our most **deficient** social service.

60. Desiccated (adjective) → /'dɛsɪˌkeɪtɪd/

Meaning: Dehydrated: dried: completely dry

- **Desiccated** soil
- **Desiccated** leaves/flowers

Chapter Three

1. Deplete (verb) → /dɪˈpli:t/

Meaning: Use up: consume: drain: empty: exhaust: impoverish

- Salmon populations have been severely **depleted**.
- the **depletion** of the ozone layer (noun)

2. Deviate (verb) → /ˈdiːvi,eɪt/

Meaning: Differ: depart: diverge: stray

- The plane had to **deviate** from its normal flight path.
- He did not **deviate** from his plan.
- They never **deviated** from their ideology.

3. Devoid of (adjective) → /dɪˈvɔɪd əv/

Meaning: Lacking: bereft: deficient: empty

- His face was **devoid of** any warmth or humor.
- The skies are **devoid of** birdlife.

4. Diffuse (verb) → /dɪˈfjuːz/

Meaning: Spread: expand: propagate

- The pollutants **diffuse** into the soil.
- Their ideas **diffused** quickly across Europe.
- an attempt to **diffuse** his anger (to make a bad feeling or situation less strong or serious)

5. Dilute (verb) → /daɪˈluːt/

Meaning: Weaken: reduce: decrease: lessen: mitigate

- **diluted** fruit juice
- **Dilute** the paint with a little oil.
- an attempt to **dilute** the proposals (to make a quality, belief etc. weaker or less effective [↔ water down])
- Any **dilution** of standards must be resisted. (noun)

6. Adroit (adjective) → /əˈdrɔɪt/

Meaning: Skillful: adept: deft: dexterous: expert: proficient

- an **adroit** negotiator/politician

7. Disguise (verb) → /dɪs 'gaɪz/

Meaning: Hide: camouflage: conceal: shroud: cover: mask: veil

- Maybe you could **disguise** yourself as a waiter and sneak in there.
- He escaped across the border **disguised** as a priest.
- There's no way you can **disguise** that southern accent.
- Try as he might, Dan couldn't **disguise** his feelings for Katie.
- There's no **disguising** the fact that business is bad.
- The speech was seen by many as a thinly **disguised** attack on the president.

8. Disposition (noun) → /, dɪspə 'zɪʃən/

Meaning: Character: temper: tendency: inclination: propensity

- People of a nervous/sociable/sensitive etc. disposition
- The film is not suitable for people of a nervous disposition.
- have/show a disposition to do something
- Neither side shows the slightest disposition to compromise.
- Most children have a disposition towards obedience.

9. Dissipate (verb) → /' dɪsə ,pert/

Meaning: Squander: waste: consume:
disappear: vanish

- As he thought it over, his anger gradually **dissipated**.
- Little by little, the smoke was **dissipated** by the breeze.
- His savings were soon **dissipated**. (wasted)

10. Elusive (adjective) → /ɪ 'lu:sɪv/

Meaning: Difficult to catch: shifty: slippery: tricky: fleeting:
intangible

- He managed to get an interview with that **elusive** man.
- She enjoys a firm reputation in this country but wider international success has been **elusive**.
- For me, the poem has an **elusive** quality. (difficult to describe or understand)

11. Embark on (verb) → /ɪmˈbɑrk an/

Meaning: Begin: commence: launch: initiate: set out

- He **embarked on** a new career as a teacher.
- The government has **embarked on** a new program of radical economic reform.

12. Endorse (verb) → /ɪnˈdɔrs/

Meaning: Approve: advocate: champion: support: promote

- The Prime Minister is unlikely to **endorse** this view.
- I can **endorse** his opinion wholeheartedly.
- celebrity **endorsements** (noun)
- the official **endorsement** of his candidacy (noun)

13. Engulf (verb) → /ɪnˈɡʌlf/

Meaning: Immerse: envelop: overwhelm

- The building was **engulfed** in flames.
- The pain **engulfed** him.

14. Ephemeral (adjective) → /ɪˈfɛmərəl/

Meaning: Brief: fleeting: passing: short-lived: transient

- Fashion is by nature **ephemeral**.
- Hopes of political unity in the region have proved **ephemeral**.

15. Conjecture (noun) → /kənˈdʒɛktʃər/

Meaning: guess, hypothesis, speculation, supposition, surmise, theory

- What she said was pure **conjecture**.
- There has been some **conjecture** about a possible merger.
- My results show that this **conjecture** was, in fact, correct.

— **conjectural** adjective

Conjecture (verb)

Meaning: to form an idea or opinion without having much information to base it on

- It seems reasonable to **conjecture** that these conditions breed violence.

16. Escalate (verb) → /'ɛskəˌleɪt/

Meaning: Increase: expand: extend: heighten: intensify: mount

- Her fear was **escalating** into panic.
- The fighting on the border is **escalating**.
- We do not want to **escalate** the war.
- The costs were **escalating** alarmingly.
- policies that **escalate** their own costs
- **escalating** crime
- the **escalation** of fighting in June
- a rapid **escalation** in value

17. Evoke (verb) → /I'vouk/

Meaning: Recall: arouse: awaken: induce: stir up

- The photographs **evoked** strong memories of our holidays in France.
- His appearance is bound to **evoke** sympathy.
- Her speech **evoked** a hostile response.
- The poem is an **evocation** of lost love.(noun)

18. Exceed (verb) → /Ik'si:d/

Meaning: Surpass: go over the limit of

- Working hours must not **exceed** 42 hours a week.
- His performance **exceeded** our expectations.
- He was fined for **exceeding** the speed limit.
- The riot police had **exceeded** their authority.

19. Surplus (noun/ adjective) → /'sɜːpləs/

Meaning: Excess: remaining: remainder

- Any **surplus** can be trimmed away.
- a **surplus** of crude oil
- a huge budget **surplus** of over £16 billion
- Ethiopia has no **surplus** food.
- **Surplus** cash can be invested.

20. Exert (verb) → /ɪgˈzɜːt/

Meaning: Use: apply: utilize

- They **exerted** considerable influence within the school.
- Environmental groups are **exerting** pressure on the government to tighten pollution laws.

Meaning: Make an effort: endeavor

- He has **exerted** himself tirelessly on behalf of the charity. (to work very hard and use a lot of physical or mental energy)

21. Elegant (adjective) → /ˈɛləɡənt/

Meaning: stylish, delicate, exquisite, graceful, polished, refined.

- a tall, **elegant** young woman
- You can dine in **elegant** surroundings .

Meaning: an idea or a plan that is elegant is very intelligent yet simple:

- an **elegant** solution to the problem

— **elegantly** adverb

— **elegance** noun

- the style and **elegance** of the designs

22. Feasible (adjective) → /ˈfiːzəbəl/

Meaning: Possible: attainable: likely: viable: workable

- a feasible solution
- economically/technically/politically etc. feasible
- It was no longer financially feasible to keep the community center open.

23. Intensify (verb) → /ɪnˈtensɪfaɪ/

Meaning: to increase: deepen: escalate: strengthen

- In June, the civil war **intensified**.
- His mother's death **intensified** his loneliness.
- China is **intensifying** efforts to fight crime.
- Winds **intensified** during the afternoon.

24. Utilitarian (adjective) → /juːˈtɪləˈtəriən/

Meaning: intended to be useful and practical rather than attractive or comfortable, functional

- ugly **utilitarian** buildings
- **utilitarian** furniture

25. Lucrative (adjective) → /ˈluːkrətɪv/

Meaning: Profitable: advantageous: fruitful

- Catering is a very **lucrative** business if you succeed in it.
- A **lucrative** job/ business

26. Coincide (verb) → /ˌkoʊnˈsaɪd/

Meaning: Coincide: concur coincide with

- His entry to the party **coincided** with his marriage.
Noun: coincidence
- By **coincidence**, John and I both ended up at Yale.
- It was sheer/pure **coincidence**.

27. Obsolete (adjective) → /ˌɑːbsəˈliːt/

Meaning: Antiquated: archaic: outdated obsolete weapons

- computer hardware that quickly became **obsolete**
- Will computers render (=make) books **obsolete**?

28. Plague (verb/noun) → /pleɪɡ/

Meaning: Bother: annoy: make suffer: harass

- He was **plagued** by eye troubles.
- Financial problems continued to **plague** the company.
- The kids have been **plaguing** me with questions.

29. Abrupt (adjective) → /əˈbrʌpt/

Meaning: Sudden: unexpected: quick

- There was an **abrupt** change of plan.
- Sorry, I didn't mean to be so **abrupt**.
- He left the class **abruptly**.
- His **abruptness** irked her. (noun)

30. Susceptible (adjective) → /səˈseptəbəl/

Meaning: Prone: vulnerable: suggestible

- Older people are more **susceptible** to infections.
- Young people are more **susceptible** to advertisements.
- She was very **susceptible** to flattery.
- A lot of TV advertising is aimed at **susceptible** young children.
- Hafez's poems are **susceptible** to different interpretations.

31. Fragile (adjective) → /ˈfrædʒəl/

Meaning: Delicate: easily broken: frail: flimsy

- weak **fragile** bones
- Be careful with that vase - it's very **fragile**.
- the country's **fragile** economy
- Relations between the two countries are in a **fragile** state.
- the party's **fragile** unity

32. Massive (adjective) → /ˈmæsɪv/

Meaning: Huge: gigantic: enormous: monumental

- My phone bill was massive last month.
- There were massive increases in the number of homeless
- Club members can get a massive discount of £50.
- He had a massive stroke/heart attack etc.
- He suffered a massive stroke.

33. Stimulate (verb) → /ˈstɪmjəleɪt/

Meaning: Arouse: provoke: encourage

- It was an article on the President's plan to **stimulate** economic growth
- Her interest in art was **stimulated** by her father.
- An inspiring teacher can **stimulate** students to succeed.
- **Stimulus: stimuli (Noun)**

34. Surpass (verb) → /sərˈpæs/

Meaning: Outdo: excel

- In 15 years, China will likely **surpass** the U.S. as the world's largest market.
- He had **surpassed** all our expectations.
- He was determined to **surpass** the achievements of his older brothers.

35. Rapport (noun) → /ræ'pɔ:r/

Meaning: Relationship: tie: bond: sympathy: affinity

- He had an excellent **rapport** with his patients.
- establish/build up/develop (a) **rapport**
- He built up a good **rapport** with the children.

36. Undermine (verb) → /ˌʌndər'maɪn/

Meaning: Weaken:

- **undermine** somebody's confidence/authority/position/credibility etc.
- The constant criticism was beginning to **undermine** her confidence
- This policy threatens to **undermine** the health-care system.
- These attempts might **undermine** the chances of the government's success.

37. Tenacious (adjective) → /tə'neɪʃəs/

Meaning: Resolute: determined: iron: adamant: unyielding

- She is very **tenacious** and will work hard to achieve the objectives.
- He was the most **tenacious** politician in South Korea.
- **Tenacity: tenaciousness(NOUN)**
- Talent, diligence and sheer **tenacity** are all crucial to career success.

38. Intermittent (adjective) → /ˌɪntər'mɪtənt/

Meaning: Occasional: sporadic: periodic

- After three hours of **intermittent** rain, the game was finally abandoned.
- The weather forecast is for sun, with **intermittent** showers.
- The talks went on **intermittently** for three years. (adverb)

39. Scanty (adjective) → /'skænti/

Meaning: Insufficient: inadequate: deficient

- There is only **scanty** evidence/data of his involvement.
- **scanty** clothing

40. Inaugurate (verb) → /ɪˈnɔːɡjəˌreɪt/

Meaning: Launch: begin: commence: initiate: introduce

- On 8 January 1959 De Gaulle was **inaugurated** as First President of the Republic.
- The International Trade Agreement **inaugurated** a period of high economic growth.
- In 1960, Brazil **inaugurated** its new capital, Brasilia.
- The new president will be **inaugurated** on January 20.

41. Illuminate (verb) → /ɪˈluːməˌneɪt/

Meaning: Elucidate: clarify: shed light on sth...

- These reasons **illuminate** our understanding of the issue.
- Streetlights **illuminated** the streets.
- The report **illuminated** the difficult issues at the heart of science policy.
- To **illuminate** the subject, you may use graphs and charts.

42. Depict (verb) → /dɪˈpɪkt/

Meaning: Draw: illustrate: portray: demonstrate: picture

- The book **depicts** life in pre-revolutionary Russia.
- In this new biography, she is **depicted** as a lonely and unhappy woman.
- The god is depicted as a bird with a human head.

43. Spontaneous (adjective) → /spɒnˈteɪniəs/

Meaning: Natural: impulsive: unplanned

- The crowd gave a **spontaneous** cheer.
- My **spontaneous** reaction was to run away.
- She laughed **spontaneously**. (adverb)
- The group was greeted by **spontaneous** applause.
- The invitation was completely **spontaneous**.
- He had the **spontaneity** of a child. (noun)

44. Distinguish (verb) → /dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ/

Meaning: Differentiate: discriminate: determine: separate

- The factor that **distinguishes** this company from the competition is customer service.
- The light was too dim for me to **distinguish** anything clearly.
- He **distinguished** himself on several occasions in the civil war.
- Ms. Dixon comes from a **distinguished** Washington family.
- **distinguishing** feature/mark/characteristic (adjective)
- The main **distinguishing** feature of this species is the leaf shape. (adjective)

45. Contradictory (adjective) → /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪktəri/

Meaning: Incompatible: inconsistent: contrary: converse: paradoxical

- **contradictory** messages/statements/demands etc.
- The public is being fed **contradictory** messages about the economy.
- Upon further questioning, the witnesses gave inconsistent and sometimes **contradictory** answers.
- Dad just can't bear to be **contradicted**.
- The article flatly **contradicts** their claims.
- There is a **contradiction** between the government's ideas and its actual policy. (noun)
- Your behavior is in direct **contradiction** to the principles you claim to have. (noun)

46. Decline (verb/noun) → /dɪˈklaɪn/

Meaning: Transitive: refuse: reject: to turn down

- Mary **declined** Jay's invitation to dinner.
- **Meaning:** Intransitive: lessen: decrease: diminish: deteriorate
- Spending on information technology has **declined**.
- Car sales have **declined** by a quarter.
- Her health has been **declining** progressively for several months.
- There has been a **decline** in the size of families. (noun)
- rapid/sharp/steep/dramatic **decline**
- a rapid **decline** in unemployment (noun)

47. By far (phrase) → /baɪ fɑːr/

Meaning: You use the expression **by far** when you are comparing something or someone with others of the same kind, in order to emphasize how great the difference is between them. For example, you can say that something is **by far** the best or the best **by far** to indicate that it is definitely the best.

- She is **by far** the best student in the class.
- This was **by far** the largest city in the area.
- **By far** the most important issue for them is unemployment.
- It was better **by far** to be clear-headed.

48. Abolish (verb) → /əˈbɒlɪʃ/

Meaning: Cancel: end: eliminate: eradicate: revoke

- Slavery was **abolished** in the US in the 19th century.
- He served over 27 years in prison for fighting to **abolish** white-only rule.
- Welfare programs cannot be **abolished** that quickly.
- Demonstrations have led to the **abolition** of the rules. (noun)

49. Disperse (verb) → /dɪˈspɜːs/

Meaning: Scatter: diffuse: spread

- Police used tear gas to **disperse** the crowd.
- The clouds **dispersed** as quickly as they had gathered
- Once the ambulance had left, the crowd began to **disperse**.
- Because of the surrounding mountains, air pollution in Tehran is not easily **dispersed**.

50. Germinate (verb) → /ˈdʒɜːnəˌneɪt/

Meaning: Develop: grow

- Most seeds **germinate** best between 85 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit.
- The idea of setting up his own company began to **germinate** in his mind.

51. Relic (noun) → /'rɛ.lɪk/

Meaning: Remnant: memento

- The books and photos are **relics** of Rob's university days
- Everything in the house seemed old and untouched, like **relics** of an ancient time.
- **Relict** species (adjective)

52. Versatile (adjective) → /'vɜː.sə.təl/

Meaning: All-purpose: all-round: resourceful

- a very **versatile** performer
- a more **versatile** workforce
- The potato is an extremely **versatile** vegetable.
- Everyone admired his outstanding **versatility** as an all-round entertainer. (noun)

53. Underestimate (verb) → /ˌʌn.dəˈɛs.təˌmeɪt/

Meaning: Underrate: undervalue: minimize

- We **underestimated** how long it would take to get there.
- **Underestimate** the importance/extent/effect/power etc. of something
- Never **underestimate** the power of the press.
- He tends to **overestimate** his own abilities.

54. Synthesize (verb) → /'sɪn.θəˌsaɪz/

Meaning: Mix: combine

- DDT is a pesticide that was first **synthesized** in 1874.
- Your paper has to **synthesize** what you read and what you observed.
- a **synthesis** of Eastern and Western philosophical ideas (noun)

55. Edible (adjective) → /'ɛ.də.bəl/

Meaning: Eatable: digestible: palatable

- These berries are **edible**, but those are poisonous.
- Are these mushrooms **edible**?
- The meal was barely **edible**.
- There are many **edible** fruits growing wild in the coastal forest.

56. Unprecedented (adjective) → ʌnˈprɛ.səˌdɛn.tɪd/

Meaning: Unheard-of, remarkable, singular, extraordinary

- He took the **unprecedented** step of stating that the rumors were false.
- Crime has increased on an **unprecedented** scale.
- An **unprecedented** boom in tourism brought sudden prosperity to the town.
- An **unprecedented** number of cars entered the race.
- Such an event is **unprecedented** in recent history.

57. Resilient (adjective) → /rɪˈzɪl.jənt/

Meaning: Strong: tough: hardy: sturdy: flexible

- Children are often very **resilient**.
- The company proved remarkably **resilient** during the recession.
- People showed remarkable **resilience** during the war. (noun)

58. Proliferate (verb) → /prəˈlɪ.fəˌeɪt/

Meaning: Increase: expand: multiply

- Fast-food restaurants have **proliferated** in the area.
- The HIV virus is able to **proliferate** at an astonishing rate.

59. Fluctuate (verb) → /ˈflʌk.tʃuˌeɪt/

Meaning: Vary: oscillate: waver: alternate

- Prices were volatile, **fluctuating** between \$20 and \$40.
- The number of children in the school **fluctuates** around 100.
- Insect populations **fluctuate** wildly from year to year.

60. Exotic (adjective) → /ɪgˈzɑː.tɪk/

Meaning: Unusual: foreign: alien

- **exotic** birds
- **exotic** places
- **exotic** flowers/food/designs

Chapter Four

1. Eradicate (verb) → /ɪˈrædɪˌkeɪt/

Meaning: Wipe out: eliminate: root out: uproot: exterminate: obliterate

- We can **eradicate** this disease from the world.
- There was an attempt to **eradicate** inflation.
- This problem has now been completely **eradicated**.
- He spoke about what is necessary to **eradicate** AIDS.
- The disease has been **eradicated** from the Western world through the use of vaccines.

2. Foster (verb/adjective) → /ˈfɒstə/

Meaning: Cultivate: encourage: stimulate: raise: nurse: rear: take care of

- The bishop helped **foster** the sense of a community embracing all classes.
- The couple wanted to adopt a black child they had been **fostering**.
- It is sometimes difficult to find suitable **foster** parents.

3. Friction (noun) → /ˈfrɪkʃən/

Meaning: Rubbing: resistance: scraping

Hostility: animosity: conflict: discord: resentment

- Having my mother living with us causes **friction** at home.
- the usual **frictions** between parents and their teenage children
- His independent attitude was a constant source of **friction** with his boss.
- Putting oil on both surfaces reduces **friction**.
- Check your rope frequently, as **friction** against the rock can wear it away.

4. Frigid (adjective) → /ˈfrɪdʒɪd/

Meaning: Cold: arctic: frosty: glacial unapproachable: unfeeling

- The guard looked at us with a **frigid** stare.
- the **frigid** air

5. Gear (verb) → /gɪr/

Meaning: Equip: adjust: prepare: adapt: fit

- The typical career pattern was **geared** to men whose wives didn't work.
- The course curriculum is **geared** to span three years.

to gear up for: to prepare for something

- The organization is **gearing** up for a convention in May. gear up/be geared up to do something
- Fast food restaurants are **geared** up to serve thousands of people daily.

6. Genuine (adjective) → /'dʒɛnjuɪn/

Meaning: Authentic: actual: real: true

Sincere: candid: earnest: unfeigned

- The reforms are motivated by a **genuine** concern for the disabled. a genuine fear of invasion
- 'Did he really?' Her surprise seemed **genuine**.
- We need laws that will protect **genuine** refugees.
- The strap is genuine leather.
- She is the most genuine person I've ever met.
- Some fake designer clothes are so good that people have no idea they're not buying the genuine article.
- The boy seemed genuinely interested.

7. Give rise to (verb) → /gɪv raɪz tu/

Meaning: Cause: bring about: elicit: induce: incite: produce: prompt: promote

- His speech **gave rise to** a bitter argument.
- The President's absence has **given rise to** speculation about his health.

8. Groom (verb) → /gru:m/

Meaning: Clean: preen: tidy: spruce up: brush: tend

- Tim was being groomed for a managerial position.
- Clare's been groomed to take her father's place when he retires.
- Her hair is always perfectly groomed.

9. Groundless (adjective) → /'graʊndləs/

Meaning: Unjustified: baseless: idle: unfounded: unwarranted

- Fortunately my suspicions proved **groundless**.
- Mr. Kay's lawyer said the accusations were **groundless**.

10. Forage (verb/noun) → /'fɔːrɪdʒ/

Meaning: Search: explore: hunt: seek

- People are being forced to **forage** for food and fuel.
- In the summer, the goats **forage** freely (=in any place they want to go).
- She **foraged** around in her purse and produced her ticket.

11. Hallmark (noun) → /'hɒl,mɑːrk/

Meaning: Mark: sign: symbol: indication

- These hotels still offer the sort of service which were the **hallmark** of the grand days of travel.
- The explosion had all the **hallmarks** of a terrorist attack.
- Their performance did not bear the **hallmark** of European champions.

12. Haphazard (adjective) → /'hæp'hæzəd/

Meaning: Disorganized: aimless: slapdash: indiscriminate

- I continued my studies in a rather haphazard way.
- Educational provision in the country is haphazard.
- Bushes grow haphazardly here and there.

13. Harsh (adjective) → /hɑːʃ/

Meaning: Rough: severe: ruthless: cruel

- the **harsh** Canadian winters
- The young girl was suddenly exposed to the **harsh** realities of life
- His theory met with harsh criticism from colleagues.
- 'She's an idiot!' 'Aren't you being a bit harsh?' a **harsh**, authoritarian regime
- He had **harsh** words (=severe criticism) for the Government.
- **harsh** voice/laugh/tone etc.
- His voice was **harsh** and menacing.
- She stood outside, blinking in the **harsh** sunlight.
- My skin is quite sensitive and I find some soaps too **harsh**.

14. Hasten (verb) → /'heɪsən/

Meaning: Rush: hurry: race: speed: make haste

- Their departure was **hastened** by an abnormally cold winter.
- I **hastened** to assure her that there was no danger.

15. Havoc (noun) → /'hævək/

Meaning: Disorder: chaos: confusion: disruption

- A strike will cause havoc for commuters.
- These policies would wreak havoc on the country's economy
- Rain has continued to play havoc with sporting events.

16. Hazard (noun) → /'hæzəd/

Meaning: Danger: jeopardy: peril: pitfall: risk: threat

- Polluted water sources are a **hazard** to wildlife.
- That pile of rubbish is a fire **hazard** (=something that is likely to cause a fire).
- the economic **hazards** of running a small farm

17. Heritage (noun) → /'herɪtɪdʒ/

Meaning: Inheritance: bequest: endowment: legacy: tradition

- the importance of preserving the national **heritage**
- beautiful old buildings which are part of our **heritage**
- cultural/architectural/literary etc. **heritage**
- the cultural **heritage** of Italy

18. Host of (noun) → /hoʊst əv/

Meaning: Multitude: array: horde: myriad: swarm: throng

- A **host of** show-business celebrities have pledged their support.

19. Idiosyncrasy (noun) → /ˌɪdiəʊ'sɪŋkrəsi/

Meaning: Peculiarity: characteristic: eccentricity: oddity

- my uncle's idiosyncrasies
- one of the many **idiosyncrasies** of English spelling

20. Ignite (verb) → /ɪgˈnaɪt/

Meaning: Catch fire: burn: burst into flames: flare up: inflame: take fire

Set fire to: kindle

- The petrol tank suddenly **ignited**.
- The candle **ignited** the plastic.
- These events **ignited** the war in Europe.

21. Impetus (noun) → /ˈɪmpɪtəs/

Meaning: Incentive: impulse: push: motivation: stimulus: force: energy: power

- The report may provide further **impetus** for reform.
- The discovery gave fresh **impetus** to the research.

22. Implement (verb) → /ˈɪmpləˌment/

Meaning: Carry out: bring about: complete: execute: fulfill

- We have decided to **implement** the committee's recommendations in full.
- the **implementation** of the peace plan (noun)

23. Inadvertently (adverb) /ˌɪnədˈvɜːtəntli/

Meaning: Unintentionally: accidentally: by mistake: involuntarily: mistakenly

- Viruses can be spread **inadvertently** by email users.
- Robinson's name was **inadvertently** omitted from the list.
- **inadvertent** exposure to chemicals (adjective)

24. Incentive (noun) → /ɪnˈsɛntɪv/

Meaning: Encouragement: inducement: lure: motivation: stimulus

- create/provide/give somebody an **incentive**
- Awards provide an **incentive** for young people to improve their skills.
- Farmers lack any **incentive** to manage their land organically.
- economic/financial/tax etc. **incentives**
- a recycling drive backed with financial **incentives**

25. Coarse (adjective) → /kɔrs/

Meaning: rough, crude, impure, unprocessed, unrefined
having a rough surface that feels slightly hard

- a jacket of **coarse** wool

consisting of threads or parts that are thick or large

- The **coarse** sand was hot and rough under her feet.
- tufts of **coarse** grass

26. Inclement (adjective) → /ɪnˈklɛmɪnt/

Meaning: Stormy: foul: harsh: intemperate: rough: severe

- Walkers should be prepared for **inclement** weather.

27. Incorporate (verb) → /ɪnˈkɔrpəˌreɪt/

Meaning: Include: absorb: assimilate: blend: integrate: merge

- We've **incorporated** many environmentally-friendly features into the design of the building.
- Our original proposals were not **incorporated** in the new legislation.
- the **incorporation** of the college into the university (noun)

28. Illusory (adjective) → /ɪˈluːsəri/ = illusive → /ɪˈluːsɪv/

Meaning: unreal, deceptive, delusive, fallacious, false, sham, hallucinatory

false but seeming to be real or true

- First impressions can often prove **illusory**.
- She knew the safety of her room was **illusory**.
- Their hopes of a peaceful solution turned out to be **illusory**.

29. Inert (adjective) → /ɪˈnɜːt/

Meaning: Inactive: dead: dormant: immobile: static: still: unresponsive

- **inert** gases: not producing a chemical reaction when combined with other substances
- He lay, **inert**, in his bed.
- The government was **inert** and inefficient.

30. Inherent (adjective) → /Inˈhɪrənt/

Meaning: Innate: essential: inborn: inbuilt: ingrained: intrinsic: natural

- I'm afraid the problems you mention are **inherent** in the system.
- Every business has its own **inherent** risks.
- Firefighting is an **inherently** dangerous occupation. (adverb)

31. Inhibit (verb) → /Inˈhɪbɪt/

Meaning: Restrain: check: constrain: frustrate: discourage: hinder: impede: obstruct

- An unhappy family life may **inhibit** children's learning.
- **inhibit** somebody from doing something
- Recording the meeting may **inhibit** people from expressing their real views.

32. Inhospitable (adjective) → /ˌɪnhəˈspɪtəbəl/

Meaning: Unwelcoming: unfriendly: unreceptive: unsociable: Barren: hostile: desolate

- an **inhospitable** climate
- He trekked across some of the most **inhospitable** terrain in the world.
- an **inhospitable** person does not welcome visitors in a friendly way
- Some governments are **inhospitable** to aid workers.

33. Inordinate (adjective) → /Inˈɔrdənɪt/

Meaning: Excessive: extravagant: immoderate: unreasonable: unwarranted

- Testing is taking up an **inordinate** amount of teachers' time.
- She's **inordinately** fond of her parrot.(excessively)

34. Instigate (verb) → /ˈɪnstɪˌgeɪt/

Meaning: Provoke: bring about: initiate: prompt: influence: trigger: set off: incite

- Charles **instigated** a program of reforms.
- He accused union leaders of **instigating** the disturbances.

35. Fierce (adjective) → /fɪrs/

Meaning: wild, brutal: savage: vicious

strong, furious: violent

intense, strong, cut-throat, strong, relentless

done with a lot of energy and strong feelings, and sometimes violence :

- **fierce** fighting in the city
- **fierce** attack/opposition/criticism etc.
- The government's policies came under **fierce** attack.
- a **fierce** debate
- **fierce** competition between the companies

a fierce person or animal is angry or ready to attack, and looks very frightening

- **fierce** guard dogs
- She turned round, looking **fierce**.

fierce emotions are very strong and often angry

- These people take **fierce** pride in their independence.

fierce cold, heat, or weather is much colder, hotter etc. than usual :
a fierce wind

36. Discern (verb) → /dɪ'sɜːn/

Meaning: Perceive: notice: behold: determine

- **Discern** what/where/why etc.
- Officials were keen to **discern** how much public support there was.
- We could just **discern** a town in the distance.
- The **discernible** stars (adjective)

37. Proponent (noun) → /prə'pəʊnənt/

Meaning: Supporter: advocate ≠ opponent

- Steinem has always been a strong **proponent** of women's rights.
- leading/main/major **proponent**
- Dr. George is one of the leading **proponents** of this view.

38. Volatile (adjective) → /ˈvɒlətəl/

Meaning: Unsteady: variable: inconstant: changeable

- an increasingly **volatile** political situation
- The highly **volatile** stock and bond markets
- A **volatile** person (temperamental: mercurial)

39. Detrimental (adjective) → /ˌdɛtrəˈmɛntl/

Meaning: Unfavorable: damaging: destructive: deleterious: adverse

- Smoking is **detrimental** to your health.
- the **detrimental** effect of pollution on the environment

40. Debris (noun) → /dəˈbriː/

Meaning: Fragments: remains: rubble: wreckage

- She was hit by flying **debris** from the blast.
- plant/garden/industrial etc. **debris**
- Clean the ventilation ducts to remove dust and insect **debris**.
- The beach was littered with **debris**.

41. Contagious (adjective) → /kənˈteɪdʒəs/

Meaning: Communicable: infectious

- Chicken pox is a highly **contagious** disease.
- The patient is still highly **contagious**.
- her **contagious** enthusiasm
- Laughing/ yawning is **contagious**

42. Devastate (verb) → /ˈdɛvəˌsteɪt/

Meaning: Devastate: destroy: demolish: wreck

- Rob was **devastated** by the news of her death.
- The city center was **devastated** by the bomb.
- She was left feeling totally **devastated**.
- **devastating** effect/impact (adjective)
- Acid rain has a **devastating** effect on the forest.
- **devastating** results/consequences
- The oil spill had **devastating** consequences for wildlife.
- It will be a **devastating** blow for the town if the factory closes.

43. Implausible (adjective) → /ɪmˈpləʊəbəl/

Meaning: Impossible: inconceivable: impractical

- **implausible** theory/idea/explanation etc.
- Margaret found his excuse somewhat **implausible**.
- It's not entirely **implausible** that a galaxy could be identical to our own.
- Jill says she can earn \$50,000 from the job, but this is an **implausible** figure.

44. Compelling (adjective) → /kəmˈpɛlɪŋ/

Meaning: Fascinating: forcing: convincing: irrefutable

- **compelling** reason/argument/case etc.
- Lucy had no **compelling** reason to go into town.
- The court was presented with **compelling** evidence that she'd murdered her husband.
- His life makes a **compelling** story.
- He felt a **compelling** need to tell someone about his idea.

45. Assortment (noun) → /əˈsɔrtmənt/

Meaning: Medley: mixture: array: variety

- On the floor was an **assortment** of boxes and packages.
- The soldier received a parcel containing an **assortment** of shirts, biscuits, and canned food.
- **Assorted** colors (adjective)

46. Lethal (adjective) → /ˈliːθəl/

Meaning: Deadly: fatal: dangerous: devastating: murderous: destructive

- a **lethal** dose of heroin
- A **lethal** weapon death by lethal injection
- These chemicals are **lethal** to fish.
- Higher taxes and higher inflation were a **lethal** combination.

47. Natal (adjective) → /ˈneɪtəl/

Meaning: relating to birth

- Green turtles return to their **natal** island to breed.
- He was living in the south, many miles from his **natal** city.

Prenatal (adjective)

before birth; during or relating to pregnancy

- **prenatal** development

48. Monopolize (verb) → /məˈnɒpəˌlaɪz/

Meaning: Dominate: take the control of: take over

- The company has **monopolized** the soft drinks market.
- He **monopolized** the conversation all evening.
- Virtually all her time and energy is now **monopolized** by the children.
- For years Bell Telephone had a **monopoly** on telephone services in the US. (noun)
- Teachers do not have a **monopoly** on educational debate.

49. Camouflage (noun) → /ˈkæməˌflɑːʒ/

Meaning: Mask: disguise: veil

- Soldiers learn **camouflage** techniques.
- The men were dressed in **camouflage** and carrying automatic weapons.
- **camouflage** trousers
- The whiteness of the arctic fox acts as **camouflage**, hiding it from its enemies.

50. Surrender (verb) → /səˈrendə-/

Meaning: Give up: abandon: submit

- The terrorists were given ten minutes to **surrender**.
- Thousands of illegal immigrants in Japan have **surrendered** to police.
- He immediately **surrendered** himself to the authorities.
- They were given two hours to **surrender** their weapons.
- Kate was most reluctant to **surrender** her independence.

51. Deprive (verb) → /dɪˈpraɪv/

Meaning: withhold: dispossess: remove: leave without: take away

- A lot of these children have been **deprived** of a normal home life.
- **Deprived** children tend to do less well at school.
- **deprived** areas/neighborhoods etc. (=where a lot of deprived people live)
- our **deprived** inner cities
- Sleep **deprivation** can result in mental disorders. (noun)
- Low birth weight is related to economic **deprivation**.

52. Perish (verb) → /'pɛrɪʃ/

Meaning: Die: vanish: rot: decay

- Hundreds **perished** when the ship went down.
- Five children **perished** before firefighters could put out the blaze.

53. Distinctive (adjective) → /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/

Meaning: Characteristic: peculiar: special: typical: unique

- a **distinctive** smell/taste
- She's got a very **distinctive** voice.
- a **distinctive** flavor/writing style
- A **distinctive** feature of qualitative methods is the flexibility of research designs, particularly where ethnographic methods using a range of techniques are involved.

54. Deciduous (adjective) → /dɪ'sɪdʒuəs/

Meaning: deciduous trees lose their leaves in winter Antonym→ evergreen

- sun-loving **deciduous** trees like aspen
- Our findings suggest that established seedlings of common shade-tolerant tree species in this semi-**deciduous** forest may be tolerant of severe drought events.

relating to body parts that fall out or fall off and are replaced by new ones, for example a child's or young animal's first teeth

- This is the period when the **deciduous** teeth are being shed

55. Integral (adjective) → /'ɪntɪgrəl/

Meaning: Essential: basic: fundamental: indispensable: intrinsic

- Vegetables are an **integral** part of our diet.
- Statistics are **integral** to medical research

56. Virtually (adverb) → /'vɜːtʃuəli/

Meaning: Almost completely: practically

- **Virtually** all the children come to school by bus.
- He was **virtually** unknown before running for office.

57. Intricate (adjective) → /'ɪntrɪkət/

Meaning: Complicated: complex: elaborate: involved: tangled

- **intricate** patterns
- **intricately** woven fabric (adverb)

58. Intrigue (verb) → /ɪnˈtriːɡ/

Meaning: Interest: attract: fascinate: rivet

- Other people's houses always **intrigued** her.

59. Invaluable (adjective) → /ɪnˈvæljuəbəl/

Meaning: Precious: priceless: valuable

- Your advice has been **invaluable** to us.
- This help was **invaluable** in focusing my ideas.
- The internet is an **invaluable** source of information.

60. Invariably (adverb) → /ɪnˈvəriəbli/

Meaning: Always: consistently: habitually: regularly: perpetually

- It **invariably** rains when I go there.
- The security guards were **invariably** ex-servicemen.

Chapter Five

1. Invoke (verb) → /Inˈvoʊk/

Meaning: Call upon: appeal to: beg: implore :Apply: initiate: use

- The UN threatened to **invoke** economic sanctions if the talks were broken off.
- a painting that **invokes** images of the Rocky Mountains
- During his speech, he **invoked** the memory of Harry Truman.
- St. Genevieve is often **invoked** against plagues.

2. Reconcile (verb) → /ˈrɛkənsaɪl/

Meaning: Resolve: adjust: compose: reunite: accept

- The possibility remains that the two theories may be **reconciled**.
- Bevan tried to **reconcile** British socialism with a wider international vision.
- Jonah and his youngest son were, on the surface at least, **reconciled**.

3. Linger (verb) → /ˈlɪŋɡə-/

Meaning: Stay: hang around

- taste that **lingers** in your mouth
- Unfortunately the tax will **linger** on until April.
- They **lingered** over coffee and missed the last bus.
- There's no need to **linger** over this stage of the interview.
- He surprised all the doctors by **lingering** on for several weeks.

4. Mobilize (verb) → /ˈmoʊbəlaɪz/

Meaning: Prepare: call up: organize

- An attempt to **mobilize** popular opinion a campaign to mobilize support for the strike
- They failed to **mobilize** their resources effectively.
- The physiotherapist **mobilizes** the patient's shoulder.
- the **mobilization** of public opinion (noun)

5. Manifest (adjective/ verb) → /'mænəˌfɛst/

Meaning: (verb)display: demonstrate: exhibit: express: reveal

- The shareholders have **manifested** their intention to sell the shares.
- A dog's protective instincts are **manifested** in increased alertness.
- His illness began to **manifest** itself at around this time.

Meaning: (adjective)Obvious: apparent: blatant: clear: conspicuous: evident: noticeable

- Their devotion to God is made **manifest** in ritual prayer.

6. Marvelous (adjective)→ /'mɑrvələs/

Meaning: Splendid: excellent: wonderful: impressive

- We had a **marvelous** time.
- I can't stand him, but my wife thinks he's **marvelous**.

7. Ingenious (adjective) → /In'dʒinjəs/

Meaning: Creative: bright: brilliant: inventive: original: shrewd

- Many fish have **ingenious** ways of protecting their eggs from predators.
- an **ingenious** device

Ingenuity (noun) → /ˌɪndʒəˈnuəti/

Meaning: Originality: cleverness: inventiveness: flair: genius: sharpness: shrewdness

- Considerable **ingenuity** must be employed in writing software.

8. Meticulous (adjective) → /məˈtɪkjələs/

Meaning: Thorough: exact: particular: precise

- He kept **meticulous** accounts.
- Their planning and preparation were **meticulous**.
- He cleaned the tools with **meticulous** care.
- The book describes his journey in **meticulous** detail.
- He has always been so **meticulous** about his appearance.
- The attack was **meticulously** planned and executed. (adjective)

9. Merge (verb)→ /mɜːdʒ/

Meaning: Combine: blend: converge: fuse: mingle: unite

- The bank announced that it was to **merge** with another of the high street banks.
- The company plans to **merge** its subsidiaries in the US.
- proposals to **merge** the three existing health authorities into one
- The villages have grown and **merged** together over the years.
- She avoided reporters at the airport by **merging** into the crowds.
- Memories seemed to **merge** with reality.

10. Segregate (verb) → / 'sɛgrɪˌgeɪt/

Meaning: Set apart: discriminate: isolate

- Blacks were **segregated** from whites in schools.
- The coffee room had been **segregated** into smoking and non-smoking areas.

11. Tandem (noun) → / 'tændəm/

Meaning: In tandem: together

- The two companies often work **in tandem**.
- The group operated **in tandem with** local criminals.

12. Mock (verb) → /mɒk/

Meaning: Laugh at: ridicule: scorn: scoff: sneer: tease

- Opposition MPs mocked the government's decision.
- It's easy for you to mock, but we put a lot of work into this play.
- Violent attacks like this mock the peace process.

13. Momentous (adjective) → /mouˈmentəs/

Meaning: Significant: critical: crucial: fateful: pivotal: vital: weighty

- A **momentous** decision
- **Momentous** events are taking place in the US.
- His colleagues all recognized that this was a **momentous** occasion.
- One of the most **momentous** days in British sport

14. Monumental (adjective) → /ˌmɒnjəˈmentəl/

Meaning: Important: awesome: enormous: epoch-making: historic: memorable: immense: colossal: great: massive

- a **monumental** contribution to the field of medicine
- Charles Darwin's **monumental** study, 'The Origin of Species'
- Banks and building societies were yesterday accused of **monumental** incompetence.
- a **monumental** task
- There was a monumental traffic jam on the freeway.

15. Mundane (adjective) → /mʌnˈdeɪn/

Meaning: Ordinary: banal: commonplace: routine
Earthly: mortal: secular: temporal: worldly

- Initially, the work was pretty **mundane**.
- The **mundane** task of setting the table can be fun on holidays.

16. Nocturnal (adjective) → /nɒkˈtʃnəl/

Meaning: Nightly: night-time

- Hamsters are **nocturnal** creatures.
- Rebecca paid a **nocturnal** visit to the flat.

17. Notwithstanding (preposition/ adverb) → /ˌnɒtwɪðˈstændɪŋ/

Meaning: Despite: in spite of

- **Notwithstanding** differences, there are clear similarities in all of the world's religions.
- Fame and fortune **notwithstanding**, Donna never forgot her hometown.

18. Objective (noun) → /əbˈdʒektɪv/

Meaning: Purpose: aim: ambition: end: intension: target

- He vowed to achieve certain **objectives** before the end of his presidency.
- The degree program has two main **objectives**.
- Managers should set specific performance **objectives** for their teams.
- The main **objective** was to improve children's knowledge of geography.
- A clear **objective** was set and adhered to.
- One of your first business **objectives** should be to get your own office.

19. Obscure (adjective) → /əbˈskjʊr/

Meaning: Vague: ambiguous: confusing: mysterious: blurred an obscure poet

- The details of his life remain **obscure**.
- **obscure** legal phrases
- For some **obscure** reason, the group is very popular.

20. Obsession (noun) → /əbˈseʃən/

Meaning: Preoccupation: fixation: infatuation

- Gambling became an **obsession**, and he eventually lost everything.
- an unhealthy **obsession** with being thin
- The current **obsession** with exam results is actually harming children's education.
- The game pachinko became a national **obsession**.
- He has an enthusiasm for art, to the point of **obsession** in my opinion.
- She looked after him with a devotion bordering on **obsession**.

21. Legitimate (adjective) → /lɪˈdʒɪtəmət/ Meaning: Reasonable: proper Acceptable: legal • That's a perfectly legitimate question. • Most scientists believe it is legitimate to use animals in medical research. • Their business operations are perfectly legitimate. • a legitimately elected government (adverb) • He complained quite legitimately about his treatment. • Opponents have questioned the legitimacy of the ruling. (noun)
22. Opaque (adjective) → /oʊˈpeɪk/ Meaning: Cloudy: dim: hazy: impenetrable: muddy • a shower with an opaque glass door • an opaque style of writing
23. Ornamentation (noun) → /ˌɔrnəməntˈteɪʃən/ Meaning: Decoration: adornment: elaboration: embellishment • a bronze plate with gold ornamentation Ornament (verb) → /ˈɔrnəˌment/ Meaning: Decorate: adorn: embellish: beautify • A silver goblet ornamented with pearls richly/exquisitely/lavishly etc. • ornamented a table • richly ornamented with carvings
24. Ostentatious (adjective) → /ˌɒstənˈteɪʃəs/ Meaning: Pretentious: conspicuous: flashy: loud: obtrusive • She carried her car keys on an ostentatious gold key ring. • an ostentatious display of wealth • He was vain and ostentatious.
25. Outbreak (noun) → /ˈaʊtˌbreɪk/ Meaning: Eruption: burst: epidemic: outburst: rash • a cholera outbreak • outbreaks of fighting • the outbreak of World War II

26. Overlook (verb) → /ˌoʊvəˈlʊk/

Meaning: Forget: disregard: miss: neglect: ignore:

- It is easy to **overlook** a small detail like that.
- Nobody could **overlook** the fact that box office sales were down.
- She found him entertaining enough to **overlook** his faults.
- Our room **overlooks** the ocean. (has the view of)

27. Overwhelming (adjective) → /ˌoʊvəˈwelmiŋ/

Meaning: Devastating: breathtaking: crushing: irresistible: shattering: stunning

- an **overwhelming** sense of guilt
- She felt an **overwhelming** desire to hit him.
- She found the city quite **overwhelming** when she first arrived.
- There is **overwhelming** evidence that smoking damages your health.
- An **overwhelming** majority of the members were against the idea.
- The proposal has been given **overwhelming** support.
- The British Air Force succeeded despite **overwhelming** odds against them.
- Congress voted **overwhelmingly** in favor of the bill.

28. Pacify (verb) → /ˈpæseɪfai/

Meaning: Calm: appease: assuage: mollify: soothe

- You're right,' Rita said, in order to **pacify** him.
- Economic reforms are needed to **pacify** and modernize the country.

29. Flaw (noun) → /flɔ/

Meaning: Weakness: defect: fault: imperfection

- a **flaw** in the software
- Beautiful scenery does not make up for the **flaws** of this film.
- There is a fundamental **flaw** in Walton's argument.
- Jealousy is Othello's major **flaw**.
- the President's character **flaws**

- **Flawed (adjective)** → /flɒd/
 - **spoiled by having mistakes, weaknesses, or by being damaged**
 - a **flawed** concept
 - The research behind this report is seriously **flawed**.
 - The research behind this report is seriously **flawed**.

- **Flawless (adjective)** → /'flɔ:ləs/

Meaning: having no mistakes or marks, or not lacking anything, perfect

- Adrian's **flawless** French

30. Incongruous (adjective) → /ɪn'kɒŋgruəs/

Meaning: Inappropriate: improper: incompatible: unsuitable

- The new theater looks utterly **incongruous** in its setting.
- He was dressed in a three-piece suit with an **incongruous** tie shaped like a fish.
- It seemed **incongruous** having a dance-band at the funeral.

31. Precede (verb) → /pri'si:d/

Meaning: Antedate: predate: go before

- a type of cloud that **precedes** rain
- Lunch will be **preceded** by a short speech from the chairman.
- The guard **preceded** them down the corridor.
- **Preceding** days/weeks/months/years
- **preceding** chapter/paragraph/page etc.

32. Equilibrium (noun) → /'ikwə'libriəm/

Meaning: Balance: stability: steadiness: symmetry

- The government is anxious not to upset the economic **equilibrium**.
- She struggled to recover her **equilibrium**.
- The operation of the free market maintains an **equilibrium** between supply, demand and price.
- The shock of Freddie's death had upset her **equilibrium**.

33. Assess (verb) → /əˈsɛs/

Meaning: Judge: appraise: evaluate: estimate

- a report to **assess** the impact of advertising on children
- The technique is being tried in classrooms to **assess** what effects it may have.
- Many of the adults were **assessed** as having learning difficulties.
- The value of the business was **assessed** at £1.25 million.
- What's Michael's **assessment** of the situation? (noun)

34. Climax (noun) → /ˈklaɪmæks/

Meaning: Culmination: peak: summit: top: pinnacle: zenith

- the **climax** of his career
- a thrilling **climax** to the game
- The festival reaches its **climax** with the traditional boat-burning ceremony.

35. Indigenous (adjective) → /ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs/

Meaning: Native: local: domestic

- Blueberries are **indigenous** to America.
- the many **indigenous** cultures which existed in Siberia

36. Dormant (adjective) → /ˈdɔrmənt/

Inactive: asleep: latent: inoperative

- The seeds remain **dormant** until the spring.
- a huge **dormant** volcano
- A **dormant** neighborhood

Dormancy (noun) → /ˈdɔrmənsi/

- The insects are able to enter prolonged states of dormancy, allowing them to resist freezing.

37. Epoch (noun) → /ˈi:pək/

Meaning: Era: age: date: period: time

- the Victorian **epoch**
- The king's death marked the end of an **epoch**.
- the beginning of a new **epoch**
- the **epoch-making** social changes of the 1960s

38. Triumph (noun/verb) → /'traɪəmf/

Meaning: Joy: elation: success: accomplishment: feat

- Winning the championship is a great personal **triumph**.
- a tremendous diplomatic **triumph** for France
- the triumph over hardship a shout of **triumph**
- The gallery is a **triumph** of design.
- In the end, good shall **triumph** over evil.(verb)

39. Mainstay (noun) → /'meɪnstet/

Meaning: Backbone: crucial part

- Agriculture is still the **mainstay** of the country's economy.
- She was the **mainstay** of the team.
- Tourism has long been the economic **mainstay** of Kashmir.

40. Mutually exclusive (adjective) → /'mjutʃuəli ɪk'sklusɪv/

Meaning: two things which are mutually exclusive cannot both exist or be true at the same time

- Both questions have to receive affirmative answers, and they are not to a large extent these **mutually exclusive**.
- Two approaches have been **mutually exclusive**, not to say antagonistic.

41. Repudiate (verb) → /rɪ'pjudiet/

Meaning: Reject: disclaim: contradict: refute

- He **repudiated** all offers of friendship.
- The book **repudiates** the racist stereotypes about black women.

42. Consensus (noun) → /kən'sensəs/

Meaning: Agreement: consent: unanimity consensus on/about

- a lack of **consensus** about the aims of the project
- There is a **consensus** among teachers that children should have a broad understanding of the world.
- The EU Council of Finance Ministers failed to reach a **consensus** on the pace of integration.
- the current **consensus** of opinion
- The **consensus** was that technology was a good thing.

43. Interplay (noun) → /'Intəˌpleɪ/ Meaning: Association: bond: connection • There's a lot of wonderful interplay between the writer and his characters. • the interplay of ideas
44. Frugal (adjective) → /'frugəl/ Meaning: thrifty, abstemious, careful, economical, parsimonious, prudent, sparing, careful to buy only what is necessary: Antonym→ extravagant • As children we were taught to be frugal and hard-working. • He led a remarkably frugal existence. • a frugal breakfast (=simple)
45. Rudimentary (adjective) → /ˌrudəˈmentəri/ Meaning: Basic: elementary: fundamental: initial: primitive: undeveloped • Gradually, I acquired a rudimentary knowledge of music. • my rudimentary German • The classroom equipment is pretty rudimentary.
46. proxy (Noun/ adjective) → /'prɒksi/ Meaning: representative: agent: delegate: substitute if you do something by proxy, you arrange for someone else to do it for you • You can vote by proxy. someone who you choose to represent you, especially to vote for you • a husband acting as proxy for his wife • a proxy vote (adjective)
47. Pristine (adjective) → /'prɪstiːn/ Meaning: New: pure: untouched: uncorrupted • a pristine white shirt(fresh) • The car has been restored to pristine condition. • pristine African rainforest • Pristine snow
48. Prohibit (verb)→ /prəʊˈhɪbɪt/

Meaning: Forbid: ban: prevent: hinder: hamper: impede

- Smoking is strictly **prohibited** inside the factory.
- They are **prohibited** from revealing details about the candidates.
- a **prohibition** on/against Sunday trading (noun)
- The cost of land in Tokyo is **prohibitive**. (adjective)
- **prohibitive** regulations
- Moving house would be **prohibitively** expensive. (adverb)

49. Perceptible (adjective) → /pəˈseptəbəl/

Meaning: Visible: apparent: appreciable: clear: discernible: tangible

- a small but **perceptible** change
- The sound was barely **perceptible**.
- the light dimmed **perceptibly** (adverb)

50. Peril (noun) → /ˈpɛrəl/

Meaning: Danger: hazard: menace: risk: jeopardy

- They put their own lives in **peril** to rescue their friends.
- The economy is now in grave **peril**.
- a voyage that was fraught with **peril** (=full of danger)
- the **perils** posed by mountaineering
- Politicians ignore this issue at their **peril**.

51. Pervasive (adjective) → /pəˈveɪsɪv/

Meaning: Widespread: common: extensive: general: omnipresent: prevalent: ubiquitous: universal

- the **pervasive** influence of television
- the **all-pervasive** mood of apathy

52. Phenomenal (adjective) → /fəˈnɒmənəl/

Meaning: Extraordinary: exceptional: marvelous: miraculous: fantastic

- the **phenomenal** success of computer games
- in recent years **phenomenal** growth/rise/increase
- California had experienced a **phenomenal** growth in population.
- He has learned a **phenomenal** amount in the last two years.
- The results have been **phenomenal**.
- The group have been **phenomenally** successful in Europe. (adverb)

53. Pinpoint (verb) → /'pɪnˌpɔɪnt/

Meaning: Identify: define: distinguish: locate

- It's difficult to **pinpoint** the cause of the accident.
- They need to **pinpoint** exactly what skills are necessary.
- Rescue teams have now **pinpointed** the location of the ship.

54. Pledge (verb/noun) → /plɛdʒ/

Meaning: Promise: assurance: vow: guarantee: bail

- Moore **pledged** \$100,000 to the orchestra at the fund-raising dinner.
- The new governor **pledged** to reduce crime.
- Herrera **pledged** that his company will give aid to schools.
- He **pledged** his cooperation.
- Trade unions **pledged** themselves to resist the government plans.
- Employees were **pledged** to secrecy.

55. Postulate (verb) → /'pɒstʃəˌleɪt/

Meaning: Presuppose: assume: posit: propose: take for granted

- Such hypotheses have been **postulated** by highly reputable geologists.

56. Potent (adjective) → /'pɒtənt/

Meaning: Powerful: authoritative: dominant: dynamic: strong: vigorous

- **potent** drugs
- a **potent** symbol of oppression
- Advertising is a **potent** force in showing smoking as a socially acceptable habit.
- A good company pension scheme remains a **potent** weapon for attracting staff.
- The treaty requires them to get rid of their most **potent** weapons.

57. Precarious (adjective) → /prɪˈkeəriəs/

Meaning: Dangerous: hazardous: insecure: perilous: risky: tricky: unreliable

- Her health remained **precarious**, despite the treatment.
- the company's **precarious** financial position
- a **precarious** mountain trail
- a cup of tea balanced **precariously** on her knee (adverb)

58. Hypocrisy (noun) → /hɪˈpɑkrəsi/

Meaning: Insincerity: deceitfulness: deception: duplicity: pretense

- There's one rule for her and another rule for everyone else and it's sheer **hypocrisy**.
- Why can't politicians just be honest with themselves and stop all this **hypocrisy**?

Hypocrite (noun) → /ˈhɪpəˌkraɪt/

someone who pretends to have certain beliefs or opinions that they do not really have – used to show disapproval

Hypocritical (adjective) → /ˌhɪpəˈkrɪtɪkəl/

behaving in a way that is different from what you claim to believe – used to show disapproval

Antonym → sincere

It's **hypocritical** of these universities to call their football players student-athletes.

59. Radical (adjective) → /ˈrædɪkəl/

Meaning: fundamental, basic, natural, profound

extreme, complete, drastic, entire, fanatical, severe, sweeping, thorough

- They are proposing **radical** changes to the way the company is run.
- a **radical** reform of the tax system
- There are radical differences between the two organizations.

radical ideas are very new and different, and are against what most people think or believe

- He has put forward some very **radical** ideas .

- I was shocked by her **radical** views.

- a **radical** approach to education

someone who is **radical** has ideas that are very new and different, and against what most people think or believe :

- a **radical** left-wing politician
- a **radical** feminist

— **radically** adverb :

- a **radically** different method of production
- a **radically** new approach to the problem

Radical (noun)

someone who has new and different ideas, especially someone who wants complete social and political change

radicals on the extreme left wing of the party

60. **Preclude** (verb) → /prɪˈklud/

Meaning: Prevent: check: exclude: inhibit: prohibit

- rules that **preclude** experimentation in teaching methods
- Age alone will not **preclude** him from standing as a candidate.

Chapter Six

1. Cordial (adjective) → /'kɔ:rdʒəl/

Meaning: Warm: affordable: agreeable: genial: hearty: sociable

- The talks were conducted in a **cordial** atmosphere.
- The atmosphere was **cordial** and relaxed.
- a **cordial** dislike for each other(=strongly felt)

2. Presumably (adverb) → /prɪ'zu:məbli/

Meaning: Apparently: in all likelihood: seemingly

- It's raining, which **presumably** means that your football match will be cancelled.

3. Probe (noun/verb) → /prəʊb/

Meaning: Examine: explore: investigate: search: poke

- I don't want to **probe** too deeply into your personal affairs.
- Police **probed** claims that he had sold drugs.
- Jules **probed** the mud gingerly with a stick.

4. Procure (verb) → /prə'kjʊr/

Meaning: Obtain: acquire: find: purchase

- He was accused of **procuring** weapons for terrorists.

5. Prolific (adjective) → /prə'ɪfɪk/

Meaning: Productive: abundant: copious

- A prolific pear tree.
- A prolific writer.
- A prolific year for tomatoes.

6. Prompt (verb/adjective) → /prɒ'mpt/

Meaning: (verb) cause: elicit: give rise to: provoke

- What **prompted** you to buy that suit?
- The decision **prompted** an outcry among prominent US campaigners.
- 'I can't decide.' said Beatrice. 'Decide what?' **prompted** Marlon.
- A message will appear which will **prompt** you for certain information.

Meaning: (adjective) immediate: instant: quick: rapid: swift

- Her **prompt** decision helped the team avoid a major problem.
- The teacher appreciated his **prompt** action when the experiment started to fail.

7. Propagate (verb) → /'prɔ:pəˌgeɪt/

Meaning: Spread: broadcast: promote: promulgate

- The group launched a website to **propagate** its ideas.

8. Propel (verb) → /prəˈpel/

Meaning: Drive: force: impel: launch: send: thrust

- a boat **propelled** by a small motor
- One of our students was unable to **propel** her wheelchair up the ramp.
- She used the sticks to **propel** herself along.
- He took her arm and **propelled** her towards the door.
- The film **propelled** her to stardom.
- Company directors were **propelled** into action.

9. Ravage (verb) → /'rævɪdʒ/

Meaning: Destroy: demolish: devastate: ruin

- The country was **ravaged** by civil war
- His health was gradually **ravaged** by drink and drugs.

10. Courteous (adjective) → /'kɜ:rtiəs/

Meaning: Polite: affable: gracious: civil: gallant: well-mannered urbane: well-mannered

- The staff are always **courteous** and helpful.
- a **courteous** reply

11. Remedy (noun) → /'remədi/

Meaning: cure: medicine: treatment Rectify: correct: fix

- The problems in our schools do not have a simple **remedy**.
- The program is one **remedy** for discrimination.
- cold/cough **remedy**
- a **remedy** for colds herbal
- a natural **remedy** that helps insomnia

- a home **remedy** (=one that you make at home) for sore throats
- The herb is used as a folk **remedy** (=a traditional medicine, rather than one a doctor gives you) for a baby's teething pains.
- She felt as if her marital problems were beyond **remedy**.

12. Render (verb) → /'rɛndər/

Meaning: Make: Provide: supply

- He was **rendered** almost speechless by the news.
- The blow to his head was strong enough to **render** him unconscious.
- It is an obligation to **render** assistance to those in need render a decision/opinion/judgment etc.
- It is unlikely that the court will **render** an opinion before November 5.

13. Excavate (verb) → /'ɛkskə'veɪt/

Meaning: dig out, delve, mine, quarry, unearth

if a scientist or archaeologist excavates an area of land, they dig carefully to find ancient objects, bones etc.

- Schliemann **excavated** the ancient city of Troy.
- The site was **excavated** in 1975.
- The cheapest way of doing this was to **excavate** a long trench to make a hole in the ground by digging up soil etc.

— excavation (noun)

14. Replenish (verb) → /rɪ'plɛnɪʃ/

Meaning: Refill: provide: reload: replace: restore

- More vaccines are needed to **replenish** our stocks.

15. Retrospect (noun) → /'rɛtrə'spekt/

Meaning: Hindsight: review

- In **retrospect**, I wonder if we should have done more.

16. Rigid (adjective) → /'rɪdʒɪd/

Meaning: Strict: exact: fixed: inflexible: rigorous: unbending: stiff: unyielding

- **rigid** and authoritarian methods of education
- **rigid** adherence to old-fashioned ideas
- I heard a noise and woke up **rigid** with terror.(=frightened)

17. Rigorous (adjective) → /'rɪɡərəs/

Meaning: Strict: demanding: hard: harsh: severe: tough

- a rigorous analysis of defense needs the rigorous standards required by the college rigorous army training

18. Roam (verb) → /roʊm/

Meaning: Wander: ramble: range: travel

- The dogs are allowed to **roam** around.
- Chickens and geese **roam** freely in the back yard.
- You shouldn't let your children **roam** the streets.
- Wild sheep **roam** the hills.
- Her eyes **roamed** the room.
- His eyes **roamed** over the bookshelves.

19. Robust (adjective) → /roʊ'bʌst/

Meaning: Strong: fit: hardy: powerful: sturdy: tough: vigorous

- a **robust** man of six feet four
- The formerly **robust** economy has begun to weaken.
- a **robust** metal cabinet
- a typically **robust** performance by the Prime Minister

20. Disdain (verb/noun) → /dɪs'deɪn/

Meaning: Contempt: arrogance: scorn: look down on: sneer at

- She watched me with **disdain**.
- his **disdain** for capitalism
- Childcare was seen as women's work, and men **disdained** it. (verb)

21. Sacred (adjective) → /'seɪkrɪd/

Meaning: Holy: blessed: revered: religious: ecclesiastical: inviolable: protected

- a **sacred** vow
- The miraculous powers of **sacred** relics
- Certain animals were considered **sacred**.
- The land is **sacred** to these tribesmen.
- Human life is **sacred**.
- Few things were **sacred** to Henry, but local history was one of them.
- He had no respect for everything I held **sacred**.

22. Eschew (verb) → /ɛs'tʃuː/

Meaning: Hate: refrain from

- I had **eschewed** politics in favor of a life practicing law.

23. Scorn (verb/noun) → /skɔːrn/

Meaning: Despise: deride: scoff at: disparage

- He felt **scorn** for his working-class parents.
- Rachel looked at me with **scorn**.
- Labor poured **scorn** on the Tory claim to be the party of law and order.(=criticize strongly)
- Many women **scorn** the use of make-up. (verb)
- He **scorned** the government's record in dealing with crime.

24. Sustainable (adjective) → /sə'steɪnəbəl/

Meaning: enduring, proceeding

- The government should do more to promote **sustainable** agriculture.
- the **sustainable** use of rainforest resources
- environmentally **sustainable** development
- The party is promising low inflation and **sustainable** economic growth.
- She found it difficult to **sustain** the children's interest. (verb)
- He was incapable of **sustaining** close relationships with others.
- the policies necessary to **sustain** economic growth a period of sustained economic development

25. Relay (verb) → /rɪˈleɪ/

Meaning: send: spread: broadcast: transmit

- He quickly **relayed** this news to the other members of staff.
- The broadcasts were **relayed** by satellite.
- The speaker opened the session by **relaying** some messages to the conference.

26. Colony (noun) → /ˈkɒləni/

Meaning: possession: territory

- Algeria was formerly a French **colony**.
- a dead tree that has been **colonized** by ants (verb)
- The **colonists** struggled through their first winter. (noun)

27. Hamper (verb) → /ˈhæmpər/

Meaning: hinder: impede: restrict: obstruct

- She tried to run, but was **hampered** by her heavy suitcase.
- An attempt to rescue the men has been **hampered** by bad weather.

28. Compromise (noun/verb) → /ˈkɒmpɹəˌmaɪz/

Meaning: agreement: concession

- **Compromise** is an inevitable part of marriage.
- a **compromise** between government and opposition
- If moderates fail to reach a **compromise**, the extremists will dominate the agenda.
- Be prepared to make **compromises**.
- A happy **compromise** between the needs of family and work
- His workmates demanded that he never **compromise** with the bosses. (verb)
- Critics accused the mayor of **compromising** too easily.

29. Trim (verb/noun) → /trɪm/

Meaning: cut: reduce: neat: groom: crop: prune

- Pete was **trimming** the lawn around the roses.
- I have my hair **trimmed** every six weeks.
- We need to **trim** costs by £500m.
- The bill would **trim** the number of immigrants to the US.
- The company **trimmed** £46,000 from its advertising budget.
- My beard needs a **trim**. (noun)

30. Perplex (verb) → /pər'pleks/

Meaning: puzzle: baffle: mystify: bewilder

- The question of how the murderer had gained entry to the house **perplexed** the police for several weeks.
- The student looked at him, **perplexed**. (adjective)
- **Perplexed** investors tried to work out what the deal meant.
- A **perplexing** problem (adjective)

31. Ritual (noun) → /'rɪtʃuəl/

Meaning: rite: ceremony: custom: habit: procedure

- The importance of religion and **ritual** in our lives
- The lady of the house performs the sacred **ritual** of lighting two candles.
- The daily **ritual** of mealtimes
- He went through the **ritual** of lighting his cigar.
- Animals have highly **ritualized** courtship displays. (adjective)

32. Condense (verb) → /kən'dens/

Meaning: abridge: abbreviate: compress: shorten: concentrate

- The gaseous metal is cooled and **condenses** into liquid zinc.
- This whole chapter could be **condensed** into a few paragraphs.
- The air becomes fog and **condenses**.
- The water produced would be **condensed** and stored for recycling

33. Encompass (verb) → /ɪnˈkʌmpəs/

Meaning: encircle: envelop: include: comprise: incorporate

- The study **encompasses** the social, political, and economic aspects of the situation.
- The houses **encompassed** about 100 square meters.
- It was a fruitful discussion which **encompassed** several different viewpoints.

34. Surmise (noun/ verb) → /sərˈmaɪz/

Meaning: guess: presume: suppose: speculate: suppose

- When he came in, he didn't look up, so she **surmised** that he was in a bad mood.
- And the first victims were not black, as you might **surmise**, but white men.
- I could only **surmise** that she and Lila had met before.
- Charles was glad to have his **surmise** confirmed. (noun)

35. Preposterous (adjective) → /prɪˈpɔːstərəs/

Meaning: ridiculous: absurd: crazy: incredible: insane: ludicrous: outrageous

- The whole idea sounds absolutely **preposterous**!
- a **preposterous** excuse
- It's a **preposterous** claim that the government is trying to poison its citizens.
- It is **preposterous** that Bruce did not know that we were there.

36. Straightforward (adjective) → /ˌstreɪtˈfɔːrwɜːd/

Meaning: Frank: honest: candid: genuine: sincere: forthright
Simple: elementary

- Installing the program is relatively **straightforward**.
- This area of law is far from **straightforward** (=complicated).
- For someone who can't read, shopping is by no means a **straightforward** matter.
- Jack is tough, but always **straightforward** and fair.

37. Startle (verb) → /'stɑ:rtəl/

Meaning: Surprise: shock: frighten: scare

- Sorry, I didn't mean to **startle** you.
- I was **startled** to see Amanda.
- a **startled** expression (adjective)

38. Constitute (verb) → /'kɑ:nstɪ tu:t/

Meaning: establish: found: set up: form

- The rise in crime **constitutes** a threat to society.
- We must redefine what **constitutes** a family.
- The Federation was **constituted** in 1949.
- According to Marx, "money **constitutes** true power."
- Alaska is the largest of the fifty states that **constitute** the USA.

39. Vogue (noun) → /voʊg/

Meaning: fashion: craze: custom: trend: style

- Short skirts are very much in **vogue** just now.
- Suntanning first came into **vogue** in the mid 1930s.
- In the 1870s, after all, when plumpness was in **vogue**, physicians had encouraged people to gain weight.

40. Obliterate (verb) → /ə'blɪtə reɪt/

Meaning: destroy: annihilate: eradicate: expunge: root out: wipe out

- Hiroshima was nearly **obliterated** by the atomic bomb.
- Nothing could obliterate the memory of those tragic events.
- Then the fog came down, **obliterating** everything. (covering)
- Entire sections of the city were **obliterated** by the repeated bombing.

41. Adept (adjective) → /ə'dɛpt/

Meaning: skillful: able: adroit: proficient: expert

- Melissa quickly became **adept** at predicting his moods.
- Silas proved **adept** in the art of avoiding potholes in the road.
- I'm afraid she's also an **adept** liar.
- McCrea was equally **adept** in comedy and drama.

42. Scrutinize (verb) → /'skru:təˌnaɪz/

Meaning: Examine: explore: investigate: probe: study

- He **scrutinized** the document.
- She **scrutinized** his face.

Scrutiny (noun)

Meaning: Examination: analysis: exploration: inspection: perusal: search: investigation

- Careful **scrutiny** of the company's accounts revealed a whole series of errors.
- Their activities have come under police **scrutiny**.

43. Sedentary (adjective) → /'sedənˌteri/

Meaning: Inactive: desk-bound: sitting

- health problems caused by our **sedentary** lifestyles
- a **sedentary** people living north of the Danube

44. Sensational (adjective) → /senˈseɪʃənəl/

Meaning: Dramatic: amazing: astounding: exciting: excellent impressive: mind-blowing: superb

- a **sensational** discovery
- The show was a **sensational** success.
- a **sensational** 6-0 victory
- **sensational** newspaper stories
- **sensational** headlines
- She looked **sensational**.

45. Serene (adjective) → /səˈri:n/

Meaning: Calm: composed: peaceful: tranquil: untroubled

- The child's face was **serene** and beautiful.
- a **serene** mountain lake

46. Setback (noun) → /'setˌbæk/

Meaning: Defeat: disappointment: misfortune

- The December elections were a major **setback** for the party.
- The team's hopes of playing in Europe suffered a **setback** last night

47. Shatter (verb) → /'ʃætər/

Meaning: Smash: break: burst: crack: destroy: demolish: ruin

- The plate hit the floor and **shattered** into tiny bits.
- The explosion **shattered** the building.
- Their hopes and dreams were **shattered** by war.
- A few weeks in a tiny damp room soon **shattered** his illusions about university life.

48. Shiver (verb) → /'ʃɪvər/

Meaning: Tremble: quake: quiver: shake

- Jake stood **shivering** in the cold air.
- **Shiver** with cold/fear/delight etc.
- She **shivered** with fear and anger

49. Molten (adjective) → /'moʊltən/

Meaning: molten metal or rock has been made into a liquid by being heated to a very high temperature :

- **molten** iron/lead/ glass
- **molten** lava (= liquid rock from a volcano)

50. Span (adjective/ verb) → /spæn/

Meaning: (Noun) extent: amount: distance: length: reach: stretch

- Over a **span** of ten years, the company has made great progress.
- It'll be difficult to hire that many new staff in such a short time **span**.
- attention/concentration **span**
- Most 2-year-olds have a very short attention **span**.
- Captivity vastly reduces the **lifespan** of whales.

Meaning: (Verb) extend across: bridge: cover

- a career which **spanned** nearly 60 years
- The Mongol Empire **spanned** much of Central Asia.

51. Sparse (adjective) → /spɑ:rs/

Meaning: Scattered: meagre: scanty: scarce

- his **sparse** brown hair
- rural areas with **sparse** population
- A **sparse** populated area (adverb)

52. Spawn (verb) → /spɔ:n/

Meaning: Lay eggs

- The fish **spawn** among fine-leaved plants.

Meaning: Cause: make

- New technology has **spawned** new business opportunities.

53. Sporadic (adjective) → /spə'ɹædɪk/

Meaning: Intermittent: irregular: occasional: scattered

- There has been **sporadic** violence downtown.
- The fighting continued **sporadically** for several days. (adverb)

54. Staggering (adjective) → /'stægərɪŋ/

Meaning: Astounding: amazing: astonishing: bewildering: brilliant: impressive: sensational

- The cost was a **staggering** \$10 million.
- The financial impact on the town was **staggering**.
- a **staggeringly** beautiful landscape (adverb)

55. Staple (adjective) → /'steɪpəl/

Meaning: Principal: basic: chief: fundamental: key: main: predominant

- Oil is Nigeria's **staple** export.
- a **staple** ingredient of comedy staple diet
- They live on a **staple** diet of rice and vegetables.
- television's **staple** diet of soap operas and quiz shows
- Marty's **staple** excuses (used all the time)

56. Stem (verb) → /stɛm/

Meaning: Originate in: arise from: derive from

His headaches **stemmed** from vision problems.

57. Stride (verb) → /straɪd/

Meaning: Step: move: action

- He **strode** toward her.

Stride (noun)

Meaning: a long step you make while you are walking → pace :

- Paco reached the door in only three **strides**.

Meaning: an improvement in a situation or in the development of something

- The government has made great **strides** in reducing poverty.

58. Stringent (adjective) → /'strɪndʒənt/

Meaning: Strict: inflexible: rigid: rigorous: tough: tight

- stringent anti-noise regulations

59. Stunning (adjective) → /'stʌnɪŋ/

Meaning: Wonderful: beautiful: dazzling: lovely: marvelous: spectacular: striking

- You look absolutely **stunning** in that dress.
- a **stunning** view
- a **stunningly** beautiful woman (adverb)

60. Sturdy (adjective) → /'stɜːrdi/

Meaning: Robust: athletic: hardy: muscular: well-built: durable

- That chair doesn't look very **sturdy**.
- sturdy comfortable shoes a sturdy young man **sturdy** legs
- They kept up a **sturdy** opposition to the plan.

Chapter Seven

1. Subsidiary (adjective) → /sʌb'sɪdɪəri/

Meaning: Lesser: auxiliary: subordinate: supplementary

- a **subsidiary** hypothesis
- All other issues are **subsidiary** to this one.

Subsidiary (noun)

Meaning: a company that is owned or controlled by another larger company :

- a **subsidiary** of a US company
- one of our Japanese **subsidiaries**

2. Supersede (verb) → /suːpər'siːd/

Meaning: Replace: displace: supplant

- The older models of car have now been **superseded**.

3. Sustain (verb) → /sə'steɪn/

Meaning: Maintain: continue: prolong: protect: keep up: withstand

- He found it difficult to **sustain** the children's interest.
- He was incapable of **sustaining** close relationships with women.
- The policies necessary to **sustain** economic growth
- Two of the fire-fighters **sustained** serious injuries.
- Some nearby buildings **sustained** minor damage.
- The company has **sustained** heavy financial losses this year.
- They gave me barely enough food to **sustain** me.
- The thought of seeing her again was all that **sustained** me.
- He leant against her so heavily that she could barely **sustain** his weight.

4. Swell (verb) → /swɛl/

Meaning: Expand: bulge: enlarge: increase

- Her ankle was already starting to **swell**.
- The window frame was **swollen** shut.
- The crowd **swelled** to around 10,000.
- The river was **swollen** with melted snow.
- Large numbers of refugees have **swollen** the ranks of the unemployed.
- His heart **swelled** with pride as he watched his daughter collect her prize.

5. Tame (adjective) → /teɪm/

Meaning: Domesticated: amenable: broken disciplined: submissive: compliant: obedient: unresisting

- The fish are so **tame** you have to push them away.

Tame (verb)

Meaning: to reduce the power or strength of something and prevent it from causing trouble

- The Prime Minister managed to **tame** the trade unions.

Meaning: to train a wild animal to obey you and not to attack people
domesticate

- The Asian elephant can be **tamed** and trained.

6. Labor-intensive (adjective) → /ˌleɪbər ɪnˈtensɪv/

Meaning: an industry or type of work that is labor-intensive needs a lot of workers

- **labor-intensive** farming methods
- One drawback of this study is the **labor-intensive** process of daily data input.

7. Deploy (verb) → /dɪˈplɔɪ/

Meaning: arrange, use, utilize, set out

Meaning: to organize or move soldiers, military equipment etc. so that they are in the right place and ready to be used

- **deploy** forces/troops/weapons etc.
- NATO's decision to **deploy** cruise missiles

Meaning: to use something for a particular purpose, especially ideas, arguments etc.

- a job in which a variety of professional skills will be **deployed**

8. Teeming (adjective) → /ˈtiːmɪŋ/

Meaning: Full: abundant: alive: swarming

- the **teeming** streets of the city
- She walked home through the **teeming** rain.
- The island was **teeming** with tourists.

9. Tenet (noun) → /'tɛnɪt/

Meaning: Rule: criterion: dogma: fundamental: maxim: percept: moral: conscience: scruples

- one of the basic **tenets** of democracy
- the main **tenet** of his philosophy

10. Tenuous (adjective) → /'tɛnjuəs/

Meaning: Slight: doubtful: dubious: flimsy: insubstantial: shaky: weak

- For now, the band's travel plans are **tenuous**.
- The United Peace Alliance had only a **tenuous** connection with the organized Labor movement.
- The link between her family and the King's is rather **tenuous**.

11. Threshold (noun) → /'θrɛʃ, hoʊld/

Meaning: Entrance: doorstep: brink: start: beginning: opening: verge: dawn: inception

- She opened the door and stepped across the **threshold**.
- Eighty percent of the vote was the **threshold** for approval of the plan.
- The creature is on the **threshold** of extinction.

12. Thrill (verb/noun) → /θrɪl/

Meaning: Excite: arouse: electrify: move: stimulate: stir

- Winning first place must have been quite a **thrill**. (noun)
- the **thrill** of travelling at high speeds
- Even though I've been acting for years, I still get a **thrill** out of going on stage.
- It gave Pat a **thrill** to finally see the group perform live.
- She felt a **thrill** of pride as her son stepped forward.

do something for the thrill of it (=do something for excitement and not for any serious reason)

- His music continues to **thrill** audiences. (verb)
- In the 1960s, the public **thrilled** to the idea of space exploration. (to feel excited and happy about something)

13. Toxic (adjective) → /'tɒ:ksɪk/

Meaning: Poisonous: deadly: harmful: pernicious: lethal: noxious

- fumes from a **toxic** waste dump
- **toxic** chemicals/substances/fumes/gases
- **Toxic** chemicals were spilled into the river.
- A highly **toxic** pesticide
- The metal has relatively low **toxicity** to humans. (noun)

14. Transitory (adjective) → /'trænzə'tɔ:ri/

Meaning: Short-lived: brief: ephemeral: fleeting: short: temporary: transient

- The **transitory** nature of political success
- Most teenage romances are **transitory**.

15. Trauma (noun) → /'traʊmə/

Meaning: Suffering: agony: anguish: ordeal: pain: torture

- traumas such as death or divorce
- the trauma of being a young refugee
- The emotional trauma of rape the hospital's trauma unit
- His son's death was the most traumatic event in Stan's life.

16. Turbulent (adjective) → /'tɜ:rbjələnt/

Meaning: Agitated: furious: rough: choppy: foaming

- The **turbulent** times of the French Revolution
- He has had a **turbulent** political career.
- the dark **turbulent** waters of the river
- A period of political **turbulence** followed the civil war. (noun)

17. Ubiquitous (adjective) → /ju:'bɪkwɪtəs/

Meaning: Everywhere: ever-present: omnipresent: pervasive: universal

- Coffee shops are **ubiquitous** these days.
- a French film, starring the **ubiquitous** Gérard Depardieu

18. Unanimity (noun) → /ˌjuːnəˈnɪmɪti/

Meaning: Agreement: accord: assent: concord: consensus: harmony: like-mindedness

- All decisions would need **unanimity**.
- It was decided by a **unanimous** vote that the school should close. (adjective)
- The decision to appoint Matt was almost **unanimous**.
- The banks were **unanimous** in welcoming the news.

19. Underlying (adjective) → /ˌʌndərˈlaɪɪŋ/

Meaning: Fundamental: basic: elementary: intrinsic: primary

- the **underlying** causes of her depression
- There is an **underlying** assumption that younger workers are easier to train.
- the one basic principle that **underlies** all of the party's policies (verb)

20. Skeptical (adjective) → /ˈskeptɪkəl/

Meaning: unsure: hesitant: dubious: undecided: wavering skeptical about/of (ADJECTIVE)

- I'm extremely **skeptical** about what I read in the press.
- Environmental groups are **skeptical** of the government's claims.
- He is highly **skeptical** of the reforms.
- 'You can trust me,' he said. Jane looked **skeptical**.

Skeptic (noun)

- **Skeptics** argued that the rise in prices was temporary.

Skepticism (noun)

Meaning: Doubt: suspicion: uncertainty mistrust

The report has inevitably been greeted with **skepticism**.

21. Accord (verb) → /əˈkɔːrd/

Meaning: fit: agree: conform: harmonize

- You will not be **accorded** any special treatment.
- Every school **accords** high priority to the quality of teaching.
- The punishments **accorded** with the current code of discipline.
- These results are in **accord** with earlier research. (noun)
- It is important to the success of any firm that its partners should be in complete **accord**.

22. Trigger (verb) → /ˈtrɪɡər/

Meaning: set off: activate: cause: generate: produce: start

- The assassination **triggered** off a wave of rioting.
- Certain forms of mental illness can be **triggered** by food allergies.
- **trigger** a memory (=make you suddenly remember something)
- His action **triggered** a massive response from the government.
- The burglars fled after **triggering** the alarm.
- The incident could **trigger** a civil war.

23. Exhaustive (adjective) → /ɪgˈzɔːstɪv/

Meaning: thorough: complete: comprehensive: extensive

- An **exhaustive** investigation into better methods of financing young entrants is continuing.
- The list is by no means **exhaustive**.

24. Conquest (noun) → /ˈkɒːnˌkwɛst/

Meaning: Defeat: triumph: takeover: occupation: invasion

- the Spanish **conquest** of the Inca Empire (Noun)
- He boasts about his many **conquests**.
- the conquest of space military **conquests**
- The Normans **conquered** England in 1066. (verb)
- Egypt was **conquered** by the Persian king Kambyzes.
- She was determined to **conquer** her fear of flying.
- In the last few years, the company has succeeded in **conquering** the European market.

25. Bulky (adjective) → /'bʌlki/

Meaning: large: massive: substantial: weighty

- a **bulky** parcel
- Andrew is a **bulky** man.
- The men were carrying **bulky** packages under their arms.
- The **bulk** of consumers are based in towns. (Noun)
- The dough will rise until it is double in **bulk**.
- We can **bulk** out the report with lots of diagrams. (Verb)

26. Supplement (noun) → /'sʌpləmənt/

Meaning: add: augment: extend

- vitamins and other dietary **supplements**
- The payments are a **supplement** to his usual salary.
- Kia **supplements** her regular salary by tutoring in the evenings. (verb)
- Tracy gives her children vitamin pills to **supplement** their diet.

27. Insulate (verb) → /'ɪnsəˌleɪt/

Meaning: protect: shield

- Pipes may need **insulating** against the cold. an insulated attic
- The royal family tried to **insulate** him from the prying eyes of the media.
- I went to close the curtains and found the windows sealed with silver **insulating** tape.
- Good **insulation** can save you money on heating bills. (noun)

28. Recur (verb) → /rɪ'kɜːr/

Meaning: happen again: revert

- There is a danger that the disease may **recur**.
- Love is a **recurring** theme in the book. (adjective)
- recurring dream/nightmare
- **recurrent** minor illnesses (adjective)
- Political revolution is a **recurrent** theme in his books.

29. Starvation (noun) → /stɑːr'veɪʃən/

Meaning: famine: hunger

- people dying of **starvation**
- 30 million people die of **starvation** each year.
- Thousands of people will **starve** if food doesn't reach the city.
(verb)
- They'll either die from the cold or **starve** to death.
- You must be **starving**!
- The schools are **starved** of funding.
- The poor kid's just **starved** for attention.
- pictures of **starving** children (adjective)

30. Anomaly (noun) → /ə' nɑːməli/

Meaning: abnormality: eccentricity: exception: inconsistency

- In those days, a woman professor was still an **anomaly**.
- various **anomalies** in the tax system
- But on one such mission they came across a startling **anomaly**.
- a highly **anomalous** situation (adjective)
- **anomalous** results

31. Disintegrate (verb) → /dɪs'ɪntəgreɪt/

Meaning: break apart: separate: shatter

- The plane just **disintegrated** in mid-air.
- a society **disintegrating** under economic pressures
- As the news spread of the general's death, the army **disintegrated**.
- the **disintegration** of the Soviet empire into separate republics
(noun)

32. Surge (verb/noun) → /sɜːrɪdʒ/

Meaning: rush: flood: rise: swell

- The taxi **surged** forward.(verb)
- The crowd **surged** through the gates.
- She could feel anger **surging** inside her.
- A wave **surged** up towards them.
- Oil prices **surged**.
- a **surge** of excitement (noun)
- a **surge** in food costs/ a **surge** of reporters' interest in his finance/
a **surge** of refugees into the country

33. Humiliate (verb) → /hjuːˈmɪli,eɪt/

Meaning: embarrass: crush: degrade: shame

- Her boss **humiliated** her in front of all her colleagues.(verb)
- Why do you always have to humiliate me in front of your friends?
- I've never felt so **humiliated** in all my life.(adjective)
- A **humiliating** defeat (adjective)

34. Intermediary (noun/ adjective) → /ˌɪntərˈmiːdi,əri/

Meaning: middleman, agent, mediator

- Jackson acted as an **intermediary** between the two parties.
- Switzerland's foreign minister served as an **intermediary** between the two countries.
- The King responded to the questions through an **intermediary**.
- an **intermediary** role in the talks(adjective)

35. Longevity (noun) → /lɒnˈdʒɛvɪti/

Meaning: long life

- The greater **longevity** of women compared with men(noun)
- The worms have a **longevity** of about two years.
- The ancient Chinese claimed that garlic promoted longevity.
- The longevity of an athlete's career

36. Deception (noun) → /dɪˈsɛpʃən/

Meaning: fraud: trickery: deceit: lie: deceit

- He was convicted of obtaining money by **deception**.
- Ann quickly saw through his lies and **deceptions**.
- He had been **deceived** by a young man claiming to be the son of a millionaire. (verb)
- He tried to **deceive** the public into thinking the war could still be won.
- Gwen's students may look angelic, but appearances can be **deceptive**. (adjective)
- misleading and **deceptive** adverts

37. Headway (noun) → /ˈhɛdˌweɪ/

Meaning: progress: advancement

- Foreign firms have made little **headway** in the U.S. market.
- Stormy weather stopped the ship from making **headway**.
- I note that you've made some **headway** towards solving things on the technical front.

38. Canny (adjective) → /ˈkæni/

Meaning: shrewd: astute: judicious: prudent: wise: clever

- Pete Chambers is a **canny** fellow, not one to miss an opportunity.
- Robinson has benefited from some **canny** marketing.
- She's far too **canny** to keep her money in this country. She's got it safely hidden away in Switzerland, I expect.

39. Maxim (noun) → /ˈmæksɪm/

Meaning: rule: saying: adage

- According to this principle, we interpret language on the assumption that its sender is obeying four **maxims**.
- Anderson's respect appears undiminished, however, and is further indicated in his upholding of the modesty **maxim**.
- But the Freudian **maxim** holds true: laughter is just an expression of fear.

40. BENEFICIARY (NOUN) → /ˌbɛnəˈfɪʃiˌɛri/

Meaning: receiver: inheritor: recipient

- The rich were the main **beneficiaries** of the tax cuts. (NOUN)
- He was the chief **beneficiary** of his father's will.
- Single mothers will be the chief **beneficiaries** of this new policy.

⚠ Compare *beneficial* (adjective)

41. Sarcasm (noun) → /ˈsɑːrˌkæzəm/

Meaning: irony: satire

- 'Good of you to arrive on time,' George said, with heavy **sarcasm** (=very clear sarcasm).
- There was just a hint/trace/edge/touch of **sarcasm** in her voice.
- Was she being **sarcastic**? (adjective) → /sɑːrˈkæstɪk/
- **sarcastic** remark/comment/question
- He can't help making **sarcastic** comments.
- **sarcastic** manner/smile/laugh etc.
- 'I thought so,' she said with a **sarcastic** smile.

42. Irony (noun) → /ˈaɪrəni/

Meaning: Sarcasm

- Life is full of little **ironies**.
- The tragic **irony** is that the drug was supposed to save lives.
- It's **ironic** that her husband smoked for thirty years, and yet she's the one who died of lung cancer. (adjective)
- In an **ironic** twist, the most trustworthy character in the film turned out to be the thief.

43. Retreat (noun/verb) → /rɪˈtri:t/

Meaning: withdraw: back away: depart: leave

- The rebels **retreated** to the mountains.
- He saw her and **retreated**, too shy to speak to her.
- After the noise of the city, he was glad to **retreat** to his hotel room.
- The rebel forces are in full **retreat** (=retreating very fast). (noun)

44. Rot (verb) → /rɑ:t/

Meaning: decay: deteriorate: spoil: corrupt

- Candy will **rot** your teeth. (verb)
- The trees were cut and left to **rot**.
- All the woodwork was **rotting** away.
- the smell of **rot** (noun)

45. Eligible (adjective) → /'ɛlɪdʒəbəl/

Meaning: qualified: acceptable: appropriate: worthy: proper

- Students on a part-time course are not **eligible** for a loan.
(adjective)
- Over 500,000 18-year-olds will become **eligible** to vote this year.
- Stephen was regarded as an **eligible** bachelor.

46. Far-fetched (adjective) → /,fɑ:r'fɛtʃt/

Meaning: unconvincing: fantastic: unbelievable

- At the time, his ideas were considered **far-fetched**.
- The idea that aliens built the pyramids seems **far-fetched** to most historians.
- It may sound **far-fetched**, but the small startup eventually became a global company.

47. Distort (verb) → /dɪs'tɔ:rt/

Meaning: misrepresent: falsify: deform: misshape: contort

- Tall buildings can **distort** radio signals.
- His account was badly **distorted** by the press.
- An expensive subsidy which **distorts** the market
- Journalists were accused of sensationalizing the story and **distorting** the facts.
- His face was **distorted** in anger. (adjective)
- a gross **distortion** of the facts(noun)

48. Savvy (adjective/noun) → /'sævi/

Meaning: intelligent: canny: cunning: sagacious: shrewd

- He's obviously got a lot of political **savvy**. (noun)
- Lisa had become a **savvy** young woman. (adjective)
- Both companies are founded upon **savvy** business ideas.

49. Legend (noun) → /'lɛdʒənd/

Meaning: tale: myth

- the **legend** of St George and the dragon (noun)
- ancient Greek **legends**
- **Legend** has it that prisoners were brought here to be executed.

50. Repercussion (noun) → /,ri:pər'kʌʃən/

Meaning: side effects: consequence: result

- The collapse of the company had **repercussions** for the whole industry. (noun)
- There were serious **repercussions** on his career.
- the **repercussions** of the crisis
- political/social/economic etc. **repercussions**

51. Erudite (adjective) → /'ɛrjə'daɪt/

Meaning: learned: cultivated: cultured: educated

- He was never dull, always **erudite** and well informed. (adjective)
- "The Cunning Man" is an intricate and **erudite** work.

52. Minute (adjective) → /maɪ'nɪt/

Meaning: small: tiny: miniscule: detailed

- You only need a **minute** amount.
- Her handwriting is **minute**.
- a **minute** examination of the rock (thorough: detailed)
- He explained the plan in **minute** detail.
- She studied the letter **minutely**. (adverb)

53. Soar (verb) → /sɔːr/

Meaning: rise: mount: escalate

- Her temperature **soared**.
- The price of gas has **soared** in recent weeks.
- She watched the dove **soar** above the chestnut trees.
- Here the cliffs **soar** a hundred feet above the sea.
- **soaring** unemployment (adjective)
- a **soaring** skyscraper

54. Inception (noun) → /ɪnˈsepʃən/

Meaning: beginning: commencement: dawn: initiation

- Not long after their **inception**, the welfare programs were under attack.
- Within a few years of its **inception**, the charity was involved in aid projects all around the world.

55. Tardy (adjective) → /ˈtɑːrdi/

Meaning: Late: belated

- Do please forgive this **tardy** reply.
- He's been **tardy** three times this semester.
- People who are **tardy** in paying their bills.
- He was never **tardy** or absent the whole semester.

56. Supremacy (noun) → /səˈprɛməsi/

Meaning: domination: mastery: predominance

- Japan's retains its unchallenged **supremacy** in the field of electronics.
- The party re-established its political **supremacy**.

57. Incite (verb) → /ɪnˈsaɪt/

Meaning: provoke: stimulate: stir: encourage

- They were charged with **inciting** racial hatred. (verb)
- a person who **incites** others to commit an offence
- There was no evidence that he had **incited** members of the group to violence.
- British law forbids **incitement** to murder. (noun)

58. Divergent (adjective) → /daɪˈvɜːrdʒənt/

Meaning: different: unlike

- **divergent** views
- The two species **diverged** millions of years ago. (verb)
- Global growth rates are **diverging** markedly.
- Here his views **diverged** from hers.
- **divergence** between the US and Europe (noun)

59. Adhere (verb) → /ədˈhɪr/

Meaning: stick: fasten: glue

- The eggs of these fish **adhere** to plant leaves.(verb)
- We **adhere** to the principles of equal rights and freedom of expression for all.
- I have **adhered** strictly to the rules.
- **Adherence** to democratic principles(noun)
- The anti-globalization movement is attracting new **adherents** to its principles. (noun)

60. Pliable (adjective) → /ˈplaɪəbəl/

Meaning: flexible: bendy: adaptable

- A shoe made of soft, **pliable** leather(adjective)
- Senior officials would have preferred a more **pliable** government.
- The clay should be moistened regularly to keep it soft and **pliable**.

Chapter Eight

1. Alliance (noun) → /əˈlaɪəns/

Meaning: union: affiliation: coalition: partnership

- Britain's military **alliance** with her NATO partners
- The possibility of a political **alliance** between the two parties
- The companies have formed an **alliance** to market the product.
- Independent organizations and **alliances**
- Relief workers in **alliance** with local charities are trying to help the victims.
- a meeting of the European **allies** (noun)
- Some of the northern cities **allied** themselves with the emperor.(verb)

2. Affluent (adjective) → /ˈæfluənt/

Meaning: rich: well-off: wealthy: prosperous

- An **affluent** neighborhood
- As people become more **affluent**, so their standard and style of living improves.
- The postwar era was one of new **affluence** for the working class. (noun)

3. Rupture (verb) → /ˈrʌptʃə-/

Meaning: break: burst: crack: tear: split

- The pipe will **rupture** at its weakest point.
- His liver was **ruptured** when a brick wall collapsed on him.
- The noise **ruptured** the tranquility of the afternoon.
- The eleventh century saw the formal **rupture** between East and West.(NOUN)
- The **rupture** with his father was absolute.

4. Desolate (adjective) → /ˈdesələt/

Meaning: uninhabited: wild: miserable: depressed

- We looked out over a **desolate** landscape of bare trees and stony fields.
- someone who is **desolate** feels very sad and lonely
- a **desolate** landscape
- David was **desolated** by his wife's death.(VERB)

5. Discrete (adjective) → /dɪˈskrit/

Meaning: separate: detached: disconnected: apart

- The change happens in a series of **discrete** steps.
- The developing insect passes through several **discrete** stages.
- Each simply provides a **discrete** service.

6. Penchant (noun) → /ˈpɛntʃənt/

Meaning: inclination: propensity: leaning: fondness

- He had a **penchant** for playing jokes on others.
- She is a stylish woman with a **penchant** for dark glasses.

7. Underrate (verb) → /ˌʌndəˈreɪt/

Meaning: Underestimate: belittle: undervalue

- Do not **underrate** the difficulty of learning a new language.
- People often **underrate** how much time a complex project requires.
- It's perhaps the most **underrated** film of the last decade.
(adjective)

8. Underscore (verb) → /ˌʌndəˈskɔːr/

Meaning: Emphasize: accentuate: highlight: stress

- These failures **underscore** the difficulty of what we're attempting to do.
- The President's visit **underscores** the administration's commitment to free trade.

9. Unleash (verb) → /ʌnˈliʃ/

Meaning: Release: free: let loose: vent

- Her speech managed to **unleash** a wave of excitement among the audience.
- The storm is expected to unleash heavy rain across the region tonight.
- After years of silence, she finally **unleashed** her emotions during the conversation.
- The failure of the talks could **unleash** more fighting.

10. Zenith (noun) → /'zɪnɪθ/

Meaning: Height: acme: apex: climax: crest: peak: pinnacle: summit

- The Roman Empire reached its **zenith** around the year 100.
- Her popularity was at its **zenith** during the early years of her acting career.

(antonym) nadir → /'neɪdɪr/

- By 1932, the depression had reached its **nadir**.

11. Acute (adjective) → /ə'kjut/

Meaning: Serious: critical: grave: excruciating: fierce: severe:

Perceptive: astute: clever

- The housing shortage is more **acute** than first thought.
- **acute** pain/ embarrassment/ anxiety/ arthritis
- Young children have a particularly **acute** sense of smell.(strong)
- Simon's vague manner concealed an **acute** mind. (clever)
- an **acute** analysis of Middle Eastern politics(clever)

12. Yearn (verb) → /jɜːn/

Meaning: Long: crave: desire: covet

- Hannah **yearned** for a child.
- Phil had **yearned** to be a pilot from an early age.
- He had a deep **yearning** to return to his hometown.

13. Viable (adjective) → /'vaɪəbəl/

Meaning: Workable: applicable: feasible: usable: practicable

- The committee came forward with one **viable** solution.
- Will a hotel here be financially **viable**?

14. Vicinity (noun) → /və'sɪnəti/

Meaning: Neighborhood: area: proximity

- The stolen car was found in the **vicinity** of the station.
- There used to be a mill in the **vicinity**.
- All meteorites are of the same age, somewhere in the **vicinity** of 4.5 billion years old.

15. Warrant (verb) → /'wɒrənt/

Meaning: (Noun) authorization, authority: permission: permit: sanction

Meaning: (Verb) demand, deserve: necessitate

- The magistrate issued a **warrant** for his arrest.
- This tiny crowd does not **warrant** such a large police presence.
- Another area that **warrants** attention is that of funding for universities.

16. Improvise (verb) → /'ɪmprəˌvaɪz/

Meaning: Extemporize: speak off the cuff: ad lib: concoct

- I forgot to bring my notes, so I had to **improvise**.
- I just started playing, and the other guys started **improvising** around me.
- an **improvised** sketch

17. Yield (verb) → /jɪld/

Meaning: Produce: bear: generate

- Our research has only recently begun to **yield** important results.
- Each of these oilfields could **yield** billions of barrels of oil.
- These investments should **yield** a reasonable return.
- **high-yielding** crops

Meaning: Surrender: give in: relinquish: succumb: resign

- The military has promised to **yield** power.(surrender: relinquish)
- The hijackers refuse to **yield** to demands to release the passengers.
- Finally, she **yielded** to temptation and helped herself to a large slice of cake.

18. Address (verb) → /ə'dres/

Meaning: deal with

- **address** a problem/question/issue etc.
- Our products **address** the needs of real users.

Meaning: to speak to someone directly

- She turned to **address** the man on her left.

- if you **address** remarks, complaints etc. to someone, you say or write them directly to that person:
- You will have to **address** your comments to our Head Office.
Meaning: To make a formal speech to a large group of people
- **address** a meeting/conference etc.
- He **addressed** an audience of 10,000 supporters.
- To use a particular title or name when speaking or writing to someone **address** somebody as something
- The president should be **addressed** as 'Mr. President'.

19. Adhesive (noun/ adjective) → /æd'hisɪv/

Meaning: a substance such as glue that you use to stick two things together :

- waterproof **adhesive** (noun)
- **adhesive** tape (adjective)

20. Akin (adjective) → /ə'kɪn/

Meaning: very similar to something :

- Something **akin to** panic overwhelmed him.

21. Aptitude (noun) → /'æptɪ'tud/

Meaning: Tendency: inclination: propensity

Gift: ability: capability: faculty: intelligence: proficiency: talent

- He has a natural **aptitude** for teaching.

22. Ardent (adjective) → /'ɑrdənt/

Meaning: Passionate: enthusiastic: avid: eager: keen: zealous

- an **ardent** supporter of free trade
- an **ardent** lover

23. Assimilate (verb) → /əˈsɪməˌleɪt/

Meaning: Learn: absorb: recognize Adjust: adapt: blend in

- It will take time to **assimilate** all these facts.
- It took her a few months to **assimilate** the new information from the training program.

Meaning: to completely understand and begin to use new ideas, information etc.

- The company tried to **assimilate** the smaller startup into its existing structure.

Meaning: if people assimilate, or are assimilated into a country or group, they become part of that group and are accepted by the people in that group assimilate into

- Immigrants often need time to **assimilate** into a new culture and lifestyle.
- Refugees find it difficult to become **assimilated** into the community.

24. Associate (verb) → /əˈsoʊʃieɪt/

Meaning: Connect: ally: combine: mix

- I don't **associate** him with energetic sports.

be associated (with somebody/something): to be related to a particular subject, activity etc. :

- problems **associated** with cancer treatment

(also associate yourself with somebody/something)to show that you support someone or something

- He did not **associate** himself with the pro-democracy movement.

associate with somebody: to spend time with someone, especially someone that other people disapprove of :

- I don't like these layabouts you're **associating** with.

25. Attest (verb) → /əˈtɛst/

Meaning: Testify, to show or prove that something is true, to officially state that you believe something is true, especially in a court of law

- Luxurious furnishings **attested** to the wealth of the owner.
- Several witnesses can **attest** to his honesty and dedication.
- The old photographs **attest** to the city's rich cultural history.
- Her impressive resume **attests** to years of hard work and experience.

26. Baffle (verb) → /ˈbæfəl/

Meaning: Puzzle: bewilder: confound: confuse

- The question **baffled** me completely.
- We were all utterly **baffled**. (adjective)
- a **baffling** mystery (adjective)
- His sudden decision to quit the job caused widespread **bafflement** among his colleagues. (noun)
- He shook his head in **bafflement** when he heard the unbelievable story.

27. Bar (verb) → /bɑr/

Meaning: Hinder: prevent: exclude

to officially prevent someone from entering a place or from doing something

- They seized his passport and **barred** him from leaving the country.

Meaning: to prevent people from going somewhere by placing something in their way :

- She ran back, but Francis **barred** her way.
- A locked gate **barred** my entrance to the wood.

28. Cease (verb) → /sis/

Meaning: Stop: discontinue: halt: refrain

- He **ceased** to be a member of the association.
- The things people will do for charity never **cease** to amaze me (= I am always surprised by them).
- the decision to **cease** using CFCs in packaging
- The rain **ceased** and the sky cleared.
- The company **ceased** production at their Norwich plant last year.
- **Cease** fire! (= used to order soldiers to stop shooting)

29. Characteristic (adjective) → /ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk/

Meaning: Typical: distinctive: distinguishing: identifying

- the highly **characteristic** (= very typical) flint walls of the local houses
- the qualities that were **characteristic** of the Nixon administration

30. Cluster (noun) → /ˈklʌstə/

Meaning: Group: collection: batch

- A **cluster** of low farm buildings
- A **cluster** of red berries
- A diamond **cluster** ring
- A **cluster** of children stood around the ice cream van.

31. Compile (verb) → /kəmˈpaɪl/

Meaning: Put together: accumulate: amass: garner: organize

- The document was **compiled** by the Department of Health.
- The report was **compiled** from a survey of 5,000 households.

32. Conducive (adjective) → /kənˈdusɪv/

Meaning: Favorable to: if a situation is conducive to something such as work, rest etc. it provides conditions that make it easy for you to work etc.

An environment **conducive to** learning

The relaxed atmosphere was **conducive to** open and honest discussions.

33. Conform (verb) → /kən'fɔrm/

Meaning: Comply: adapt: match: accord: correspond: to obey a law, rule etc.

- Students can be expelled for refusing to **conform** to school rules.
- All new buildings must **conform** with the regional development plan.
- products which **conform** to international safety standards
- Joseph does not **conform** to the stereotype of a policeman.

34. Congested (adjective) → /kən'dʒɛstɪd/

Meaning: Overcrowded: teeming: clogged: jammed: packed: full of traffic

- **congested** airspace
- London's roads are heavily **congested** (= very congested).
- traffic **congestion** (noun)

35. Constrain (verb) → /kən'streɪn/

Meaning: Force: coerce: restrict: confine: restrain

- Financial factors should not **constrain** doctors from prescribing the best treatment for patients.
- Poor soil has **constrained** the level of crop production.
- Women's employment opportunities are often severely **constrained** by family commitments.

36. Continual (adjective) → /kən'tɪnjuəl/

Meaning: Constant, frequent, incessant, interminable: recurrent

- five weeks of **continual** rain
- the Japanese business philosophy of **continual** improvement
- She has endured house arrest and **continual** harassment by the police.

continually (adverb) :

- We are **continually** reassessing the situation.

37. Continuous (adjective) → /kən'tɪnjuəs/

Meaning: Prolonged: nonstop: unceasing: uninterrupted

- continuous economic growth
- a continuous flow of information
- continuous assessment

38. Conventional (adjective) → /kən'venʃənəl/

Meaning: Traditional: customary: regular: usual

- Internet connections through conventional phone lines are fairly slow.
- Bake for 20 minutes in a conventional oven; 8 in a microwave.
- A strong believer in conventional morals
- He is conventional in his approach to life.

39. Critical (adjective) → /'krɪtɪkəl/

Meaning: Essential: crucial: vital: pivotal: decisive

- These talks are critical to the future of the peace process.
- It is absolutely critical for us to know the truth.
- Foreign trade is of critical importance to the economy.
- a critical time or situation is serious and worrying because things might suddenly become much worse :
- The fighting has stopped, but the situation is still critical.
- changes that took place during the critical period at the end of the war

40. Embody (verb) → /ɪm'bɒdi/

Meaning: personify, exemplify, manifest, represent, symbolize, typify
incorporate, collect, combine, comprise, contain, include

to be a very good example of an idea or quality

- She embodies everything I admire in a teacher.

to include something

- The latest model embodies many new improvements.

Embodiment (noun)

Meaning: someone or something that represents or is very typical of an idea or quality, epitome

He is the embodiment of evil.

41. Decipher (verb) → /dɪˈsaɪfə/

Meaning: Figure out: decode: interpret: make out: solve

She studied the envelope, trying to **decipher** the handwriting

42. Decisive (adjective) → /dɪˈsaɪsɪv/

Meaning: Determining: essential: crucial: vital: pivotal: critical decisive factor/effect/influence etc.

- Women can play a **decisive** role in the debate over cloning.
- **decisive** action/steps
- We will take **decisive** steps towards political union with Europe.

someone who is **decisive** is good at making decisions quickly and with confidence

OPP indecisive :

- A **decisive** leader
- a talent for quick **decisive** action
- **decisive** victory/result/defeat etc.
- The answer was a **decisive** no.
- Yet again, we have failed to act **decisively**. (adverb)
- military **decisiveness**
- the speed and **decisiveness** of his victory

43. Deposit (verb) → /dɪˈpɒzɪt/

Meaning: Put: drop: lay: locate: place

- The female **deposits** her eggs directly into the water.
- As the river slows down, it **deposits** a layer of soil.
- You are advised to **deposit** your valuables in the hotel safe

44. Derive (verb) → /dɪˈraɪv/

Meaning: Obtain

- Medically, we will **derive** great benefit from this technique.
- Many students **derived** enormous satisfaction from the course.
- This word is **derived** from Latin.

45. Discard (verb) → /dɪsˈkɑːd/

Meaning: Abandon: get rid of: dispose of

- **Discard** any old cleaning materials.
- **discarded** paper

46. Embrace (verb) → /ɪmˈbreɪs/

Meaning: Adopt: accept

- We hope these regions will **embrace** democratic reforms.
- Most West European countries have **embraced** the concept of high-speed rail networks with enthusiasm.

47. Emerge (verb) → /ɪˈmɜːdʒ/

Meaning: Newly develop: appear: arise: spring up

- The sun **emerged** from behind the clouds.
- Eventually the truth **emerged**.
- Later it **emerged** that the judge had employed an illegal immigrant.
- She **emerged** from the divorce a stronger person.
- Local government has recently **emerged** as a major issue.

48. Exquisite (adjective) → /ɪkˈskwɪzɪt/

Meaning: Perfect: beautiful: attractive: charming: delicate

- the most **exquisite** craftsmanship
- She has **exquisite** taste in art.

49. Flee (verb) → /fli/

Meaning: Run away: escape: depart

- His attackers turned and **fled**.
- Masaari spent six months in prison before **fleeing** the country.
- Many German artists **fled** to America at the beginning of World War II.

50. Fleeting (adjective) → /ˈflɪtɪŋ/

Meaning: brief: ephemeral: short-lived: temporary: transient: transitory

- a **fleeting** smile
- For one **fleeting** moment, Paula allowed herself to forget her troubles.
- I caught a **fleeting** glimpse of them as they drove past.
- Carol was paying a **fleeting** visit to Paris.

51. Gross (adjective) → /groʊs/

Meaning: Overall: aggregate: entire: whole

- A **gross** profit of \$5 million
- **gross** income/salary/pay etc.
- A family with **gross** earnings of just £75 per week

52. Hollow (adjective) → /'halʊ/

Meaning: Empty: vacant: void

having an empty space inside :

- a **hollow** tree

words, events, or people that are hollow have no real worth or value :

- They won, but it was a **hollow** victory.

53. Impede (verb) → /ɪm'pid/

Meaning: Restrict: hinder: block: hamper: obstruct

- Storms at sea **impeded** our progress.

54. Indiscriminate (adjective) → /,ɪndɪ'skrɪmənət/

Meaning: Random: careless

an indiscriminate action is done without thinking about what harm it might cause

- **indiscriminate** attacks/killing/violence/bombing etc.
- terrorists responsible for **indiscriminate** killing
- the **indiscriminate** use of chemical fertilizers

indiscriminately (adverb):

- Soldiers fired **indiscriminately** into the crowd.

55. Indispensable (adjective) → /,ɪndɪ'spɛnsəbəl/

Meaning: Essential: imperative: necessary: vital

- This book is **indispensable** to anyone interested in space exploration.
- Meat is not **indispensable** for maintaining a healthy diet.
- Mobile phones have become an **indispensable** part of our lives.

56. Induce (verb) → /ɪnˈdus/

Meaning: Cause: bring about: engender

- Nothing would **induce** me to vote for him again.
- Patients with eating disorders may use drugs to **induce** vomiting.
- a drug-**induced** coma

57. Discriminate (verb) → /dɪˈskrɪməˌneɪt/

Meaning: show prejudice, show bias, victimize, favor
differentiate, distinguish, segregate, separate

to treat a person or group differently from another in an unfair way

- Under federal law, it is illegal to **discriminate** against minorities and women.
- It was found that the company still **discriminated** on the basis of race in promotions.

to recognize a difference between things

- Newborn babies can **discriminate** between a man's and a woman's voice.
- the process of learning to **discriminate** fact from opinion
- **discriminating** readers (adjective): able to judge what is of good quality and what is not, discerning

Discrimination (noun) → /dɪˌskrɪməˈneɪʃən/

the practice of treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way

- laws to prevent **discrimination**
- widespread **discrimination** against older people in the job market
- **discrimination** in favor of university graduates
- racial/sex/religious etc. **discrimination** (= treating someone unfairly because of their race, sex etc.)

58. Initiative (noun) → /ɪˈnɪʃətɪv/

Meaning: Action: drive

the ability to make decisions and take action without waiting for someone to tell you what to do :

- I wish my son would show more **initiative**.
- Don't keep asking me for advice. Use your **initiative**.
- Lt. Carlos was not obeying orders. He acted on his own **initiative** (= he was not told what to do).

an important new plan or process to achieve a particular aim or to solve a particular problem

- a government **initiative** to help exporters
- an education **initiative**
- a new **initiative** for peace in the Middle East

if you have or take the initiative, you are in a position to control a situation and decide what to do next :

- Why don't you take the **initiative** and ask him out?
- Politicians need to seize the **initiative** from the terrorists.
- The government must not lose the **initiative** in the fight against terrorism.

59. Justifiable (adjective) → /ˈdʒʌstəˌfaɪəbəl/

Meaning: Rightful: reasonable: acceptable

- **justifiable** anger
- economically/commercially **justifiable**
- Are these experiments morally **justifiable**?

60. Magnitude (noun) → /ˈmæɡnəˌtʊd/

Meaning: Extent: greatness: amount: mass: quantity

- They didn't seem to appreciate the **magnitude** of the problem.
- We did not think the cuts would be of this **magnitude**.

Chapter Nine

1. Momentum (noun) → /moʊˈmɛn.təm/

Meaning: Impetus: drive: force: push: thrust

the ability to keep increasing, developing, or being more successful
gain/gather momentum

- The campaign for reform should start to gather **momentum** in the New Year.
- Incentives to maintain the **momentum** of European integration
- Governments often lose **momentum** in their second term of office.
- the **momentum** of increasing immigration
- the **momentum** towards economic union

the force that makes a moving object keep moving

- The wheel was allowed to roll down the slope, gathering **momentum** as it went.
- Pratt, without losing any **momentum** at all, passed them both and won the race.

2. Motive (noun) → /ˈmoʊ.tɪv/

Meaning: Reason: ground: incentive: stimulus: inspiration

- What do you suppose the killer's **motive** was?
- The police believe the **motive** for this murder was jealousy.
- The **motives** behind the decision remain obscure.
- The violence was clearly prompted by political **motives**.
- It's not the kind of thing he'd do unless he had an ulterior **motive** (= a reason he kept hidden).

motiveless (adjective):

- an apparently **motiveless** killing

3. Mount (verb) → /maʊnt/

Meaning: Grow: intensify: multiply: escalate: swell

- Tension here is **mounting**, as we await the final result.
- Casualties on both sides of the battle have continued to **mount**.

4. Obstruction (noun) → /əbˈstrʌk.ʃən/

Meaning: Barrier: obstacle: difficulty: impediment

- Police can remove a vehicle that is causing an **obstruction**.
- an unlawful **obstruction** of the highway
- the **obstruction** of vital legislation
- He was found guilty of **obstruction** of justice.

5. Subsist (verb) → /səbˈsɪst/

Meaning: Exist, survive

to stay alive when you only have small amounts of food or money

- We had to **subsist** on bread and water.
- Old people often have to **subsist** on very low incomes.

to continue to exist

6. Painstaking (adjective) → /ˈpeɪnˌsteɪ.kɪŋ/

Meaning: Thorough: careful: meticulous

- The work had been done with **painstaking** attention to detail.
- Chris described in **painstaking** detail what had happened.

painstakingly (adverb):

- The old painting was **painstakingly** restored.

7. Permeate (verb) → /ˈpɜː.mi.eɪt/

Meaning: Fill: penetrate: spread through: saturate

- The smell of diesel oil **permeated** the air.
- Rain **permeates** through the ground to add to ground water levels.
- Racism continues to **permeate** our society.
- An emotional intensity **permeates** every one of O'Connor's songs.

8. Preoccupation (noun) → /priˌɑː.kjuˈpeɪ.ʃən/

Meaning: Concern: obsession: fixation

- the current **preoccupation** with sex and scandal
- The management's **preoccupation** with costs and profits resulted in a drop in quality and customer service.
- Their main **preoccupation** was how to feed their families.

9. Prerequisite (noun) → /ˌpriːˈrɛ.kwə.zɪt/

Meaning: Requirement: must: necessity

- A reasonable proficiency in English is a **prerequisite** for the course.
- Trust is a **prerequisite** for any healthy relationship.

10. Presume (verb) → /prɪˈzuːm/

Meaning: Suppose: assume: guess: surmise: think

- 'Are his parents still alive?' 'I **presume** so.'
- I **presume** we'll be there by six o'clock.
- From the way he talked, I **presumed** him to be your boss.
- The temple is **presumed** to date from the first century BC.

11. Profuse (adjective) → /prəˈfjuːs/

Meaning: Plentiful: abundant: ample: prolific

- He made **profuse** apologies.
- **Profuse** sweating is one of the symptoms of heat exhaustion.
- The wound was bleeding **profusely**. (adverb)

12. Quest (noun) → /kwɛst/

Meaning: Search: adventure: crusade: enterprise: mission: journey

- his long **quest** for truth
- the **quest** for human happiness
- World leaders are now united in their **quest** for peace.
- They journeyed to the distant Molucca islands in **quest** of spices.

13. Reinforce (verb) → /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːrs/

Meaning: Strengthen: fortify: toughen: supplement

- The film **reinforces** the idea that women should be pretty and dumb.

14. Repulse (verb) → /rɪˈpʌls/

Meaning: Drive back: repel: ward off: refuse

- The very thought of his cold clammy hands **repulsed** me.
- Government troops **repulsed** an attack by rebel forces.

15. Revere (verb) → /rɪˈvɪr/

Meaning: Honor: look up to: respect: venerate: worship

- He is **revered** as a national hero.

16. Rule out (verb) → /ruːl aʊt/

Meaning: Exclude: dismiss: preclude: reject

- The police have **ruled out** suicide.
- She has refused to **rule out** the possibility of singing again.

17. Sabotage (verb) → /ˈsæb.ə.tɑːʒ/

Meaning: Intentionally damage: destroy: vandalize: wreck

- Every single plane had been **sabotaged**.
- Demonstrators have **sabotaged** the conference.

18. Exhibit (verb) → /ɪgˈzɪb.ɪt/

Meaning: display, demonstrate, express, indicate, manifest, reveal, show

to show something in a public place so that people can go to see it

- Her paintings have been **exhibited** all over the world.
- He frequently **exhibits** at the art gallery.
- In the summer the academy will **exhibit** several prints that are rarely seen.
- He **exhibited** great self-control considering her rudeness.

to clearly show a particular quality, emotion, or ability

- a patient who is **exhibiting** classic symptoms of mental illness

19. Sculpt (verb) → /skʌlpt/

Meaning: Shape

- An artist **sculpted** a full-size replica of her head.
- **sculpting** human figures from ivory
- More familiar landscapes have been **sculpted** by surface erosion.

20. Sentimental (adjective) → /ˌsɛn.təˈmɛn.təl/

Meaning: Emotional: romantic: touching

- She said a **sentimental** goodbye.
- People can be very **sentimental** about animals.
- He wasn't the sort of person who kept things for **sentimental** reasons.
- a **sentimental** journey to the place of his birth
- The rings that were stolen were of great **sentimental** value (=important because of your feelings or memories relating to them).

21. Shrinkage (noun) → /ˈʃrɪŋ.kɪdʒ/

Meaning: Reduction: decrease

- Pollution led to a **shrinkage** of grasslands.
- Retail stores often monitor **shrinkage** caused by theft or inventory errors.
- The drought led to the **shrinkage** of the lake over several months.

22. Signify (verb) → /ˈsɪɡ.nə.faɪ/

Meaning: Indicate: connote: denote: imply: mean: suggest

- Some tribes use special facial markings to **signify** status.
- The image of the lion **signified** power and strength.
- The symbol used **signifies** that the frequency is measured in kHz.
- Hamilton waved his hand to **signify** that he didn't mind what they decided.
- He turned away from her slightly to **signify** his indifference.

23. Severe (adjective) → /sə'vɪr/

Meaning: Strict, austere, cruel, hard, harsh, rigid
grim, grave, serious, stern
intense, acute, extreme, fierce
plain, simple, unadorned, unembellished

- His injuries were quite **severe**.
- She's suffering from **severe** depression.
- The US faces **severe** economic problems.
- The storm caused **severe** damage.
- **severe** weather is very bad and very extreme, and very hot, dry, cold etc.
- a **severe** punishment is very strict or extreme :
- Drug smugglers can expect **severe** penalties.
- **severe** criticism is very extreme and shows that you think someone has done something very badly
- The president came under **severe** criticism for his handling of the crisis.
- The negotiations will be a **severe** test of his abilities.

24. Interim (adjective) → /'ɪn.tə.ɪm/

Meaning: Temporary: makeshift

- He received an **interim** payment of £10,000.
- An **interim** government was established.
- During the **interim** period, air quality has deteriorated. (= the period of time between two events)

25. Spectacular (adjective) → /spɛk'tæk.jə.lə/

Meaning: Remarkable: impressive: dazzling: sensational: magnificent: splendid: striking: stunning

- a mountainous area with **spectacular** scenery
- a **spectacular** success
- The news caused a **spectacular** fall in the stock market.

26. Speculate (verb) → /'spɛk.jə.leɪt/

Meaning: Guess: suppose: conjecture

- Jones refused to **speculate** about what might happen.
- Some analysts **speculated** that jobs will be lost.

27. Spurt (noun) → /spɜːt/

Meaning: Sudden increase: burst: rush: surge

- a sudden **spurt** of flame
- In a sudden **spurt** of anger, Ellen slammed the door shut.
- growth **spurt** (= when a child suddenly grows quickly)

28. Stamina (noun) → /'stæm.ə.nə/

Meaning: Endurance: strength: energy: force: power: resilience

- You need **stamina** to be a long-distance runner.
- Elaine has the **stamina** and the determination to succeed.

29. Stance (noun) → /stæns/

Meaning: Posture

Attitude, stand, viewpoint

- What is your **stance** on environmental issues?
- a strong **stance** against abortion
- take/adopt a **stance**
- The President has adopted a tough **stance** on terrorism.
- a fighting **stance** (=a position in which you stand, especially when playing a sport)

30. Strenuous (adjective) → /'strɛn.ju.əs/

Meaning: Demanding: arduous: hard: tough

- a **strenuous** climb
- The doctor advised Ken to avoid **strenuous** exercise.
- Sherry's been making a **strenuous** effort to lose weight. (= active and determined)

strenuously (adverb) :

- Barrett **strenuously** denied rumors that he would resign.

31. Subtle (adjective) → /'sʌt.əl/

Meaning: Unobvious: slight: not easy to notice or understand unless you pay careful attention

- The pictures are similar, but there are **subtle** differences between them.
- The warning signs of the disease are so **subtle** that they are often ignored.
- The flavor of the dried berries is more **subtle**.

behaving in a skillful and clever way, especially using indirect methods or language to hide what you are trying to do :

- I think we need a more **subtle** approach.
- She wasn't very **subtle** about it. She just said she didn't love him anymore.

Very clever in noticing and understanding things → sensitive:

- a **subtle** mind

32. Suffice (verb) → /sə'faɪs/

Meaning: Be enough/ adequate/ sufficient

- A light lunch will **suffice**.
- A few brief observations will **suffice** for present purposes.
- A few more statistics will **suffice** to show the trends of the time.
- **Suffice** it to say that they're having marital problems.

33. Suspicion (noun) → /sə'spɪʃ.ən/

Meaning: Doubt: distrust: skepticism

- I can't say for definite who did it, but I certainly have my **suspensions**.
- Police **suspensions** were confirmed when the stolen property was found in his flat.
- I wondered how I could leave early without arousing anyone's **suspensions**.
- She was arrested on **suspension** of murder.
- He felt he was still under **suspension**.
- Mitchell later came under **suspension** of assaulting two young girls.

• She felt that she ought to be above suspicion (= so honest that no one could think that she had done anything wrong).
34. Swift (adjective) → /ˈswɪft/ Meaning: Quick: fast: hurried: prompt: rapid: speedy • My letter received a swift reply. • She shot a swift glance at Paul. • They were swift to deny the accusations. • She wiped her tears away in one swift movement.
35. Thereby (adverb) → /ˌðerˈbaɪ/ Meaning: Consequently: thus • He became a citizen in 1978, thereby gaining the right to vote. • The government introduced new policies, thereby encouraging economic growth. • He apologized sincerely, thereby restoring their friendship.
36. Typify (verb) → /ˈtɪp.əˈfaɪ/ Meaning: Characterize: symbolize: epitomize: exemplify • the features which typify a Scottish Highland landscape • non-violent protest, typified by Gandhi • the long, complicated sentences that typify legal documents
37. Vacate (verb) → /veɪˈkeɪt/ Meaning: Empty: leave: evacuate • He will vacate the position on June 19. • Guests must vacate their rooms by 11:00.
38. Vigorous (adjective) → /ˈvɪɡ.ə.əs/ Meaning: Energetic: active: dynamic: forceful: lively: strong • Your dog needs at least 20 minutes of vigorous exercise every day. • Environmentalists have begun a vigorous campaign to oppose nuclear dumping in the area. • a vigorous debate • Vigorous efforts are being made to find a solution to the problem. • The measures provoked vigorous opposition in right-wing circles. • a vigorous young man

39. Allege (verb) → /əˈlɛdʒ/

Meaning: claim, affirm, assert, declare, maintain, state to say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong, although it has not been proved

- It was **alleged** that the policeman had accepted bribes.
- The prosecution **alleged** that the man had been responsible for an act of terrorism.
- The water is **alleged** to be polluted with mercury.

Alleged (adjective)

an alleged crime, fact etc. is one that someone says has happened or is true, although it has not been proved

- **alleged** offence/crime/incident etc.
- their **alleged** involvement in international terrorism
- The **alleged** victim made the complaint at a police station in York.

40. Wrought (verb) → /rɔ:t/

Meaning: Created

- Events in Paris **wrought** a change in British opinion towards France and Germany.
- The new technology **wrought** a revolution in the way people communicate.
- Her inspiring speech **wrought** a change in the audience's attitude.

41. Lavish (adjective) → /ˈlæv.ɪʃ/

Meaning: plentiful, abundant, prolific: generous, bountiful, open-handed: extravagant, immoderate, wasteful

large in quantity and expensive or impressive:

- **lavish** gifts/promises/praise
- **lavish** spending
- The **lavish** production makes this musical truly memorable.
- The sets and costumes are **lavish**.

very generous:

- The critics were **lavish** in their praise for the paintings.
- Critics attack his **lavish** spending and flamboyant style.
- The book drew **lavish** praise from literary critics.

42. Discontent (noun) → /ˌdɪs.kənˈtənt/

Meaning: Dissatisfaction: displeasure

- **Discontent** with the current government is strong.
- There is widespread **discontent** at the quality of education.
- Perhaps she sensed my growing **discontent**.
- The workers became **discontented** with the low wages and poor conditions. (adjective)
- He felt **discontented** with his job and started looking for new opportunities.
- The policy left many citizens **discontented** with the government.

43. Deleterious (adjective) → /ˌdɛl.əˈtɪr.i.əs/

Meaning: damaging: harmful: detrimental

- the **deleterious** effects of smoking
- Divorce is assumed to have **deleterious** effects on children.

44. Deprecate (verb) → /ˈdɛp.rɪ.keɪt/

Meaning: criticize: disapprove of: disparage: censure

to strongly disapprove of or criticize something

- We **deprecate** this use of company funds for political purposes.
- He **depreciated** the low quality of entrants to the profession.
- As a lawyer, I would **deprecate** any sort of legal control on gene therapy at this stage.

to say that you think something is of little value or importance:

- He always **deprecates** my achievements.

45. Intact (adjective) → /ɪnˈtækt/

Meaning: undamaged: complete: perfect: not broken, damaged, or spoiled

- Only the medieval tower had remained **intact**.
- His reputation survived **intact**.
- They found the **intact** skull of a mammoth.
- It's difficult to emerge from such a scandal with your reputation **intact**.
- I was lucky to get out of the situation with my dignity **intact**.

- If the family unit is still **intact**, the patient frequently does very well.

46. Dynasty (noun) → /'daɪ.nə.sti/

Meaning: empire: government: regime: sovereignty

a family of kings or other rulers whose parents, grandparents etc. have ruled the country for many years :

- The Habsburg **dynasty** ruled in Austria from 1278 to 1918.
- The Mogul **dynasty** ruled over India for centuries.
- The Seljuk **dynasty** of Syria was founded in 1094.

a succession of people from the same family who play a prominent role in business, politics, or another field.

- the Guinness **dynasty**
- ...the Kennedy **dynasty**

47. Maroon (verb) → /mə'ru:n/

Meaning: abandon: leave: strand

to be left in a place where there are no other people and where you cannot escape → stranded :

- The car broke down and left us **marooned** in the middle of nowhere.
- a novel about schoolboys **marooned** on a desert island
- The police are advising motorists **marooned** by the blizzards to stay in their cars until the rescue services can reach them.

Marooned (adjective): isolated

left in a place from which you cannot escape:

- My flight was canceled because of a snowstorm ,and I was **marooned** at the Denver airport.
- I was temporarily **marooned** at home by my injured knee.

48. Imperceptible (adjective) → /,ɪm.pə'sɛp.tə.bəl/

Meaning: undetectable: faint: indiscernible: microscopic: minute: slight: subtle: tiny

- Such changes are **imperceptible** to even the best-trained eye.
- His head moved in an almost **imperceptible** nod.

(of an action or change) so slight that it cannot be noticed:

- When they brought her into the emergency room, her breathing was **imperceptible**.
- The daylight faded almost **imperceptibly** into night. (adverb)

49. Morale (noun) → /məˈræl/

Meaning: confidence: spirit

the level of confidence and positive feelings that people have, especially people who work together, who belong to the same team etc.

- A win is always good for **morale**.
- low/high **morale**
- The failed coup caused a loss of **morale** within the army.
- boost/raise/improve/build **morale**
- There is a need to raise **morale** in the teaching profession.
- the Prince's **morale-boosting** (= intended to raise morale) mission to the war-torn country
- The media feels pressure to keep the **morale** of the country up in war time.

50. Procrastinate (verb) → /prɒˈkræ.s.tə.neɪt/

Meaning: put off: delay: postpone

to delay doing something that you ought to do, usually because you do not want to do it

- People often **procrastinate** when it comes to paperwork.
- The temptation will be to **procrastinate** until the power struggle plays itself out.
- I know I've got to deal with the problem at some point - I'm just **procrastinating**.
- He hates delay and **procrastination** in all its forms. (noun)

51. Picturesque (adjective) → /ˌpɪk.tʃəˈrɛsk/

Meaning: pretty: attractive: charming: scenic: striking

(especially of a place) attractive in appearance, especially in an old-fashioned way:

- ruined abbeys and **picturesque** villages
- the **picturesque** narrow streets of the old city

- It was a pretty town with a **picturesque** harbor and well-preserved buildings.
- The town itself is not especially **picturesque**.
- We strolled through the **picturesque** streets of the old city.

52. Pertinent (adjective) → /'pɜːtɪ.nənt/

Meaning: relevant: apposite: apt: germane: proper

Meaning: directly relating to something that is being considered

- He asked me a lot of very **pertinent** questions.
- The last point is particularly **pertinent** to today's discussion.
- Chapter one is **pertinent** to the post-war period.
- Furthermore, and **pertinent** to this paragraph, they are extremely interested in supporting a multilingual presence of the site.
- **Pertinent** information will be forwarded to the appropriate party.
- I do not see the **pertinence** of most of this material. (noun)

53. Gifted (adjective) → /'ɡɪf.tɪd/

Meaning: talented: accomplished: capable: ingenious: skilled

having a natural ability to do one or more things extremely well

- **gifted** child (= one who is extremely intelligent)
- **gifted** musician/artist/teacher etc.
- She was an **extremely** gifted poet.
- academically/musically/athletically etc. **gifted**
- He was witty, amusing and **gifted** with a sharp business brain.
- **Gifted** with a superb voice, she became the Opera's leading soprano.
- a **gift** for languages (noun)
- He was a kind man, with a **gift** for forming lasting friendships.

54. Appall (verb) → /ə'pɔːl/

Meaning: horrify, dishearten: dismay: shock: unnerve: outrage

- The way we kill animals **appalls** a lot of people.
- The decision to execute the two men has **appalled** many politicians.

- I was **appalled** by what I saw. (adjective)
- He was **appalled** at how dirty the place was.
- She suffered **appalling** injuries. (adjective)
- He was kept in **appalling** conditions in prison.
- The weather was absolutely **appalling** (very bad).

55. Philanthropic (adjective) → /ˌfɪl.ənˈθrɑː.pɪk/

Meaning: humanitarian: beneficent: benevolent: charitable: humane
a philanthropic person or institution gives money and help to people who are poor or in trouble

- They receive financial support from **philanthropic** bodies.
- He is known for his **philanthropic** work for children in Africa.
- **philanthropic** organizations/projects/ventures
- In this early period, the government did not intervene in such activities as long as they retained a purely **philanthropic** goal.
- Some of the best services for the ageing are sponsored by **philanthropic** organizations.
- A **philanthropist** is someone who freely gives money and help to people who need it. (noun)

56. Envision (verb) → /ɪnˈvɪʒ.ən/

Meaning: envisage, imagine

to imagine something that you think might happen in the future, especially something that you think will be good

- I **envisioned** a future of educational excellence.
- We **envision** a park with trails and a boating lake.
- No one had ever **envisioned** attempting such a total transformation.
- She **envisions** the museum displaying religious art and historical artefacts.
- I always **envisioned** that I would return home at some point.

57. Replicate (verb) → /'rɛp.lɪ.keɪt/

Meaning: copy, duplicate, mimic, recreate, reproduce
if you replicate someone's work, a scientific study etc., you do it again, or try to get the same result again :

- There is a need for further research to **replicate** these findings.

if a virus or a molecule replicates, or if it replicates itself, it divides and produces exact copies of itself :

- the ability of DNA to **replicate** itself

— **replication (noun)**

58. Hinder (verb) → /'hɪn.də-/

Meaning: obstruct, block, delay, hamper, impede, stop, interrupt

to make it difficult for something to develop or succeed

- His career has been **hindered** by injury.
- policies that will **hinder** rather than help families

► Do not confuse with prevent (=to make it impossible for someone to do something) : His poor health prevented him from going to work (NOT His poor health hindered him from going to work).

59. Precise (adjective) → /prɪ'saɪs/

Meaning: precise information, details etc. are exact, clear, and correct
SYN exact :

precise sales figures

- It was difficult to get **precise** information.

used to emphasize that you are referring to an exact thing

- At that **precise** moment, her husband walked in.
- The **precise** cause of the disease is unknown.
- the **precise** location of the ship
- the **precise** nature of their agreement

Precision (noun) → /prɪ'sɪʒ.ən/

The work was carried out with military **precision** (= the work was done in a carefully planned and exact way).

60. Constituent (noun) → /kən 'stɪtʃ.u.ənt/

Meaning: component, element, factor, part, ingredient
one of the substances or things that combine to form something

- Sodium is one of the **constituents** of salt.
- the essential **constituents** of the human diet
- the EU and its **constituent** members (adjective)

Chapter Ten

1. Prophecy (noun) → /'prɑ:fəsi/

Meaning: Prediction: foretelling: oracle

- The **prophecy** predicted the fall of the kingdom.
- Some believed the ancient **prophecy**.
- The novel revolves around a mysterious **prophecy**.

2. Spectator (noun) → /'spɛkteɪtər/

Meaning: Viewer: observer: onlooker

- Thousands of **spectators** watched the match.
- **Spectators** cheered loudly.
- The race attracted many **spectators**.

3. Illusion (noun) → /ɪ'lu:ʒən/

Meaning: False perception: deception: misleading appearance

- The magician created a clever **illusion**.
- The desert heat produced an optical illusion.
- His sense of control was an illusion.

4. Narrative (noun) → /'nærətɪv/

Meaning: Story: account: description of events

- The novel follows a complex **narrative**.
- The documentary presents a powerful **narrative**.
- The **narrative** focuses on personal struggle.

5. Evoke (verb) → /ɪ'vəʊk/

Meaning: Bring to mind: call forth: elicit

- The song **evokes** childhood memories.
- The speech **evoked** strong emotions.
- The painting **evokes** a sense of nostalgia.

6. Enlighten (verb) → /ɪn'laɪtən/

Meaning: Inform: educate: give greater understanding

- The lecture **enlightened** the audience.
- Travel can **enlighten** people about other cultures.
- The book **enlightened** readers about history.

7. Validate (verb) → /'væləˌdeɪt/

Meaning: Confirm: verify: prove the accuracy or legitimacy of something

- The researcher conducted several experiments to **validate** the results.
- You need to **validate** your email address before logging in.
- Independent data helped **validate** the original findings.
- • She raised a **valid** concern about the safety of the design.
- • The argument isn't **valid** because the data is incomplete

8. Intertwine (verb) → /ˌɪntərˈtwaɪn/

Meaning: interlace: interweave: twist together: braid: connect closely: link tightly

- The vines **intertwined** around the metal fence.
- Their personal and professional lives quickly became **intertwined**.
- The story **intertwines** history with fiction in a compelling way.
- The problems of crime and unemployment are closely **intertwined**.

9. Precedent (noun) → /'preɪsɪdənt/

Meaning: earlier example: prior case: model: guide: standard: reference for future actions

- The judge said the decision could set an important legal **precedent**.
- The company followed **precedent** when handling the complaint.
- There is little **precedent** for this kind of policy change.

10. Empirical (adjective) → /ɪmˈpɪrɪkəl/

Meaning: based on observation: based on experience: evidence-based: experimental: data-driven

- The theory is supported by strong **empirical** evidence.
- Researchers collected **empirical** data during the field study.
- Good scientific conclusions rely on **empirical** results.

Pronunciation Guide

Here is a simple American IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) guide for English pronunciation.

✓ 1. American English Vowel Sounds

/i/ – see	/u/ – food
/ɪ/ – sit	/ʊ/ – book
/eɪ/ – say	/oʊ/ – go
/ɛ/ – bed	/ɔ/ – law
/æ/ – cat	/aɪ/ – my
/ɑ/ – father, hot	/aʊ/ – now
/ʌ/ – cup	/ɔɪ/ – boy
/ə/ – sofa (schwa, very common unstressed sound)	

✓ R-colored vowels (very common in American English)

/ɜ/ – bird (stressed)
/ə/ – teacher (unstressed)

Examples:

- learn /lɜ:n/
- teacher /'titʃə/

✓ 2. American English Consonant Sounds

/p/ – pen

/b/ – book

/t/ – top

/d/ – dog

/k/ – cat

/g/ – go

/f/ – fine

/v/ – very

/θ/ – think

/ð/ – this

/s/ – see

/z/ – zoo

/ʃ/ – she

/ʒ/ – measure

/tʃ/ – chair

/dʒ/ – job

/m/ – man

/n/ – no

/ŋ/ – sing

/l/ – light

/r/ – red

/w/ – we

/j/ – yes

/h/ – hat

✓ 3. Stress Marks

' = primary stress

, = secondary stress

Example:

improvise → /'ɪmprəˌvaɪz/

The syllable after ' is pronounced the strongest.

✓ Example with everything combined:

assimilation

/əˌsɪməˈleɪʃən/

I hope this resource helps you feel more prepared and confident. Best of luck on your TOEFL journey. Your success is just around the corner!

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