1001 VOCABULARY & SPELLING QUESTIONS

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2nd Edition



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Introduction

WELCOME TO *1001 Vocabulary and Spelling Questions!* This book is designed to provide you with review and practice for vocabulary and spelling success. With 1001 practice questions, you can enrich your verbal abilities at your own pace, and focus on the areas where you need improvement. *1001 Vocabulary and Spelling Questions* is designed for many audiences. It is for anyone who has ever taken a language arts course and needs to refresh forgotten skills. It can be used to supplement current class instruction. It can be used to boost job performance by improving your business writing abilities. Most often, this book is used by people who are studying for important academic, entrance, or certification exams. Every test from the SAT exam to the Police Sergeant test requires an excellent grasp of vocabulary skills.

1001 Vocabulary and Spelling Questions can be used by teachers and tutors who need to reinforce student skills. The book is easily adapted to fit lesson plans and for homework assignments.

If at some point you feel you need further practice or more explanation, you can find it in other LearningExpress publications. *501 Vocabulary Questions, 501 Synonym and Antonym Questions, 501 Word Analogies Questions, 501 Grammar and Writing Questions,* and *Vocabulary and Spelling Success in 20 Minutes*

a Day, 3rd edition all contain a wealth of information for students, test takers, professionals, and word lovers.

▶ How to Use This Book

First, look at the table of contents to see the types of verbal topics covered in this book. The book is organized in three sections: Synonyms, Antonyms, Verbal Classification, and Analogies; Vocabulary in Context; and Spelling. This structure divides common language arts strands into compact units so that you can work on each concept and gain mastery. You may want to answer the questions in sequence, but if you are using this book to supplement topics you are currently learning, you may want to jump around from topic to topic according to your syllabus.

As you answer the vocabulary and spelling questions in this book, you will undoubtedly want to check your answers using the answer and explanation section at the end of the book. The purpose of "drill and skill" practice is to help you become proficient with language skills. Like an athlete preparing for the next season or a musician warming up for a concert, you can become an expert with practice. If, after answering all the questions in a section, you feel you need more practice, reread the questions and try your hand at responding one more time. Repetition is often the key to success. Studies show that most repetitive tasks become part of a person's inventory of skills over time. A good idea is to write your answers on a separate sheet of paper so that you can go through the chapters over and over, as needed, to reinforce and develop your word power.

Certain tests that you will take for academic advancement, job promotions, or civil service/military placement require you to have a working knowledge of vocabulary and spelling skills. This chart lists some exams that test your verbal skills and word knowledge.

Tests that Measure Word Knowledge

Academic Tests	Civil Service	Military	Job Placement
GED Exams	Border Patrol Exam	ASVAB	PPST
PSAT Exam	Firefighter Exam	Military Flight Aptitude Exam	CBEST
SAT Exam	Police Officer Exam		Real Estate Agent/Broker
State assessment exams—typically given in grades 8-12	Police Sergeant Exam		EMT Basic
COOP/HSPT Exam	Postal Worker Exam		Nursing Assistant Exam
College Entrance Exams	Corrections Officer		Administrative/ Executive Assistant
GRE test	Federal Clerical Exam		
Miller Analogies Test	Treasury Enforcement Agent Exam		

You should have a dictionary or thesaurus handy as you work through the questions in each section. It is always a good idea to make this a habit when doing any kind of language activity. Another helpful resource—a list of common prefixes, suffixes, and word roots—follows this introduction. Understanding the parts of a word gives you clues about its definition, and this can help you when you take tests, write reports, or make speeches.

► Make a Commitment

Success does not come without effort. Make the commitment to improve your verbal skills. A rich vocabulary is both a great asset and a great joy. When you have an extensive vocabulary, you can provide precise, vivid descriptions; you can speak more fluently and with more confidence; you can understand more of what you read; and you can read more sophisticated texts. A good vocabulary can enrich your personal life, help you achieve academic success, and give you an edge over others in the workplace. You can truly gain the proverbial verbal advantage.

► Additional Resources

If you feel you need even more practice, you might want to purchase or borrow the following books:

Funk, Wilfred, et al. *30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary* (New York: Pocket Books, 2003).

Krevisky, Joseph. *Random House Webster's Pocket Bad Speller's Dictionary* (New York: Random House, 1998).

Lewis, Norman. *Word Power Made Easy: The Complete Handbook for Building a Superior Vocabulary* (New York: Pocket Books, 1995).

Morehead, Philip D. *The New American Roget's College Thesaurus in Dictionary Form* (New York: Signet, 2002).

O'Connor, Joyce, et al, eds. *Roget's Desk Thesaurus* (New York: Random House, 2001).

Oxford Essential Spelling Dictionary (New York: Berkley Publishing Group, 1998).

Shaw, Harry. *Building a Better Vocabulary* (New York: Barnes & Noble Books, 1993).

Sorsby, Claudia. *Spelling 101* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996).

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield: Merriam-Webster, 1995).

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms (Springfield: Merriam-Webster, 1994).

Word Power: 40 Workouts to Boost Your Vocabulary (New York: Barnes & Noble Books, 1998).

► Remember These LearningExpress Books for Extra Verbal Practice

LearningExpress. *501 Grammar and Writing Questions* (New York: LearningExpress, 2002).

LearningExpress. *501 Synonym and Antonym Questions* (New York: LearningExpress, 2003).

LearningExpress. *501 Vocabulary Questions* (New York: LearningExpress, 2003).

LearningExpress. *501 Word Analogies Questions* (New York: LearningExpress, 2003).

LearningExpress. *Vocabulary and Spelling Success in 20 Minutes a Day, 3rd Edition* (New York: LearningExpress, 2002).

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Common Word Roots

A FAMILIARITY WITH COMMON prefixes, suffixes, and word roots can dramatically improve your ability to determine the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary words. The tables below list common prefixes, suffixes, and word roots; their meanings; an example of a word with that prefix, suffix, or word root; the meaning of that word; and a sentence that demonstrates the meaning of that word. Refer to this section often to refresh your memory and improve your vocabulary.

▶ Prefixes

Prefixes are syllables added to the beginning of words to change or add to their meaning. This table lists some of the most common prefixes in the English language. They are grouped together by similar meanings.

Prefix	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
uni-	one	unify (v)	to form into a single unit, to unite	The new leader was able to **unite** the three factions into one strong political party.
mono-	one	monologue (n)	a long speech by one person or performer	I was very moved by the **monologue** in Scene III.
bi-	two	bisect (v)	to divide into two equal parts	If you **bisect** a square, you will get two rectangles of equal size.
duo-	two	duality (n)	having two sides or parts	The novel explores the **duality** of good and evil in humans.
tri-	three	triangle (n)	a figure having three angles	In an isosceles **triangle**, two of the three angles are the same size.
quadri-	four	quadruped (n)	an animal with four feet	Some **quadrupeds** evolved into bipeds.
tetra-	four	tetralogy (n)	series of four related artistic works, such as plays, operas, novels, etc.	"Time Zone" was the fourth and final work in Classman's **tetralogy**.
quint-	five	quintuplets (n)	five offspring born at one time	Each **quintuplet** weighed less than four pounds at birth.
pent-	five	pentameter (n)	a line of verse (poetry) with five metrical feet	Most of Shakespeare's sonnets are written in iambic **pentameter**.
multi-	many	multifaceted (adj)	having many sides	This is a **multifaceted** issue, and we must examine each side carefully.
poly-	many	polyglot (n)	one who speaks or understands several languages	It's no wonder he's a **polyglot**; he's lived in eight different countries.
omni-	all	omniscient (adj)	knowing all	My teacher must be **omniscient**; she always knows when I'm not paying attention.
micro-	small	microcosm (n)	little or miniature world; something representing something else on a very small scale	Some people say that Brooklyn Heights, the Brooklyn district across the river from the Wall Street area, is a **microcosm** of Manhattan.
mini-	small	minority (n)	small group within a larger group	John voted for Bridget, but he was in the **minority**; most people voted for Elaine.
macro-	large	macrocosm (n)	the large scale world or universe; any great whole	Any change to the microcosm will eventually affect the **macrocosm**.

Prefix	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
ante-	before	antechamber (n)	a smaller room leading into a larger or main room	The panel of jurors waited in the **antechamber** before entering the court room.
pre-	before	precede (v)	to come before in time or order	The appetizers **preceded** the main course.
post-	after	postscript (n)	message added after the close of a letter	His **postscript** was almost as long as his letter!
inter-	between	intervene (v)	to come between	Romeo, trying to make peace, **intervened** in the fight between Tybalt and Mercutio.
inter-	together	interact (v)	to act upon or influence each other	The psychologist took notes as she watched the children **interact**.
intra-	within	intravenous (adj)	within or into a vein	She could not eat and had to be fed **intravenously** for three days.
intro-	into, within	introvert (n)	a person whose attention is largely directed inward, toward himself or herself; a shy or withdrawn person	Unlike his flamboyant sister, quiet Zeke was a real **introvert**.
in-	in, into	induct (v)	to bring in (to a group)	She was **inducted** into the honor society.
ex-	out, from	expel (v)	to drive out or away	The rebels **expelled** the invaders.
circum-	around	circumscribe (v)	to draw a line around; to mark the limits of	She carefully **circumscribed** the space that would become her office.
sub-	under	subvert (v)	to bring about the destruction of, overthrow; to undermine	His attempt to **subvert** my authority will cost him his job.
super-	above, over	supervisor (n)	one who watches over	Alex accepted the promotion to **supervisor** and was comfortable with the duties and responsibilities of the office.
con-	with, together	consensus (n)	general agreement	After hours of debate, the group finally reached a **consensus** and selected a candidate.
non-	not	nonstop (adj, adv)	without a stop	With energy typical of the very young, the puppy ran **nonstop** through the house.
in-	not	invariable (adj)	not changing	The weather here is **invariable**—always sunny and warm.
un-	not, against	unmindful (adj)	not conscious or aware of; forgetful	For better or worse, he is **unmindful** of office politics.
contra-	against	contradict (v)	to state that (what is said) is untrue; to state the opposite of, be opposed to	I know we don't have to agree on everything, but she **contradicts** *everything* I say.

Prefix	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
anti-	against, opposite	antipode (n)	exact or direct opposite	North is the **antipode** of south.
counter-	against, opposing	counter-productive (adj)	working against production	Complaining is **counterproductive**.
dis-	not, away, opposite of	dispel (v)	to drive away; not having order	To **dispel** rumors that I was quitting, I scheduled a series of meetings for the next three months.
		disorderly (adj)	messy, untidy, uncontrolled or unruly	Two people were hurt when the **disorderly** crowd took control of the protest.
mis-	wrong, ill	misuse (v)	to use wrongly	She **misused** her authority when she reassigned Charlie to a new team.
mal-	bad, wrong, ill	maltreat (v)	to treat badly or wrongly	After the dog saved his life, he swore he would never **maltreat** another animal.
		malaise (n)	feeling of discomfort or illness	The **malaise** many women feel during the first few months of pregnancy is called "morning sickness."
pseudo-	false, fake	pseudonym (n)	false or fake name	Mark Twain is a **pseudonym** for Samuel Clemens.
auto-	by oneself or by itself	automaton (n)	a robot; a person who seems to act mechanically and without thinking	The workers on the assembly line looked like **automatons**.
co-	together with; jointly	cohesive (adj)	having a tendency to bond or stick together; united	Though they came from different backgrounds and had many different interests, they have formed a remarkably **cohesive** team.

▶ Suffixes

Suffixes are syllables added to the ends of words to change or add to their meaning. This table lists some of the most common suffixes in the English language. They are grouped together by similar meanings.

Suffix	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
-en	to cause to become	broaden (v)	to make more broad, widen	Traveling around the world will **broaden** your understanding of other cultures.
-ate	to cause to be	resuscitate (v)	to bring or come back to life or consciousness; to revive	Thanks to a generous gift from an alumnus, we were able to **resuscitate** the study-abroad program.

Suffix	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
-ify/-fy	to make or cause to be	electrify (v)	to charge with electricity	The singer **electrified** the audience with her performance.
-ize	to make, to give	alphabetize (v)	to put in alphabetical order	Please **alphabetize** these files for me.
-al	capable of, suitable for	practical (adj)	suitable for use; involving activity as distinct from study or theory	He has years of **practical**, on-the-job experience.
-ial	pertaining to	commercial (adj)	of or engaged in commerce	**Commercial** vehicles must have special license plates.
-ic	pertaining to	aristocratic (adj)	of or pertaining to the aristocracy	Though he was never rich or powerful, he has very **aristocratic** manners.
-ly	resembling, having the qualities of	tenderly (adv)	done with tenderness; gently, delicately, lovingly	He held the newborn baby **tenderly** in his arms.
-ly	in the manner of	boldly (adv)	in a bold manner	Despite his fear, he stepped **boldly** onto the stage.
-ful	full of	meaningful (adj)	significant, full of meaning	When Robert walked into the room with Annette, she cast a **meaningful** glance to me.
-ous/-ose	full of	humorous (adj)	full of humor, funny	His **humorous** speech received laughter and applause from the audience.
-ive	having the quality of	descriptive (adj)	giving a description	The letter was so **descriptive** that I could picture every place he had been.
-less	lacking, free of	painless (adj)	without pain, not causing pain	The doctor assured me that it is a **painless** procedure.
-ish	having the quality of	childish (adj)	like a child; unsuitable for a grown person	He didn't get the job because of his **childish** behavior during the interview.
-ance/ -ence	quality or state of	tolerance (n)	willingness or ability to tolerate a person or thing	He has a high level of **tolerance** for rudeness.
-acy	quality or state of	indeterminacy (n)	state or quality of being undetermined (without defined limits) or vague	The **indeterminacy** of his statement made it impossible to tell which side he favored.
-tion	act, state or condition of	completion (n)	the act of completing; the state of being completed or finished	The second siren signaled the **completion** of the fire drill.
-or/-er	one who does or performs the action of	narrator (n)	one who tells the story, gives an account of	A first-person **narrator** is usually not objective.

Suffix	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
-atrium/ -orium	place for	arboretum (n)	a garden devoted primarily to trees and shrubs	They built a deck with an **arboretum** for their bonsai tree collection.
-ary	place for, pertaining to	sanctuary (n)	a sacred place, refuge	With three noisy roommates, Ellen frequently sought the quiet **sanctuary** of the library.
-cide	kill	pesticide (n)	substance for killing insects	This **pesticide** is also dangerous for humans.
-ism	quality, state or condition of; doctrine of	optimism (n)	belief that things will turn out for the best; tendency to take a hopeful view of things	Her **optimism** makes people want to be around her.
-ity	quality or state of	morality (n)	state or quality of being moral	He argued that the basic **morality** of civilized societies hasn't changed much over the centuries.
-itis	inflammation of	tonsillitis (n)	inflammation and infection of the tonsils	Her **tonsillitis** was so severe that doctors had to remove her tonsils immediately.
-ment	act or condition of	judgment (n)	ability to judge or make decisions wisely; act of judging	He exercised good **judgment** during the meeting and did not challenge his supervisor.
-ology	the study of	zoology (n)	the scientific study of animal life	Because of her strong interest in **zoology**, she took an unpaid summer job at the zoo.

▶ Common Latin Word Roots

Many words in the English language have their origins in Latin. The table below shows the original Latin words that have been used to create various English words. The Latin words serve as roots, providing the core meaning of the words. Prefixes, suffixes, and other alterations give each word its distinct meaning. The word roots are listed in alphabetical order.

Root	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
amare	to love	amorous (adj)	readily showing or feeling love	She told him to stop his **amorous** advances as she was already engaged.
audire	to hear	audience (n)	assembled group of listeners or spectators; people within hearing	The **audience** listened intently to the riveting speaker.
bellum	war	antebellum (adj)	before the war	In American history, **antebellum** refers to the period before the Civil War.

Root	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
capere	to take	captivate (v)	to capture the fancy of	The story **captivated** me from the beginning; I couldn't put the book down.
dicere	to say, speak	dictate (v)	to state or order; to say what needs to be written down	She began to **dictate** her notes into the microphone.
duco	to lead	conduct (v)	to lead or guide (thorough)	He **conducted** a detailed tour of the building.
equus	equal	equilibrium (n)	a state of balance	I have finally achieved **equilibrium** between work and leisure.
facere	to make or do	manufacture (v)	to make or produce	The clothes are **manufactured** here in this factory.
lucere	to light	lucid (adj)	very clear	No one could possibly have misunderstood such a **lucid** explanation.
manus	hand	manicure (n)	cosmetic treatment of the fingernails	A **manicure** is not only important hygiene, but clean and neat nails also tell a great deal about a person.
medius	middle	median (n)	middle point; middle in a set of numbers	The **median** household income in this wealthy neighborhood is $89,000.
mittere	to send	transmit (v)	to send across	The message was **transmitted** over the intercom.
omnis	all, every	omnipresent (adj)	present everywhere	That top-40 song is **omnipresent**; everywhere I go, I hear it playing.
plicare	to fold	application (n)	putting one thing on another; making a formal request	His loan **application** was denied because of his poor credit history.
ponere/ positum	to place	position (n)	the place a person or thing occupies	Although he is only 22, he holds a very powerful **position** in the company.
protare	to carry	transport (v)	to carry across	The goods will be **transported** by boat.
quarere	to ask, question	inquiry (n)	act of inquiry, investigation, or questioning	The **inquiry** lasted several months but yielded no new information.
scribere	to write	scribe (n)	person who makes copies of writings	The **scribe** had developed thick calluses on his fingers from years of writing.
sentire	to feel	sentiment (n)	personal experience; one's own feeling	After reading the collection of letters, it was easy to tell the **sentiments** of the writer.

Root	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
specere	to look at	spectacle (n)	striking or impressive sight	The debate was quite a **spectacle;** the candidates made accusations about each other that were unexpected and slightly unprofessional.
spirare	to breathe	respiration (n)	the act of breathing	His **respiration** was steady, but he remained unconscious.
tendere	to stretch	extend (v)	to make longer, stretch out	Please **extend** the deadline by two weeks so we can complete the project properly.
verbum	word	verbatim (adj)	word for word	The student failed because she had copied an article **verbatim** instead of writing her own essay.

▶ Common Greek Word Roots

Many English words have their origins in the ancient Greek language. The table below shows the Greek words that have been used to create various English words. The Greek words serve as roots, providing the core meaning of the words. Prefixes, suffixes, and other alterations give each word its distinct meaning. The word roots are listed in alphabetical order.

Root	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
bios	life	biology (n)	the science of living organisms	He is majoring in **biology** and plans to go to medical school.
chronos	time	chronological (adj)	arranged in the order in which things occurred	The story is confusing because she did not put the events in **chronological** order.
derma	skin	dermatology (n)	branch of medical science dealing with the skin and its diseases	She has decided to study **dermatology** because she wants to find a cure for skin cancer.
gamos	marriage, union	polygamy (n)	the practice or custom of having more than one spouse or mate at a time	**Polygamy** is illegal in the United States.
genos	race, sex, kind	genocide (n)	the deliberate extermination of one race of people	The recent **genocide** in Bosnia has created a crisis in orphaned children.
geo	earth	geography (n)	the study of the Earth's surface; the surface or topographical features of a place	The **geography** of this region made it difficult for the different tribes to interact.
graphein	to write	calligraphy (n)	beautiful or elegant handwriting	She used **calligraphy** to address her wedding invitations.

Root	Meaning	Example	Definition	Sentence
krates	member of a group	democrat (n)	one who believes in or advocates democracy as a principle of government	I have always been a **democrat**, but I refuse to join the Democratic Party.
kryptos	hidden, secret	cryptic (adj)	concealing meaning, puzzling	He left such a **cryptic** message on my answering machine that I don't know what he wanted.
metron	to measure	metronome (n)	device with a pendulum that beats at a determined rate to measure time/rhythm	She used a **metronome** to help her keep the proper pace as she played the song.
morphe	form	polymorphous (adj)	having many forms	Most mythologies have a **polymorphous** figure, a "shape shifter" who can be both animal and human.
pathos	suffering, feeling	pathetic (adj)	arousing feelings of pity or sadness	Willy Loman is a complex character who is both **pathetic** and heroic.
philos	loving	xenophile (n)	a person who is attracted to foreign peoples, cultures, or customs	Alex is a **xenophile**; I doubt he'll ever come back to the States.
phobos	fear	xenophobe (n)	person who fears or hates foreigners or strange cultures or customs	Don't expect Len to go on the trip; he's a **xenophobe**.
photos	light	photobiotic (adj)	living or thriving only in the presence of light	Plants are **photobiotic** and will die without light.
podos	foot	podiatrist (n)	an expert in diagnosis and treatment of ailments of the human foot	The **podiatrist** saw that the ingrown toenail had become infected.
psuedein	to deceive	pseudonym (n)	false name	George Eliot is a **pseudonym** for Mary Ann Evans.
pyr	fire	pyromaniac (n)	one who has a compulsion to set things on fire	The warehouse fire was not an accident; it was set by a **pyromaniac**.
soma	body	psychosomatic (adj)	of or involving both the mind and body	In a **psychosomatic** illness, physical symptoms are caused by emotional distress.
tele	distant	telescope (n)	optical instrument for making distant objects appear larger and nearer when viewed through the lens	While Galileo did not invent the **telescope**, he was the first to use it to study the planets and stars.
therme	heat	thermos (n)	insulated jug or bottle that keeps liquids hot or cold	The **thermos** kept my coffee hot all afternoon.

1001 VOCABULARY & SPELLING QUESTIONS

SECTION

1

Synonyms, Antonyms, Verbal Classification, and Analogies

THIS SECTION CONSISTS of five chapters of different types of vocabulary questions. Questions vary from finding similar words to finding dissimilar words, from identifying analogies, to identifying the three words that are similar within a group of four words.

Most standardized tests use synonym and antonym questions to test verbal skills. The first chapter in this section is on synonyms. A synonym is a word that means the same or nearly the same as another word. You will be asked to find synonyms, or choose the word that has the same or nearly the same meaning. In Chapter 2, you will identify antonyms, or words that are most nearly the opposite of the word in italics. The questions in Chapter 3 ask you to identify the word that is most similar or dissimilar to another word, effectively testing your knowledge of two words. Chapter 4 tests your ability to identify groups of word as similar to one another. You do this by finding the word in the list of four that does not belong with the other three words. Finally, in Chapter 5 you are asked to identify word analogies. Analogies are comparisons. To answer an analogy question, look for a relationship between the first set of words. Then, look for a similar relationship in the second set of words. Choose the answer that best completes the comparison.

CHAPTER

1 Synonyms

Choose the synonym for each of the words in italics.

1. Which word means the same as *erroneous?*
- **a.** digressive
- **b.** confused
- **c.** impenetrable
- **d.** incorrect

2. Which word means the same as *grotesque?*
- **a.** extreme
- **b.** frenzied
- **c.** hideous
- **d.** typical

3. Which word means the same as *garbled?*
- **a.** lucid
- **b.** unintelligible
- **c.** devoured
- **d.** outrageous

4. Which word means the same as *expose?*
- **a.** relate
- **b.** develop
- **c.** reveal
- **d.** pretend

5. Which word means the same as *coerce?*
- **a.** force
- **b.** permit
- **c.** waste
- **d.** deny

6. Which word means the same as *abrupt?*
- **a.** interrupt
- **b.** sudden
- **c.** extended
- **d.** corrupt

7. Which word means the same as *apathy?*
- **a.** hostility
- **b.** depression
- **c.** indifference
- **d.** concern

8. Which word means the same as *despair?*
- **a.** mourning
- **b.** disregard
- **c.** hopelessness
- **d.** loneliness

9. Which word means the same as *contemptuous?*
- **a.** respectful
- **b.** unique
- **c.** scornful
- **d.** insecure

10. Which word means the same as *tote?*
- **a.** acquire
- **b.** carry
- **c.** tremble
- **d.** abandon

11. Which word means the same as *distinct?*
- **a.** satisfied
- **b.** imprecise
- **c.** uneasy
- **d.** separate

12. Which word means the same as *flagrant?*
- **a.** secret
- **b.** worthless
- **c.** noble
- **d.** glaring

13. Which word means the same as *oration?*
- **a.** nuisance
- **b.** independence
- **c.** address
- **d.** length

14. Which word means the same as *libel?*
- **a.** description
- **b.** praise
- **c.** destiny
- **d.** slander

15. Which word means the same as *philanthropy?*
- **a.** selfishness
- **b.** fascination
- **c.** disrespect
- **d.** charity

16. Which word means the same as *proximity?*
- **a.** distance
- **b.** agreement
- **c.** nearness
- **d.** intelligence

17. Which word means the same as *negligible?*
- **a.** insignificant
- **b.** delicate
- **c.** meaningful
- **d.** illegible

18. Which word means the same as *vigilant?*
- **a.** nonchalant
- **b.** watchful
- **c.** righteous
- **d.** strenuous

19. Which word means the same as *astute?*
- **a.** perceptive
- **b.** inattentive
- **c.** stubborn
- **d.** elegant

20. Which word means the same as *collaborate?*
- **a.** cooperate
- **b.** convince
- **c.** entice
- **d.** elaborate

21. Which word means the same as *insipid?*
- **a.** overbearing
- **b.** tasteless
- **c.** exhilarating
- **d.** elaborate

For each of the following words, choose the word that has the same or nearly the same meaning.

22. navigate
- **a.** search
- **b.** decide
- **c.** steer
- **d.** assist

23. tailor
- **a.** measure
- **b.** construct
- **c.** launder
- **d.** alter

24. yield
- **a.** merge
- **b.** relinquish
- **c.** destroy
- **d.** hinder

25. eternal
- **a.** timeless
- **b.** heavenly
- **c.** loving
- **d.** wealthy

26. stow
- **a.** pack
- **b.** curtsy
- **c.** fool
- **d.** trample

27. intimate
- **a.** frightening
- **b.** curious
- **c.** private
- **d.** characteristic

28. consider
- **a.** promote
- **b.** require
- **c.** adjust
- **d.** ponder

29. humidify
- **a.** moisten
- **b.** warm
- **c.** gather
- **d.** spray

30. arouse
- **a.** inform
- **b.** abuse
- **c.** waken
- **d.** deceive

31. harass
- **a.** trick
- **b.** confuse
- **c.** betray
- **d.** pester

32. fortified
- **a.** reinforced
- **b.** distorted
- **c.** disputed
- **d.** developed

33. delegate
- **a.** analyze
- **b.** respect
- **c.** criticize
- **d.** assign

34. accountable
- **a.** applauded
- **b.** compensated
- **c.** responsible
- **d.** approached

35. philosophy
- **a.** bias
- **b.** principles
- **c.** evidence
- **d.** process

36. custom
- **a.** purpose
- **b.** habit
- **c.** buyer
- **d.** role

37. harbor
- **a.** halter
- **b.** statement
- **c.** refuge
- **d.** garment

38. muse
- **a.** tune
- **b.** ponder
- **c.** encourage
- **d.** read

39. vessel
- **a.** container
- **b.** furniture
- **c.** garment
- **d.** branch

40. dispute
- **a.** debate
- **b.** release
- **c.** divide
- **d.** redeem

41. site
- **a.** location
- **b.** formation
- **c.** speech
- **d.** view

42. compensate
- **a.** help
- **b.** challenge
- **c.** defeat
- **d.** pay

43. journal
- **a.** trip
- **b.** receipt
- **c.** diary
- **d.** list

44. opportunity
- **a.** sensitivity
- **b.** arrogance
- **c.** chance
- **d.** reference

45. invent
- **a.** insert
- **b.** discover
- **c.** apply
- **d.** allow

46. sphere
- **a.** air
- **b.** spread
- **c.** globe
- **d.** enclosure

47. refine
- **a.** condone
- **b.** provide
- **c.** change
- **d.** purify

48. pledge
- **a.** picture
- **b.** idea
- **c.** quote
- **d.** promise

49. gangly
- **a.** illegally
- **b.** closely
- **c.** ugly
- **d.** lanky

50. sage
- **a.** wise
- **b.** obnoxious
- **c.** conceited
- **d.** heartless

51. dormant
- **a.** hidden
- **b.** slumbering
- **c.** rigid
- **d.** misplaced

52. banish
- **a.** exile
- **b.** decorate
- **c.** succumb
- **d.** encourage

53. croon
- **a.** swim
- **b.** sing
- **c.** stroke
- **d.** yell

54. hostel
- **a.** turnstile
- **b.** cot
- **c.** trek
- **d.** inn

55. mesa
- **a.** brain
- **b.** plateau
- **c.** wagon
- **d.** dwelling

56. ado
- **a.** idiom
- **b.** punishment
- **c.** cost
- **d.** fuss

57. obscure
- **a.** concealed
- **b.** obvious
- **c.** reckless
- **d.** subjective

58. malicious
- **a.** spiteful
- **b.** changeable
- **c.** murderous
- **d.** dangerous

59. obsolete
- **a.** current
- **b.** dedicated
- **c.** unnecessary
- **d.** outmoded

60. expansive
- **a.** talkative
- **b.** relaxed
- **c.** humorous
- **d.** grateful

61. relinquish
- **a.** abandon
- **b.** report
- **c.** commence
- **d.** abide

62. submissive
- **a.** raucous
- **b.** obedient
- **c.** virtuous
- **d.** selfish

63. ponderous
- **a.** heavy
- **b.** thoughtful
- **c.** hearty
- **d.** generous

64. stoical
- **a.** impassive
- **b.** loud
- **c.** curious
- **d.** intense

65. haggard
- **a.** handsome
- **b.** honest
- **c.** gaunt
- **d.** intense

66. enigma
- **a.** laughter
- **b.** mystery
- **c.** enclosure
- **d.** shadow

67. jocular
- **a.** lenient
- **b.** strict
- **c.** powerful
- **d.** jolly

68. rebuke
- **a.** scold
- **b.** deny
- **c.** distract
- **d.** protect

69. renown
- **a.** attitude
- **b.** fame
- **c.** health
- **d.** strength

70. robust
- **a.** eager
- **b.** rough
- **c.** old-fashioned
- **d.** vigorous

71. mundane
- **a.** proper
- **b.** ordinary
- **c.** greedy
- **d.** murky

72. remiss
- **a.** recent
- **b.** false
- **c.** negligent
- **d.** broken

73. imminent
- **a.** sturdy
- **b.** actual
- **c.** soon
- **d.** later

74. inordinate
- **a.** excessive
- **b.** exclusive
- **c.** purpose
- **d.** hesitant

75. disheveled
- **a.** rumpled
- **b.** divorced
- **c.** marked
- **d.** dedicated

76. disillusioned
- **a.** disadvantageous
- **b.** distracted
- **c.** disenchanted
- **d.** disarming

77. query
- **a.** inspect
- **b.** quote
- **c.** succeed
- **d.** inquire

78. clemency
- **a.** competency
- **b.** certainty
- **c.** destiny
- **d.** mercy

CHAPTER

2 Antonyms

Choose the antonym for each of the words in italics.

79. Which word is the opposite of *alert?*
- **a.** attentive
- **b.** inattentive
- **c.** careful
- **d.** trivial

80. Which word is the opposite of *cautious?*
- **a.** considerate
- **b.** noble
- **c.** proper
- **d.** reckless

81. Which word means the opposite of *shameful?*
- **a.** honorable
- **b.** animated
- **c.** fickle
- **d.** modest

82. Which word means the opposite of *vague?*
- **a.** hazy
- **b.** skilled
- **c.** definite
- **d.** tender

83. Which word means the opposite of *vulnerable?*
a. frantic
b. feeble
c. secure
d. complicated

84. Which word means the opposite of *distress?*
a. comfort
b. reward
c. trouble
d. compromise

85. Which word means the opposite of *unity?*
a. discord
b. stimulation
c. consent
d. neglect

86. Which word means the opposite of *clarify?*
a. explain
b. dismay
c. obscure
d. provide

87. Which word means the opposite of *grant?*
a. deny
b. consume
c. allocate
d. provoke

88. Which word means the opposite of *impartial?*
a. complete
b. prejudiced
c. unbiased
d. erudite

89. Which word means the opposite of *prompt?*
a. punctual
b. slack
c. tardy
d. regular

90. Which word is the opposite of *delay?*
a. slow
b. hasten
c. pause
d. desist

91. Which word is the opposite of *soothe?*
a. increase
b. comfort
c. aggravate
d. delight

92. Which word means the opposite of *moderate?*
a. original
b. average
c. final
d. excessive

93. Which word means the opposite of *reveal?*
a. disclose
b. achieve
c. retreat
d. conceal

94. Which word means the opposite of *initial?*
a. first
b. crisis
c. final
d. right

95. Which word means the opposite of *brittle?*
- **a.** flexible
- **b.** breakable
- **c.** grating
- **d.** thin

96. Which word means the opposite of *capable?*
- **a.** unskilled
- **b.** absurd
- **c.** apt
- **d.** able

97. Which word means the opposite of *stray?*
- **a.** remain
- **b.** inhabit
- **c.** wander
- **d.** incline

98. Which word is the opposite of *dainty?*
- **a.** delicate
- **b.** coarse
- **c.** harsh
- **d.** delicious

99. Which word means the opposite of *craving?*
- **a.** desire
- **b.** repudiation
- **c.** motive
- **d.** revulsion

100. Which word means the opposite of *ferocious?*
- **a.** docile
- **b.** savage
- **c.** explosive
- **d.** noble

101. Which word means the opposite of *grueling?*
- **a.** effortless
- **b.** casual
- **c.** exhausting
- **d.** empty

102. Which word means the opposite of *forsake?*
- **a.** admit
- **b.** abandon
- **c.** submit
- **d.** cherish

103. Which word is the opposite of *restrain?*
- **a.** control
- **b.** liberate
- **c.** maintain
- **d.** distract

104. Which word is the opposite of *bleak?*
- **a.** desperate
- **b.** dreary
- **c.** bright
- **d.** fond

105. Which word is the opposite of *unruly?*
- **a.** controllable
- **b.** disorderly
- **c.** honest
- **d.** covered

106. Which word is the opposite of *solidarity?*
- **a.** union
- **b.** disunity
- **c.** laxity
- **d.** rigidity

107. Which word is the opposite of *retract?*
- **a.** assert
- **b.** withdraw
- **c.** impugn
- **d.** follow

108. Which word is the opposite of *concise?*
- **a.** generous
- **b.** lengthy
- **c.** loose
- **d.** brief

109. Which word is the opposite of *omit?*
- **a.** eliminate
- **b.** perform
- **c.** depart
- **d.** include

110. Which word means the opposite of *prohibit?*
- **a.** surrender
- **b.** permit
- **c.** involve
- **d.** embrace

111. Which word means the opposite of *disclose?*
- **a.** succeed
- **b.** conceal
- **c.** restrain
- **d.** possess

112. Which word means the opposite of *stifle?*
- **a.** encourage
- **b.** familiarize
- **c.** deny
- **d.** overcome

113. Which word means the opposite of *belittle?*
- **a.** arrange
- **b.** compliment
- **c.** criticize
- **d.** presume

114. Which word means the opposite of *aimless?*
- **a.** inactive
- **b.** faithful
- **c.** purposeful
- **d.** impartial

115. Which word means the opposite of *detest?*
- **a.** prohibit
- **b.** hate
- **c.** examine
- **d.** admire

116. Which word means the opposite of *valiant?*
- **a.** instinctive
- **b.** cowardly
- **c.** cynical
- **d.** worthy

117. Which word means the opposite of *lenient?*
- **a.** capable
- **b.** impractical
- **c.** merciful
- **d.** domineering

118. Which word means the opposite of *tarnish?*
- **a.** absorb
- **b.** endure
- **c.** shine
- **d.** sully

119. Which word means the opposite of *mandatory?*
a. apparent
b. equal
c. optional
d. required

120. Which word means the opposite of *chagrin?*
a. conviction
b. irritation
c. pleasure
d. humanity

121. Which word means the opposite of *commence?*
a. initiate
b. adapt
c. harass
d. terminate

122. Which word means the opposite of *conscientious?*
a. careless
b. apologetic
c. diligent
d. boisterous

123. Which word means the opposite of *deficient?*
a. necessary
b. adequate
c. flawed
d. simple

124. Which word means the opposite of *lucid?*
a. ordinary
b. turbulent
c. implausible
d. vague

125. Which word means the opposite of *judicious?*
a. partial
b. litigious
c. imprudent
d. unrestrained

126. Which word means the opposite of *dissonance?*
a. harmony
b. carefulness
c. specificity
d. value

127. Which word means the opposite of *erudite?*
a. uneducated
b. polite
c. unknown
d. agitated

For each of the following words, choose the word that means the *opposite* or most nearly the opposite.

128. harmony
a. noise
b. brevity
c. safety
d. discord

129. insult
a. compliment
b. contempt
c. argument
d. attitude

130. general
- **a.** specific
- **b.** total
- **c.** insignificant
- **d.** substantial

131. imaginary
- **a.** sober
- **b.** ordinary
- **c.** unrealistic
- **d.** factual

132. demolish
- **a.** attend
- **b.** consider
- **c.** create
- **d.** stifle

133. absorb
- **a.** acquire
- **b.** repel
- **c.** consume
- **d.** assist

134. critical
- **a.** inimical
- **b.** judgmental
- **c.** massive
- **d.** trivial

135. infantile
- **a.** despicable
- **b.** adolescent
- **c.** mature
- **d.** perpetual

136. retain
- **a.** withhold
- **b.** release
- **c.** succumb
- **d.** incise

137. impulsive
- **a.** secure
- **b.** mandatory
- **c.** rash
- **d.** cautious

138. competent
- **a.** incomplete
- **b.** intense
- **c.** inept
- **d.** massive

139. promote
- **a.** explicate
- **b.** downgrade
- **c.** concede
- **d.** retain

140. requirement
- **a.** plan
- **b.** consequence
- **c.** option
- **d.** accident

141. irritate
- **a.** soothe
- **b.** drain
- **c.** resist
- **d.** solve

142. punctual
- **a.** random
- **b.** smooth
- **c.** intermittent
- **d.** tardy

143. virtue
- **a.** reality
- **b.** fact
- **c.** vice
- **d.** amateur

144. fortunate
- **a.** excluded
- **b.** hapless
- **c.** hardworking
- **d.** lucky

145. notable
- **a.** oral
- **b.** graceful
- **c.** legal
- **d.** ordinary

146. prim
- **a.** outrageous
- **b.** last
- **c.** ugly
- **d.** cantankerous

147. prosperous
- **a.** affluent
- **b.** destitute
- **c.** cowardly
- **d.** receptive

148. nimble
- **a.** sturdy
- **b.** sluggish
- **c.** thoughtless
- **d.** relaxed

149. tranquil
- **a.** agitated
- **b.** explicit
- **c.** sluggish
- **d.** composed

150. sprightly
- **a.** eager
- **b.** lofty
- **c.** dull
- **d.** local

151. amiable
- **a.** dangerous
- **b.** permissive
- **c.** aloof
- **d.** congenial

152. prudent
- **a.** rash
- **b.** licentious
- **c.** libertine
- **d.** demonstrative

153. scant
- **a.** pellucid
- **b.** meager
- **c.** copious
- **d.** vocal

154. steadfast

a. envious

b. fickle

c. improvident

d. sluggish

155. stringent

a. obese

b. lax

c. obtuse

d. fluid

CHAPTER

3 Synonyms and Antonyms

Read each question carefully and select the word that is most similar or most dissimilar in meaning to the word provided.

156. *Rational* is most similar to
a. deliberate.
b. invalid.
c. prompt.
d. sound.

157. *Attribute* is most similar to
a. quality.
b. penalty.
c. speech.
d. admission.

158. *Subdue* is most similar to
a. conquer.
b. complain.
c. deny.
d. respect.

159. *Animated* is most similar to
a. abbreviated.
b. civil.
c. secret.
d. lively.

160. *Awe* is most dissimilar to
a. contempt.
b. reverence.
c. valor.
d. distortion.

161. *Intricate* is most similar to
a. delicate.
b. costly.
c. prim.
d. complex.

162. *Skeptic* is most dissimilar to
a. innovator.
b. friend.
c. politician.
d. believer.

163. *Hypothetical* is most dissimilar to
a. uncritical.
b. actual.
c. specific.
d. imaginary.

164. *Enhance* is most dissimilar to
a. diminish.
b. improve.
c. digress.
d. deprive.

165. *Manipulate* is most similar to
a. simplify.
b. deplete.
c. nurture.
d. handle.

166. *Subjective* is most dissimilar to
a. invective.
b. objectionable.
c. unbiased.
d. obedient.

167. *Succinct* is most dissimilar to
a. distinct.
b. laconic.
c. feeble.
d. verbose.

168. *Enthusiastic* is most similar to
a. adamant.
b. available.
c. cheerful.
d. eager.

169. *Adequate* is most similar to
a. sufficient.
b. mediocre.
c. proficient.
d. average.

170. *Uniform* is most dissimilar to
a. dissembling.
b. diverse.
c. bizarre.
d. slovenly.

171. *Ecstatic* is most similar to
a. inconsistent.
b. positive.
c. wild.
d. thrilled.

172. *Affect* is most similar to
- **a.** accomplish.
- **b.** cause.
- **c.** sicken.
- **d.** influence.

173. *Wary* is most dissimilar to
- **a.** alert.
- **b.** leery.
- **c.** worried.
- **d.** careless.

174. *Novel* is most dissimilar to
- **a.** dangerous.
- **b.** unsettled.
- **c.** suitable.
- **d.** old.

175. *Continuous* is most similar to
- **a.** intermittent.
- **b.** adjacent.
- **c.** uninterrupted.
- **d.** contiguous.

176. *Courtesy* is most similar to
- **a.** civility.
- **b.** congruity.
- **c.** conviviality.
- **d.** rudeness.

177. *Fallacy* is most dissimilar to
- **a.** truth.
- **b.** blessing.
- **c.** weakness.
- **d.** fable.

178. *Frail* is most similar to
- **a.** vivid.
- **b.** delicate.
- **c.** robust.
- **d.** adaptable.

179. *Recuperate* is most similar to
- **a.** recover.
- **b.** endorse.
- **c.** persist.
- **d.** worsen.

180. *Subsequent* is most dissimilar to
- **a.** necessary.
- **b.** insignificant.
- **c.** primary.
- **d.** previous.

181. *Nonchalant* is most dissimilar to
- **a.** intelligent.
- **b.** popular.
- **c.** concerned.
- **d.** reckless.

182. *Hoax* is most similar to
- **a.** logic.
- **b.** crusade.
- **c.** embargo.
- **d.** ruse.

183. *Composure* is most similar to
- **a.** agitation.
- **b.** poise.
- **c.** liveliness.
- **d.** stimulation.

184. *Excise* is most dissimilar to
a. sleep.
b. retain.
c. organize.
d. staple.

185. *Disperse* is most dissimilar to
a. gather.
b. agree.
c. praise.
d. satisfy.

186. *Eccentric* is most similar to
a. normal.
b. frugal.
c. peculiar.
d. selective.

187. *Commendable* is most similar to
a. admirable.
b. accountable.
c. irresponsible.
d. noticeable.

188. *Domain* is most similar to
a. entrance.
b. rebellion.
c. formation.
d. territory.

189. *Passive* is most similar to
a. inactive.
b. emotional.
c. lively.
d. woeful.

190. *Liberate* is most dissimilar to
a. conserve.
b. restrain.
c. attack.
d. ruin.

191. *Faltering* is most dissimilar to
a. steady.
b. adoring.
c. explanatory.
d. reluctant.

192. *Vast* is most similar to
a. attentive.
b. immense.
c. steady.
d. slight.

193. *Comply* is most similar to
a. subdue.
b. entertain.
c. flatter.
d. obey.

194. *Optimum* is most dissimilar to
a. mediocre.
b. victorious.
c. worst.
d. rational.

195. *Enlighten* is most similar to
a. relocate.
b. confuse.
c. comply.
d. teach.

196. *Tedious* is most dissimilar to
a. stimulating.
b. alarming.
c. intemperate.
d. tranquil.

197. *Exonerate* is most dissimilar to
a. minimize.
b. respect.
c. irritate.
d. blame.

198. *Ephemeral* is most dissimilar to
a. internal.
b. enduring.
c. temporary.
d. hidden.

199. *Predecessor* is most dissimilar to
a. successor.
b. antecedent.
c. descendant.
d. ancestor.

200. *Refrain* is most similar to
a. desist.
b. secure.
c. glimpse.
d. persevere.

201. *Affable* is most dissimilar to
a. disagreeable.
b. hollow.
c. simple.
d. eager.

202. *Rigorous* is most similar to
a. demanding.
b. tolerable.
c. lenient.
d. disorderly.

203. *Orient* is most dissimilar to
a. confuse.
b. arouse.
c. deter.
d. simplify.

204. *Levitate* is most dissimilar to
a. plod.
b. undulate.
c. whisper.
d. sink.

205. *Oblivious* is most similar to
a. visible.
b. sinister.
c. conscious.
d. unaware.

206. *Verify* is most similar to
a. disclose.
b. confirm.
c. refute.
d. unite.

207. *Pacify* is most dissimilar to
a. complicate.
b. dismiss.
c. excite.
d. atomize.

208. *Plausible* is most dissimilar to
a. insufficient.
b. apologetic.
c. unbelievable.
d. credible.

209. *Idle* is most similar to
a. working.
b. effective.
c. immobile.
d. functional.

210. *Avid* is most dissimilar to
a. partial.
b. unenthusiastic.
c. equal.
d. unkind.

211. *Meek* is most dissimilar to
a. mild.
b. painful.
c. forceful.
d. polite.

212. *Complacent* is most dissimilar to
a. concerned.
b. pleasant.
c. happy.
d. convinced.

213. *Ambiguous* is most dissimilar to
a. apathetic.
b. certain.
c. equivocal.
d. indefinite.

214. *Confer* is most similar to
a. confide.
b. consult.
c. refuse.
d. promise.

215. *Repast* is most similar to
a. meal.
b. debt.
c. book.
d. goal.

216. *Esteem* is most dissimilar to
a. disrespect.
b. disregard.
c. dissent.
d. disabuse.

217. *Eloquent* is most dissimilar to
a. shabby.
b. fluent.
c. inarticulate.
d. plain.

218. *Apathetic* is most similar to
a. pitiable.
b. indifferent.
c. suspicious.
d. evasive.

219. *Deterrent* is most dissimilar to
a. encouragement.
b. obstacle.
c. proponent.
d. discomfort.

220. *Impertinent* is most dissimilar to
a. animated.
b. rude.
c. relentless.
d. polite.

221. *Augment* is most similar to
a. repeal.
b. evaluate.
c. increase.
d. criticize.

222. *Ludicrous* is most dissimilar to
a. absurd.
b. somber.
c. reasonable.
d. charitable.

223. *Archaic* is most dissimilar to
a. tangible.
b. modern.
c. ancient.
d. haunted.

224. *Incredulous* is most similar to
a. fearful.
b. outraged.
c. inconsolable.
d. disbelieving.

225. *Vindictive* is most similar to
a. outrageous.
b. insulting.
c. spiteful.
d. offensive.

226. *Sullen* is most dissimilar to
a. morose.
b. impetuous.
c. provocative.
d. jovial.

227. *Menial* is most similar to
a. lowly.
b. boring.
c. dangerous.
d. rewarding.

228. *Panacea* is most similar to
a. cure.
b. result.
c. cause.
d. necessity.

229. *Taut* is most dissimilar to
a. neutral.
b. relaxed.
c. rigid.
d. vague.

230. *Rile* is most dissimilar to
a. appease.
b. prosper.
c. oppress.
d. irk.

231. *Glib* is most similar to
a. angry.
b. insulting.
c. dishonest.
d. insincere.

232. *Mar* is most dissimilar to
a. delineate.
b. bolster.
c. clarify.
d. repair.

233. *Cognizant* is most similar to
a. conscious.
b. educated.
c. mystified.
d. confused.

234. *Mediate* is most similar to
a. ponder.
b. interfere.
c. reconcile.
d. dissolve.

235. *Concurrent* is most similar to
a. incidental.
b. simultaneous.
c. apprehensive.
d. substantial.

236. *Induce* is most similar to
a. prompt.
b. withdraw.
c. presume.
d. represent.

237. *Intrepid* is most dissimilar to
a. belligerent.
b. consistent.
c. chivalrous.
d. fearful.

238. *Saturate* is most similar to
a. deprive.
b. construe.
c. soak.
d. verify.

239. *Methodical* is most dissimilar to
a. erratic.
b. deliberate.
c. hostile.
d. deformed.

240. *Latent* is most dissimilar to
a. slow.
b. tardy.
c. dormant.
d. active.

241. *Proscribe* is most similar to
a. measure.
b. recommend.
c. detect.
d. forbid.

242. *Prevarication* is most dissimilar to
a. accolade.
b. veracity.
c. deprecation.
d. mendacity.

243. *Mirth* is most dissimilar to
a. pallor.
b. solemnity.
c. penury.
d. lethargy.

244. *Surreptitious* is most similar to
a. expressive.
b. secretive.
c. emotional.
d. artistic.

245. *Trepidation* is most dissimilar to
a. distribution.
b. agitation.
c. fearlessness.
d. uniformity.

CHAPTER

4 Verbal Classification

For the following questions, choose the word that does not belong with the others.

246. **a.** confirmed
b. tentative
c. definite
d. conclusive

247. **a.** implied
b. distinct
c. explicit
d. forthright

248. **a.** premeditated
b. rehearsed
c. spontaneous
d. calculated

249. **a.** rampant
b. restrained
c. widespread
d. pervasive

250. **a.** flexible
b. rigid
c. supple
d. limber

251. **a.** subdue
b. crush
c. suppress
d. provoke

252. **a.** comprise
b. compose
c. exclude
d. constitute

253. **a.** infinitesimal
b. infinite
c. immense
d. vast

254. **a.** heroism
b. incompetence
c. prowess
d. mastery

255. **a.** rasping
b. grating
c. abrasive
d. polished

256. **a.** comely
b. deformed
c. grotesque
d. repulsive

257. **a.** receptive
b. intolerant
c. compassionate
d. amenable

258. **a.** sloppy
b. disheveled
c. orderly
d. unkempt

259. **a.** word for word
b. exact
c. verbatim
d. paraphrased

260. **a.** recklessly
b. carefully
c. warily
d. prudently

261. **a.** destitute
b. poverty-stricken
c. affluent
d. impoverished

262. **a.** dour
b. inviting
c. welcoming
d. cheery

263. **a.** clumsy
b. nimble
c. all thumbs
d. maladroit

264. **a.** compliment
b. ridicule
c. deride
d. gibe

265. **a.** deprived
b. bereft
c. replete
d. bereaved

266. **a.** resolve
b. fortitude
c. mettle
d. timidity

267. **a.** submissive
b. obedient
c. acquiescent
d. officious

268. **a.** proficient
b. inept
c. deft
d. adroit

269. **a.** felicitous
b. inopportune
c. inappropriate
d. ill-timed

270. **a.** vex
b. aggravate
c. mollify
d. agitate

271. **a.** stately
b. abject
c. lowly
d. humble

272. **a.** mercenary
b. venal
c. honest
d. corruptible

273. **a.** pinnacle
b. perigee
c. summit
d. acme

274. **a.** demur
b. concur
c. consent
d. accede

275. **a.** replica
b. permutation
c. facsimile
d. reproduction

276. **a.** pernicious
b. toxic
c. innocuous
d. virulent

277. **a.** stentorian
b. booming
c. thundering
d. tranquil

278. **a.** permissive
b. lenient
c. indulgent
d. implacable

279. **a.** bedlam
b. pandemonium
c. repose
d. tumult

280. **a.** stimulating
b. somnolent
c. soporific
d. hypnotic

281. **a.** impassioned
b. vehement
c. emphatic
d. apathetic

282. **a.** savory
b. distasteful
c. piquant
d. aromatic

283. **a.** dissent
b. sanction
c. concur
d. assent

284. **a.** devout
b. fervent
c. zealous
d. dispirited

CHAPTER

5 Analogies

Many kinds of academic and work-related tests include analogies. Analogies are comparisons. To answer an analogy question, look for a relationship between the first set of words. Then, look for a similar relationship in the second set of words.

For the following questions, choose the answer that best completes the comparison.

285. polite : gracious :: cordial : _____
- **a.** courteous
- **b.** confident
- **c.** comfortable
- **d.** bold

286. embarrassed : humiliated :: frightened : _____
- **a.** courageous
- **b.** agitated
- **c.** terrified
- **d.** reckless

287. scarcely : mostly :: quietly : _____
- **a.** secretly
- **b.** rudely
- **c.** loudly
- **d.** silently

288. candid : indirect :: honest : _____
- **a.** frank
- **b.** wicked
- **c.** truthful
- **d.** devious

289. control : dominate :: magnify : _____
- **a.** enlarge
- **b.** preserve
- **c.** decrease
- **d.** divide

290. exactly : precisely :: evidently : _____
- **a.** positively
- **b.** apparently
- **c.** narrowly
- **d.** unquestionably

291. meaningful : insignificant :: essential : _____
- **a.** basic
- **b.** important
- **c.** unremarkable
- **d.** unnecessary

292. simple : complex :: trivial : _____
- **a.** inconspicuous
- **b.** significant
- **c.** permanent
- **d.** irrelevant

293. neophyte : novice :: pursuit : _____
- **a.** passion
- **b.** restraint
- **c.** quest
- **d.** speed

294. regard : esteem :: ambivalence : _____
- **a.** uncertainty
- **b.** withdrawal
- **c.** resemblance
- **d.** injustice

295. elated : despondent :: enlightened : _____
- **a.** aware
- **b.** tolerant
- **c.** miserable
- **d.** ignorant

296. divulge : conceal :: conform : _____
- **a.** construe
- **b.** differ
- **c.** retain
- **d.** offer

297. restrain : curb :: recant : _____
- **a.** foretell
- **b.** retract
- **c.** entertain
- **d.** resent

298. admire : despise :: praise : _____
- **a.** ravage
- **b.** surrender
- **c.** admonish
- **d.** warn

299. advance : retreat :: curtail : _____
- **a.** damage
- **b.** discard
- **c.** consume
- **d.** prolong

300. implant : embed :: expel : _____
- **a.** beseech
- **b.** oust
- **c.** accept
- **d.** examine

301. assemble : convene :: categorize : _____
- **a.** systematize
- **b.** dismiss
- **c.** congregate
- **d.** alternate

302. grind : crush :: demolish : _____
- **a.** divulge
- **b.** check
- **c.** pulverize
- **d.** steam

303. continuation : sequel :: scheme : _____
- **a.** supplication
- **b.** management
- **c.** aftermath
- **d.** plot

304. phase : segment :: epoch : _____
- **a.** document
- **b.** institution
- **c.** era
- **d.** emotion

305. declare : affirm :: cringe : _____
- **a.** scorn
- **b.** cower
- **c.** reason
- **d.** arrange

306. ally : enemy :: anonymity : _____
- **a.** restraint
- **b.** wealth
- **c.** fame
- **d.** anxiety

307. personable : agreeable :: friendly : _____
- **a.** genial
- **b.** skillful
- **c.** willful
- **d.** relevant

308. heterogeneous : mixed :: profuse : _____
- **a.** lush
- **b.** timid
- **c.** scarce
- **d.** painful

309. trust : suspicion :: doubt : _____
- **a.** aperture
- **b.** reliance
- **c.** method
- **d.** saga

310. hide : flaunt :: forget : _____
- **a.** sympathetic
- **b.** unappreciative
- **c.** retain
- **d.** unsociable

311. disclose : reveal :: intimate : _____
- **a.** forbid
- **b.** denounce
- **c.** announce
- **d.** suggest

312. conceal : obscure :: procrastinate : _____
- **a.** anticipate
- **b.** relinquish
- **c.** delay
- **d.** pretend

313. ornate : plain :: blithe : _____
- **a.** generous
- **b.** morose
- **c.** pretentious
- **d.** fervent

314. futile : vain :: covert : _____
- **a.** secret
- **b.** grand
- **c.** seductive
- **d.** habitual

315. opposing : differing :: candid : _____
- **a.** conclusive
- **b.** strict
- **c.** credible
- **d.** frank

316. expeditiously : swiftly :: diligently : _____
- **a.** openly
- **b.** persistently
- **c.** increasingly
- **d.** vividly

317. antics : actions :: banter : _____
- **a.** deference
- **b.** repartee
- **c.** pranks
- **d.** candor

318. obstinate : stubborn :: staunch : _____
- **a.** oppressive
- **b.** ominous
- **c.** faithful
- **d.** arrogant

319. persistent : persevering :: spurious : _____
- **a.** false
- **b.** dejected
- **c.** delightful
- **d.** abundant

320. broadcast : obscure :: welcome : _____
- **a.** prostrate
- **b.** promontory
- **c.** strengthen
- **d.** eject

321. enthusiastic : blasé :: upright : _____
- **a.** deplore
- **b.** prone
- **c.** unlikely
- **d.** passionate

322. sedate : sober :: prim : _____
- **a.** staid
- **b.** convalescent
- **c.** elaborate
- **d.** clairvoyant

323. courtier : aristocrat :: unknown : _____
- **a.** noble
- **b.** celebrity
- **c.** nonentity
- **d.** icon

324. nourish : foster :: abolish : _____
- **a.** continue
- **b.** undergo
- **c.** maintain
- **d.** annul

325. undermine : bolster :: reinforce : _____
- **a.** infringe
- **b.** boost
- **c.** weaken
- **d.** forego

326. skim : peruse :: delve : _____
- **a.** scrutinize
- **b.** scan
- **c.** validate
- **d.** memorize

327. comical : witty :: humorous : _____
- **a.** ghostly
- **b.** plunging
- **c.** facetious
- **d.** engraved

328. intersect : diverge :: ratify : _____
- **a.** conceal
- **b.** promote
- **c.** determine
- **d.** nullify

329. proclaim : announce :: restrict : _____
- **a.** invalidate
- **b.** stint
- **c.** convince
- **d.** mystify

330. barter : swap :: irritate : _____
- **a.** annoy
- **b.** engage
- **c.** appoint
- **d.** employ

331. design : devise :: upbraid : _____
- **a.** praise
- **b.** acclimate
- **c.** reprimand
- **d.** contrive

332. accord : understanding :: conversion : _____
- **a.** modification
- **b.** transition
- **c.** concurrence
- **d.** confirmation

333. taint : decontaminate :: enrage : _____
- **a.** provoke
- **b.** delve
- **c.** rely
- **d.** appease

334. judicious : prudent :: wise : _____
- **a.** ill-mannered
- **b.** astute
- **c.** sophisticated
- **d.** satisfied

335. arbitrator : mediator :: referee : _____
- **a.** manager
- **b.** boor
- **c.** umpire
- **d.** director

336. ensue : follow :: precede : _____
- **a.** pursue
- **b.** monitor
- **c.** track
- **d.** herald

337. courage : valor :: chivalry : _____
- **a.** autonomy
- **b.** gallantry
- **c.** cowardice
- **d.** freedom

338. regale : amuse :: impart : _____
- **a.** conceal
- **b.** withhold
- **c.** bestow
- **d.** chance

339. pivotal : crucial :: conventional : _____
- **a.** respectable
- **b.** loathsome
- **c.** admirable
- **d.** conservative

340. fallacy : misconception :: fact : _____
- **a.** logic
- **b.** judgment
- **c.** evidence
- **d.** verdict

341. gratuitous : expensive :: sedentary : _____
- **a.** active
- **b.** legitimate
- **c.** stable
- **d.** selective

342. hypocrite : phony :: lethargy : _____
- **a.** modesty
- **b.** stupor
- **c.** pride
- **d.** disappointment

343. revere : venerate :: esteem : _____
- **a.** deny
- **b.** disdain
- **c.** respect
- **d.** proclaim

344. refined : plebeian :: selective : _____
- **a.** unjust
- **b.** indiscriminate
- **c.** cultivated
- **d.** ordinary

345. improbable : plausible :: stable : _____
- **a.** designated
- **b.** unilateral
- **c.** volatile
- **d.** farfetched

346. immoral : ethical :: insufficient : _____
- **a.** unscrupulous
- **b.** dishonest
- **c.** inert
- **d.** ample

347. distance : proximity :: economical : _____
- **a.** prodigal
- **b.** lenient
- **c.** bereft
- **d.** dishonest

348. shocked : aghast :: skittish : _____
- **a.** innovative
- **b.** restive
- **c.** dynamic
- **d.** enterprising

349. deprivation : affluence :: capitulation : _____

a. resistance
b. potency
c. indigence
d. complacency

350. dupe : deceive :: exculpate : _____

a. falsify
b. disappear
c. invade
d. absolve

351. ostracize : banish :: consequence : _____

a. truth
b. repercussion
c. ritual
d. restitution

352. churlish : surly :: steadfast : _____

a. sly
b. assertive
c. shy
d. resolute

353. indirect : forthright :: unashamed : _____

a. evasive
b. deceitful
c. abashed
d. detached

354. superlative : abysmal :: atrocious : _____

a. pallid
b. haggard
c. sharp
d. noble

355. impending : imminent :: calamitous : _____

a. disastrous
b. fortunate
c. beneficial
d. salutary

356. implant : infuse :: inculcate : _____

a. demand
b. instill
c. transplant
d. consider

357. foreboding : premonition :: qualm : _____

a. conviction
b. assurance
c. guarantee
d. misgiving

358. milieu : environment :: culture : _____

a. commencement
b. departure
c. customs
d. dismay

359. downcast : jaunty :: despondent : _____

a. reticent
b. taciturn
c. jubilant
d. indomitable

360. enumerate : cite :: disregard : _____

a. ignore
b. contain
c. list
d. file

361. flashy : garish :: gaudy : _____
- **a.** refined
- **b.** muted
- **c.** tawdry
- **d.** subdued

362. traitor : deserter :: renegade : _____
- **a.** diehard
- **b.** driver
- **c.** loyalist
- **d.** insurgent

363. etiquette : protocol :: statute : _____
- **a.** decree
- **b.** promotion
- **c.** modicum
- **d.** contradiction

364. prominent : conspicuous :: gaunt : _____
- **a.** haggard
- **b.** elated
- **c.** ostentatious
- **d.** familiar

365. outlandish : conservative :: reserved : _____
- **a.** modest
- **b.** garrulous
- **c.** appeased
- **d.** failed

366. belief : doctrine :: hesitation : _____
- **a.** desecration
- **b.** communication
- **c.** vacillation
- **d.** transportation

367. amateur : novice :: representative : _____
- **a.** opposition
- **b.** proxy
- **c.** author
- **d.** philosopher

368. skyrocket : plummet :: diminish : _____
- **a.** withdraw
- **b.** retreat
- **c.** augment
- **d.** control

369. excitable : stoical :: delighted : _____
- **a.** rankled
- **b.** confined
- **c.** restrained
- **d.** entertained

370. mendicant : vagabond :: scavenger : _____
- **a.** scout
- **b.** recipient
- **c.** forager
- **d.** explorer

371. friendship : amity :: enmity : _____
- **a.** companionship
- **b.** camaraderie
- **c.** chaos
- **d.** animosity

372. indiscernible : perceptible :: incalculable : _____
- **a.** genuine
- **b.** infinitesimal
- **c.** serious
- **d.** solemn

373. veritable : actual :: specious : _____
- **a.** sanctimonious
- **b.** overdone
- **c.** false
- **d.** roomy

374. anxiety : trepidation :: lethargy : _____
- **a.** vitality
- **b.** mutuality
- **c.** empathy
- **d.** lassitude

375. absorbed : engrossed :: bored : _____
- **a.** unrealistic
- **b.** inured
- **c.** excluded
- **d.** stultified

376. involvement : aloofness :: clumsiness : _____
- **a.** finesse
- **b.** indecision
- **c.** authority
- **d.** awkwardness

377. incoherent : articulate :: fluent : _____
- **a.** eloquent
- **b.** halting
- **c.** lethargic
- **d.** expressive

378. shiftless : lackadaisical :: hardworking : _____
- **a.** sloppy
- **b.** careless
- **c.** assiduous
- **d.** slipshod

379. pert : lively :: impudent : _____
- **a.** insolent
- **b.** gloomy
- **c.** morose
- **d.** sullen

380. native : foreign :: commonplace : _____
- **a.** routine
- **b.** exotic
- **c.** ordinary
- **d.** mundane

381. compassionate : insensitive :: conceited : _____
- **a.** disarming
- **b.** pretentious
- **c.** modest
- **d.** unassuming

382. characteristic : attribute :: ingredient : _____
- **a.** component
- **b.** recipe
- **c.** vegetarian
- **d.** formula

383. capricious : whimsical :: shrewd : _____
- **a.** cruel
- **b.** different
- **c.** grateful
- **d.** astute

384. gluttonous : abstentious :: complimentary : _____

a. prominent
b. permissive
c. disparaging
d. calculating

385. yielding : submissive :: tractable : _____

a. amenable
b. unruly
c. refractory
d. obstreperous

SECTION

2

Vocabulary in Context

THE FOUR CHAPTERS in this section test your skills in identifying vocabulary in context. By using the sentences provided, you will figure out which answer choice best fills each blank. In Chapter 6 you are provided with a sentence that gives you clues to finding the appropriate word or phrase. In Chapter 7 you are provided with reading passages that offer clues to finding the correct answer. For each passage, you will be asked a few reading comprehension questions. In Chapter 8 you will replace a common word or phrase with a more descriptive one that has the same or a very similar meaning. This is called identifying synonyms in context. Finally, in Chapter 9, you will be given a pair of words to choose from in order to best complete the sentences provided.

CHAPTER

6 Sentence Completion

Choose the best word to fill the blank.

386. To get the promotion she wanted, Priya _____ that it was best to go back to school to get her master's degree as soon as she could.
a. anticipated
b. hindered
c. augmented
d. resolved

387. The car rental company considered the scratches on the driver's door to be caused by a minor _____.
a. mishap
b. coercion
c. infiltration
d. quirk

388. Being a direct relative of the deceased, her claim to the estate was _____.
a. optional
b. vicious
c. prominent
d. legitimate

389. The hail _____ the cornfield until the entire crop was lost.
a. belittled
b. pummeled
c. rebuked
d. commended

390. The Earth Day committee leader placed large garbage bins in the park to _____ Saturday's cleanup.
a. confound
b. pacify
c. integrate
d. facilitate

391. Her rapport with everyone in the office _____ the kind of interpersonal skills that all of the employees appreciated.
a. prevailed
b. diverged
c. exemplified
d. delegated

392. When you discuss the characters from *The Catcher in the Rye,* please be sure to give a _____ description of the narrator.
a. principled
b. determined
c. comprehensive
d. massive

393. _____ elephants from the wild not only endangers the species but also upsets the balance of nature.
a. Contriving
b. Poaching
c. Provoking
d. Hindering

394. The two cats could be _____ only by the number of rings on their tails; otherwise, they were exactly alike.
a. separated
b. diversified
c. disconnected
d. differentiated

395. Despite her _____ dress, she was a simple girl at heart.
a. sophisticated
b. casual
c. shoddy
d. personable

396. The non-profit agency bought office supplies using a tax _____ number.
a. liability
b. exempt
c. information
d. accountability

397. With great and admirable _____, the renowned orator spoke to the crowd gathered in the lecture hall.
a. toil
b. ado
c. finesse
d. tedium

398. _____, the skilled pediatric nurse fed the premature baby.
a. Carelessly
b. Precariously
c. Gingerly
d. Wantonly

399. For the first assignment of the fall term, the students in Professor Norman's English 101 class had to write a/an _____ to summarize the short story they had read.
a. reconciliation
b. acronym
c. précis
d. proclamation

400. She pretended to be _____ about her upcoming performance, but secretly she was very excited.
a. agitated
b. receptive
c. candid
d. blasé

401. We were tired when we reached the _____, but the spectacular view of the valley below was worth the hike.
a. circumference
b. summit
c. fulcrum
d. nadir

402. The suit had a/an _____ odor, as if it had been stored in a trunk for a long time.
a. olfactory
b. illicit
c. musty
d. decrepit

403. Since his workplace was so busy and noisy, he longed most of all for _____.
a. solitude
b. ascension
c. loneliness
d. irreverence

404. The teacher put the crayons on the bottom shelf to make them _____ to the young children.
a. accessible
b. receptive
c. eloquent
d. ambiguous

405. My computer was state-of-the-art when I bought it three years ago, but now it is _____.
a. flammable
b. desolate
c. retroactive
d. outmoded

406. Visiting all the coffee shops in the city, they were on a/an _____ to find the perfect cup of coffee.
a. surge
b. quest
c. ultimatum
d. cadence

407. George developed an _____ plan to earn the extra money he needed to start his own business.
a. elitist
b. irrational
c. aloof
d. ingenious

408. We knew everything about the newest member of our group; she was very _____.
a. expressive
b. brash
c. reserved
d. egotistical

409. I have always liked your positive attitude; it has _____ affected our working relationship.
a. adversely
b. woefully
c. candidly
d. favorably

410. Dog-sitting for Buddy is easy; he is a _____ and obedient pet.
a. delectable
b. trite
c. meddlesome
d. docile

411. The directions to the new school were _____, and I had no trouble finding it in time for class.
a. provident
b. arduous
c. explicit
d. embodied

412. If your drinking water is not _____, it could cause serious health problems.
a. valid
b. quenchable
c. indignant
d. potable

413. The new board member said she would vote in favor of the proposed city ordinance because it _____ many of the points discussed earlier this year.
a. encompassed
b. released
c. reminisced
d. dispersed

414. Rachel _____ a plan to become a millionaire by age thirty.
a. conformed
b. devised
c. curtailed
d. condoned

415. Wanting to make a good impression, he found himself in a _____ about the right tie to wear to the business meeting.
a. prestige
b. redundancy
c. quandary
d. deficit

416. Since Jennifer needed an "A" in her economics class, she gave studying _____ over watching her favorite television show.
a. precedence
b. conformity
c. perplexity
d. contention

417. Hoping to win a prize for the best costume, Mark dressed _____ with bright red suspenders and a purple tie.
a. eminently
b. virtuously
c. conspicuously
d. obscurely

418. Brad fell asleep during the lecture because the speaker had such a/an _____ voice.
a. monotonous
b. torrid
c. ample
d. vital

419. The narrator's description was an accurate _____ of a true southern family.
a. portrayal
b. council
c. desolation
d. degeneration

420. Due to slippery road conditions and the slope of the narrow, winding highway, the car _____ down the steep mountainous road.
a. dissented
b. ventilated
c. careened
d. agitated

421. The fire alarm _____ beckoned the volunteer fireman of the small community to come to action.
a. indifferently
b. frightfully
c. symbolically
d. audibly

422. After running an early 5K race, Simone _____ devoured a hearty breakfast.
a. dynamically
b. voraciously
c. generously
d. contemptuously

423. The participants in the road rally agreed to _____ near the village commons by five o'clock.
a. rendezvous
b. scatter
c. filibuster
d. disperse

424. The _____ data supports the belief that there has been a population increase.
a. nominal
b. demographic
c. pragmatic
d. nocturnal

425. The new congressman was considered a _____ because he refused to follow his party's platform on nearly every issue.
a. mentor
b. maverick
c. protagonist
d. visionary

426. The audience puzzled over the _____ remark made by the mayoral candidate.
a. obvious
b. cryptic
c. shrewd
d. conniving

427. Her _____ remarks were not taken seriously by anyone on the nominating committee.
a. porous
b. obsessive
c. frivolous
d. durable

428. A key reference book detailing eyewitness accounts had to have _____ updates when new information surfaced.
a. subsequent
b. personable
c. rote
d. steadfast

429. The National Parks Service, in _____ with its mission, preserves the great outdoors for all to enjoy.
a. contention
b. amnesty
c. conflict
d. accordance

430. Although the freeway system continues to grow, it often cannot keep pace with a _____ population.
a. burgeoning
b. beckoning
c. capitulating
d. exasperating

431. She had a reputation as a _____ hostess and could always be found in the midst of a group telling a humorous story or joke.
a. jovial
b. maudlin
c. predominant
d. tractable

432. Understanding the troubling world economic conditions, the recent graduates spoke _____ about job prospects for the future.
a. warily
b. luxuriously
c. coyly
d. narrowly

433. The _____ of sunshine and warm weather were the perfect combination for a vacation by the seashore.
a. assumption
b. confluence
c. seclusion
d. treatise

434. After the _____ of his license, he was forbidden to drive.
a. institution
b. foundation
c. revocation
d. preservation

435. Allan _____ placed the bill in the wrong folder, and it was not paid in a timely manner, which adversely affected his credit rating, causing distress.
a. purposely
b. inadvertently
c. voluntarily
d. deliberately

436. Do you have the _____ paperwork to register for your class?
a. punitive
b. grandiose
c. restorative
d. requisite

437. Do not _____ yourself; you must pass the last exam of the semester to graduate.
a. delude
b. depreciate
c. relinquish
d. prohibit

438. Although Hunter was too _____ to reveal information to us when we first met him, he soon began to talk more than anyone.
a. customary
b. reticent
c. animated
d. conceited

439. The darkening skies in the west were a _____ to the dangerous thunderstorm that summer afternoon.
a. tedium
b. precursor
c. bane
d. momentum

440. The classified information discussed in the board room was _____ to a reporter shortly after the meeting.
a. testified
b. divulged
c. developed
d. rectified

441. After an hour of heavy rain, the heavy storm _____, and we were able to continue our golf game.
a. abated
b. germinated
c. constricted
d. evoked

442. After years of experience, Florin became a _____ veterinarian who could treat and operate on many different kinds of animals.
a. acute
b. superficial
c. consummate
d. ample

443. On each slick curve in the road, I was afraid we would _____ and have an accident.
a. elongate
b. hydroplane
c. submerge
d. reconnoiter

444. My cousin claimed to be _____; evidently she was right, because she always seemed to know what would happen in the future.
a. transitory
b. comical
c. paramount
d. clairvoyant

445. One _____ shriek would be all it would take to scare the Halloween trick-or-treaters.
a. unearthly
b. covert
c. alluring
d. esoteric

446. Our tiny boat spun into the _____, and we were sure that all hope was lost.
a. matrix
b. paradox
c. vector
d. vortex

447. The project seemed both _____ and beneficial, and the committee supported it enthusiastically.
a. implacable
b. feasible
c. savory
d. irreparable

448. The many colors on the wings of the Monarch butterfly seem to create a/an _____ glow.
a. divergent
b. iridescent
c. ornate
d. cumulous

449. Michael and Jamal had such a terrific _____ that they always seemed to know, without being told, what the other felt.
a. altercation
b. equilibrium
c. rapport
d. symmetry

450. The politician's _____ voice emphatically detailed the many projects he planned to tackle once he was in office.
a. clamorous
b. flocculent
c. affable
d. fervent

451. The newspaper _____ the statement made in the article because it was inaccurate.
a. abolished
b. invalidated
c. retracted
d. annulled

452. Penny glared and looked _____ when she saw the new puppy getting all the attention.
a. demure
b. contrite
c. askance
d. analogous

453. Typically, new dress designs become _____ within six months.
a. pristine
b. discordant
c. obsolete
d. avant garde

454. For information about making a sound investment, you should get advice from a/an _____.
a. prospectus
b. entrepreneur
c. demagogue
d. proxy

455. School calendars were originally based on a/an _____ lifestyle—when all family members needed to be available to help in the fields.
a. business
b. partisan
c. pedestrian
d. agrarian

456. She shed _____ tears when she heard the tragic news.
a. copious
b. scant
c. nonchalant
d. genteel

457. After graduation, Charles requested a/an _____ so that he did not have to pay his school loans immediately.
a. surrogate
b. deferment
c. tincture
d. improvement

458. With this group of _____ personalities, she was sure her party would be a success.
a. scintillating
b. mundane
c. irradiated
d. burnished

459. The exhibit at the botanical gardens is an unusual collection of cacti and other _____ from around the world.
a. perennials
b. succulents
c. annuals
d. tubers

460. His _____ behavior made him seem childish and immature.
a. beguiling
b. receding
c. forlorn
d. puerile

461. The _____ young woman gave generously to many worthy causes.
a. incisive
b. benevolent
c. gregarious
d. personable

462. The _____ president differs from the past president on social reform issues.
a. loquacious
b. consummate
c. ersatz
d. incumbent

463. Anthony, a meticulous young man, always watered his neighbor's plants _____ when they went away on vacation.
a. terminally
b. perpendicularly
c. assiduously
d. sagaciously

464. The old man was _____; he refused to leave his home, even when he was warned of rising floodwaters.
a. recitative
b. redundant
c. repatriated
d. recalcitrant

465. The _____ advice offered by his friend saved him from making a grave mistake.
a. insensitive
b. judicious
c. metaphorical
d. unorthodox

CHAPTER

7 Reading Comprehension

Answer questions 466–468 on the basis of the following passage.

The ravages [of the storm] were terrible in America, Europe, and Asia. Towns were *overthrown,* forests uprooted, coasts devastated by the mountains of water which were precipitated on them, vessels cast on the shore, whole districts *leveled* by waterspouts, several thousand people crushed on land or drowned at sea; such were the traces of its (468) _____, left by this devastating tempest.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

466. What is the meaning of the word *overthrown* in the context of this passage?
a. surrendered
b. devastated
c. capitulated
d. yielded

467. What is the meaning of the word *leveled* as it is used in the passage?
a. razed
b. marked
c. spread
d. raised

468. Which word, if inserted in the blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. velocity
b. fury
c. reward
d. benevolence

Answer questions 469–470 on the basis of the following passage.

One summer, while visiting in the little village among the Green Mountains where her ancestors had dwelt for (469) _____, my Aunt Georgiana kindled the callow fancy of my uncle, Howard Carpenter, then an idle, *shiftless* boy of twenty-one.
—Willa Cather

469. Which word, if inserted in the blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. days
b. seasons
c. infinity
d. generations

470. What is the meaning of the word *shiftless* as it is used in the passage?
a. amiable
b. ruthless
c. lazy
d. carefree

Answer questions 471–472 on the basis of the following passage.

Experts who study rhesus monkeys have determined that the species uses facial expressions to communicate with each other and to enforce social order. For example, the fear *grimace*—although it looks ferocious—is actually given by a (472) _____ monkey who is intimidated by a (472) _____ member of the group.

471. What is the meaning of the word *grimace* as it is used in the passage?
a. smirk
b. contortion
c. howl
d. simper

472. Which pair of words or phrases, if inserted into the blanks in sequence, makes the most sense in the writer's context?
a. calm . . . aggressive
b. dominant . . . subordinate
c. confident . . . fearless
d. subordinate . . . dominant

Answer question 473–475 on the basis of the following passage.

In space flight there are the obvious (473) _____ of meteors—debris and radiation. However, astronauts must also deal with two *vexing physiological foes*—muscle *atrophy* and bone loss.

473. Which word, if inserted in the blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. thrills
b. ages
c. hazards
d. speed

474. The phrase *vexing physiological foes* as used in the paragraph refers to
a. physical deterioration.
b. serious illness.
c. nervous disorder.
d. contagious disease.

475. The word *atrophy* as used in the paragraph most nearly means
a. pain.
b. wasting.
c. aches.
d. cramping.

Answer questions 476–478 on the basis of the following passage.

There are as many types of business correspondence as there are kinds of corporate *atmospheres*. Office environments come in all sizes and can be ordinary and traditional or *quirky* entrepreneurial offices; some of them actually started in garages. Others can be very formal, multinational *behemoths*.

476. What is the meaning of the word *atmospheres* as it is used in the passage?
a. commodities
b. ambiance
c. elements
d. resources

477. What is the meaning of the word *quirky* as it is used in the passage?
a. idiosyncratic
b. engaging
c. quaint
d. exceptional

478. Which of the following words is a synonym for *behemoth?*
a. conglomerate
b. millionaire
c. scandal
d. chain

Answer questions 479–481 on the basis of the following passage.

A few species of birds are *parasitic*. The glossy cowbird, for example, lays five or six eggs a season, each in a different nest and then abandons them. The old world cuckoo lays her *clutch* in the nest of the host that reared her, her young *ejecting* the host's offspring as soon as they are able.

479. In the context of the passage, what does *parasitic* mean?
a. to take advantage of another without contributing anything
b. to devour a member of one's own species
c. to abandon one's offspring very early in life
d. to kill the offspring of another member of one's own species

480. As used in the context of this passage, a *clutch* consists of
a. eggs.
b. chicks.
c. feathers.
d. nests.

481. What is the meaning of the word *ejecting* as used in the passage?
a. fighting
b. killing
c. combating
d. expelling

Answer questions 482–483 on the basis of the following passage.

When we were learning to read, most of us learned to sound out words by syllables in order to pronounce them. Syllables are parts of words that carry separate sounds, though those sounds may be *comprised* of several letters. Every syllable must have a vowel sound. That vowel sound may be made up of more than one vowel letter. For instance, in the word *arraignment,* the *a* and *i* together make the long *a* sound. The *g* is silent. Breaking words into syllables is one of the best (483) _____ to divide and conquer longer words.

482. Based on the context of this passage, what is the best synonym for *comprised?*
a. excluded
b. composed
c. fashioned
d. produced

483. Which word, if inserted in the blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. mediums
b. markers
c. strategies
d. caveats

Answer questions 484–485 on the basis of the following passage.

Martin Luther King was in Ghana when Ghana gained its independence. He said that the experience was an emotional one for him. As he watched the lowering of the old flag, (484) _____ British rule, and the raising of the new flag of the *sovereign* nation, he wept.

484. Which word, if inserted into the blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. symbolizing
b. regaling
c. incorporating
d. demanding

485. What is the meaning of the word *sovereign* as it is used in the passage?
a. isolated
b. autonomous
c. dominant
d. commanding

Answer questions 486–488 on the basis of the following passage.

WARNING: Antihistamines can cause drowsiness, so you should avoid driving or other operations that demand alertness, coordination, or *dexterity*. Do not use this product if you are *intolerant to aspirin*. Allergic reactions may occur in *susceptible* persons.

486. What is the meaning of the word *dexterity* as it is used in the passage?
a. balance
b. agility
c. clumsiness
d. gait

487. What is the meaning of the phrase *intolerant to aspirin* as it is used in the passage?
a. unable to absorb aspirin without adverse effects
b. disliking the effects of aspirin
c. unaffected by the healing effects of aspirin
d. needing a stronger medication than aspirin

488. What is the meaning of the word *susceptible* as it is used in the passage?
a. adaptable
b. robust
c. malleable
d. sensitive

Answer questions 489–490 on the basis of the following passage.

The (489) _____ use by physicians of medical abbreviations can cause medication errors and incorrect interpretation of notes in the medical chart. It can create treatment delay if the nurse has to seek out the physician to ask for (490) _____.

489. Which word, if inserted into the first blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. clandestine
b. indiscriminate
c. unlawful
d. intrepid

490. Which word, if inserted into the second blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. reenactment
b. restitution
c. recompense
d. clarification

Answer questions 491–493 on the basis of the following passage.

John Reed was a schoolboy of fourteen years old; four years older than I, for I was but ten; large and (491) _____ for his age, with a dingy and unwholesome skin; thick lineaments in a *spacious visage,* heavy limbs, and large *extremities.*

—Charlotte Brontë

491. Which word, if inserted in the blank, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?
a. thin
b. stout
c. big
d. pleasant

492. What is the meaning of the phrase *spacious visage* as it is used in the passage?
a. large frame
b. big face
c. huge room
d. dull expression

493. What is the meaning of the word *extremities* as it is used in the passage?
a. hands and feet
b. neck and shoulders
c. arms and legs
d. height and weight

Answer questions 494–496 on the basis of the following passage.

In this *refulgent* summer it has been a luxury to draw the breath of life. The grass grows, the buds burst, the meadow is spotted with fire and gold in the tint of flowers. The air is full of birds, and sweet with the breath of the pine, the *balm-of-Gilead,* and the new hay. Night brings no gloom to the heart with its welcome *shade*.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

494. Based on the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the word *refulgent*?
a. downhearted
b. wholesome
c. radiant
d. stifling

495. To what does the phrase *balm-of-Gilead* most likely refer as it is used in the passage?
a. a plant
b. a cloud
c. a meadow
d. a scent

496. What is the meaning of the word *shade* as it is used in the passage?
a. ghost
b. obscurity
c. darkness
d. indistinctness

Answer questions 497–500 on the basis of the following passage.

Voting is the *privilege* for which wars have been fought, protests have been organized, and editorials have been written. "No taxation without representation," was a *battle cry* of the American Revolution. Women struggled for *suffrage,* as did many minorities. Eighteen year olds clamored for the right to vote, saying that if they were old enough to go to war, they should be allowed to vote. Yet Americans have a *deplorable* voting history, and many will tell you they have never voted.

497. Which of the following words is the best synonym for the word *privilege* as it is used in the passage?
a. duty
b. responsibility
c. right
d. nonentity

498. What is the meaning of the word *suffrage* as it is used in the passage?
a. the right to honor all Americans
b. the right to vote in elections
c. the right to go to war
d. the right to protest taxes

499. The phrase *battle cry* means the same as _____.
a. legislation
b. limitation
c. motto
d. amendment

500. What is the meaning of the word *deplorable* as it is used in the passage?
a. covetous
b. conclusive
c. enviable
d. shameful

Answer questions 501–502 on the basis of the following passage.

The wandering albatross (*diomedea exulans*) has a wingspan of twelve feet and lays a single *chalky* egg in sand or in a simple grass nest. Sailors are said to catch albatrosses with baited hooks dropped into the *turbulent* wake of a boat. Since it is considered bad luck to kill an albatross, sailors release the birds immediately.

501. What is the most likely meaning of the word *chalky* as it is used in the passage?
a. having the chemical makeup of chalk
b. having the color of chalk
c. tasting like chalk
d. made of chalk

502. What is the best synonym for the word *turbulent,* as it is used in the passage?
a. undercurrent
b. mammoth
c. tumultuous
d. cumbersome

Answer questions 503–509 on the basis of the following passage.

After studying the Civil War and the antebellum period, an (503) _____ of history students (504) _____ on the magnificent, (505) _____ waterfront home and presidential library of Jefferson Davis. Davis lived on the estate toward the end of his life to write his (506) _____. He was the first and only president of the Confederacy. The students learned that this man, so passionate about his nation, had to (507) _____ his seat in the Senate when his state (508) _____ from the nation and assume a role he knew would cause great (509) _____ in his life.

503. **a.** analogy
b. associate
c. assemblage
d. intimation

504. **a.** converged
b. departed
c. deviated
d. swerved

505. **a.** paltry
b. palatial
c. meager
d. trifling

506. **a.** pretext
b. vanguard
c. ledgers
d. memoirs

507. **a.** engage
b. resign
c. occupy
d. adopt

508. **a.** affiliated
b. allied
c. related
d. seceded

509. **a.** constancy
b. tranquility
c. upheaval
d. stability

Answer questions 510–515 on the basis of the following passage.

Probably no town, city, or state in this country is immune to the (510) _____ that always surrounds attempts to cut government budgets. Many communities are already faced with (511) _____ expenses related to high labor costs, costly social services, and shrinking tax bases. In (512) _____, some think we are paying for the unprecedented government spending of the last decade. The (513) _____ of opinion today, however, seems to be that budgets must be cut, though such cuts threaten to (514) _____ the services to the neediest groups of people. Consequently, the (515) _____ for the economic future of our cities is guarded.

510. **a.** controversy
b. praise
c. admiration
d. applause

511. **a.** equitable
b. sensible
c. exorbitant
d. reasonable

512. **a.** general
b. retrospect
c. conclusion
d. denial

513. **a.** consensus
b. compromise
c. confrontation
d. cooperation

514. **a.** preserve
b. conserve
c. safeguard
d. diminish

515. **a.** effect
b. prognosis
c. consequence
d. outcome

Answer questions 516–521 on the basis of the following passage.

It is quite (516) _____ that we watch television to learn about current events. We are drawn to stories presented to us by attractive, (517) _____ people whose sophistication gives (518) _____ to the remarks they make about a wide range of subjects. Critics say television reporting is ordinary and (519) _____, offering little more than a mindless (520) _____ of unimportant facts disguised as news. Proponents of news programs say that reporters offer (521) _____ and insightful

accounts of world events that enhance our understanding of the events that shape our lives.

516. **a.** ambiguous
b. evident
c. indistinct
d. opportune

517. **a.** urbane
b. straightforward
c. primitive
d. unrefined

518. **a.** diffidence
b. dissonance
c. complacency
d. credence

519. **a.** outstanding
b. exceptional
c. admirable
d. uninspired

520. **a.** recapitulation
b. instigation
c. proliferation
d. labyrinth

521. **a.** lackluster
b. monotonous
c. incisive
d. tacit

Answer questions 522–529 on the basis of the following passage.

To visit a computer superstore these days is to step into a dizzying world of (522) _____ by way of computer applications unimagined even a generation ago. A dazzling array of (523) _____ packages allows computer users a wide choice of programs to load onto a home computer. Brightly colored screens on (524) _____, or video display terminals, invite the browser to use a mouse, a (525) _____ that allows users to point to the operations they want to use on the computer. They can also explore the (526) _____, an international network of computer networks, connected by means of a telephone device called a (527) _____. Interested consumers can learn how to correspond electronically from their home computers by (528) _____ and how to organize household accounts on a (529) _____ program that is designed for record keeping.

522. **a.** databases
b. cybernetics
c. hardware
d. networks

523. **a.** websites
b. cursors
c. software
d. icons

524. **a.** monitors
b. televisions
c. video recorders
d. hardware

525. **a.** design
b. prototype
c. pattern
d. peripheral

526. **a.** websites
b. Internet
c. terminals
d. networks

527. **a.** mouse
b. mousepad
c. modem
d. monitor

528. **a.** e-mail
b. telephone
c. voice mail
d. interface

529. **a.** hardware
b. code
c. spreadsheet
d. system

Answer questions 530–534 on the basis of the following passage.

A major (530) _____ problem, the magnitude of which we are just beginning to realize, is global warming. When people say that the winters are not as cold as they used to be, or that there was definitely more snow in past years, they are correct. In addition to these personal (531) _____, there is concrete visual evidence of global warming. Most noticeable is the (532) _____ of the ice caps. In recent years, glaciers have been (533) _____ at a greater rate than in (534) _____ years.

530. **a.** global
b. environmental
c. longitudinal
d. societal

531. **a.** outcries
b. denominations
c. testimonials
d. denials

532. **a.** depletion
b. reinstatement
c. restoration
d. restitution

533. **a.** advancing
b. proceeding
c. progressing
d. receding

534. **a.** former
b. latter
c. concluding
d. secondary

Answer questions 535–539 on the basis of the following passage.

When the ice caps, made of fresh water, melt, it changes many things. These changes affect the (535) _____ of the oceans, the currents, and the conditions for survival for myriad species. Additionally, (536) _____ species could move in, affecting the entire ecosystem. This has a (537) _____ effect, as all species are (538) _____ and survive according to predictable sources of food and living conditions. A specific example recently described on an environmental calendar told of the effect of global warming on polar bears. Melting ice caps (539) _____ bears from hunting food. Without food,

they lose body fat and can be unable to give birth to cubs.

535. **a.** radiation
b. salinity
c. alkalinity
d. phosphorescence

536. **a.** beneficial
b. constructive
c. practical
d. invasive

537. **a.** singular
b. domino
c. curious
d. remarkable

538. **a.** interdependent
b. dependent
c. submissive
d. altruistic

539. **a.** encourage
b. enable
c. preclude
d. inspire

Answer questions 540–545 on the basis of the following passage.

Some experts say that ice ages followed by warming (540) _____ have been cyclical throughout the eons and that there is little that can be done to prevent those cycles. However, most scientists believe that the actions of humans have (541) _____ the warming process. They blame the increased burning of wood and fossil fuels—oil and coal—on a population that demands more heat, travels greater distances, and enjoys the comforts that electrical power can bring. As more energy is (542) _____, the amounts of carbon dioxide and other pollutants in the (543) _____ increases. The phenomenon caused by warm air and pollutants trapped around the earth has been labeled the greenhouse effect. Searching for alternative sources of energy may (544) _____ global warming. Otherwise, serious environmental (545) _____ will affect almost every aspect of life.

540. **a.** subdivisions
b. phases
c. geology
d. contaminants

541. **a.** modified
b. slowed
c. hastened
d. solidified

542. **a.** consumed
b. admitted
c. formulated
d. consecrated

543. **a.** ionosphere
b. clouds
c. atmosphere
d. stratosphere

544. **a.** mitigate
b. intensify
c. aggravate
d. exacerbate

545. **a.** manipulations
b. resolutions
c. fluctuations
d. ramifications

CHAPTER

8 Synonyms in Context

In each of the following sentences, replace the italicized word or phrase with a more descriptive word or phrase that means the same thing.

546. He *got* three A's on his report card.
a. observed
b. earned
c. listed
d. determined

547. The best-selling author wrote a *story that followed* her first book.
a. prelude to
b. overture to
c. sequel to
d. preface to

548. There were so many riders on the crosstown bus that I was *shoved from one side to the other* on my way to work.
a. jostled
b. neglected
c. maneuvered
d. abashed

549. Helicopters are specially designed to *float in the air* over an area.
a. hydroplane
b. revert
c. transition
d. hover

550. Certain *passages* were taken from the book for the purpose of illustration.
a. excerpts
b. contents
c. diatribes
d. indices

551. The rescue team searched among the *ruins* for signs of life.
a. terminal
b. foundation
c. rubble
d. establishment

552. New experiments enabled manufacturers to make a *long-lasting* material that would save consumers a great deal of money.
a. fleeting
b. fragile
c. perishable
d. durable

553. The teacher *distributed* four sheets of paper for each student so each one could complete the necessary assignments for class.
a. grappled
b. allotted
c. mustered
d. asserted

554. The front page article reported that the senator *suffered* a serious injury in the car crash.
a. sustained
b. retained
c. maintained
d. preserved

555. Her attorney claimed that she suffered great mental *distress* as a result of the accident.
a. euphoria
b. rapture
c. disdain
d. anguish

556. The new business owner remained *bold and determined* in spite of the many setbacks.
a. fatigued
b. resolute
c. prominent
d. acute

557. The masterpiece bought by an antique dealer at the auction was *credited* to Picasso.
a. attributed
b. denied
c. excised
d. attested

558. Americans have become *used* to consuming large quantities of oil to run their homes and automobiles.
a. deprogrammed
b. habituated
c. unaccustomed
d. reconciled

559. His hope was to *pass on* a love of woodworking to his son.
a. impart
b. conceal
c. withhold
d. infringe

560. The most infamous *misleading trick* in history was a wooden horse sent to Troy by the Greeks.
a. omen
b. veracity
c. authenticity
d. ruse

561. The *smooth, thin outer layer* on the dining room table was designed to make the table look as if it were constructed entirely of oak.
a. veneer
b. shell
c. epidermis
d. interior

562. Since all of the employees *worked together* on the project, they met their deadline.
a. evolved
b. advanced
c. deconstructed
d. collaborated

563. Carolyn prevented a *petty disagreement* between Ethan and Andrew.
a. bramble
b. squabble
c. geyser
d. perseverance

564. To make her stories more appealing, Cynthia was known to *add to* her writing with fictitious details.
a. isolate
b. detract
c. embellish
d. disavow

565. He *ate and drank* all the food on the table.
a. divulged
b. conversed
c. consumed
d. retracted

566. She was *very happy* to greet her cousin, whom she hadn't seen in ten years.
a. ecstatic
b. appalled
c. efficacious
d. egregious

567. Everyone in the military zone looked forward to an *agreement to halt the fighting.*
a. inauguration
b. initiation
c. armistice
d. instigation

568. The most accomplished chefs *use* exotic ingredients to make appetizing meals.
a. prescribe
b. advise
c. proposition
d. incorporate

569. We drove on some *pretty roads* as we made our way through the countryside.
a. scenic byways
b. interstate highways
c. principal highways
d. county roads

570. It is not a good idea to *show off* your riches in such a showy way.
a. jostle
b. plunder
c. flaunt
d. direct

571. Those who fail to meet their obligations will be *excluded* from the group.
a. articulated
b. resigned
c. fraternized
d. ostracized

572. She proclaimed her love in a very *direct* manner.
a. forthright
b. oblique
c. evasive
d. deceitful

573. Grandma *created* a love for reading in her grandchildren.
a. downplayed
b. instilled
c. prevented
d. eradicated

574. She gave an excuse that did not seem *real.*
a. plausible
b. improbable
c. far-fetched
d. particular

575. The *closeness* of the two homes allowed the girls to visit each other often.
a. proximity
b. remoteness
c. inconvenience
d. architecture

576. The new Broadway show was a very profitable, box-office *smash.*
a. recluse
b. bonanza
c. debacle
d. conundrum

577. Many *old sayings* have a ring of truth to them.
a. translations
b. pedigrees
c. adages
d. decrees

578. With great pleasure, the actor accepted the *praise* given to him by his fans.
a. dissonance
b. plaudits
c. disapproval
d. armistice

579. His actions would *prevent* anyone from offering him any help.
a. preclude
b. promote
c. facilitate
d. allege

580. The young children kept a *watch through the night* for signs of Santa Claus.
a. clarification
b. vigil
c. resolution
d. decision

581. Zeus was a *well-known* character from Greek mythology.
a. infamous
b. legendary
c. obscure
d. recondite

582. As a generation, we were taught to *look up to* our leaders with great respect.
a. venerate
b. deride
c. derail
d. admonish

583. A seal can be *clumsy and awkward* on land but graceful and elegant in the water.
a. supple
b. ungainly
c. agile
d. sinuous

584. The tall, old-fashioned armoire was *sent up to* the attic storeroom because the young couple wanted to decorate their house with more contemporary furniture.
a. banished to
b. franchised by
c. venerated by
d. vilified by

585. As a speaker, I found him to be extremely *clear and expressive*.
a. garrulous
b. incoherent
c. articulate
d. verbose

586. The latest job promotion found him at the *high point* of his professional career.
a. nadir
b. median
c. acme
d. epitome

587. The military troop's maneuvers allowed them to *secretly gain entrance behind* enemy lines.
a. diverge
b. plummet
c. infiltrate
d. submerge

588. His *self-controlled* behavior portrayed him as a man with little emotion.
a. stoic
b. incessant
c. irascible
d. august

589. When the concert was cancelled, there were many *annoyed* fans.
a. perplexed
b. anonymous
c. disgruntled
d. solemn

590. The shy five year old approached his kindergarten class with great *fear*.
a. trepidation
b. contempt
c. verve
d. poise

591. The old gentleman *entertained* all of his friends with thrilling stories of his seafaring days.
a. divulged
b. regaled
c. dovetailed
d. bilked

592. The most *vital and important* part of the election came when the candidates decided to hold a public debate.
a. trivial
b. pivotal
c. indignant
d. enticing

593. The conclusion reached by the jury was based on a *false notion*.
a. fallacy
b. synopsis
c. banter
d. misdemeanor

594. The science teacher was impressed by the *short and to the point* explanation her student gave for photosynthesis.
a. pallid
b. banal
c. inane
d. pithy

595. It seems unfair that the candidate should base his campaign on the *unjust abuse* of the other candidate.
a. ratification
b. vilification
c. lionization
d. restitution

596. When she met Sebastian, she knew they were *similar people even though they were not related*.
a. kin
b. antipodes
c. kindred spirits
d. citizens

597. The *playful, unpredictable, and fanciful* characters often found in fairy tales amuse children of all ages.
a. vain
b. boorish
c. whimsical
d. fickle

598. Annoyed by her *rude and impolite* reply, I decided to mingle with other people at the party.
a. serene
b. churlish
c. quaint
d. communal

599. Our colleges and universities are *strong and commanding places* that guard against ignorance and prejudice.
a. monuments
b. citadels
c. portals
d. tableaus

600. Most soldiers go to war for the sake of their country, but some fight for *monetary* reasons.
a. altruistic
b. cohesive
c. vindictive
d. mercenary

601. The skier lay *unable to move* after the jump she made on the advanced trail.
a. volatile
b. inert
c. vigorous
d. remiss

602. With the threat of war, the country has placed *certain limitations or restrictions* on foreign trade.
a. platitudes
b. accolades
c. strictures
d. pinnacles

603. The lion tamer's act demonstrated many *recklessly dangerous* feats.
a. pusillanimous
b. audacious
c. timid
d. sinuous

604. *A great many* life forms make up the rain forest environment of the Amazon.
a. A myriad of
b. Scintilla
c. Sparse
d. A paucity of

605. The waiver meant that you would *go along with* all of our wishes.
a. dissent
b. emancipate
c. discard
d. comply with

606. An octogenarian may be *deprived of strength and ability* by age.
a. incapacitated
b. rehabilitated
c. reformed
d. converted

607. Every Sunday morning she would *carefully read* the classified ads in hopes of finding the right job.
a. admonish
b. peruse
c. envision
d. perambulate

608. Cheers from the parents *supported* the members of the little league team.
a. subverted
b. fettered
c. impaired
d. bolstered

609. Lawmakers wished to *get rid of* the outdated law because it was no longer suitable for the citizens in the community.
a. ratify
b. aver
c. annul
d. validate

610. The *concerned and compassionate* inquiry made by the doctors and nurses showed the patient that the medical staff was very sincere.
a. apathetic
b. solicitous
c. amiable
d. mediocre

611. The history professor always dressed in *subdued* grays and browns.
a. staid
b. gaudy
c. jaunty
d. flamboyant

612. One *wastefully extravagant* shopping spree could place your credit rating in danger.
a. prodigal
b. frugal
c. stringent
d. meticulous

613. *Out-of-control* spending by the government was to blame for the mounting national debt.
a. Judicious
b. Indiscriminate
c. Selective
d. Discriminate

614. The captain had to *give up and surrender* in order to save the last of his troops.
a. persist
b. attune
c. capitulate
d. exalt

615. The salesman at the door greeted me with such a *friendly* smile that I could not possibly suspect dishonesty.
a. disarming
b. slovenly
c. perturbing
d. disquieting

616. The eight year old was a chess *expert with extraordinary ability and talent.*
a. dullard
b. laggard
c. practitioner
d. prodigy

617. The guidebook she purchased proved to be a *real* treasure that pointed out historic sites and monuments as well as good restaurants.
a. unfounded
b. veritable
c. specious
d. exorbitant

618. The *environment* of the model home was elegant but inviting.
a. sanctuary
b. consensus
c. milieu
d. fortitude

619. To break the new horse and make it *easy to deal with,* the owner had to train it daily.
a. obstreperous
b. refractory
c. fractious
d. tractable

620. Her boss accused her of *pretending to be ill to avoid work.*
a. enormity
b. steadfastness
c. malingering
d. foreboding

621. The woman sitting next to me on the flight was extremely *talkative* when all I wanted to do was rest.
a. taciturn
b. loquacious
c. pugnacious
d. irksome

622. The invention of the computer marked a new *age* in technology.
a. beginning
b. distribution
c. administration
d. epoch

CHAPTER

9 Choose the Right Word

For the following questions, choose the word that best fits each sentence.

623. The furniture in the attic turned out to be a veritable (bonanza/rubble) of valuable antiques.

624. The baby had an (uncanny/insipid) way of knowing just when mom and dad walked in the room.

625. By the (scrutiny/grimace) on your face, I could tell you were displeased with the findings.

626. The plummeting stock market (jeopardized/evoked) the portfolios of millions of investors.

627. The importance of defensive driving was (indelibly/nostalgically) implanted in the minds of all driver education students by a very concerned instructor.

628. The (intoxicating/acrid) smell from the nearby lumber mill was eliminated after the installation of the new pollution-free machinery.

629. The (placid/turbulent) waters of the lake were perfect for learning to row a boat.

630. The way the research assignment was presented seemed (palatable/contemptible) to the class because there were lots of resources and choices available.

631. The ambitious young couple wanted to buy a (pristine/dilapidated) house to refurbish.

632. The novel was told by an (ephemeral/omniscient) narrator—one who understood all of the events and characters.

633. Choosing to (bequeath/extract) her estate to the literacy foundation, she was able to help those who could not read.

634. Her haughty and (poignant/supercilious) manner was not appealing to her constituents.

635. The classified ad called for a (methodical/belligerent) person who could meticulously manage the accounts at the construction firm.

636. After a (logical/cursory) glance at the outline, he tucked it away so he could examine it later.

637. After a sizzling heat wave, the water in the pool was so (tepid/tumultuous) I felt like I was taking a bath.

638. I could not (invoke/ascertain) the exact number of people who attended the concert last night.

639. The author described a (malevolent/pejorative) wind that swept through the countryside that fateful night.

640. (Petulant/Nocturnal) raids on the refrigerator were commonplace at our house once the clock struck midnight.

641. The candidates planned a (clandestine/capricious) meeting before the election on Tuesday.

642. My grandfather's (vanguard/ruminations) gave me great insight into the progress we have made over the past century.

643. "Using (platitudes/edicts) and clichés is not an effective way to write. They rarely let you express yourself exactly," said the English instructor.

644. After the hurricane, the agency needed to (contravene /disperse) food, water, and clothing to the thousands of people whose homes were destroyed.

645. The law partners separated (amicably/rancorously) and vowed to cooperate on new business ventures in the future.

646. (Magnanimous/Parsimonious) donations from a generous but anonymous benefactor were received every year at the children's hospital.

647. An eloquent speech was made by the charming and (urbane/recalcitrant) master of ceremonies.

648. The city planners determined that the construction of a movie complex would (exacerbate/allocate) traffic in a city already plagued with traffic jams.

649. The motivational speaker gave a speech that served to (stultify/galvanize) the audience.

650. The (sinuous/discomfited) movements of the ballet dancers showed evidence of many years of dedication and practice.

SECTION

3 Spelling

IN THIS FINAL section, you will practice your spelling skills with hundreds of spelling questions. Many of the items involve commonly misspelled words, and the words in each chapter range from easy to difficult. Chapter 10 focuses on identifying the correctly spelled words. In Chapter 11, you will choose the correct answer from commonly confused homophones, which are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings. Chapter 12 tests your ability to choose the correct word based on your knowledge of the common spelling errors derived from plurals, mixing up letter combinations, and tricky prefixes and suffixes. Finally, Chapter 13 asks you to choose the words that are misspelled.

CHAPTER

10 Choose the Correctly Spelled Word

Choose the correct spelling for the missing word in each of the following sentences.

651. The newly-fallen snow _____ transformed the landscape.
a. magically
b. magickelly
c. majicelly
d. magicaly

652. Her _____ into mathematical concepts was evident when she correctly analyzed a challenging question.
a. insite
b. inscite
c. ensight
d. insight

653. The baby's soft skin was _____ to the harsh winter wind.
a. sinsitive
b. sensitive
c. sensative
d. sinsative

654. It is my _____ that municipal employees handle their jobs with great professionalism.
a. beleif
b. bilief
c. belief
d. beleaf

655. My sister is going to be on the cover of *Seventeen* _____.
a. magizine
b. magazene
c. magezine
d. magazine

656. The sounding alarm signaled a _____ in security.
a. breach
b. breche
c. broach
d. briech

657. For some reason, I _____ a change in her attitude.
a. percieved
b. preceived
c. perceived
d. precieved

658. If you stay in the water too long, your fingertips will _____.
a. shrivel
b. shrivvel
c. shrivell
d. shrival

659. I just don't know what I would do in her _____.
a. sittuation
b. situation
c. situashun
d. sitiation

660. The caverns were so damp that my skin felt _____.
a. clamby
b. clamy
c. clammy
d. clammby

661. It was a _____ day for the annual picnic.
a. superb
b. supperb
c. supurb
d. sepurb

662. The first time Wendy drove her new car into town, all of her friends were _____.
a. jellous
b. jealous
c. jealuse
d. jeolous

663. The opening night performance was so _____ that the cast was given many extra curtain calls.
a. teriffic
b. terrific
c. terriffic
d. terific

664. To be elected _____, candidates must have a solid background in law enforcement.
a. sherrif
b. sherriff
c. sherif
d. sheriff

665. Learning the words to all of Robert Frost's poetry has become an _____ for Jonathan.
a. obssession
b. obsessian
c. obsession
d. obsessiun

666. Driving on icy roads can place you in _____.
a. jeoperdy
b. jepardy
c. jeapardy
d. jeopardy

667. Nora was awestruck by the _____ mountain range in the national park.
a. magnifisint
b. magnifisent
c. magnificent
d. magnifficent

668. From inside the box came a strange _____ sound.
a. mechinical
b. mechanical
c. mechenical
d. machanical

669. The agents were searching for _____ cargo on the airplane.
a. elicitt
b. ellicit
c. illicet
d. illicit

670. There will be an immediate _____ into the cause of the accident.
a. inquiry
b. inquirry
c. enquirry
d. enquery

671. The contract for the teachers' union could not be _____ before the school year ended.
a. terminated
b. termenated
c. terrminated
d. termanated

672. The Pilgrims came to America to escape religious _____.
a. persecution
b. pursecution
c. presecution
d. persecusion

673. The color she chose was a _____ shade of blue.
a. peculior
b. peculiar
c. peculliar
d. piculear

674. Some people say that _____ is not a true science.
a. psycology
b. psycholigy
c. psychollogy
d. psychology

675. Getting a driver's _____ is a rite of passage for most teenagers.
a. lisense
b. lisence
c. lycence
d. license

676. The reporter gave a _____ and accurate account of the events.
a. concise
b. concize
c. consise
d. cuncise

677. My next-door _____ planted some beautiful flowers near his sidewalk.
a. nieghbor
b. neihbor
c. niehbor
d. neighbor

678. The paramedics attempted to _____ the victim.
a. stabilize
b. stablize
c. stableize
d. stabalize

679. The attorney asked a question that was _____ to the case; the judge overruled it.
a. irelevent
b. irelevant
c. irrelevant
d. irrelevent

680. The mayor highlighted the _____ statistics during her campaign speech.
a. encouredging
b. encouraging
c. incurraging
d. incouraging

681. The journalist made a _____ to finish the article by Friday.
a. commitment
b. committent
c. comittment
d. comitment

682. Dad thinks it is _____ to stay up late on a school night.
a. rediculous
b. rediculus
c. ridiculous
d. ridiculus

683. The large donation came from an _____ source.
a. anynonimous
b. anonimous
c. anounymous
d. anonymous

684. The scientists had to do an _____ amount of research on the project.
a. extraordinary
b. extraordinery
c. extrordinary
d. ecstraordinary

685. The customer service representative gave his _____ that the refund would be made within two weeks.
a. asurrance
b. assurance
c. assurence
d. assureance

686. The purpose of the new city ordinance was debated _____.
a. frequently
b. frequintly
c. frequentlly
d. frequentley

687. Throughout the trial, the _____ was placed on scientific evidence.
a. enphasis
b. emphisis
c. emphasis
d. emfasis

688. The presidential candidate refused to _____ the election until every vote was counted.
a. concede
b. conceed
c. consede
d. conseed

689. Each of the new employees had similar _____.
a. asspirations
b. asparations
c. aspirrations
d. aspirations

690. The young man wished to _____ his right to speak freely.
a. excercise
b. exercise
c. exersize
d. exercize

691. The president and the vice president were a _____ pair.
a. compatibel
b. compatable
c. compatible
d. commpatible

692. I was _____ of the claims made by the loquacious salesman.
a. skeptical
b. skeptikal
c. skepticle
d. skepticil

693. The valedictorian will give the _____ address.
a. comencement
b. commencement
c. commencment
d. comencment

694. Who is your immediate _____?
a. superviser
b. supervizer
c. supervizor
d. supervisor

695. There are two types of _____: viral and bacterial.
a. neumonia
b. pneumonia
c. pnumonia
d. newmonia

696. The _____ size of the cathedral was typical of the Middle Ages.
a. colossal
b. collossal
c. collosal
d. colassal

697. All of the _____ is set up for the gymnastic tournament.
a. apperatus
b. aparatus
c. apparatus
d. aparratus

698. With such huge debt, he was forced to file for _____.
a. bankruptsy
b. bankruptcy
c. bankropcy
d. bankrupcy

699. The auto repair shop specialized in rebuilding _____.
a. carbueretors
b. carburetors
c. carboretors
d. carborators

700. All day long there was an _____ drone of automobiles from the freeway.
a. incessent
b. insessant
c. incesant
d. incessant

701. All of a sudden they found themselves facing a terrible _____.
a. delemma
b. dilemma
c. dilema
d. dilemna

702. That method is the most _____ way to get the job done.
a. eficient
b. eficeint
c. efficient
d. efficeint

703. The labor union took steps to _____ the poor working conditions.
a. ameliorate
b. amiliorate
c. amieliorate
d. amielierate

704. My _____ needs to be paid every month.
a. morgage
b. morgauge
c. mortgage
d. morgauge

705. His curt answer _____ me even more.
a. agravated
b. agravaeted
c. aggravated
d. aggravatid

706. The pilot was a _____ in the Air Force.
- **a.** leutenant
- **b.** lieutenant
- **c.** leutienant
- **d.** lutenant

707. Please try to _____ me on the trip.
- **a.** acompany
- **b.** acommpany
- **c.** accompeny
- **d.** accompany

708. The editor's _____ can only be expressed on the Op-Ed page.
- **a.** viewpoint
- **b.** veiwpoint
- **c.** viewpointe
- **d.** veiupoint

709. The lights of the Aurora Borealis are a natural _____.
- **a.** phenominon
- **b.** phenominnon
- **c.** phenomenon
- **d.** phinominon

710. Since it was a formal affair, he had to wear a _____.
- **a.** tuxcedo
- **b.** tuxedo
- **c.** tucxedo
- **d.** tuxeedo

711. The three sisters were all _____.
- **a.** brunettes
- **b.** brunetes
- **c.** brunetts
- **d.** brunnets

712. There was some _____ of order when I finished cleaning the house.
- **a.** semblence
- **b.** semblince
- **c.** semblance
- **d.** semblanse

713. The dentist took care of her _____ tooth.
- **a.** abscessed
- **b.** absessed
- **c.** abscesed
- **d.** abcessed

714. Over four-hundred applicants entered the beauty _____.
- **a.** pagiant
- **b.** pajiant
- **c.** pageant
- **d.** pajeant

715. In many states, passing a road test requires drivers to _____ park.
- **a.** paralel
- **b.** paralell
- **c.** parallal
- **d.** parallel

716. His logic was _____ flawed.
- **a.** fundimentally
- **b.** fundamentally
- **c.** fundamentaly
- **d.** fundamentelly

717. The breakfast _____ she served were the best I have ever tasted.
- **a.** bisciuts
- **b.** biscutes
- **c.** biscuites
- **d.** biscuits

718. The new homeowners chose the _____ carpeting.
a. biege
b. bieje
c. beige
d. beije

719. Evan suffered from a severe case of _____.
a. tonsillitis
b. tonsilitis
c. tonscilitis
d. tonscillitis

720. Not only did he play the guitar, he played the _____ as well.
a. ukalele
b. ukelele
c. ukulale
d. ukulele

721. Being an honor student, he _____ in his studies.
a. exeled
b. exceled
c. exseled
d. excelled

722. She believed it was her _____ to change her mind.
a. perogative
b. perugative
c. prerogative
d. prerogetive

723. The _____ disappearance of my diary bothered me all day.
a. mystereous
b. mistereous
c. misterious
d. mysterious

724. My brother is _____ to taking long walks after dinner.
a. accustomed
b. acustomed
c. acusstomed
d. accustommed

725. My best friend is an _____ optimist.
a. incorigible
b. incorriggible
c. incorrigible
d. incorrigable

726. Milk is _____ before it is sold to customers.
a. pastureized
b. pasteurized
c. pastuerized
d. pastuerised

727. He was a self-proclaimed _____ of fine wines.
a. connoiseur
b. conoisseur
c. connoisseur
d. connisseur

728. When the paramedics arrived, the victim was in a _____ state.
a. delirious
b. delerious
c. delireous
d. delireous

729. His job was to _____ information to the troops.
a. disemminate
b. diseminate
c. disseminate
d. desseminate

730. The radio show was _____ with callers responding to today's trivia question.
a. inundated
b. innundated
c. inondated
d. inundatid

731. For most people, a slice of chocolate cake can be _____.
a. iresistible
b. irresistible
c. irresistable
d. irrisistible

732. After the tornado, _____ was scattered everywhere.
a. debrie
b. dibrie
c. debris
d. debree

733. He decided to dress in a gray suit in order to be _____.
a. incunspicuous
b. inconspicuous
c. inconspicus
d. inconspicious

734. The accounting firm was _____ for fraudulent practices.
a. prosecuted
b. prossecuted
c. prosecutted
d. prosecuited

735. The twenty dollar bills appeared to be _____.
a. counterfiet
b. counterfit
c. countirfit
d. counterfeit

736. Is it _____ to bring pets into the park?
a. permissable
b. permisable
c. permissible
d. permisible

737. Unlike the other sections on the estate, the rose garden was arranged _____.
a. symetricaly
b. symetrically
c. symmetricully
d. symmetrically

738. For many years, _____ was a popular form of entertainment in America.
a. vaudville
b. vawdville
c. vaudeville
d. vaudiville

739. It took me thirty minutes to _____ the entire house.
a. vacuum
b. vaccuum
c. vacum
d. vacume

740. The auditorium could _____ five-hundred people.
a. acomodate
b. acommodate
c. acommedate
d. accommodate

741. The lemon _____ pie was enticing, but I had to remember my diet.
a. meringue
b. merengue
c. merangue
d. merange

742. The support from her _____ was overwhelming.
a. coleagues
b. collegues
c. colleagues
d. colleages

743. They returned from Europe with many _____.
a. souveniers
b. suovenirs
c. suvenirs
d. souvenirs

744. In some cultures, _____ young couples have prearranged weddings.
a. marrigeable
b. marrageable
c. marriageable
d. mariageable

745. Coffee stains made the note _____.
a. ilegible
b. illegible
c. ilegable
d. illegable

746. _____ is an antibiotic used to cure many illnesses.
a. Penicillen
b. Penicillin
c. Penicillen
d. Penicilin

747. _____ is often called the awkward stage.
a. Adolescense
b. Adolessents
c. Adolescence
d. Adolscence

748. William Shakespeare is considered the most famous _____ of all times.
a. playwrighte
b. playwrite
c. playright
d. playwright

749. Many lifelong rules can be learned in _____.
a. kindergarten
b. kindergarden
c. kindregarden
d. kintergarden

750. She received her _____ of arts degree last spring.
a. bachelor
b. bacheler
c. batchelor
d. batcheler

CHAPTER

11 Choose the Correct Homophone

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct spelling for the missing word. The words in each set of choices are homophones—words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

751. My favorite _____ is peach pie with vanilla ice cream.
a. desert
b. dessert

752. Do you think I should run for a seat on the city _____?
a. counsel
b. council

753. The amount for the carpet was a _____ price.
a. fair
b. fare

754. This is the _____ of the new art museum.
a. sight
b. cite
c. site

755. Come _____ the park later this evening to see the sunset.
a. buy
b. bye
c. by

756. This is the _____ book George has read.
a. fourth
b. forth

757. When the driver slammed on the _____, his car slid into the ditch.
a. breaks
b. brakes

758. A very experienced guide _____ the group on a hike into the wilderness.
a. lead
b. led

759. Have dinner with us at the restaurant; we'll meet you _____.
a. they're
b. their
c. there

760. May I have a _____ of cheese?
a. piece
b. peace

761. All children have the _____ to an education.
a. write
b. rite
c. right

762. It is a good idea to exercise on a _____ bicycle during inclement weather.
a. stationery
b. stationary

763. At the beach, we went digging for clams and _____.
a. mussels
b. muscles

764. We _____ the exit and had to turn around.
a. past
b. passed

765. The French Revolution was known as the "_____ of Terror."
a. Rain
b. Reign
c. Rein

766. I don't understand today's math _____.
a. lesson
b. lessen

767. While nuclear energy is efficient, storing nuclear _____ is always a problem.
a. waste
b. waist

768. The acoustics in the auditorium made it easy for the audience to _____ the melodic sounds of the soloist.
a. here
b. hear

769. This problem is _____ complex.
a. two
b. to
c. too

770. My grandmother is an _____ historian.
a. imminent
b. immanent
c. eminent

771. She had to buy a _____ of shoes to match her dress.
a. pair
b. pear
c. pare

772. The _____ of the school asked all faculty members to attend a meeting.
a. principal
b. principle

773. The _____ of the perfume was intoxicating.
a. sent
b. cent
c. scent

774. The room was completely _____ of furniture.
a. bear
b. bare

775. _____ only four o'clock in the afternoon.
a. It's
b. Its

776. Creativity is _____ best asset.
a. you're
b. your

777. The _____ in the mountains was peaceful and still.
a. air
b. heir

778. Take the _____ to the second floor.
a. stares
b. stairs

779. She boarded a _____ to San Francisco last night.
a. plane
b. plain

For the following questions, choose the sentence in which the italicized word is spelled incorrectly. All of the choices are homophones—words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings. If there are no mistakes, choose answer d.

780. **a.** I will take a *course* in economics next semester.
b. Follow the river's *coarse*.
c. Sandpaper is always *coarse*.
d. No mistakes.

781. **a.** Do you want to meet at nine or ten? The *latter* is better for me.
b. Let's go shopping *later* this week.
c. *Later,* he told us of his plans to build a new house.
d. No mistakes.

782. **a.** We will *bored* the plane at 4:00.
b. The *board* members will all attend.
c. He used his drill and *bored* a hole in the wall.
d. No mistakes.

783. **a.** Terrence is old enough to *pour* his own glass of milk now.
b. There are some very *poor* people living in that part of the United States.
c. Josie *pours* over the catalogs she receives in the mail.
d. No mistakes.

784. **a.** He had a reputation for being very *vane* and self-centered.
b. We studied the *veins* in the leaves.
c. Mr. Hanson put a weather *vane* on his roof.
d. No mistakes.

785. **a.** The sun *shone* brightly.
b. The house was *shown* by the real estate agent.
c. Why wasn't I *shown* how to operate this machine?
d. No mistakes.

786. **a.** They will *raze* this old building and build a skyscraper in its place.
b. *Raise* your hand if you know the answer.
c. Many farmers *raise* chickens.
d. No mistakes.

787. **a.** The first graders were learning how to write *capital* letters.
b. We don't have enough *capitol* to buy a new building.
c. What is the *capital* of North Dakota?
d. No mistakes.

788. **a.** The *great* majority of the class will attend the pep rally.
b. Be sure to clean the *grate* in the fireplace.
c. That music *greats* on my nerves.
d. No mistakes.

789. **a.** I prefer to eat *plain,* home-cooked meals.
b. Some people say it is a boring landscape, but I like the *planes* of the Midwest.
c. We need to use a *plane* to make the top of the door level.
d. No mistakes.

790. **a.** There are *holes* in your socks.
b. I found a *whole* set of dishes at a garage sale.
c. He ate the *hole* pie.
d. No mistakes.

791. **a.** What is the *morale* of the story?
b. Have you no *moral* standards?
c. Employee *morale* was low.
d. No mistakes.

CHAPTER

12 Plurals, IE/EI Rule, and Prefixes and Suffixes

For each of the following questions, choose the correct plural form.

792. **a.** pianos
b. pianoes

793. **a.** skys
b. skies

794. **a.** mouses
b. mice

795. **a.** bunches
b. bunchs

796. **a.** strawberrys
b. strawberries

797. **a.** shelfs
b. shelves

798. **a.** boxs
b. boxes

799. **a.** deer
b. deers

800. **a.** stimuluses
b. stimuli

801. **a.** son-in-laws
b. sons-in-law

802. **a.** attorneys
b. attornies

803. **a.** industries
b. industrys

804. **a.** handsful
b. handfuls

805. **a.** tomatoes
b. tomatos

806. **a.** crises
b. crisises

807. **a.** turkies
b. turkeys

808. **a.** species
b. specieses

809. **a.** valleys
b. vallies

For each of the following questions, choose the correct spelling for the words that contain *ei* or *ie*.

810. **a.** recieve
b. receive

811. **a.** piece
b. peice

812. **a.** reign
b. riegn

813. **a.** neither
b. niether

814. **a.** weight
b. wieght

815. **a.** decieve
b. deceive

816. **a.** yeild
b. yield

817. **a.** caffeine
b. caffiene

818. **a.** friendly
b. freindly

819. **a.** greif
b. grief

820. **a.** efficeint
b. efficient

821. **a.** concieted
b. conceited

822. **a.** achieve
b. acheive

823. **a.** foreign
b. foriegn

824. **a.** vareity
b. variety

825. **a.** pateint
b. patient

826. **a.** queitly
b. quietly

827. **a.** chief
b. cheif

828. **a.** sleigh
b. sliegh

829. **a.** leisure
b. liesure

830. **a.** seize
b. sieze

831. **a.** beleive
b. believe

For each of the following questions, choose the correct spelling for the words that have prefixes or suffixes.

832. **a.** ilegal
b. illegal

833. **a.** mispelled
b. misspelled

834. **a.** unnecessary
b. unecessary

835. **a.** ilegible
b. illegible

836. **a.** overrated
b. overated

837. **a.** driving
b. driveing

838. **a.** suddenness
b. suddeness

839. **a.** disatisfy
b. dissatisfy

840. **a.** finaly
b. finally

841. **a.** truely
b. truly

CHAPTER

13 Find the Misspelled Word

In each of the following questions, find the word that is misspelled. If all of the words are spelled correctly, choose answer d.

842. **a.** women
b. people
c. babys
d. no mistakes

843. **a.** radios
b. leaves
c. alumni
d. no mistakes

844. **a.** anouncement
b. advisement
c. description
d. no mistakes

845. **a.** omission
b. aisle
c. litrature
d. no mistakes

846. **a.** informal
b. servent
c. comfortable
d. no mistakes

847. **a.** vegetable
b. width
c. variation
d. no mistakes

848. **a.** twentieth
b. fortieth
c. ninetieth
d. no mistakes

849. **a.** associacion
b. unnecessary
c. illegal
d. no mistakes

850. **a.** villin
b. volunteer
c. voracious
d. no mistakes

851. **a.** hindrence
b. equipped
c. possessive
d. no mistakes

852. **a.** procedure
b. judgment
c. testamony
d. no mistakes

853. **a.** explicit
b. abduct
c. rotate
d. no mistakes

854. **a.** through
b. threw
c. thorough
d. no mistakes

855. **a.** quantaty
b. quality
c. quaint
d. no mistakes

856. **a.** requirement
b. reverence
c. resistent
d. no mistakes

857. **a.** incorporate
b. contridict
c. exhale
d. no mistakes

858. **a.** pertain
b. reversel
c. memorization
d. no mistakes

859. **a.** marshal
b. martial
c. tyrenny
d. no mistakes

860. **a.** optimum
b. palpable
c. plunder
d. no mistakes

861. **a.** ravinous
b. miraculous
c. wondrous
d. no mistakes

862. **a.** phenomonal
b. emulate
c. misconception
d. no mistakes

863. **a.** mischief
b. temperture
c. lovable
d. no mistakes

864. **a.** stadium
b. competitor
c. atheletic
d. no mistakes

865. **a.** dictionary
b. auditorium
c. biology
d. no mistakes

866. **a.** geometry
b. perimeter
c. circumferance
d. no mistakes

867. **a.** general
b. corporal
c. lieutenant
d. no mistakes

868. **a.** poltry
b. rhubarb
c. marmalade
d. no mistakes

869. **a.** transparent
b. strenthen
c. lightning
d. no mistakes

870. **a.** primarily
b. finallity
c. specifically
d. no mistakes

871. **a.** parliament
b. governor
c. congressional
d. no mistakes

872. **a.** relegious
b. insurance
c. military
d. no mistakes

873. **a.** mortar
b. outweigh
c. pursue
d. no mistakes

874. **a.** balcony
b. delenquent
c. emergency
d. no mistakes

875. **a.** gratitude
b. horrendous
c. forcast
d. no mistakes

876. **a.** ketchup
b. condiment
c. relish
d. no mistakes

877. **a.** rightious
b. strenuous
c. manageable
d. no mistakes

878. **a.** sincerly
b. faithfully
c. reliably
d. no mistakes

879. **a.** label
b. vacency
c. medal
d. no mistakes

880. **a.** bookkeeping
b. accounting
c. bankrupcy
d. no mistakes

881. **a.** bungalow
b. construction
c. architecture
d. no mistakes

882. **a.** crusade
b. political
c. campain
d. no mistakes

883. **a.** digestion
b. resperation
c. circulation
d. no mistakes

884. **a.** potatoe
b. artichoke
c. cucumber
d. no mistakes

885. **a.** parachute
b. rehearsel
c. together
d. no mistakes

886. **a.** intrigued
b. hypnotized
c. fasinated
d. no mistakes

887. **a.** distructive
b. decisive
c. distinguished
d. no mistakes

888. **a.** evaporate
b. vanish
c. disolve
d. no mistakes

889. **a.** illuminate
b. enlighten
c. clarify
d. no mistakes

890. **a.** abolish
b. forfit
c. negate
d. no mistakes

891. **a.** zoology
b. meterology
c. anthropology
d. no mistakes

892. **a.** ajournment
b. tournament
c. confinement
d. no mistakes

893. **a.** vague
b. trepidation
c. vengence
d. no mistakes

894. **a.** tuition
b. mediocre
c. tramendous
d. no mistakes

895. **a.** integrity
b. ingenuity
c. immortality
d. no mistakes

896. **a.** conjunction
b. preposition
c. capitolization
d. no mistakes

897. **a.** narled
b. knobby
c. blemished
d. no mistakes

898. **a.** brackets
b. parenthisis
c. ellipsis
d. no mistakes

899. **a.** visionary
b. virtuoso
c. vigor
d. no mistakes

900. **a.** language
b. philosophy
c. sonet
d. no mistakes

901. **a.** depo
b. aisle
c. knight
d. no mistakes

902. **a.** perscribe
b. deviate
c. plausible
d. no mistakes

903. **a.** association
b. personel
c. solidarity
d. no mistakes

904. **a.** playwright
b. dramatic
c. actor
d. no mistakes

905. **a.** specialized
b. negotiate
c. scruteny
d. no mistakes

906. **a.** abundant
b. bounteous
c. luxurient
d. no mistakes

907. **a.** gullable
b. lyrical
c. inheritance
d. no mistakes

908. **a.** initial
b. graditude
c. influential
d. no mistakes

909. **a.** loosely
b. emancipate
c. muzzled
d. no mistakes

910. **a.** columm
b. business
c. acquisition
d. no mistakes

911. **a.** border
b. bullitin
c. acquisition
d. no mistakes

912. **a.** ambassador
b. dignitary
c. embasy
d. no mistakes

913. **a.** jockey
b. equestrian
c. maneuver
d. no mistakes

914. **a.** nevertheless
b. neutral
c. neurotic
d. no mistakes

915. **a.** problematic
b. questionaire
c. controversial
d. no mistakes

916. **a.** disciple
b. sublime
c. zeneth
d. no mistakes

917. **a.** pungeant
b. aromatic
c. spicy
d. no mistakes

918. **a.** restle
b. persevere
c. joust
d. no mistakes

919. **a.** hybrid
b. hypnosis
c. hygenic
d. no mistakes

920. **a.** carriage
b. carburator
c. chauffeur
d. no mistakes

921. **a.** digestible
b. corrugated
c. currency
d. no mistakes

922. **a.** judicious
b. ilegal
c. magistrate
d. no mistakes

923. **a.** colosal
b. magnanimous
c. extravagant
d. no mistakes

924. **a.** correspondent
b. corosive
c. coronation
d. no mistakes

925. **a.** acrobat
b. somersault
c. gymnist
d. no mistakes

For the following sentences, choose the sentence that contains a misspelled word. If there are no mistakes, choose answer d.

926. **a.** We were disatisfied with the results of the experiment.
b. Our office has a plentiful supply of staples.
c. Stringent controls were placed on the county's budget.
d. no mistakes

927. **a.** Curt will probibly stay home tonight.
b. The coach praised the team for last night's game.
c. It was a relief to learn that Brad had arrived safely.
d. no mistakes

928. **a.** The speaker presented an idea that was foreign to us.
b. Marcus spoke directly to the governor.
c. The boys and girls in the musical gave a stunning performance.
d. no mistakes

929. **a.** William is the most sensable person I know.
b. The festival is held at a different time every year.
c. It is customary for the members to arrive fashionably late.
d. no mistakes

930. **a.** Her father is a captin in the navy.
b. The weather here changes frequently.
c. We adopted a new policy.
d. no mistakes

931. **a.** Pick up the car on Wednesday.
b. Let's go shopping on Thursday.
c. My birthday is on Saturday.
d. no mistakes

932. **a.** There are many ways to increase your vocabulary.
b. Read the fourth chapter by next week.
c. You have thousands of choices.
d. no mistakes

933. **a.** The welfare of the community depends on this decision.
b. He is undecided about which job to accept.
c. Unfortunatly, we do not have this sweater in another color.
d. no mistakes

934. **a.** Check your paper to see if you have any misspellings.
b. Safety is my primary concern.
c. We are all individual and unique.
d. no mistakes

935. **a.** I am going to wear my velvit skirt on New Year's Eve.
b. The sentences in the second paragraph are too vague.
c. George wrapped the birthday present for me.
d. no mistakes

936. **a.** My friends bought a new home in an upscale community.
b. I am truely sorry about the outcome.
c. Rhoda has a private office.
d. no mistakes

937. **a.** Mark carved the roast with a razor-sharp knife.
b. You have been more than charitable.
c. Which president is buried in this cemetary?
d. no mistakes

938. **a.** He has revealed his innermost secrets.
b. There is a town in New Mexico called Truth or Consequences.
c. You think he is funny, but I think he is vulgar.
d. no mistakes

939. **a.** Her conversation was filled with sarcasim.
b. I would like to be as poised as Susanna.
c. You can learn self-confidence.
d. no mistakes

940. **a.** Smart consumers read food labels.
b. Your new dress is lovily.
c. Did you see the lightning?
d. no mistakes

941. **a.** The parachute opened properly.
b. Carlos is a physical therapist.
c. This story has received too much publisity.
d. no mistakes

942. **a.** Her contribution was significant.
b. Save all of your receipts.
c. Lena has three great roommates.
d. no mistakes

943. **a.** Mercury is a poisonous substance.
b. Todd served in the militery for twenty years.
c. Their relationship suffered as a result of his immaturity.
d. no mistakes

944. **a.** She did not even aknowledge my presence.
b. Do you think this is an attainable goal?
c. For the fiftieth time, the answer is no.
d. no mistakes

945. **a.** There is a five-year warranty on this appliance.
b. Measure both the length and the width of the table.
c. How many wittnesses do we have?
d. no mistakes

946. **a.** Harry is a kind-hearted man.
b. We have a fundimental difference of opinion.
c. Your behavior can only be described as professional.
d. no mistakes

947. **a.** A bad decision could have been detrimental to her health.
b. Coffee is a stimulant.
c. The color scheme in the living room was monochromatic.
d. no mistakes

948. **a.** Scott was in unaform when he sat for the family portrait.
b. The tenants' association will hold its meeting tonight.
c. This is the best value you will find anywhere.
d. no mistakes

949. **a.** I am taking my neice and nephew to the amusement park.
b. They placed their wedding announcement in the Sunday paper.
c. That is one argument that will never be resolved.
d. no mistakes

950. **a.** What is your assessment of the situation?
b. How much paint do we need to compleat this job?
c. Your assignment is to write a four-page report.
d. no mistakes

951. **a.** I am planning to cook two turkeys on Thanksgiving.
b. Why did you refuse to accept his offer?
c. The traffic during rush hour today was unbelievable.
d. no mistakes

952. **a.** The dancer was graceful and elegent.
b. Is that horse a thoroughbred?
c. He can be annoying and meddlesome.
d. no mistakes

953. **a.** Avery's thriftyness is sometimes a problem.
b. Marlene is dignified and self-assured.
c. You have given me the best advice I have ever had.
d. no mistakes

954. **a.** My sister accepted an administrative position with the state department.
b. Erin works for a federal agency in Chicago.
c. Honesty is said to be the best policy.
d. no mistakes

955. **a.** The actor's illustrious career began almost fifty years ago.
b. Poler bears are beautiful but dangerous creatures.
c. A poll was conducted by the officials at the end of the election.
d. no mistakes

956. **a.** Barbara is very ambitious and knows how to set goals.
b. The actor bears a striking resemblence to Abraham Lincoln.
c. Do not ruin your good reputation by making the wrong decision.
d. no mistakes

957. **a.** A cup of herbal tea will sooth my nerves.
b. I received lots of encouragement from my science teacher.
c. Alcohol acts as a depressant.
d. no mistakes

958. **a.** The orchestra played my favorite symphony.
b. After registration, we will know if enrollment has increased or decreased.
c. We paid homage to the soldiers who fought in the war.
d. no mistakes

959. **a.** Meet me during intermission.
b. He quareled frequently with other members of his family.
c. She buys only quality merchandise.
d. no mistakes

960. **a.** The movie was immensely popular with children.
b. Joshua made a commitment to practice the piano every day.
c. We do not know the correct pronnunciation.
d. no mistakes

961. **a.** The winners received their prizes several days ago.
b. The principle met with the members of the student council.
c. How many passengers traveled by train?
d. no mistakes

962. **a.** The scedule was posted on the bulletin board.
b. Patrick made a solemn promise to arrive on time.
c. I have an indoor thermometer on the wall in my kitchen.
d. no mistakes

963. **a.** When will you have time to knit another sweater?
b. The fireplace has become a focal point in the room.
c. I have no knowlege of how the bicycle was damaged.
d. no mistakes

964. **a.** The coach did not think the opposing team played aggressively.
b. The mayor and the city manager were not in agreement.
c. The basement of the building was like a dungeon.
d. no mistakes

965. **a.** The scizzors were not sharp enough.
b. The intense heat scorched my houseplants.
c. The Milky Way is only one of many galaxies.
d. no mistakes

966. **a.** Edwin made his announcement yesterday.
b. It would not be a good idea to swim in such stagnant water.
c. I want to buy a portable dishwasher.
d. no mistakes

967. **a.** They hoped to avert a tragedy.
b. The quartett sang at my sister's wedding.
c. Try to patronize your local stores.
d. no mistakes

968. **a.** The guard dogs searched the premises.
b. Due to the lack of rain, drought conditions exist.
c. Is that a rhetorical question?
d. no mistakes

969. **a.** We knew that Ellen was embarassed.
b. I am teaching my brother to read mathematical symbols.
c. Neither Joe nor Gary has done any research for the report.
d. no mistakes

970. **a.** The speaker elegantly defined the meaning of a democracy.
b. Occasionally, our dog Skippy will dig under the fence.
c. This weather is terribly depressing.
d. no mistakes

971. **a.** All employees will be eligible for three weeks of vacation.
b. The managment team promised to look into the situation.
c. We studied the geology and topology of the region.
d. no mistakes

972. **a.** The commissioner has assumed responsibility.
b. Kate likes to visit with her nieghbor.
c. This is not a commonly held viewpoint.
d. no mistakes

973. **a.** Edith and her sister closely resemble one another.
b. Her handwriting was barely legible.
c. The butterfly's wings are perfectly symetrical.
d. no mistakes

974. **a.** Our company sent forty representatives to the meeting.
b. When did you realize that the theory could not be proven?
c. We both filled out an application for employment.
d. no mistakes

975. **a.** All of the musicians were well trained.
b. Thank you for your assistance and support.
c. You are required to follow standard proceedures.
d. no mistakes

976. **a.** I knew she was bored because she wriggled in her seat.
b. If you want to succeed, please report to work imediately.
c. He was conscious of his surroundings.
d. no mistakes

977. **a.** My mother will soon celebrate her fortieth birthday.
b. Autumn is my favorite time of year.
c. My cousin will be skiing in Febuary.
d. no mistakes

978. **a.** As treasurer, Jenny has complete financial responsibility.
b. I have been assured that his illness is not contagious.
c. The design for the book jacket seemed wierd.
d. no mistakes

979. **a.** She is the only veterinarian that I will trust with my dachshunds.
b. The senators will vote on two critical issues.
c. Please pick up my prescription at the pharmacy.
d. no mistakes

980. **a.** Rita is a freshman; her sister is a sophmore.
b. My grandfather was a distinguished professor.
c. This is the most efficient way.
d. no mistakes

981. **a.** Sally plays five different musical instruments.
b. Use your persuasive powers to get results.
c. What are you wearing to the masquerade party?
d. no mistakes

982. **a.** The hospital stocked a sufficient amount of anti-venom in case of snakebite.
b. The new pharmicy has twenty-eight aisles.
c. During the semester, we were required to read all of the stories in the anthology.
d. no mistakes

983. **a.** After all, he is a bureaucrat.
b. The fragrence from the lilac bushes permeated the room.
c. I fractured my ankle playing soccer.
d. no mistakes

984. **a.** His inaugeration speech was forty-three minutes long.
b. There are too many people in the gymnasium.
c. My brother has always been a nonconformist.
d. no mistakes

985. **a.** Did you memorize the grammer rules?
b. I will phone you tomorrow.
c. Benedict Arnold was a traitor.
d. no mistakes

986. **a.** Do not be deterred.
b. Which is most economical?
c. We made a unanimus decision.
d. no mistakes

987. **a.** The painters forgot to take their ladders.
b. Be careful not to make an irational decision under the circumstances.
c. The food critic overrated this restaurant.
d. no mistakes

988. **a.** They began their ascent up the mountain.
b. That chair is ancient and probably an antique.
c. Since the reservoirs are full, there is an abundant water supply this year.
d. no mistakes

989. **a.** The secretery of state spoke to the nation last Tuesday.
b. Do you know what a promissory note is?
c. We are unable to ascertain the truth.
d. no mistakes

990. **a.** I think it is a mechanical problem.
b. His credentials are impecable.
c. He repeatedly interrupted the speaker.
d. no mistakes

991. **a.** Harrison is a confirmed chocolate enthusiast.
b. I am pleased to make your acquaintence.
c. Is that a maple or a sycamore tree?
d. no mistakes

992. **a.** I prefer to take the bus when it rains.
b. In business math, I learned to reconcile my checkbook.
c. Irene will study medicine next year.
d. no mistakes

993. **a.** Mark Twain is a renowned writer who wrote about some notorius characters.
b. Today, we are giving impromptu speeches in class.
c. That is certainly a legitimate concern for each and every citizen.
d. no mistakes

994. **a.** There will be elaborate preparations for the celebration.
b. Who is responsible for this predicament?
c. He distributed the pamplet yesterday.
d. no mistakes

995. **a.** Elyse made a significant contribution.
b. He owns eleven properties and a yacht.
c. Her daughter's siloette hung on the bedroom wall.
d. no mistakes

996. **a.** I think we will use lacquer to finish the table.
b. The laboratory is down that hallway.
c. Our friendship was irrepairably damaged.
d. no mistakes

997. **a.** There have been twenty burgleries in the neighborhood this year.
b. He is the most belligerent person I have ever met.
c. She received a citation for her bravery.
d. no mistakes

998. **a.** They have the arduous task of counting all the votes.
b. Put the horses back in the corral.
c. The door is falling from the hinges of the dilapidated frame.
d. no mistakes

999. **a.** That corporation is subsidized by the government.
b. Did you get your tetinus shot?
c. After her foot surgery, she was unable to ascend the stairs.
d. no mistakes

1000. **a.** The odor in the building made me nauseous.
b. He believes that war is an imoral act.
c. Watching too much television can affect mental acuity.
d. no mistakes

1001. **a.** What is the tarrif on foreign car imports?
b. The heart surgeon performed the delicate operation.
c. I want to play in the chess tournament.
d. no mistakes

SECTION

4 Answer Explanations

HERE IS WHERE you will find all the correct answers to all 1001 of the vocabulary and spelling questions. How did you do?

▶ Chapter 1: Synonyms

1. **d.** *Erroneous* means inaccurate, faulty, or *incorrect.*
2. **c.** *Grotesque* means freakish, distorted, or *hideous.*
3. **b.** If something is *garbled,* it is unintentionally distorted, jumbled or *unintelligible.*
4. **c.** If you *expose* something, you *reveal* it.
5. **a.** To *coerce* means to dominate by *force.*
6. **b.** *Abrupt* means quick, hasty, or *sudden.*
7. **c.** *Apathy* means a lack of interest or concern; *indifference.*
8. **c.** *Despair* means the same as *hopelessness.*
9. **c.** A *contemptuous* person would be disdainful or *scornful.*
10. **b.** To *tote* means to *carry.*
11. **d.** If something is *distinct,* it is distinguishable or *separate.*
12. **d.** *Flagrant* means *glaringly* offensive.
13. **c.** An *oration* is a speech; an *address.*
14. **d.** *Libel* is a false or defamatory statement that brings undeserved discredit and is synonymous with *slander.*
15. **d.** *Philanthropy* is characterized by goodwill, humanitarianism, and *charity.*
16. **c.** *Proximity* means the same as *nearness.*
17. **a.** *Negligible* means to be of little consequence; *insignificant.*
18. **b.** *Vigilant* means *watchful,* especially of danger.
19. **a.** *Astute* means to have or show a keen awareness; *perceptive.*
20. **a.** To *collaborate* means to work jointly with others; to *cooperate.*
21. **b.** *Insipid* means the same as *tasteless.*
22. **c.** To *navigate* means to direct or *steer* a course across or through an area.
23. **d.** To *tailor* means to design or to *alter* to suit a specific need.
24. **b.** To *yield* means to give up or to *relinquish.*
25. **a.** *Eternal* means to be without end or to be *timeless.*
26. **a.** To *stow* means to store or *pack* away.
27. **c.** *Intimate* means personal or *private.*
28. **d.** To *consider* means to regard or judge; *ponder.*
29. **a.** To *humidify* means to dampen or *moisten.*
30. **c.** To *arouse* means to stir or cause to become alert; *waken.*
31. **d.** To *harass* means to torment or *pester.*
32. **a.** *Fortified* means strengthened or *reinforced.*
33. **d.** To *delegate* means to authorize, appoint, or *assign.*
34. **c.** To be held *accountable* means to be held *responsible.*
35. **b.** A *philosophy* is a system of motivating *principles.*
36. **b.** A *custom* is a common practice; a *habit* that is practiced and followed regularly.
37. **c.** A *harbor* is a place of security; a *refuge* is a place that provides shelter or protection.
38. **b.** To *muse* means to consider carefully or at length; to *ponder.*
39. **a.** A *vessel* and a *container* are both receptacles for holding goods.
40. **a.** To *dispute* is to engage in argument; to *debate* is to argue.
41. **a.** A *site* is the place occupied by something; a position or *location.*
42. **d.** To *compensate* means to provide adequate substitution or to recompense, as to *pay* appropriately.
43. **c.** A *journal* and a *diary* are both records of daily happenings.
44. **c.** An *opportunity* to do something is the same as a *chance* to do it.
45. **b.** *Invent* means to create or to *discover.*

46. **c.** A *sphere* is a figure formed by the revolution of a circle about its diameter and is synonymous with *globe.*

47. **d.** To *refine* means to remove impurities; to *purify.*

48. **d.** To *pledge* means to make a declaration or a *promise* to do something.

49. **d.** *Gangly* means tall, thin, and awkward; *lanky.*

50. **a.** A *sage* is a *wise,* intelligent, or perceptive person.

51. **b.** To be *dormant* is to be sleeping or *slumbering.*

52. **a.** To *banish* means to condemn to removal or to *exile.*

53. **b.** To *croon* means to vocalize or to *sing.*

54. **d.** A *hostel* and an *inn* are both lodging places.

55. **b.** A *mesa* and a *plateau* are both high tablelands; flat-topped hills with precipitous sides.

56. **d.** *Ado* means a hubbub or commotion; *fuss.*

57. **a.** *Obscure* means *concealed* or hidden.

58. **a.** A *malicious* action is intended to harm, as is a *spiteful* action.

59. **d.** *Obsolete* and *outmoded* both mean no longer in use.

60. **a.** An *expansive* personality is *talkative,* open, and sociable.

61. **a.** *Relinquish* means to let go or release; *abandon* means to desert.

62. **b.** *Submissive* means acting in submission to others; *obedient* implies compliance as well.

63. **a.** *Ponderous* means *heavy;* unwieldy or clumsy because of weight or size.

64. **a.** *Stoical* means not showing passion or feeling; *impassive* means expressionless.

65. **c.** *Haggard* means having a worn or an emaciated appearance; *gaunt* means excessively thin.

66. **b.** An *enigma* is puzzling and difficult to understand; a *mystery.*

67. **d.** *Jocular* means given to jesting; habitually *jolly.*

68. **a.** To *rebuke* is to censure angrily; to *scold* is to reproach abusively.

69. **b.** *Renown* is a state of honor; *fame* means to achieve popular acclaim.

70. **d.** *Robust* means *vigorous* or strong.

71. **b.** To be *mundane* is to be characterized by the practical or commonplace; *ordinary.*

72. **c.** *Remiss* means to show neglect or inattention; *negligent* is not taking prudent care.

73. **c.** *Imminent* means to be in the near or immediate future; *soon.*

74. **a.** *Inordinate* means to exceed reasonable limits; *excessive* means going beyond a normal limit.

75. **a.** *Disheveled* means marked by disorder or disarray; *rumpled* means mussed or tousled.

76. **c.** *Disillusioned* is the condition of being disappointed or *disenchanted.*

77. **d.** *Query* means to ask questions; *inquire.*

78. **d.** *Clemency* is an act or instance of leniency; *mercy* means compassion shown to an offender.

▶ Chapter 2: Antonyms

79. **b.** To be *alert* is to be attentive; to be *inattentive* is to not pay attention, be unmindful.

80. **d.** *Cautious* means prudent and discreet; *reckless* means to disregard or be indifferent of the consequences of an act and is the opposite of cautious.

81. **a.** *Shameful* means dishonorable; *honorable* means to be distinguished or illustrious, the opposite of shameful.

82. **c.** *Vague* means not clear or definite; *definite* means clearly defined.

83. **c.** *Vulnerable* means open to attack or weak; *secure* is the opposite of weak.

84. **a.** *Distress* means great strain, upset; *comfort* means calmness and peace.

85. **a.** *Unity* means harmony or compatibility; *discord* means a lack of harmony.

86. **c.** *Clarify* means to make clear; *obscure* means to make dark, dim, or indistinct.

87. **a.** To *grant* is to permit; to *deny* is to refuse to permit.

88. **b.** *Impartial* means not partial or biased; *prejudiced* means biased.

89. **c.** *Prompt* means punctual; *tardy* means late.

90. **b.** To *delay* is to slow; to *hasten* is to hurry.

91. **c.** To *soothe* is to comfort; to *aggravate* is to irritate.

92. **d.** *Moderate* means average; *excessive* means extreme.

93. **d.** To *reveal* is to disclose; to *conceal* is to hide.

94. **c.** *Initial* means first; *final* means last.

95. **a.** *Brittle* means breakable, frail; *flexible* means bendable, pliable.

96. **a.** *Capable* means able; *unskilled* means lacking skill or ability, unable.

97. **a.** To *stray* is to wander; to *remain* is to stay.

98. **b.** *Dainty* means delicate; *coarse* means rude, rough, indelicate.

99. **d.** *Craving* means desire; *revulsion* means aversion.

100. **a.** *Ferocious* means savage; *docile* means tame.

101. **a.** *Grueling* means exhausting; *effortless* means easy.

102. **d.** To *forsake* is to abandon; to *cherish* is to hold dear, to nurture.

103. **b.** To *restrain* is to hold back, control; to *liberate* is to release.

104. **c.** To be *bleak* is to be dreary; to be *bright* is to be brilliant.

105. **a.** *Unruly* means not easily managed, controlled, or disciplined; c*ontrollable* is the opposite.

106. **b.** *Solidarity* means union; *disunity* means division.

107. **a.** To *retract* is to withdraw; to *assert* is to affirm.

108. **b.** *Concise* means short or brief; *lengthy* means long.

109. **d.** *Omit* means to leave out; *include* means to take in.

110. **b.** *Prohibit* means to forbid; *permit* means to allow.

111. **b.** *Disclose* means to reveal; *conceal* means to cover or hide, to prevent disclosure.

112. **a.** *Stifle* means to discourage or smother; *encourage* is to give support to or foster.

113. **b.** To *belittle* means to criticize; *compliment* is an expression of praise, admiration, or congratulations, the opposite of belittle.

114. **c.** *Aimless* means lacking in purpose; *purposeful* means having an aim or purpose.

115. **d.** *Detest* means to feel hostility toward, to strongly dislike; to *admire* is to have a high opinion of or to hold in great esteem or respect.

116. **b.** *Valiant* means acting with bravery or boldness; *cowardly* is to act with ignoble fear or to exhibit the characteristics of a coward.

117. **d.** *Lenient* means permissive, tolerant, or easy-going; *domineering* means exercising overbearing control.

118. c. *Tarnish* means to destroy the luster of; *shine* means to make bright by polishing.

119. c. *Mandatory* means containing a command; *optional* means having a choice.

120. c. *Chagrin* means distress caused by disappointment or failure; *pleasure* is a source of enjoyment or delight.

121. d. *Commence* means to begin; *terminate* means to end.

122. a. *Conscientious* means careful, cautious, and thoughtful; *careless* means not showing care.

123. b. *Deficient* means lacking some necessary quality; *adequate* means having all necessary parts.

124. d. *Lucid* means clear; the opposite is *vague,* not clearly expressed.

125. c. *Judicious* means wise or prudent; *imprudent* is to be indiscreet or unwise, the opposite of judicious.

126. a. *Dissonance* means disagreement or discord; *harmony* means to be in agreement or accord, to have the same feeling or opinion.

127. a. *Erudite* means learned or possessing knowledge; *uneducated* is a lack of training or knowledge.

128. d. *Harmony* means agreement; *discord* means disagreement.

129. a. An *insult* is a gross indignity; a *compliment* is a remark of admiration.

130. a. *General* means not limited to one class or thing; *specific* means particular.

131. d. *Imaginary* means unreal; *factual* means real.

132. c. To *demolish* means to tear apart; to *create* means to build.

133. b. *Absorb* means to take in or consume; to *repel* is to reject or force away.

134. d. To be *critical* is to be important or vital; to be *trivial* is to be unimportant.

135. c. *Infantile* means childish; *mature* means grown-up.

136. b. To *retain* is to keep or hold; to *release* is to let go.

137. d. To be *impulsive* is to be swayed by emotion or to make rash decisions; to be *cautious* is to show forethought.

138. c. *Competent* means having adequate abilities; *inept* means incapable or incompetent.

139. b. To *promote* is to advance someone to a higher rank or to advocate; to *downgrade* is to cut something short.

140. c. *Requirement* means something obligatory; *option* means something that can be chosen.

141. a. To *irritate* means to annoy; to *soothe* means to calm.

142. d. To be *punctual* means to be on time; to be *tardy* means to be late.

143. c. *Virtue* is a moral goodness; *vice* is a moral failing.

144. b. To be *fortunate* is to have good luck; to be *hapless* is to be unlucky.

145. d. *Notable* means distinguished or unusual; *ordinary* means usual, plain.

146. a. *Prim* means stiffly formal and proper; *outrageous* means horrendous, shocking.

147. b. *Prosperous* means rich or affluent; *destitute* means very poor.

148. b. *Nimble* means quick and light in motion; *sluggish* means slow or inactive.

149. a. *Tranquil* means peaceful; *agitated* means disturbed or excited.

150. c. *Sprightly* means lively; *dull* suggests a lack or loss of keenness or zest.

151. c. *Amiable* means friendly; *aloof* means to be physically or emotionally distant or remote.

152. a. To be *prudent* is to exercise good judgment; to be *rash* is to show ill-considered haste.

153. c. *Scant* means meager; *copious* means abundant.

154. b. To be *steadfast* is to be fixed or unchanging; to be *fickle* is characterized by constant change or instability, the opposite of steadfast.

155. b. To be *stringent* is to be rigorous or severe; to be *lax* is to be lacking in rigor or strictness.

► Chapter 3: Synonyms and Antonyms

156. d. A *rational* decision is one that exercises the ability to reason, a *sound* decision is one that has a firm basis.

157. a. An *attribute* is a characteristic or *quality* belonging to a person or thing.

158. a. To *subdue* means to bring under control; *conquer* means to defeat by force.

159. d. To be *animated* is to be filled with activity or vigor; *lively* is to be filled with energy.

160. a. To be in *awe* of something is to admire it; to have *contempt* for something is to consider it worthless.

161. d. *Intricate* means having many elaborately arranged elements; *complex* means complicated or involved.

162. d. A *skeptic* is someone who doubts; a *believer* is one who thinks something is true.

163. b. To be *hypothetical* is to be suppositional or contingent on being tested; to be *actual* is to exist in fact or reality.

164. a. To *enhance* is to increase or augment; to *diminish* is to make smaller.

165. d. To *manipulate* is to manage or to *handle* in a controlling manner.

166. c. To be *subjective* is to be influenced by one's own emotions or beliefs without strict regard to evidence in the outside world; to be *unbiased* is to be objective or impartial.

167. d. To be *succinct* is to be concise; to be *verbose* is to use excessive words, to be wordy.

168. d. *Enthusiastic* means eager, to show keen interest or desire.

169. a. If something is *adequate,* it is *sufficient,* or as much as needed.

170. b. To be *uniform* is be consistent or the same as others; to be *diverse* is to have variety.

171. d. A person who is *ecstatic* has great pleasure or delight or is thrilled.

172. d. To *affect* means to influence a person, thing, or course of events.

173. d. To be *wary* is to be on guard or watchful; to be *careless* is to have lack of forethought.

174. d. To be *novel* is to be new; the opposite is *old,* existing for a long time.

175. c. *Continuous* means to be marked by uninterrupted extension in space and time.

176. a. Both *courtesy* and *civility* imply being polite, considerate, or mannerly.

177. a. A *fallacy* is a false or mistaken idea, trickery; a *truth* is something which conforms to the facts.

178. b. A *frail* person is weak and delicate or frail in constitution or health.

179. a. *Recuperate* means to heal; to *recover* means to restore or get back again

180. d. *Subsequent* means coming after or following; *previous* means coming before.

181. c. To be *nonchalant* means to have an air of easy indifference; to be *concerned* means to be interested and involved.

182. d. A *hoax* and a *ruse* are both tricks designed to confuse or mislead.

183. b. If you gain *composure,* you have *poise,* a manner of acting that is free from affectation or embarrassment.

184. b. To *excise* means to remove; to *retain* means to keep.

185. a. *Disperse* means to scatter; to *gather* means to collect in one place.

186. c. An *eccentric* person is considered to be odd, unusual, eccentric, or peculiar.

187. a. Both *commendable* and *admirable* mean worthy, qualified, or desirable.

188. d. A *domain* is an area governed by a ruler; a *territory* is an area for which someone is responsible.

189. a. *Passive* is to fail to respond or react to an action; *inactive* means not functioning or operating.

190. b. To *liberate* means to release; to *restrain* means to deprive of liberty.

191. a. *Faltering* means to be unsteady in purpose or action, stumbling; *steady* means firm in position or place, direct, or unfaltering.

192. b. *Vast* means very great in size; *immense* means to be immeasurable in size or extent.

193. d. *Comply* means to act in accordance with a command and is synonymous with *obey,* to carry out or fulfill an order.

194. c. *Optimum* means the most desirable; *worst* means the least desirable.

195. d. If you *enlighten* someone, you instruct, inform, or teach them to make them free of ignorance, prejudice, or superstition.

196. a. To be *tedious* is to be tiresome; to be *stimulating* is to be exciting.

197. d. To *exonerate* means to clear from accusation or guilt; to *blame* is to accuse or hold responsible.

198. b. *Ephemeral* means short-lived; *enduring* means without end.

199. a. To be a *predecessor* is to be one who precedes or comes before another; to be a *successor* is to be one who succeeds or comes after another.

200. a. To *refrain* is to hold back; to *desist* is to cease, stop, or forbear.

201. a. *Affable* means pleasant and at ease or agreeable; the opposite is *disagreeable* or not to one's liking, unpleasant.

202. a. *Rigorous* is to be rigid or harsh and is synonymous with demanding, to request urgently.

203. a. To *orient* means to adjust, become familiar; to *confuse* means to bewilder.

204. d. To *levitate* means to rise and float; to *sink* means to be submerged.

205. d. If you are *oblivious* to your surroundings, you are unaware or not cognizant of them.

206. b. To *verify* means to establish truth or accuracy; to *confirm* means to support or establish the validity of.

207. c. To *pacify* means to calm; to *excite* means to stir up.

208. c. *Plausible* means likely or credible; *unbelievable* is incredible, not to be believed, unlikely.

209. c. *Idle* means not in use or operation; *immobile* means immovable or fixed.

210. b. Someone who is *avid* has enthusiasm and pursues things vigorously; the opposite would be *unenthusiastic,* lacking excitement or ardor.

211. c. *Meek* means not violent or not strong; *forceful* means powerful.

212. a. *Complacent* means self-satisfied, smug, or unworried; the opposite is *concerned,* which means interested and involved.

213. b. To be *ambiguous* is to be unclear, equivocal, or obscure; to be *certain* is to be definite or fixed.

214. b. *Confer* means to compare views or to take counsel; *consult* means to exchange views.

215. a. A *repast* is a meal or the food eaten at a meal.

216. a. To be held in high *esteem* means to have a favorable regard; to *disrespect* is to lack courteous regard.

217. c. To be *eloquent* is to be fluent; to be *inarticulate* is to speak hesitantly.

218. b. To be *apathetic* is to show little emotion or interest; to be *indifferent* is to have no particular interest or concern.

219. a. A *deterrent* prevents or discourages; *encouragement* inspires or heartens.

220. d. Someone who is *impertinent* is rude; someone who is *polite* is courteous.

221. c. To *augment* means to increase or expand in size or extent.

222. c. To be *ludicrous* is to be absurd; to be *reasonable* is to be rational.

223. b. *Archaic* means ancient or outdated; *modern* is current or contemporary.

224. d. To be *incredulous* is to be skeptical; *disbelieving* is to refuse to believe in.

225. c. To be *vindictive* is to be vengeful; to be *spiteful* means to be malicious.

226. d. *Sullen* means gloomy or dismal; *jovial* means very happy.

227. a. *Menial* means servile, related to work done by a servant; *lowly* means humble or plain, suited for one of the lowest rank.

228. a. A *panacea* is an all-encompassing remedy; a *cure* is a remedy or restoration to health.

229. b. *Taut* means extremely tight, tense; *relaxed* means loose, not tense.

230. a. To *rile* is to upset; to *appease* is to pacify or satisfy.

231. d. To be *glib* is to reply quickly with insincere or superficial, false words.

232. d. To *mar* is to damage or deface; to *repair* is to restore or fix.

233. a. To be *cognizant* of something is to be aware; to be *conscious* is to be perceptive or alert.

234. c. To *mediate* is to settle a dispute; to *reconcile* is to bring into agreement.

235. b. *Concurrent* and *simultaneous* both mean happening at the same time.

236. a. To *induce* is to bring about; to *prompt* is to provoke or induce to action.

237. d. *Intrepid* is fearless, undaunted, daring, or brave; the opposite of *fearful* or anxious, frightened, or terrified.

238. c. To *saturate* is to fill or to load to capacity; to *soak* is to penetrate or permeate.

239. a. *Methodical* is characterized by method or order; *erratic* is variable, inconsistent, and unpredictable.

240. d. *Latent* means present but not functioning; *active* means to be marked by energetic activity.

241. d. To *proscribe* means to reject, condemn, or denounce as unwanted or dangerous; to prohibit; to *forbid* is to command not to do. Proscribe should not be confused with *prescribe,* which means to advise the use of (e.g., a medication).

242. b. *Prevarication* is an evasion of the truth; *veracity* means truthfulness.

243. b. *Mirth* means merriment; *solemnity* means seriousness.

244. b. *Surreptitious* is acting in a stealthy or secretive manner.

245. c. *Trepidation* means fear; the opposite is *fearlessness* or having no fear.

▶ Chapter 4: Verbal Classification

246. b. *Confirmed, definite,* and *conclusive* are all synonyms; *tentative* is an antonym of these words.

247. a. *Distinct, explicit,* and *forthright* are all synonyms; *implied* is an antonym of these words.

248. c. *Premeditated, rehearsed,* and *calculated* are all synonyms; *spontaneous* is an antonym of these words.

249. b. *Rampant, widespread,* and *pervasive* are all synonyms; *restrained* is an antonym of these words.

250. b. *Flexible, supple,* and *limber* are all synonyms; *rigid* is an antonym of these words.

251. d. *Subdue, crush,* and *suppress* are all synonyms; *provoke* is an antonym of these words.

252. c. *Comprise, compose,* and *constitute* are all synonyms; *exclude* is an antonym of these words.

253. a. *Infinite, immense,* and *vast* are all synonyms; *infinitesimal* is an antonym of these words.

254. b. *Heroism, prowess,* and *mastery* are all synonyms; *incompetence* is an antonym of these words.

255. d. *Rasping, grating,* and *abrasive* are all synonyms; *polished* is an antonym of these words.

256. a. *Deformed, grotesque,* and *repulsive* are all synonyms; *comely* is an antonym of these words.

257. b. *Receptive, compassionate,* and *amenable* are all synonyms; *intolerant* is an antonym of these words.

258. c. *Sloppy, disheveled,* and *unkempt* are all synonyms; *orderly* is an antonym of these words.

259. d. *Word for word, exact,* and *verbatim* are all synonyms; *paraphrased* is an antonym of these words.

260. a. *Carefully, warily,* and *prudently* are all synonyms; *recklessly* is an antonym of these words.

261. c. *Destitute, poverty-stricken,* and *impoverished* are all synonyms; *affluent* is an antonym of these words.

262. a. *Inviting, welcoming,* and *cheery* are all synonyms; *dour* is an antonym of these words.

263. b. *Clumsy, all thumbs,* and *maladroit* are all synonyms; *nimble* is an antonym of these words.

264. a. *Ridicule, deride,* and *gibe* are all synonyms; *compliment* is an antonym of these words.

265. c. *Deprived, bereft,* and *bereaved* are all synonyms; *replete* is an antonym of these words.

266. d. *Resolve, fortitude,* and *mettle* are all synonyms; *timidity* is an antonym of these words.

267. d. *Submissive, obedient,* and *acquiescent* are all synonyms; *officious* is an antonym of these words.

268. b. *Proficient, deft,* and *adroit* are all synonyms; *inept* is an antonym of these words.

269. c. *Felicitous, inopportune,* and *ill-timed* are all synonyms; *inappropriate* is an antonym of these words.

270. c. *Vex, aggravate,* and *agitate* are all synonyms; *agitate* is an antonym of these words.

271. a. *Abject, lowly,* and *humble* are all synonyms; *stately* is an antonym of these words.

272. c. *Mercenary, venal,* and *corruptible* are all synonyms; *honest* is an antonym of these words.

273. b. *Pinnacle, summit,* and *acme* are all synonyms; *perigee* is an antonym of these words.

274. a. *Concur, consent,* and *accede* are all synonyms; *demur* is an antonym of these words.

275. b. *Replica, facsimile,* and *reproduction* are all synonyms; *permutation* is an antonym of these words.

276. c. *Pernicious, toxic,* and *virulent* are all synonyms; *innocuous* is an antonym of these words.

277. d. *Stentorian, booming,* and *thundering* are all synonyms; *tranquil* is an antonym of these words.

278. d. *Permissive, lenient,* and *indulgent* are all synonyms; *implacable* is an antonym of these words.

279. c. *Bedlam, pandemonium,* and *tumult* are all synonyms; *repose* is an antonym of these words.

280. a. *Somnolent, soporific,* and *hypnotic* are all synonyms; *stimulating* is an antonym of these words.

281. d. *Impassioned, vehement,* and *emphatic* are all synonyms; *apathetic* is an antonym of these words.

282. b. *Savory, piquant,* and *aromatic* are all synonyms; *distasteful* is an antonym of these words.

283. a. *Sanction, concur,* and *assent* are all synonyms; *dissent* is an antonym of these words.

284. d. *Devout, fervent,* and *zealous* are all synonyms; *dispirited* is an antonym of these words.

▶ Chapter 5: Analogies

285. a. *Polite* and *gracious* are synonyms; c*ordial* and *courteous* are synonyms.

286. c. If someone has been *humiliated,* he or she has been greatly *embarrassed;* if someone is *terrified,* he or she is extremely *frightened.*

287. c. *Scarcely* and *mostly* are antonyms; *quietly* and *loudly* are antonyms.

288. d. *Candid* and *indirect* are opposing traits, as are *honest* and *devious.*

289. a. *Control* and *dominate* are synonyms; *magnify* and *enlarge* are synonyms.

290. b. *Exactly* and *precisely* are synonyms; *evidently* and *apparently* are synonyms.

291. d. *Meaningful* and *insignificant* are antonyms; *essential* and *unnecessary* are antonyms.

292. b. *Simple* and *complex* are antonyms; *trivial* and *significant* are antonyms.

293. c. *Neophyte* and *novice* are synonyms; *pursuit* and *quest* are synonyms.

294. a. *Regard* and *esteem* are synonyms; *ambivalence* and *uncertainty* are synonyms.

295. d. *Elated* and *despondent* are antonyms; *enlightened* and *ignorant* are antonyms.

296. b. *Divulge* and *conceal* are antonyms; *conform* and *differ* are antonyms.

297. b. *Restrain* and *curb* are synonyms; *recant* and *retract* are synonyms.

298. c. *Admire* and *despise* are antonyms; *praise* and *admonish* are antonyms.

299. d. *Advance* and *retreat* are antonyms; *curtail* and *prolong* are antonyms.

300. b. *Implant* and *embed* are synonyms; *expel* and *oust* are synonyms.

301. a. *Assemble* and *convene* are synonyms; *categorize* and *systematize* are synonyms.

302. c. *Grind* and *crush* are synonyms; *demolish* and *pulverize* are synonyms.

303. d. *Continuation* and *sequel* are synonyms; *scheme* and *plot* are synonyms.

304. c. *Phase* and *segment* are synonyms; *epoch* and *era* are synonyms.

305. b. *Declare* and *affirm* are synonyms; *cringe* and *cower* are synonyms.

306. c. *Ally* and *enemy* are antonyms; *anonymity* and *fame* are antonyms.

307. a. *Personable* and *agreeable* are synonyms; *friendly* and *genial* are synonyms.

308. a. *Heterogeneous* and *mixed* are synonyms; *profuse* and *lush* are synonyms.

309. b. *Trust* and *suspicion* are antonyms; *doubt* and *reliance* are antonyms.

310. c. *Hide* and *flaunt* are antonyms; *forget* and *retain* are antonyms.

311. d. *Disclose* and *reveal* are synonyms; *intimate* and *suggest* are synonyms.

312. c. *Conceal* and *obscure* are synonyms; *procrastinate* and *delay* are synonyms.

313. b. *Ornate* and *plain* are antonyms; *blithe* and *morose* are antonyms.

314. a. *Futile* and *vain* are synonyms; *covert* and *secret* are synonyms.

315. d. *Opposing* and *differing* are synonyms; *candid* and *frank* are synonyms.

316. b. *Expeditiously* and *swiftly* are synonyms; *diligently* and *persistently* are synonyms.

317. b. If there are *antics,* there are *actions;* if there is *banter,* there is *repartee*.

318. c. *Obstinate* and *stubborn* are synonyms; *staunch* and *faithful* are synonyms.

319. a. *Persistent* and *persevering* are synonyms; *spurious* and *false* are synonyms.

320. d. *Broadcast* and *obscure* are antonyms; *welcome* and *eject* are antonyms.

321. b. *Enthusiastic* and *blasé* are antonyms; *upright* and *prone* are antonyms.

322. a. *Sedate* and *sober* are synonyms; *prim* and *staid* are synonyms.

323. c. *Courtier* and *aristocrat* are synonyms; *unknown* and *nonentity* are synonyms.

324. d. *Nourish* and *foster* are synonyms; *abolish* and *annul* are synonyms.

325. c. *Undermine* and *bolster* are antonyms; *reinforce* and *weaken* are antonyms.

326. b. *Skim* and *peruse* are antonyms; *delve* and *scan* are antonyms.

327. c. *Comical* and *witty* are synonyms; *humorous* and *facetious* are synonyms.

328. d. *Intersect* and *diverge* are antonyms; *ratify* and *nullify* are antonyms.

329. b. To *proclaim* is to *announce;* to *restrict* is to *stint*.

330. a. *Barter* and *swap* are synonyms; *irritate* and *annoy* are synonyms.

331. c. *Design* and *devise* are synonyms; *upbraid* and *reprimand* are synonyms.

332. b. An *accord* is an *understanding;* a *conversion* is a *transition*.

333. d. *Taint* and *decontaminate* are antonyms; *enrage* and *appease* are antonyms.

334. b. If you are *judicious,* you are *prudent;* if you are *wise,* you are *astute*.

335. c. To be an *arbitrator* is to be a *mediator;* to *referee* is to *umpire*.

336. d. To *ensue* is to *follow;* to *precede* is to *herald*.

337. b. If there is *courage,* there is *valor;* if there is *chivalry,* there is *gallantry*.

338. c. *Regale* and *amuse* are synonyms; *impart* and *bestow* are synonyms.

339. d. *Pivotal* and *crucial* are synonyms; *conventional* and *conservative* are synonyms.

340. c. *Fallacy* is a *misconception* of truth; a *fact* is *evidence* of truth.

341. a. *Gratuitous* and *expensive* are antonyms; *sedentary* and *active* are antonyms.

342. b. *Hypocrite* and *phony* are synonyms; *lethargy* and *stupor* are synonyms.

343. c. *Revere* and *venerate* are synonyms; *esteem* and *respect* are synonyms.

344. b. *Refined* and *plebeian* are antonyms; *selective* and *indiscriminate* are antonyms.

345. c. *Improbable* and *plausible* are antonyms; *stable* and *volatile* are antonyms.

346. d. *Immoral* and *ethical* are antonyms; *insufficient* and *ample* are antonyms.

347. a. *Distance* and *proximity* are antonyms; *economical* and *prodigal* are antonyms.

348. b. *Shocked* and *aghast* are synonyms; *skittish* and *restive* are synonyms.

349. a. *Deprivation* and *affluence* are antonyms; *capitulation* and *resistance* are antonyms.

350. d. *Dupe* and *deceive* are synonyms; *exculpate* and *absolve* are synonyms.

351. b. *Ostracize* and *banish* are synonyms; *consequence* and *repercussion* are synonyms.

352. d. *Churlish* and *surly* are synonyms; *steadfast* and *resolute* are synonyms.

353. c. *Indirect* and *forthright* are antonyms; *unashamed* and *abashed* are antonyms.

354. d. *Superlative* and *abysmal* are antonyms; *atrocious* and *noble* are antonyms.

355. a. If something is *impending,* it is *imminent;* if something is *calamitous,* it is *disastrous*.

356. b. *Implant* and *infuse* are synonyms; *inculcate* and *instill* are synonyms.

357. d. *Foreboding* and *premonition* are synonyms; *qualm* and *misgiving* are synonyms.

358. c. A *milieu* has an *environment;* a *culture* has *customs.*

359. c. *Downcast* and *jaunty* are antonyms; *despondent* and *jubilant* are antonyms.

360. a. *Enumerate* and *cite* are synonyms; *disregard* and *ignore* are synonyms.

361. c. *Flashy* and *garish* are synonyms; *gaudy* and *tawdry* are synonyms.

362. d. A *traitor* is a *deserter;* a *renegade* is an *insurgent*.

363. a. *Etiquette* requires *protocol;* a *statute* requires a *decree*.

364. a. *Prominent* and *conspicuous* are synonyms; *gaunt* and *haggard* are synonyms.

365. b. *Outlandish* and *conservative* are antonyms; *reserved* and *garrulous* are antonyms.

366. c. *Belief* and *doctrine* are synonyms; *hesitation* and *vacillation* are synonyms.

367. b. *Amateur* and *novice* are synonyms; *representative* and *proxy* are synonyms.

368. c. *Skyrocket* and *plummet* are antonyms; *diminish* and *augment* are antonyms.

369. a. *Excitable* and *stoical* are antonyms; *delighted* and *rankled* are antonyms.

370. c. A *mendicant* is a *vagabond;* a *scavenger* is a *forager*.

371. d. *Friendship* and *amity* are synonyms; *enmity* and *animosity* are synonyms.

372. b. *Indiscernible* and *perceptible* are antonyms; *incalculable* and *infinitesimal* are antonyms.

373. c. Something that is *veritable* is *actual;* something that is *specious* is *false*.

374. d. If you experience *anxiety,* you have *trepidation;* if you experience *lethargy,* you have *lassitude*.

375. b. If you are *absorbed,* you are *engrossed;* if you are *bored,* you are *inured.*

376. a. *Involvement* and *aloofness* are antonyms; *clumsiness* and *finesse* are antonyms.

377. b. *Incoherent* and *articulate* are antonyms; *fluent* and *halting* are antonyms.

378. c. *Shiftless* and *lackadaisical* are synonyms; *hardworking* and *assiduous* are synonyms.

379. a. *Pert* and *lively* are synonyms; *impudent* and *insolent* are synonyms.

380. b. *Native* and *foreign* are antonyms; *commonplace* and *exotic* are antonyms.

381. d. *Compassionate* and *insensitive* are antonyms; *conceited* and *unassuming* are antonyms.

382. a. *Characteristic* and *attribute* are synonyms; *ingredient* and *component* are synonyms.

383. d. *Capricious* and *whimsical* are synonyms; *shrewd* and *astute* are synonyms.

384. c. *Gluttonous* and *abstemious* are antonyms; *complimentary* and *disparaging* are antonyms.

385. a. If something is *yielding,* it is *submissive;* if something is *tractable,* it is *amenable.*

▶ Chapter 6: Sentence Completion

386. d. *Resolved* means having reached a firm decision about something.

387. a. A *mishap* is an unfortunate accident.

388. d. *Legitimate* means in a manner conforming to recognized principles or accepted rules or standards.

389. b. *Pummel* means to pound or beat.

390. d. *Facilitate* means to make easier or help to bring about.

391. c. *Exemplify* means to be an instance of or serve as an example.

392. c. *Comprehensive* means covering completely or broadly.

393. b. To *poach* is to trespass on another's property in order to steal fish or game.

394. d. To *differentiate* between two things is to establish the distinction between them.

395. a. In the context of the sentence, *sophisticated* means having an up-to-date style or look.

396. b. *Exempt* means to be excused from a rule or obligation.

397. c. *Finesse* is skill, tact, and cleverness.

398. c. To handle a baby *gingerly* would be to handle it delicately and with great caution.

399. c. A *précis* is a summary or abstract of a text.

400. d. *Blasé* means to be bored or unimpressed by things after having seen or experienced them too often.

401. b. The *summit* means the highest point.

402. c. A *musty* odor is one that is stale or moldy.

403. a. *Solitude,* a state of being alone, is something a person who worked in a busy office would crave.

404. a. *Accessible* means capable of being reached or being within easy reach.

405. d. *Outmoded* means no longer in style or no longer usable.

406. b. A *quest* is a search or pursuit of something.

407. d. *Ingenious* means marked by originality, resourcefulness, and cleverness in conception.

408. a. An *expressive* person would be one who is open or emphatic when revealing opinions or feelings.

409. d. *Favorably* means graciously, kindly, or obligingly.

410. d. *Docile* means easily led or managed.

411. c. *Explicit* means clearly defined or delineated.

412. d. *Potable* means fit for drinking.

413. a. *Encompassed* in this context means constituted or included.

414. b. *Devised* means to form new combinations or applications of ideas or principles; to plan or bring about.

415. c. *Quandary* means a state of perplexity or doubt.

416. a. *Precedence* means designating something as more important than other things, a priority.

417. c. *Conspicuously* means obvious to the eye or mind; attracting attention.

418. a. *Monotonous* means having a tedious sameness.

419. a. *Portrayal* means a representation or portrait.

420. c. *Careen* means to rush headlong or carelessly; to lurch or swerve while in motion.

421. d. *Audibly* means heard or the manner of being heard.

422. b. *Voracious* means having a huge appetite; ravenous.

423. a. A *rendezvous* is a meeting or assembly that is by appointment or arrangement.

424. b. *Demographic* data is information about demography, the branch of knowledge that deals with human populations.

425. b. A *maverick* is a political independent, nonconformist, or free spirit.

426. b. *Cryptic* means mysterious, hidden, or enigmatic.

427. c. *Frivolous* means not worthy of serious attention; of little importance.

428. a. *Subsequent* means following a specified thing in order or succession.

429. d. *Accordance* means to be in agreement or harmony.

430. a. *Burgeoning* means emerging or new growth.

431. a. A *jovial* hostess is one who is mirthful or humorous.

432. a. *Warily* is a manner marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchful prudence.

433. b. *Confluence* means a coming or flowing together, a meeting, or a gathering at one point.

434. c. A *revocation* is the act of recalling or annulling something, in this case a license.

435. b. When something is *inadvertently* done, it is marked by an unintentional lack of care.

436. d. *Requisite* means essential or necessary.

437. a. *Delude* means to mislead the mind; to deceive.

438. b. *Reticent* means inclined to be silent or uncommunicative, reserved.

439. b. *Precursor* means something that comes before.

440. b. *Divulged* means to take private information and make it public.

441. a. A*bate* means to decrease in force or intensity.

442. c. *Consummate* means extremely skilled and experienced.

443. b. When a car goes out of control and skims along the surface of a wet road, it is *hydroplaning*.

444. d. A *clairvoyant* is someone who can perceive matters beyond the range of ordinary perception.

445. a. The word *unearthly,* a strange or frightening sound, best describes the kind of shriek that might be heard on Halloween night.

446. d. A *vortex* is a whirlpool.

447. b. A *feasible* project is capable of being done.

448. b. Something that is *iridescent* displays a lustrous rainbow of colors.

449. c. To have *rapport* is to have mutual trust and emotional affinity.

450. d. A *fervent* voice is one that has great emotion or zest.

451. c. To *retract* something is to take it back or disavow it. This is the term usually applied to disavowing something erroneous or libelous printed in a newspaper.

452. c. *Askance* is to look with disapproval or distrust; scornfully.

453. c. *Obsolescence* is the state of being outdated.

454. a. A *prospectus* is a published report of a business and its plans for a program or offering.

455. d. *Agrarian* means having to do with agriculture or farming.

456. a. *Copious* means plentiful or abundant.

457. b. A *deferment* is a delay.

458. a. That which is *scintillating* is brilliant or sparkling.

459. b. *Succulents* are plants that have leaves specifically for storing water.

460. d. *Puerile* means to be like a child.

461. b. A *benevolent* person is one who is charitable, giving.

462. d. *Incumbent* means the holder of any post or position.

463. c. *Assiduously* means in a careful manner or with unremitting attention.

464. d. To be *recalcitrant* is to be stubbornly resistant.

465. b. *Judicious* means to use or show good judgment; to be wise or sensible.

▶ Chapter 7: Reading Comprehension

466. b. From the context of the passage, only choice **b** describes the way a storm or force of nature could create total destruction.

467. a. *Razed* means to flatten or demolish to the ground, hence the districts mentioned in the passage would be *leveled,* or on a flat horizontal surface.

468. b. *Fury* describes the violence of the weather in the passage.

469. d. The context clue is the word *ancestors,* which indicates generations.

470. c. The word *shiftless* means lazy.

471. b. A *grimace* is the contortion of facial features.

472. d. It makes sense that a *subordinate* monkey would be intimidated by a *dominant* one, choice **d.**

473. c. Debris and radiation are both *hazards*; choice **c** is the only possible answer.

474. a. Muscle atrophy and bone loss are examples of physical deterioration.

475. b. Although a muscle that atrophies may be weakened (choice **c**), the primary meaning of the word *atrophy* is to waste away.

476. b. The word *ambiance* refers to the distinctive atmosphere surrounding a person or place.

477. a. The conjunction *or* tells you that you are looking for the opposite of ordinary or traditional. To be *quirky* is to have a peculiarity of behavior.

478. a. A *conglomerate* is a commercial corporation formed by merging a number of different enterprises.

479. a. To be *parasitic* means to be living on or dependent on a live animal or plant.

480. a. The word *lays* is the key here. The only thing a bird would lay would be a collection of eggs.

481. d. To *eject* something is to throw it out forcefully or to *expel* it.

482. b. *Composed* is synonymous with *comprised.*

483. c. Breaking words into syllables is a type of *strategy* that could be used to understand longer words.

484. a. The old flag is *symbolizing* something that represents something else by association, in this case that of British rule.

485. b. The passage is about the day Ghana gained its independence. To be independent is to be *autonomous*.

486. b. *Dexterity* means that the hands are agile.

487. a. The fact that the passage is a *warning* points to choice **a**, which speaks of *adverse effects*.

488. d. To be *allergic* to something is to be sensitive to it.

489. b. This choice—which means random or haphazard—makes the most sense in the context of the passage.

490. d. It is logical to deduce that unclear orders by a doctor—in the form of medical abbreviations—would call for *clarification*.

491. b. *Stout,* bulky in figure, works best in the context of the passage.

492. b. The author is describing Reed's appearance in what is obviously an old-fashioned style.

493. a. An *extremity* is the outermost portion of something. The boy's *limbs* (arms and legs) have already been mentioned, so *hands and feet* is the next most logical choice.

494. c. The context clues in this passage are the words *luxury, burst, fire,* and *gold,* all of which embody radiance.

495. a. The word *pine* immediately before the phrase *balm-of-Gilead* and the phrase *the new hay* immediately after makes choice **a**, a plant, the most logical choice.

496. c. Night usually brings darkness.

497. c. While voting is a *duty* (choice **a**) and a *responsibility* (choice **b**), as a *privilege,* it is a right.

498. b. *Suffrage,* in the context of this passage, means the right to vote in elections.

499. c. A *battle cry* is a motto.

500. d. Based on the context clue in the sentence—*and many will tell you they have never voted*—it can be determined that *deplorable* means regrettable, wretched, or bad; something that is *shameful*.

501. b. *Chalky* is a descriptive word often used in the place of the word white. Eggs are not made of chalk—choices **a** and **d**—and there is nothing in the passage to suggest that anyone tasted the albatross egg, choice **c.**

502. c. Turbulent waters are those that have been violently agitated or disturbed, *tumultuous*.

503. c. An *assemblage* of students is a gathering of students.

504. a. *Converged* means to approach at an intersecting point.

505. b. *Palatial* means of or like a palace.

506. d. *Memoirs* are the accounts of personal experiences.

507. b. To *resign* means to give up a position with a formal notification.

508. d. *Seceded* means withdrawn from a membership in an organization or alliance—in this case, the United States.

509. c. *Upheaval* is violent disruption or upset.

510. a. Budget cuts can be subject to *controversy* or disagreement.

511. c. *Exorbitant* expenses are those that are inflated or excessive.

512. b. *Retrospect* means to review or think back on past events.

513. a. A *consensus* of opinion is one that is reached in harmony or agreement.

514. d. Budget cuts can *diminish* or destroy services to the neediest groups of people.

515. b. A *prognosis,* in this case, would be the projection of the economic future of our cities.

516. b. *Evident* means to be apparent or obvious.

517. a. *Urbane* people are those who are sophisticated and refined.

518. d. A sophisticated person would lend *credence*—credibility and confidence—to a subject.

519. d. *Uninspired* reporting would be mediocre or ordinary coverage.

520. a. A *recapitulation* is a summary or a repetition of information.

521. c. *Incisive* and insightful accounts would be those that are perceptive or observant.

522. b. *Cybernetics* is the science of electrical systems.

523. c. Programs for a computer are called *software.*

524. a. *Monitors* are video display terminals.

525. d. A *peripheral* is an external component, something that is lying outside the central part.

526. b. The *Internet* is a computer network made up of smaller businesses and academic and government organizations.

527. c. A *modem* is a device that converts data to a form that can be transmitted, usually by telephone.

528. a. *E-mail* is electronic mail that is sent via a computer.

529. c. A *spreadsheet* is a computer program that organizes data into rows and columns so that calculations or adjustments can be made.

530. b. An *environmental* problem is a dilemma that affects the natural world.

531. c. *Testimonials,* in this case, are statements testifying to seemingly warmer winters.

532. a. *Depletion* means a reduction or lessening of the ice caps.

533. d. Glaciers that are *receding* are withdrawing or moving back.

534. a. *Former* years are years gone by.

535. b. Salinity is the salt content of the oceans, affected by the melting of fresh water ice caps.

536. d. Only *invasive* species would affect an entire ecosystem.

537. b. In a *domino* effect, one element affects the next in a chain reaction.

538. a. To be *interdependent* is to be mutually dependent on another.

539. c. Melting ice caps get in the way, prevent, or *preclude* bears from finding food.

540. b. *Phases* are distinct stages of development that would occur in cycles.

541. c. *Hastened* means to speed up or accelerate.

542. a. When energy is *consumed,* it is used.

543. c. The *atmosphere* is the air surrounding the earth.

544. a. *Mitigate* means to moderate or reduce.

545. d. *Ramifications* are consequences.

▶ Chapter 8: Synonyms in Context

546. b. Top grades would be *earned*.

547. c. A *sequel* is a literary work that continues the story of one written earlier.

548. a. *Jostled* means to be bumped, pushed, or brushed against.

549. d. *Hover* means to float or hang suspended over or around one area.

550. a. An *excerpt* is a passage or quote from a book, article, or other publication.

551. c. *Rubble* is synonymous with ruin.
552. d. *Durable* means sturdy, not easily worn out, or lasting a long time.
553. b. *Allot* means to assign or distribute by shares or portions.
554. a. To *sustain* is to undergo or experience an ordeal or to suffer.
555. d. *Anguish* is great suffering, distress, or pain.
556. b. *Resolute* means to be bold, determined, or firm.
557. a. *Attributed* is synonymous with credited to.
558. b. *Habituated* means to become used to.
559. a. *Impart* means to give or pass something on to others.
560. d. A *ruse* is an action designed to confuse or mislead, a trick.
561. a. A *veneer* is a thin outer layer used for a decorative appearance.
562. d. *Collaborate* means to work together or with others.
563. b. A *squabble* is a quarrel and a more precise word than *disagreement*.
564. c. To *embellish* is to add details to a story to make it more appealing.
565. c. *Consume* means to eat completely.
566. a. *Ecstatic* means to be in a state of intense joy or delight.
567. c. An *armistice* is a temporary peace or halt in fighting.
568. d. Ingredients would be *incorporated* to make appetizing meals.
569. a. *Scenic byways* describes the kind of roadways that would be part of a country setting.
570. c. *Flaunt* means to display in a conceited or offensive way.
571. d. *Ostracized* means to be excluded from a group, banished, or sent away.
572. a. *Forthright* means frank, direct, and straightforward.
573. b. *Instill* means to introduce or cause to be taken in.
574. a. *Plausible* means to appear true, reasonable, or fair.
575. a. *Proximity* means nearness or closeness.
576. b. A *bonanza* is a very valuable, profitable, or rewarding venture.
577. c. An *adage* is a proverb or wise saying.
578. b. *Plaudits* can be applause or enthusiastic praise or approval.
579. a. *Preclude* means to make impossible, prevent, or shut out.
580. b. A *vigil* is a period of watchful attention, especially at night.
581. b. A *legendary* character exists in legends rather than in real life.
582. a. *Venerate* means to revere or look up to with great respect.
583. b. *Ungainly* means to be clumsy, awkward, or unwieldy.
584. a. *Banish* means to drive away or expel.
585. c. An *articulate* speaker would be one who uses language effectively, clearly, and forcefully.
586. c. *Acme* means high point.
587. c. *Infiltrate* means to pass through or gain entrance gradually or stealthily.
588. a. A *stoic* person shows little feeling or emotion.
589. c. Fans would be *disgruntled* or discontented about a cancellation.
590. a. A shy five year old would experience *trepidation*—a state of alarm, dread, or apprehension—in this situation.
591. b. *Regale* means to entertain agreeably.
592. b. *Pivotal* is the most essential or most vitally important part, a turning point.

593. a. A *fallacy* is a false notion or belief, an error in thinking or reasoning.
594. d. A *pithy* explanation is one that is short but full of meaning.
595. b. *Vilification* is slander, verbal abuse with malicious intent.
596. c. *Kindred spirits* are people who are similar in nature.
597. c. *Whimsical* characters are those that are fanciful, playful, and unpredictable.
598. b. A *churlish* response is one that shows poor manners, is impolite, or rude.
599. b. Of all the choices, *citadels* describes the kind of fortress or commanding presence of a college or university, as a citadel is a kind of fortress or commanding presence.
600. d. *Mercenary* soldiers are soldiers who go to war for monetary reasons.
601. b. *Inert* means to be lifeless, unable to move or act.
602. c. *Strictures* are limitations or restrictions.
603. b. Recklessly dangerous or daring acts such as those of the lion tamer would be *audacious.*
604. a. *Myriad* means in very great numbers.
605. d. To *comply* is to yield to a request or command.
606. a. To be *incapacitated* is to be deprived of strength or ability.
607. b. To *peruse* means to read thoroughly and carefully.
608. d. To *bolster* means to give support or to give a boost to.
609. c. To *annul* means to make ineffective or inoperative, to negate or void.
610. b. *Solicitous* means to show concern or care.
611. a. *Staid* means quiet and subdued.
612. a. *Prodigal* means recklessly wasteful or extravagant, lavish.
613. b. *Indiscriminat*e means without restraint or control.
614. c. To *capitulate* means to give up or surrender.
615. a. A *disarming* smile would tend to dispel fear, get rid of unfriendliness or suspicion.
616. d. A *prodigy* is someone who is young and has extraordinary ability.
617. b. *Veritable* means actual, true, or real.
618. c. *Milieu* means the setting, surroundings, or environment.
619. d. *Tractable* means easily managed and easy to deal with.
620. c. To *malinger* means to pretend illness in order to avoid duty or work.
621. b. To be *loquacious* means to be very talkative.
622. d. An *epoch* is a distinct period of time, an era, or an age.

▶ Chapter 9: Choose the Right Word

623. A *bonanza* is a source of great wealth or prosperity.
624. An *uncanny* sense is one that is so keen it seems unnatural.
625. A *grimace* is a contortion made by the face that shows disgust or contempt.
626. To *jeopardize* is to place in danger of loss or damage.
627. Something that is *indelibly* implanted would be impossible to remove or erase.
628. An *acrid* smell is pungent, bitter, or sharp.
629. Placid waters are calm, quiet, and undisturbed.
630. Something that is *palatable* is easily accepted.
631. A *dilapidated* house is one that has fallen into disrepair or deterioration.

632. An *omniscient* narrator has total knowledge of characters and events.
633. To *bequeath* something is to leave or give it to another.
634. A *supercilious* manner is characterized by disdain or condescension.
635. A *methodical* person approaches work using methods, routines, or systems.
636. A *cursory* glance is performed quickly without attention to detail.
637. *Tepid* water is lukewarm.
638. To *ascertain* means to discover with certainty.
639. A *malevolent* wind would have an evil or harmful effect.
640. *Nocturnal* raids occur at night.
641. A *clandestine* meeting is one that is conducted secretly.
642. *Ruminations* are acts of meditation and reflection.
643. *Platitudes* are trite, banal remarks.
644. To *disperse* food means to distribute it widely.
645. An *amicable* separation is one that is friendly and shows good will.
646. *Magnanimous* donations are extremely generous and unselfish.
647. An *urbane* master of ceremonies is one who is elegant and refined.
648. To *exacerbate* means to increase the severity of, in this case, traffic.
649. To *galvanize* an audience means to electrify or stimulate to action.
650. *Sinuous* movements are characterized by many curves and turns.

▶ Chapter 10: Choose the Correctly Spelled Word

651. **a.** magically
652. **d.** insight
653. **b.** sensitive
654. **c.** belief
655. **d.** magazine
656. **a.** breach
657. **c.** perceived
658. **a.** shrivel
659. **b.** situation
660. **c.** clammy
661. **a.** superb
662. **b.** jealous
663. **b.** terrific
664. **d.** sheriff
665. **c.** obsession
666. **d.** jeopardy
667. **c.** magnificent
668. **b.** mechanical
669. **d.** illicit
670. **a.** inquiry
671. **a.** terminated
672. **a.** persecution
673. **b.** peculiar
674. **d.** psychology
675. **d.** license
676. **a.** concise
677. **d.** neighbor
678. **a.** stabilize
679. **c.** irrelevant
680. **b.** encouraging
681. **a.** commitment
682. **c.** ridiculous
683. **d.** anonymous
684. **a.** extraordinary
685. **b.** assurance
686. **a.** frequently
687. **c.** emphasis

688. **a.** concede
689. **d.** aspirations
690. **b.** exercise
691. **c.** compatible
692. **a.** skeptical
693. **b.** commencement
694. **d.** supervisor
695. **b.** pneumonia
696. **a.** colossal
697. **c.** apparatus
698. **b.** bankruptcy
699. **b.** carburetors
700. **d.** incessant
701. **b.** dilemma
702. **c.** efficient
703. **a.** ameliorate
704. **c.** mortgage
705. **c.** aggravated
706. **b.** lieutenant
707. **d.** accompany
708. **a.** viewpoint
709. **c.** phenomena
710. **b.** tuxedo
711. **a.** brunettes
712. **c.** semblance
713. **a.** abscessed
714. **c.** pageant
715. **d.** parallel
716. **b.** fundamentally
717. **d.** biscuits
718. **c.** beige
719. **a.** tonsillitis
720. **d.** ukulele
721. **d.** excelled
722. **c.** prerogative
723. **d.** mysterious
724. **a.** accustomed
725. **c.** incorrigible
726. **b.** pasteurized
727. **c.** connoisseur
728. **a.** delirious
729. **c.** disseminate
730. **a.** inundated
731. **b.** irresistible
732. **c.** debris
733. **b.** inconspicuous
734. **a.** prosecuted
735. **d.** counterfeit
736. **c.** permissible
737. **d.** symmetrically
738. **c.** vaudeville
739. **a.** vacuum
740. **d.** accommodate
741. **a.** meringue
742. **c.** colleagues
743. **d.** souvenirs
744. **c.** marriageable
745. **b.** illegible
746. **b.** Penicillin
747. **c.** Adolescence
748. **d.** playwright
749. **a.** kindergarten
750. **a.** bachelor

▶ Chapter 11: Choose the Correct Homophone

751. **b.** *Dessert* is an after-dinner treat; a *desert* is an arid land.
752. **b.** A *council* is a governing body; to *counsel* is to give advice.
753. **a.** *Fair* means equitable; a *fare* is a transportation fee.
754. **c.** *Site* refers to a place; *cite* means to refer to; *sight* is the ability to see.
755. **c.** *By* means near; *bye* is used to express farewell; *buy* means to purchase.
756. **a.** *Fourth* refers to the number four; *forth* means forward.

757. b. *Brakes* are used for stopping vehicles; *breaks* means to destroy.

758. b. *Led* is the past tense of the verb *lead;* the noun *lead* means the foremost position or initiative.

759. c. *There* refers to a place; *their* is a possessive pronoun; *they're* is a contraction for *they are*.

760. a. A *piece* is a portion; *peace* means quiet.

761. c. A *right* is a privilege; to *write* is to put words on paper; a *rite* is a ceremonial ritual.

762. b. *Stationary* means standing still; *stationery* is writing paper.

763. a. *Mussels* are marine animals; *muscles* are body tissues.

764. b. *Passed* is the past tense of *pass; past* means a time gone by.

765. b. *Reign* means royal authority; *rein* means a strap as on a horse's bridle; *rain* means precipitation.

766. a. *Lesson* is something to be learned; *lessen* means to reduce.

767. a. *Waste* means material that is rejected during a process; the *waist* is the middle of the body.

768. b. *Hear* means to perceive sound with the ear; *here* is a location, place, or position.

769. c. *Too* means more than is needed or also; *two* is a number; *to* is a preposition that refers to direction.

770. c. *Eminent* refers to a prominent person; *imminent* means something is about to happen; *immanent* means existing in the mind.

771. a. A *pair* is a set of two things; a *pear* is a fruit; and to *pare* is to peel.

772. a. A *principal* is the head of a school; a *principle* is a belief or rule of conduct.

773. c. A *scent* is a smell; *sent* is the past tense of *send*; and *cent* is a coin.

774. b. *Bare* means devoid of; a *bear* is an animal.

775. a. *It's* is the contraction for *it is; its* is a possessive pronoun.

776. b. *Your* is a possessive pronoun; *you're* is a contraction for *you are*.

777. a. The *air* is the atmosphere enveloping the earth; an *heir* is a person who inherits the estate of another.

778. b. The *stairs* are a flight of steps; *stares* are very intent gazes.

779. a. A *plane* is a winged vehicle; *plain* means open or clear.

780. b. *Course* means path or class at school; *coarse* means rough.

781. d. There are no mistakes.

782. a. The verb *board* means to get on an airplane; the noun *board* is a plank of wood or a group of advisors; the adjective *bored* means uninterested; the verb *to bore* means to make a hole in or through.

783. c. The verb *to pore* means to read attentively; the noun *pore* means a small opening; the verb *to pour* means to dispense from a container.

784. a. If someone is *vain,* he or she is excessively prideful; a weather *vane* is a moveable device that rotates to show the direction of the wind; a *vein* is a narrow channel, like a blood vein or the vein in a leaf.

785. d. There are no mistakes.

786. d. There are no mistakes.

787. b. *Capital* means monetary assets; it also means the seat of government; or it can refer to the letters of the alphabet; *capitol* is a government building.

788. c. To *grate* means to cause irritation; *great* means notably large or numerous.

789. **b.** A *plain* is an expansive area of flat, treeless country; *plain* also means characterized by simplicity; a *plane* is a tool used to smooth wood.

790. **c.** *Whole* means complete or all of one thing; a *hole* is an opening.

791. **a.** *Morale* refers to a condition or state of confidence, cheerfulness, enthusiasm or willingness to perform tasks; *moral* means good in character or a lesson from a story.

▶ Chapter 12: Plurals, IE/EI Rule, and Prefixes and Suffixes

792. **a.** pianos
793. **b.** skies
794. **b.** mice
795. **a.** bunches
796. **b.** strawberries
797. **b.** shelves
798. **b.** boxes
799. **a.** deer
800. **b.** stimuli
801. **b.** sons-in-law
802. **a.** attorneys
803. **a.** industries
804. **b.** handfuls
805. **a.** tomatoes
806. **a.** crises
807. **b.** turkeys
808. **a.** species
809. **a.** valleys
810. **b.** receive
811. **a.** piece
812. **a.** reign
813. **a.** neither
814. **a.** weight
815. **b.** deceive
816. **b.** yield
817. **a.** caffeine
818. **a.** friendly
819. **b.** grief
820. **b.** efficient
821. **b.** conceited
822. **a.** achieve
823. **a.** foreign
824. **b.** variety
825. **b.** patient
826. **b.** quietly
827. **a.** chief
828. **a.** sleigh
829. **a.** leisure
830. **a.** seize
831. **b.** believe
832. **b.** illegal
833. **b.** misspelled
834. **a.** unnecessary
835. **b.** illegible
836. **a.** overrated
837. **a.** driving
838. **a.** suddenness
839. **b.** dissatisfy
840. **b.** finally
841. **b.** truly

▶ Chapter 13: Find the Misspelled Word

842. **c.** babies
843. **d.** no mistakes
844. **a.** announcement
845. **c.** literature
846. **b.** servant
847. **d.** no mistakes
848. **d.** no mistakes
849. **a.** association
850. **a.** villain

851. **a.** hindrance
852. **c.** testimony
853. **d.** no mistakes
854. **d.** no mistakes
855. **a.** quantity
856. **c.** resistant
857. **b.** contradict
858. **b.** reversal
859. **c.** tyranny
860. **d.** no mistakes
861. **a.** ravenous
862. **a.** phenomenal
863. **b.** temperature
864. **c.** athletic
865. **d.** no mistakes
866. **c.** circumference
867. **d.** no mistakes
868. **a.** poultry
869. **b.** strengthen
870. **b.** finality
871. **d.** no mistakes
872. **a.** religious
873. **d.** no mistakes
874. **b.** delinquent
875. **c.** forecast
876. **d.** no mistakes
877. **a.** righteous
878. **a.** sincerely
879. **b.** vacancy
880. **c.** bankruptcy
881. **d.** no mistakes
882. **c.** campaign
883. **b.** respiration
884. **a.** potato
885. **b.** rehearsal
886. **c.** fascinated
887. **a.** destructive
888. **c.** dissolve
889. **d.** no mistakes
890. **b.** forfeit
891. **b.** meteorology
892. **a.** adjournment
893. **c.** vengeance
894. **c.** tremendous
895. **d.** no mistakes
896. **c.** capitalization
897. **a.** gnarled
898. **b.** parenthesis
899. **d.** no mistakes
900. **c.** sonnet
901. **a.** depot
902. **a.** prescribe
903. **b.** personnel
904. **d.** no mistakes
905. **c.** scrutiny
906. **c.** luxuriant
907. **a.** gullible
908. **b.** gratitude
909. **d.** no mistakes
910. **a.** column
911. **b.** bulletin
912. **c.** embassy
913. **d.** no mistakes
914. **d.** no mistakes
915. **b.** questionnaire
916. **c.** zenith
917. **a.** pungent
918. **a.** wrestle
919. **c.** hygienic
920. **b.** carburetor
921. **d.** no mistakes
922. **b.** illegal
923. **a.** colossal
924. **b.** corrosive
925. **c.** gymnast
926. **a.** dissatisfied
927. **a.** probably
928. **d.** no mistakes
929. **a.** sensible
930. **a.** captain

931. **d.** no mistakes
932. **d.** no mistakes
933. **c.** unfortunately
934. **d.** no mistakes
935. **a.** velvet
936. **b.** truly
937. **c.** cemetery
938. **d.** no mistakes
939. **a.** sarcasm
940. **b.** lovely
941. **c.** publicity
942. **d.** no mistakes
943. **b.** military
944. **a.** acknowledge
945. **c.** witnesses
946. **b.** fundamental
947. **d.** no mistakes
948. **a.** uniform
949. **a.** niece
950. **b.** complete
951. **d.** no mistakes
952. **a.** elegant
953. **a.** thriftiness
954. **d.** no mistakes
955. **b.** polar
956. **b.** resemblance
957. **a.** soothe
958. **d.** no mistakes
959. **b.** quarreled
960. **c.** pronunciation
961. **b.** principal
962. **a.** schedule
963. **c.** knowledge
964. **d.** no mistakes
965. **a.** scissors
966. **d.** no mistakes
967. **b.** quartet
968. **d.** no mistakes
969. **a.** embarrassed
970. **d.** no mistakes
971. **b.** management
972. **b.** neighbor
973. **c.** symmetrical
974. **d.** no mistakes
975. **c.** procedures
976. **b.** immediately
977. **c.** February
978. **c.** weird
979. **d.** no mistakes
980. **a.** sophomore
981. **d.** no mistakes
982. **b.** pharmacy
983. **b.** fragrance
984. **a.** inauguration
985. **a.** grammar
986. **c.** unanimous
987. **b.** irrational
988. **d.** no mistakes
989. **a.** secretary
990. **b.** impeccable
991. **b.** acquaintance
992. **d.** no mistakes
993. **a.** notorious
994. **c.** pamphlet
995. **c.** silhouette
996. **c.** irreparably
997. **a.** burglaries
998. **d.** no mistakes
999. **b.** tetanus
1000. **b.** immoral
1001. **a.** tariff