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abase v. To lower in position, estimation, or the like; degrade.
abbes n. The lady superior of a nunnery.
abbey n. The group of buildings which collectively form the dwelling-place of a society of monks or nuns.
abbot n. The superior of a community of monks.
abide v. To give up (royal power or the like).
abdomen n. In mammals, the visceral cavity between the diaphragm and the pelvic floor; the belly.
abdominal n. Of, pertaining to, or situated on the abdomen.
abduction n. A carrying away of a person against his will, or illegally.
abed adv. In bed; on a bed.
aberration n. Deviation from a right, customary, or prescribed course.
abet v. To aid, promote, or encourage the commission of (an offense).
abeyance n. A state of suspension or temporary inaction.
abhorrent v. Sunk to a low condition.
abhorrence n. The highest point, or summit.
acclaim v. To utter with a shout.
accompanist v. To accompany.
accompany v. To go with, or be associated with, as a companion.
accomplice v. An associate in wrong-doing.
accomplish v. To bring to pass.
accomplishment n. A subordinate part or parts, enriching or supporting the leading part.
accomplished n. One who or that which accompanies.
accreditation v. To give credit or authority to.
accumulate v. To become greater in quantity or number.
accuracy n. Exactness.
accurate adj. Conforming exactly to truth or to a standard.
accursed adj. Doomed to evil, misery, or misfortune.
accusation n. A charge of crime, misdemeanor, or error.
acclivity adj. Of, pertaining to, or involving an accusation.
accuse v. To charge with doing wrong, misconduct, or error.
accommodate v. To make familiar by use.
acidity v. To change into acid.
acquiescence n. Passive consent.
acquire v. To get as one's own.
acquisition n. Anything gained, or made one's own, usually by effort or labor.
acquit v. To free or clear, as from accusation.
acquittal n. A discharge from accusation by judicial action.
acquittance n. Release or discharge from indebtedness, obligation, or responsibility.
acreage n. Quantity or extent of land, especially of cultivated land.
acid adj. Harshly pungent or bitter.
acrimonious adj. Full of bitterness.
acrimony n. Sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper.
actionable adj. Affording cause for instituting an action, as trespass, slanderous words.
actuality n. Any reality.
actuary n. An officer, as of an insurance company, who calculates and states the risks and premiums.
actuate v. To move or incite to action.
acumen n. Quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination.
acute adj. Having fine and penetrating discernment.
acquittal n. Any substance of exceeding hardness or impenetrability.
addendum n. Something added, or to be added.
addie v. To make inefficient or worthless; muddle.
adduce v. To bring forward or name for consideration.
adhere v. To stick fast or together.
adherence n. Attachment.
adherent adj. Clinging or sticking fast.
adhesion n. The state of being attached or joined.
adieu inter. Good-by; farewell.
adjudicatory n. The state of being adjacent.
adjoin v. That which is near or bordering upon.
adjudicate v. To award or bestow by formal decision.
adjet n. Something joined to or connected with another thing, but holding a subordinate place.
adjudication n. A vehement appeal.
adjudicator adj. Auxiliary.
administrator n. One who manages affairs of any kind.
admissable adj. Having the right or privilege of entry.
admittance n. Entrance, or the right or permission to enter.
admonish v. To warn of a fault.
admonition n. Gentle reproof.
ado n. unnecessarily active or ceremony.
adoration n. Profound devotion.
adroit adj. Having skill in the use of the bodily or mental powers.
adulterant n. An adulterating substance.
adulterate v. To make impure by the admixture of other or baser ingredients.
adumb v. To represent beforehand in outline or by emblem.
advent n. The coming or arrival, as of any important change, event, state, or personage.
adversary adj. Opposing or opposed.
adversity n. Misfortune.
advert v. To refer incidentally.
advertiser n. One who advertises, especially in newspapers.
advisory adj. Not mandatory.
advoacy n. The act of pleading a cause.
advocate n. One who pleads the cause of another, as in a legal or ecclesiastical court.
aerial adj. Of, pertaining to, or like the air.
aeronaut n. One who navigates the air, a balloonist.
aeronautics n. The art or practice of flying aircraft.
aerostat n. A balloon or other apparatus floating in or sustained by the air.
aerostatics n. The branch of pneumatics that treats of the equilibrium, pressure, and mechanical properties.
affable adj. Easy to approach.
affection n. To act upon.
affectionate adj. A studied or ostentatious pretense or attempt.
affinity n. Some auxiliary person or thing.
affirmative adj. Answering yes; to a question at issue.
affix v. To fasten.
affluence n. A profuse or abundant supply of riches.
affront n. An open insult or indignity.
afire adv. & adj. On fire, literally or figuratively.
asbestos n. In progress.
afraid adj. Said in a preceding part or before.
afresh adv. Once more, after rest or interval.
afterthought n. A thought that comes later than its appropriate or expected time.
agglomerate v. To pile or heap together.
aggrandize v. To cause to appear greatly.
aggravate v. To make heavier, worse, or more burdensome.
aggravation n. The fact of being made heavier or more heinous, as a crime, offense, misfortune, etc.
aggregate n. The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something.
aggress v. To make the first attack.
aggression n. An unprovoked attack.
agrieve v. To give grief or sorrow to.
aghast adj. Struck with terror and amazement.
agile adj. Able to move or act quickly, physically, or mentally.
agitate v. To move or excite (the feelings or thoughts).
agrandier adj. Pertaining to land, especially agricultural land.
aide-de-camp n. An officer who receives and transmits the orders of the general.
ailment n. Slight sickness.
airy adj. Delicate, ethereal.
akin adj. Of similar nature or qualities.
slabaster n. A white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum.
alacritity n. Cheerful willingness.
albeit conj. Even though.
albino n. A person with milky white skin and hair, and eyes with bright red pupil and usually pink iris.
album n. A book whose leaves are so made to form paper frames for holding photographs or the like.
alchemy n. Chemistry of the middle ages, characterized by the pursuit of changing base metals to gold.
alcohol n. A volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid of a penetrating odor and burning taste.
alcoholism n. A condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages.
alcove n. A covered recess connected with or at the side of a larger room.
alter n. Any shrub or small tree of the genus Alumnus, of the oak family.
alderman n. A member of a municipal legislative body, who usually exercises also certain judicial functions.
aldebranship n. The dignity, condition, office, or term of office of an alderman.
alias n. An assumed name.
alien n. One who owes allegiance to a foreign government.
alienable adj. Capable of being aliened or alienated, as lands.
alievate v. To cause to turn away.
alienation n. Estrangement.
aliment n. That which nourishes.
aline n. Anything that will neutralize an acid, as lime, magnesia, etc.
alley v. To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; mitigate.
allele v. To assert to be true, especially in a formal manner, as in court.
allegory n. The setting forth of a subject under the guise of another subject of aptly suggestive likeness.
alleviate v. To make less burdensome or less hard to bear.
alley n. A narrow street, garden path, walk, or the like.
allegiance n. Any combination or union for some common purpose.
alloy v. To assign a definite thing or part to a certain person.
allognomen n. Portion.
allude v. To refer incidentally, or by suggestion.
allusion n. An indirect and incidental reference to something without definite mention of it.
alluvion n. Flood.
alley n. A person or thing connected with another, usually in some relation of helpfulness.
almanac n. A series of tables giving the days of the week together with certain astronomical information.
aloof adv. In sympathy with or desiring to associate with others.
altar n. Any raised place or structure on which sacrifices may be offered or incense burned.
alter v. To make change in.
alteration n. Change or modification.
balsam n. A medical preparation, aromatic and oily, used for healing.
banal adj. Commonplace.
barcarole n. A boat-song of Venetian gondoliers.
barograph n. An instrument that registers graphically and continuously the atmospheric pressure.
barometer n. An instrument for indicating the atmospheric pressure per unit of surface.
barren prep. Apart from.
baritone adj. Having a register higher than bass and lower than tenor.
bark v. To make warm by genial heat.
bass adj. Low in tone or compass.
baste v. To cover with melted fat, gravy, while cooking.
baton n. An official staff borne either as a weapon or as an emblem of authority or privilege.
battalion n. A body of infantry composed of two or more companies, forming a part of a regiment.
batten n. A narrow strip of wood.
batter n. A thick liquid mixture of two or more materials beaten together, to be used in cookery.
baulble n. A trinket.
bawl v. To proclaim by outcry.
beatify v. To make supremely happy.
beatitude n. Any state of great happiness.
beau n. An escort or lover.
becalm v. To make quiet.
beck v. To give a signal to, by nod or gesture.
bedaub v. To smear over, as with any oily or sticky substance.
bedeck v. To cover with ornament.
bedlam n. Madhouse.
befog v. To confuse.
befriend v. To be a friend to, especially when in need.
beget v. To accept as true on the testimony or authority of others.
bettie v. To disparage.
belle n. A woman who is a center of attraction because of her beauty, accomplishments, etc.
bellicose adj. Warlike.
belligerent adj. Manifesting a warlike spirit.
bemoan v. To lament.
benediction n. A solemn invocation of the divine blessing.
benefactor n. A doer of kindly and charitable acts.
benevolence n. Any act of kindness or well-doing.
benevolent adj. Loving others and actively desirous of their well-being.
begun adj. Good and kind of heart.
benevolent adj. Benevolent in feeling, character, or aspect.
benevolence n. Kindness of feeling, disposition, or manner.
benevolence n. Blessing.
bequeath v. To give by will.
berate v. To make desolate with loneliness and grief.
berth n. A bunk or bed in a vessel, sleeping-car, etc.
beshoo v. To prepare.
betray v. To attack on all sides.
beshoar v. To smear over, as with any oily or sticky substance.
bestrail adj. Animal.
bestow v. To sprinkle or cover with things strewn.
bestride v. To sit or stand astride, as a horse.
bethink v. To remember oneself.
besteal v. To happen to or befall.
betimes adv. In good season or time.
betravish v. To engage to marry.
betropical n. Engagement to marry.
bewilder v. To confuse the perceptions or judgment of.
bibliomania n. The passion for collecting books.
bibliography n. A list of the words of an author, or the literature bearing on a particular subject.
committal n. The act, fact, or result of committing, or the state of being committed.
commodity n. Something that is bought and sold.
commotion n. A disturbance or violent agitation.
commute v. To put something, especially something less severe, in place of.
comparable adj. Fit to be compared.
comparative adj. Relative.
comparison n. Examination of two or more objects with reference to their likeness or unlikeness.
compensate v. To remunerate.
competence n. Adequate qualification or capacity.
competent adj. Qualified.
competitive adj. characterized by rivalry.
competitor n. A rival.
compliance n. Satisfaction with one's acts or surroundings.
complacent adj. Pleased or satisfied with oneself.
compliance n. Politeness.
complaisant adj. Agreeable.
complement v. To make complete.
complex adj. Complicated.
compliant adj. Yielding.
complicate v. To make complex, difficult, or hard to deal with.
complication n. An intermingling or combination of things or parts, especially in a perplexing manner.
complaisance n. Participation or partnership, as in wrong-doing or with a wrong-doer.
compliment v. To address or gratify with expressions of delicate praise.
component n. A constituent element or part.
comport v. To act or behave (oneself).
composure n. Calmness.
comprehensible adj. Capable of being understood or comprehended.
comprehension n. Ability to know.
comprehensive adj. Large in scope or content.
compress v. To press together or into smaller space.
compressible adj. Capable of being pressed into smaller compass.
compression n. Constraint, as by force or authority.
comprise v. To consist of.
computation n. A calculation.
compulsory adj. Forced.
compunction v. To feel remorseful.
compute v. To calculate by mathematical calculation.
condescend v. To bring down voluntarily to equal terms with inferiors.
confidant n. One to whom secrets are entrusted.
confessor n. A spiritual advisor.
confession n. The communication of disease from person to person.
contagious adj. Transmitting disease.
contaminate v. To pollute.
consumption n. Gradual destruction, as by burning, eating, etc., or by using up, wearing out, etc.
consummate v. To bring to completion.
consummate v. To appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury.
consummation n. The place where streams meet.
consumption n. A great fire, as of many buildings, a forest, or the like.
conform n. A stream that unites with another.
conformity n. The act or state of conforming.
conformable adj. Harmonious.
conformism n. General structure, form, or outline.
confront v. To appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury.
confrontation n. General structure, form, or outline.
composure n. Calmness.
comprise v. To consist of.
computation n. A calculation.
darkling adj. Blindly.
Darwinism n. The doctrine that natural selection has been the prime cause of evolution of higher forms.
dastard n. A base coward.
datum n. A premise, starting-point, or given fact.
dauntless adj. Fearless.
day-man n. A day-laborer.
death n. A race in which two or more competitors come out even, and there is no winner.
dearth n. Scarcity, as of something customary, essential, or desirable.
death’s-head n. A human skull as a symbol of death.
debase v. To lower in character or virtue.
debatable adj. Subject to contention or dispute.
debonair adj. Having gentle or courteous bearing or manner.
debut n. A first appearance in society or on the stage.
decagon n. A figure with ten sides and ten angles.
decagram n. A weight of 10 grams.
decaliter n. A liquid and dry measure of 10 liters.
decalogue n. The ten commandments.
Decameron n. A volume consisting of ten parts or books.
decameron n. A length of ten meters.
decamp v. To leave suddenly or unexpectedly.
decapitate v. To behead.
decapod adj. Ten-footed or ten-armed.
decasyllable n. A line of ten syllables.
deceit n. Falsehood.
deceitful adj. Fraudulent.
deceive v. To mislead or as by falsehood.
decency n. Moral fitness.
decent adj. Characterized by propriety of conduct, speech, manners, or dress.
decisive adj. Falling off at maturity as petals after flowering, fruit when ripe, etc.
decimal adj. Founded on the number 10.
decimate v. To destroy a measurable or large proportion of.
decipher v. To find out the true words or meaning of, as something hardly legible.
decisive adj. Conclusive.
declamation n. A speech recited or intended for recitation from memory in public.
declamatory adj. A full and formal style of utterance.
declarative adj. Containing a formal, positive, or explicit statement or affirmation.
decision n. The change of endings in nouns and adj. to express their different relations of gender.
decorate v. To embellish.
decorous adj. Suitable for the occasion or circumstances.
decoy n. Anything that allures, or is intended to allures into danger or temptation.
decrepit adj. Enfeebled, as by old age or some chronic infirmity.
dedication n. The voluntary consecration or relinquishment of something to an end or cause.
deduce v. To derive or draw as a conclusion by reasoning from given premises or principles.
deface v. To mar or disfigure the face or external surface of.
defaciate v. To cut off or take away, as a part of something.
defamation n. Malicious and groundless injury done to the reputation or good name of another.
defame v. To slander.
default n. The neglect or omission of a legal requirement.
defendant n. A person against whom a suit is brought.
defensible adj. Capable of being maintained or justified.
defensive adj. Carried on in resistance to aggression.
defend v. To delay or put off to some other time.
defence n. Respectful submission or yielding, as to another's opinion, wishes, or judgment.
defiant adj. Characterized by bold or insolent opposition.
deficiency n. Lack or insufficiency.
deficient adj. Not having an adequate or proper supply or amount.
definite adj. Having an exact signification or positive meaning.
deflect v. To cause to turn aside or downward.
deforest v. To clear of forests.
deford v. To clear of forests.
defraud n. A disfigurement.
defraud v. To deprive of something dishonestly.
defray v. To make payment for.
degeneracy n. A becoming worse.
degenerate v. To become worse or inferior.
degradation n. Diminution, as of strength or magnitude.
degrade v. To take away honors or position from.
dehydrate v. To deprive of water.
defy v. To regard or worship as a god.
design v. To deem worthy of notice or account.
deist n. One who believes in God, but denies supernatural revelation.
deity n. A god, goddess, or divine person.
deject v. To dishearten.
dejection n. Melancholy.
deleterious adj. Delightful to the taste or to the senses.
deleterious adj. Delight.
demagogue n. Persuader.
demagogue n. A god, goddess, or divine person.
demagogue n. Persuader.
demagnetize v. To deprive (a magnet) of magnetism.
demagogue n. An unprincipled politician.
demeanor n. Persuader.
demeanor n. A person against whom a suit is brought.
demeanor n. Persuader.
demolish v. To overthrow.
deployment v. To mislead the mind or judgment of.
deluge v. To overwhelm with a flood of water.
delusional adj. False sense of what is true.
delusional adj. False sense of what is true.
delusion n. Mistaken conviction, especially when more or less enduring.
delusion n. Mistaken conviction, especially when more or less enduring.
depopulate v. To express disapproval or regret for, with hope for the opposite.
deprecate v. To render bad, especially morally bad.
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deprecate v. To render bad, especially morally bad.
descendant n. One who is descended lineally from another, as a child, grandchild, etc.
descendent adj. Proceeding downward.
descent n. The act of moving or going downward.
descriy v. To discern.
desert v. To abandon without regard to the welfare of the abandoned
desiccat n. Any remedy which, when applied externally, dries up or absorbs moisture, as that of wounds.
designate v. To select or appoint, as by authority.
desist v. To cease from action.
desistance n. Cessation.
despair n. Utter hopelessness and despondency.
desperado n. One without regard for law or life.
desperate adj. Resorted to in a last extremity, or as if prompted by utter despair.
despicable adj. Contemptible.
despite prep. In spite of.
despond v. To lose spirit, courage, or hope.
despondent adj. Disearted.
despot n. An absolute and irresponsible monarch.
despotism n. Any severe and strict rule in which the judgment of the governed has little or no part.
destitute adj. Poverty-stricken.
desultory adj. Not connected with what precedes.
deter v. To frighten away.
deteriorate v. To grow worse.
determine n. The act of deciding.
deterrent adj. Hindering from action through fear.
detest v. To dislike or hate with intensity.
detract v. To take away in such manner as to lessen value or estimation.
detriment n. Something that causes damage, depreciation, or loss.
detrude v. To push down forcibly.
deviate v. To take a different course.
devily n. Malicious mischief.
deviltry n. Wanton and malicious mischief.
devious adj. Out of the common or regular track.
devise v. To invent.
devout adj. Religious.
dexterity n. Readiness, precision, efficiency, and ease in any physical activity or in any mechanical work.
diabolic adj. Characteristic of the devil.
diacritical adj. Marking a difference.
diagnose v. To distinguish, as a disease, by its characteristic phenomena.
diagnosis n. Determination of the distinctive nature of a disease.
dialect n. Forms of speech collectively that are peculiar to the people of a particular district.
dialectician n. A logician.
dialogue n. A formal conversation in which two or more take part.
diaphanous adj. Transparent.
diatomic adj. Containing only two atoms.
diatribe n. A bitter or malicious criticism.
dictum n. A positive utterance.
didactic adj. Pertaining to teaching.
difference n. Dissimilarity in any respect.
differentia n. Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species.
differential adj. Distinctive.
differential adj. To acquire a distinct and separate character.
diffidence n. Self-distrust.
diffident adj. Affected or possessed with self-distrust.
diffusible adj. Spreading rapidly through the system and acting quickly.
diffusion n. Dispersion.
dignitary n. One who holds high rank.
digraph n. A union of two characters representing a single sound.
digress v. To turn aside from the main subject and for a time dwell on some incidental matter.
dilapidated pa. Fallen into decay or partial ruin.
dilate v. To enlarge in all directions.
dilatory adj. Tending to cause delay.
dilemma n. A situation in which a choice between opposing modes of conduct is necessary.
dilettante n. A superficial amateurs.
diligence n. Careful and persevering effort to accomplish what is undertaken.
dilute v. To make more fluid or less concentrated by admixture with something.
diminution n. Reduction.
dimly adv. Obscurely.
diphthong n. The sound produced by combining two vowels in to a single syllable or running together the sounds.
diplomacy n. Tact, shrewdness, or skill in conducting any kind of negotiations or in social matters.
diplomat n. A representative of one sovereign state at the capital or court of another.
diplomatic adj. Characterized by special tact in negotiations.
diplomatist n. One remarkable for tact and shrewd management.
disagree v. To be opposite in opinion.
disallow v. To withhold permission or sanction.
disappear v. To cease to exist, either actually or for the time being.
disappoint v. To fail to fulfill the expectation, hope, wish, or desire of.
disapprove v. To regard with blame.
dismn v. To deprive of weapons.
disarrm v. To throw out of order.
disavow v. To disclaim responsibility for.
disavowal n. Denial.
disbeliever n. One who refuses to believe.
disburden v. To disencumber.
disburse v. To pay out or expend, as money from a fund.
discard v. To reject.
discernible adj. Perceivable.
discipline n. One who believes the teaching of another, or who adopts and follows some doctrine.
disciplinary adj. Having the nature of systematic training or subjection to authority.
discipline v. To train to obedience.
disclaim v. To disavow any claim to, connection with, or responsibility to.
discolor v. To stain.
disconform v. To put to confusion.
discontentment n. The state of being positively uncomfortable.
disconnect v. To undo or dissolve the connection or association of.
disconsolate adj. Grief-stricken.
discontinuance n. Interruption or intermission.
discord n. Absence of harmoniousness.
discountenance v. To lock upon with disfavor.
discover v. To get first sight or knowledge of, as something previously unknown or unperceived.
discredit v. To injure the reputation of.
discreet adj. Judicious.
discrepancy adj. Opposite.
discriminate v. To draw a distinction.
discursive adj. Passing from one subject to another.
discussion n. Debate.
disenfranchise v. To deprive of any right privilege or power.
disengage v. To become detached.
disfavor n. Disregard.
disfigure v. To impair or injure the beauty, symmetry, or appearance of.
dishabille n. Undress or negligent attire.
dishonest adj. Untrustworthy.
dishonesty n. A bad name or character.
disinfectant n. A bad name or character.
disinfect v. To disinfect.
disillusion v. To disenchant.
disinfected n. A bad name or character.
disinfest v. To remove or destroy the poison of infectious or contagious diseases.
disinfectant n. A substance used to destroy the germs of infectious diseases.
disinfect n. To deprive of an inheritance.
disinterred adj. Impartial.
disjunctive adj. Helping or serving to disconnect or separate.
dislocate v. To put out of proper place or order.
dismissal n. Displacement by authority from an office or an employment.
dismount v. To throw down, push off, or otherwise remove from a horse or the like.
disobedience n. Neglect or refusal to comply with an authoritative injunction.
disobedient adj. Neglecting or refusing to obey.
disown v. To refuse to acknowledge as one’s own or as connected with oneself.
disparage v. To regard or speak of slightingly.
disparity n. Inequality.
dispensal n. Dispensation.
dispel v. To drive away by or as by scattering in different directions.
dispensation n. That which is bestowed on or appointed to one from a higher power.
disperse v. To put out of the proper or accustomed place.
dispossess v. To deprive of actual occupancy, especially of real estate.
disputation n. Verbal controversy.
disqualify v. To debar.
disquiet v. To deprive of peace or tranquility.
disregard v. To take no notice of.
disreputable adj. Dishonorable or disgraceful.
disrepute n. A bad name or character.
disrobe v. To unclothe.
disrupt v. To burst or break asunder.
dissatisfy v. To displease.
dissect v. To cut apart or to pieces.


dissection n. The act or operation of cutting in pieces, specifically of a plant or an animal.
disseminate v. To hide by pretending something different.
dissemination v. To sow or scatter abroad, as seed is sown.
dissension n. Angry or violent difference of opinion.
dissent n. Disagreement.
dissentent n. One who disagrees.
dissentious adj. Contentious.
disservice n. An ill turn.
disser v. To divide.
dissimilar adj. Different.
dissipate v. To disperse or disappear.
dissipation n. The state of being dispersed or scattered.
dissoluble adj. Liable to solution or melting.
dissolution n. A breaking up of a union of persons.
dissolve v. To liquefy or soften, as by heat or moisture.
dissolusance n. Discord.
dissonaut adj. Harsh or disagreeable in sound.
dissuade v. To change the purpose or alter the plans of by persuasion, counsel, or pleading.
dissuasion n. The act of changing the purpose of or altering the plans of through persuasion, or pleading.
dissyllable n. A word of two syllables.
distemper n. A disease or malady.
distend v. To stretch out or expand in every direction.
distensible adj. Capable of being stretched out or expanded in every direction.
distention n. Expansion.
distill v. To extract or produce by vaporization and condensation.
distillation n. Separation of the more volatile parts of a substance from those less volatile.
distiller n. One occupied in the business of distilling alcoholic liquors.
distinction n. A note or designation of honor, officially recognizing superiority or success in studies.
distort v. To twist into an unnatural or irregular form.
distrain v. To subject a person to distress.
distrainor n. One who subjects a person to distress.
distract v. Bewildered.
distrust n. Lack of confidence in the power, wisdom, or good intent of any person.
disunion n. Separation of relations or interests.
diurnal adj. Daily.
divagation n. Digression.
divergent adj. Tending in different directions.
diverse adj. Capable of various forms.
diversion n. Pastime.
diversity n. Dissimilitude.
deviate v. To turn from the accustomed course or a line of action already established.
deviably adj. Able to be turned from the accustomed course or a line of action already established.
deviate v. To strip, specifically of clothes, ornaments, or accouterments or disinvestment.
divagation n. The pretended forecast of future events or discovery of what is lost or hidden.
divinity n. The quality or character of being godlike.
divisor n. That by which a number or quantity is divided.
divulge v. To tell or make known, as something previously private or secret.
divulgence n. A divulging.
docile n. Easy to manage.
docket n. The registry of judgments of a court.
doe n. The female of the deer.
dogma n. A statement of religious faith or duty formulated by a body claiming authority.
dogmatic adj. Making statements without argument or evidence.
dogmatize v. To make positive assertions without supporting them by argument or evidence.
doleful adj. Melancholy.
doleful adj. Melancholy.
dolor n. Lamentation.
dolorous adj. Expressing or causing sorrow or pain.
domain n. A sphere or field of action or interest.
domesticity n. Life in or fondness for one’s home and family.
domicile n. The place where one lives.
dominance n. Ascendancy.
dominant adj. Conspicuously prominent.
dominate v. To influence controllingly.
domination n. Control by the exercise of power or constituted authority.
domineer v. To rule with insolence or unnecessary annoyance.
donate v. To bestow as a gift, especially for a worthy cause.
donator n. One who makes a donation or present.
donee n. A person to whom a donation is made.
donor n. One who makes a donation or present.
dormant adj. Being in a state of or resembling sleep.
doubt n. One of a pair of like things.
doubly adv. In twofold degree or extent.
dowry n. The property which a wife brings to her husband in marriage.
dracma n. A modern and an ancient Greek coin.
draget n. A net to be drawn along the bottom of the water.
dragon n. In the British army, a cavalryman.
drainage n. The means of draining collectively, as a system of conduits, trenches, pipes, etc.
dramatist n. One who writes plays.
dramatize v. To relate or represent in a dramatic or theatrical manner.
drastic adj. Acting vigorously.
drought n. Dry weather, especially when so long continued as to cause vegetation to wither.
drowsy adj. Heavy with sleepiness.
drudgery n. Hard and constant work in any menial or dull occupation.
dubious adj. Doubtful.
ducking n. A young duck.
ductile adj. Capable of being drawn out, as into wire or a thread.
duet n. A composition for two voices or instruments.
dun v. To make a demand or repeated demands on for payment.
duplex adj. Having two parts.
duplicity n. Double-dealing.
durance n. Confinement.
duration n. The period of time during which anything lasts.
duteous adj. Showing submission to natural superior.
dutiable adj. Subject to a duty, especially a customs duty.
dutiful adj. Obedient.
dwindle v. To diminish or become less.
dyne n. The force which, applied to a mass of one gram for 1 second, would give it a velocity of 1 cm/s.
easement adj. Ardent in spirit and speech.
earthware n. Anything made of clay and baked in a kiln or dried in the sun.
edible adj. Edible.
ebullient adj. Showing enthusiasm or exhilaration of feeling.
ceentric adj. Peculiar.
ceentricity n. Idiosyncrasy.
eclipse n. The obstruction of a heavenly body by its entering into the shadow of another body.
econoize v. To spend sparingly.
eccasy n. Rapturous excitement or exaltation.
ecstatic adj. Enraptured.
edible adj. Suitable to be eaten.
edict n. That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action.
edify v. To build up, or strengthen, especially in morals or religion.
editorial n. An article in a periodical written by the editor and published as an official argument.
educe v. To draw out.
educe v. To obliterate.
effect n. A consequence.
effective adj. Fit for a destined purpose.
effectual adj. Efficient.
effeminacy n. Womanishness.
effeminate adj. Having womanish traits or qualities.
effervesce v. To bubble up.
effervescent adj. Giving off bubbles of gas.
effete adj. Exhausted, as having performed its functions.
efficacious adj. Effective.
efficacy n. The power to produce an intended effect as shown in the production of it.
efficiency n. The state of possessing adequate skill or knowledge for the performance of a duty.
efficient adj. Having and exercising the power to produce effects or results.
efflorescence n. The state of being flowery, or a flowery appearance.
effrontery n. Opening in flower.
effuvium n. A noxious or ill-smelling exhalation from decaying or putrefying matter.
effrontery n. Unblushing impudence.
effulgence n. Splendor.
effuse v. To pour forth.
effusion n. An outpouring.
egoism n. The theory that places man's chief good in the completeness of self.
egotia n. One who advocates or practices egoism.
egotia n. Self-consideration.
egotia n. One given to self-mention or who is constantly telling of his own views and experiences.
egregious adj. Extreme.
egress n. Any place of exit.
eject v. To expel.
elapse v. To quietly terminate; said of time.
elasticity n. That property of matter by which a body tends to return to a former shape after being changed.
electrolysis n. The process of decomposing a chemical compound by the passage of an electric current.
electrotype n. A metallic copy of any surface, as a coin.
elegy n. A lyric poem lamenting the dead.
element n. A component or essential part.
elicit v. To elude or elude gradually or without violence.
eligible adj. Qualified for selection.
eliminate v. To separate and cast aside.
elizabethian adj. Relating to Elizabeth, queen of England, or to her era.
elocation n. The art of correct intonation, inflection, and gesture in public speaking or reading.
eloquent adj. Having the ability to express emotion or feeling in lofty and impassioned speech.
elucidate v. To bring out more clearly the facts concerning.
елude v. To evade the search or pursuit by dexterity or artifice.
elusion n. Evasion.
elominate v. To waste away in flesh.
elominate v. To flow forth or proceed, as from some source.
elominate v. To release from bondage.
elmargo n. Authoritative stoppage of foreign commerce or of any special trade.
elomark v. To make a beginning in some occupation or scheme.
elombrass v. To render flustered or agitated.
elomishdish v. To make beautiful or elegant by adding attractive or ornamental features.
elombezille v. To misappropriate secretly.
elomblazon v. To set forth publicly or in glowing terms.
elomblem n. A symbol.
elombody v. To express, formulate, or exemplify in a concrete, compact or visible form.
elomblem v. To give courage to.
elomblism n. An obstruction or plugging up of an artery or other blood-vessel.
elombrill v. To include in dissertation or stride.
elomerge v. To come into view or into existence.
elomergence n. A coming into view.
elomergent adj. Coming into view.
elomeralitius adj. Retired from active service but retained to an honorary position.
elomigrant n. One who moves from one place to settle in another.
elomigrate v. To go from one country, state, or region for the purpose of settling or residing in another.
elominence n. An elevated position with respect to rank, place, character, condition, etc.
elominent adj. High in station, merit, or esteem.
elomit v. To send or give out.
elomphasis n. Any special impressiveness added to an utterance or act, or stress laid upon some word.
elomphasize v. To articulate or enunciate with special impressiveness upon a word, or a group of words.
elomphatic adj. Spoken with any special impressiveness added upon a word, or group of words.
elomphism n. An obstruction or plugging up of an artery or other blood-vessel.
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elomerge v. To come into view or into existence.
elomergence n. A coming into view.
elomergent adj. Coming into view.
et cetera Latin. And so forth.
eugenic adj. Relating to the development and improvement of race.
euhology n. A spoken or written laudation of a person's life or character.
euphemism n. A figure of speech by which a phrase less offensive is substituted.
euphonious adj. Characterized by agreeableness of sound.
euphony n. Agreeableness of sound.
eureka Greek. I have found it.
evade v. To avoid by artifice.
evanesce v. To vanish gradually.
evanescent adj. Fleeting.
evangelical adj. Seeking the conversion of sinners.
evangelist n. A preacher who goes from place to place holding services.
evasion n. Escape.
evendual adj. Ultimate.
evict v. To turn inside out.
evident adj. Indicative.
evince v. To make manifest or evident.
evoke v. To call or summon forth.
evolution n. Development or growth.
evolve v. To unfold or expand.
exacerbate v. To make more sharp, severe, or virulent.
exaggerate v. To overstate.
exasperate v. To excite great anger in.
excavate v. To remove by digging or scooping out.
exceed v. To go beyond, as in measure, quality, value, action, power, skill, etc.
exclamatory adj. Indicative.
exclamiation n. An abrupt or emphatic expression of thought or of feeling.
exclude v. To shut out purposely or forcibly.
exclusion n. Non-admission.
excess v. That which passes the ordinary, proper, or required limit, measure, or experience.
excitable adj. Nervously high-strung.
excitation n. Intensified emotion or action.
exclamation n. An abrupt or emphatic expression of thought or of feeling.
excess v. That which passes the ordinary, proper, or required limit, measure, or experience.
excrement n. The getting rid of waste matter.
excrescence n. A protrusion, as of skin.
excruciate v. To inflict severe pain or agony upon.
excrution n. A journey.
exculcious adj. Justifiable.
execrable adj. Abominable.
execration n. An accused thing.
executor n. A person nominated by the will of another to execute the will.
exegeis n. Biblical exposition or interpretation.
exemplar n. A model, pattern, or original to be copied or imitated.
exemplary adj. Fitted to serve as a model or example worthy of imitation.
exemptify v. To show by example.
exempt adj. Free, clear, or released, as from some liability, or restriction affecting others.
exert v. To make an effort.
exhale v. To breathe forth.
exhaust v. To empty by draining off the contents.
exhaustible adj. Capable of being exhausted or expended.
exhaustion n. Deprivation of strength or energy.
exhaustive adj. Thorough and complete in execution.
exhilarate v. To fill with high or cheerful spirits.
exhume v. To dig out of the earth (what has been buried).
exigency n. A critical period or condition.
exigent adj. Urgent.
existence n. Possession or continuance of being.
exit n. A way or passage out.
exodus n. A going forth or departure from a place or country, especially of many people.
exonerate v. To relieve or vindicate from accusation, imputation, or blame.
exorbitant adj. Extravagant or enormous.
exorbitance n. Extravagance.
exorbitant adj. Going beyond usual and proper limits.
exorcise v. To cast or drive out by religious or magical means.
exotic adj. Foreign.
expend v. To increase in range or scope.
expanse n. A continuous area or stretch.
expanse v. Increase of amount, size, scope, or the like.
expatriate v. To drive from one's own country.
expect v. To look forward to as certain or probable.
expectancy n. The act or state of looking forward to as certain or probable.
epectorate v. To cough up and spit forth.
expediency n. Fitness to meet the requirements of a particular case.
expedient adj. Contributing to personal advantage.
expedite v. To hasten the movement or progress of.
expeditious adj. Speedy.
expend v. To spend.
expense n. The laying out or expending or money or other resources, as time or strength.
expiate v. To make satisfaction or amends for.
explicate v. To clear from involvement.
explicit adj. Definite.
explode v. To cause to burst in pieces by force from within.
explosion n. A sudden and violent outbreak.
explosive adj. Pertaining to a sudden and violent outbreak.
exposition n. Formal presentation.
expository adj. Pertaining to a formal presentation.
expostulate v. To discuss.
exposure n. An open situation or position in relation to the sun, elements, or points of the compass.
expressive adj. Full of meaning.
expulsion n. Forcible ejection.
extant adj. Still existing and known.
extemporeous adj. Done or made without much or any preparation.
extempore adv. Without studied or special preparation.
extensible adj. Capable of being thrust out.
extension n. A reaching or stretching out, as in space, time or scope.
extensive adj. Extended widely in space, time, or scope.
extensor n. A muscle that causes extension.
extenuate v. To diminish the gravity or importance of.
exterior n. That which is outside.
external n. Anything relating or belonging to the outside.
extinct adj. Being no longer in existence.
extinguish v. To render extinct.
extol v. To praise in the highest terms.
extort v. To obtain by violence, threats, compulsion, or the subjection of another to some necessity.
extortion n. The practice of obtaining by violence or compulsion.
extradite v. To surrender the custody of.
extradition n. The surrender by a government of a person accused of crime to the justice of another government.
extradual adj. Happening out of court.
extremeous adj. Having no essential relation to a subject.
extustaneous adj. Unusual.
extustaneous adj. Undue expenditure of money.
extustaneous adj. Needlelessly free or lavish in expenditure.
extremeist adj. One who supports extreme measures or holds extreme views.
extremeity n. The utmost point, side, or border, or that farthest removed from a mean position.
extricate v. To Disentangle.
extrudate v. To drive out or away.
exubrance n. Rich supply.
exuberant adj. Marked by great plentifulness.
fabricate v. To invent fancifully or falsely.
facile adj. Incredibly easy.
face n. One of the small triangular plane surfaces of a diamond or other gem.
facial adj. Amusing.
facial adj. Pertaining to the face.
facile adj. Not difficult to do.
facilitate v. To make more easy.
facility n. Ease.
facsimile n. An exact copy or reproduction.
fraction n. A number of persons combined for a common purpose.
facials adj. Turbulent.
fallacious adj. Illogical.
falacy n. Any unsound or delusive mode of reasoning, or anything based on such reasoning.
fallible adj. Capable of erring.
fallow n. Land broken up and left to become mellow or to rest.
mash v. To suffer extremely of hunger or thirst.
fancier n. A religious zealot.
fancier n. One having a taste for or interest in special objects.
fanciess adj. Unimaginative.
fasticious adj. Hard to please.
fathom n. A measure of length, 6 feet.

fatuous adj. Idiotic.

faulty adj. Imperfect.

faun n. One of a class of deities of the woods and herds represented as half human, with goats feet.

fawn n. A young deer.

fealty n. Loyalty.

feasible adj. That may be done, performed, or effected; practicable.

federate v. To league together.

feint n. Any sham, pretense, or deceptive movement.

felicitate v. To wish joy or happiness to, especially in view of a coming event.

felicity n. A state of well-founded happiness.

felon n. A criminal or depraved person.

felonious adj. Showing criminal or evil purpose.

fenny n. One of the highest class of offenses, and punishable with death or imprisonment.

feminine adj. Characteristic of woman or womankind.

fernery n. A place in which ferns are grown.

ferocious adj. Of a wild, fierce, and savage nature.

fcocity n. Savageness.

fervent adj. Ardent in feeling.

fervid adj. Spasmodic.

fitful adj. Frequent irregular change back and forth from one state or degree to another.

fitful adj. Of streams.

fishmonger n. One who sells fish.

fiscal n. A brimless felt cap in the shape of a truncated cone, usually red with a black tassel.

fiscal adj. Pertaining to the treasury or public finances of a government.

finesse n. Subtle contrivance used to gain a point.

fiercely adv. Into notice or view.

fiercely adv. To provide with defensive works.

fiercely adj. Predestination.

fiercely v. To lose possession of through failure to fulfill some obligation.

fiercely v. To ward off.

fiercely n. A court opening directly from the street.

fiercely v. To renounce upon oath.

fiercely n. A gum or resin which on burning yields aromatic fumes.

fiercely n. A trifling act, thought, saying, or practice.
frizz v. To give a crinkled, fluffy appearance to.
frizzle v. To cause to crinkle or curl, as the hair.
frolicsome adj. Frankish.
fumigate v. To subject to the action of smoke or fumes, especially for disinfection.
fulsome adj. Offensive from excess of praise or commendation.
fulcrum n. The support on or against which a lever rests, or the point about which it turns.
fultimize v. To cause to explode.
fusible adj. Capable of being melted together.
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fulsome adj. Offensive from excess of praise or commendation.
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fugacious adj. Fleeting.
fulcrum n. The support on or against which a lever rests, or the point about which it turns.
fultimize v. To cause to explode.
fusible adj. Capable of being melted together.
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fulsome adj. Offensive from excess of praise or commendation.
fulsome adj. Offensive from excess of praise or commendation.
fruition n. Fulfillment.
gigantic adj. Tremendous.
glacier n. A field or stream of ice.
gladden v. To make joyous.
gland n. One who cuts and fits panes of glass, as for windows.
glimmer v. A faint, wavering, unsteady light.
glimpse n. A momentary look.
globular adj. Spherical.
globose adj. Spherical.
gladder n. One who to excess of praise or commendation.
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harangue n. A tirade.
harass v. To trouble with importunities, cares, or annoyances.
harbinger n. One who or that which forewarns and announces the coming of any person or thing.
heart-hardened adj. Lacking pity or sympathy.
hardihood n. Foolish daring.
harmonious adj. Concordant in sound.
havoc n. Devastation.
hawkthorn n. A thorny shrub much used in England for hedges.
hazard n. Risk.
head first adv. Precipitately, as in diving.
head foremost adv. Precipitately, as in diving.
heartrending adj. Very depressing.
heathenish adj. Irrigenous.
heedless adj. Thoughtless.
heifer n. A young cow.
heinous adj. Odiolously sinful.
hemorrhage n. Discharge of blood from a ruptured or wounded blood-vessel.
hemorrhoids n. pl. Tumors composed of enlarged and thickened blood-vessels, at the lower end of the rectum.
henchman n. A servile assistant and subordinate.
henpeck v. To worry or harass by ill temper and petty annoyances.
heptagon n. A figure having seven sides and seven angles.
heptarchy n. A group of seven governments.
herbaceous adj. Having a hairy covering.
herbivorous adj. Feeding on herbs or other vegetable matter, as animals.
hereditary adj. Passing naturally from parent to offspring.
heresy n. An opinion or doctrine subversive of settled beliefs or accepted principles.
heretic n. One who holds opinions contrary to the recognized standards or tenets of any philosophy.
heritage n. Birthright.
hemia n. Protrusion of any internal organ in whole or in part from its normal position.
hesitancy n. A pausing to consider.
hesitant adj. Vacillating.
hesitation n. Vacillation.
heterodox adj. At variance with any commonly accepted doctrine or opinion.
heterogeneity n. Unlikeliness of constituent parts.
heterogeneous adj. Consisting of dissimilar elements or ingredients of different kinds.
heteromorphic adj. Deviating from the normal form or standard type.
hexagonal adj. Having six angles.
hexapod adj. Having six feet.
hexagon n. A figure with six angles.
horad n. A break or vacancy where something necessary to supply the connection is wanting.
hibernal adj. Pertaining to winter.
Hibernian adj. Pertaining to Ireland, or its people.
hideous adj. Appalling.
 hilarious adj. Boisterously merry.
hillock n. A small hill or mound.
hinder v. To obstruct.
hindmost adj. Farthest from the front.
hindrance n. An obstacle.
hirsute adj. Having a hairy covering.
hoard v. To gather and store away for the sake of accumulation.
hoarse adj. Having the voice harsh or rough, as from a cold or fatigue.
homage n. Reverential regard or worship.
homogeneity n. Congruity of the members or elements or parts.
homogeneous adj. Made up of similar parts or elements.
homologous adj. Identical in nature, make-up, or relation.
homonym n. A word agreeing in sound with but different in meaning from another.
homophone n. A word agreeing in sound with but different in meaning from another.
horarium n. A token fee or payment to a professional man for services.
hoodwink v. To deceive.
horde n. A gathered multitude of human beings.
hosier n. A stocking.
hospitable adj. Disposed to treat strangers or guests with generous kindness.
hospitality n. The practice of receiving and entertaining strangers and guests with kindness.
hospitality n. Enmity.
huckster n. One who retails small wares.
human adj. Compassionate.
humanitarian n. A philanthropist.
humanize v. To make gentle or refined.
humbug n. Anything intended or calculated to deceive or mislead.
humiliate v. To put to shame.
hussar n. A light-horse trooper armed with saber and carbine.
hustle v. To move with haste and promptness.
hybrid adj. Cross-bred.
hydra n. The seven- or nine-headed water-serpent slain by Hercules.
hydraulic adj. Involving the moving of water, of the force exerted by water in motion.
hydrodynamics n. The branch of mechanics that treats of the dynamics of fluids.
hydroelectric adj. Pertaining to electricity developed water or steam.
hydrodynamics n. The mechanics of fluids.
hyrometer n. An instrument for determining the density of solids and liquids by flotation.
hydrostatics n. The branch of science that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.
hydrous adj. Watery.
hygiene n. The branch of medical science that relates to improving health.
hypercritical adj. Faultfinding.
hynpnosis n. An artificial trance-sleep.
hypnotic adj. Tending to produce sleep.
hypnotism n. An artificially induced somnambulistic state in which the mind readily acts on suggestion.
hypnotize v. To produce a somnambulistic state in which the mind readily acts on suggestions.
hypocrisy n. Extreme insincerely.
hypoopte n. One who makes false professions of his views or beliefs.
hypofermic adj. Pertaining to the area under the skin.
hypotenuse n. The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.
hypothesis n. A proposition taken for granted as a premise from which to reach a conclusion.
hysteria n. A nervous affection occurring typically in paroxysms of laughing and crying.
ichthyic adj. Fish-like.
ichthyology n. The branch of zoology that treats of fishes.
ichthyosaurs n. A fossil reptile.
icily adv. Frigidly.
iciness n. The state of being icy.
icisour n. An image or likeness.
icologen n. An image-breaker.
idéalize v. To make to conform to some mental or imaginary standard.
idiom n. A use of words peculiar to a particular language.
idiosyncrasy n. A mental quality or habit peculiar to an individual.
idiosyncratic adj. To regard with inordinate love or admiration.
ignoble adj. Low in character or purpose.
ignominious adj. Shameful.
illad n. A Greek epic poem describing scenes from the siege of Troy.
illegal adj. Not according to law.
illegible adj. Undecipherable.
illegitimate adj. Unlawfully begotten.
illitarian adj. Stingy.
illicit adj. Unlawful.
ilimitable adj. Boundless.
iliterate adj. Having little or no book-learning.
illogically adj. Surly.
illogical adj. Contrary to the rules of sound thought.
immigrant n. That which may be used to produce light.
illuminate v. To supply with light.
illuminescence n. The act of plunging or dipping entirely under water or other fluid.
immersion n. The act of plunging or dipping entirely under water or another fluid.
immigrant n. A foreigner who enters a country to settle there.
immigrate v. To come into a country or region from a former habitat.
imminence n. Impending evil or danger.
imminent adj. Dangerous and close at hand.
immiscible adj. Separating, as oil and water.
immoral adj. Habitably engaged in licentious or lewd practices.
imortalize v. To cause to last or to be known or remembered throughout a great or indefinite length of time.
immovable adj. Steadfast.
immune adj. Exempt, as from disease.
immutable adj. Unchangeable.
impair v. To cause to become less or worse.
impalpable adj. Imperceptible to the touch.
impartial adj. Unbiassed.
impassable adj. That can not be passed through or over.
impassible adj. Not moved or affected by feeling.
impassive adj. Unmoved by or not exhibiting feeling.
impatience n. Unwillingness to brook delays or wait the natural course of things.
impeccable adj. Blameless.
impecunious adj. Having no money.
impep v. To be an obstacle or to place obstacles in the way of.
impel v. To drive or urge forward.
impep v. To be imminent.
imperative adj. Obligatory.
imperceptible adj. Indiscernible.
imperfectible adj. Not perfectible.
impermeable adj. Calm.
imperious adj. Insisting on obedience.
impossible adj. Not permissible.
impersonal adj. Not relating to a particular person or thing.
impersonate v. To appear or act in the character of.
impractical adj. Unyielding.
imperfection n. Rudeness.
imperturbable adj. Having no money.
impernuity n. Rashness.
impetuous adj. Impulsive.
impetus n. Any impulse or incentive.
impiety n. Irreverence toward God.
impius adj. Characterized by irreverence or irreligion.
implausible adj. Not plausible.
implicit adj. Capable of being inferred.
implique v. To show or prove to be involved in or concerned.
implied adj. Implied.
imply v. To signify.
impolitic adj. Inexpedient.
importation n. The act or practice of bringing from one country into another.
importunate adj. Urgent in character, request, or demand.
importune v. To harass with persistent demands or entreaties.
impotent adj. Destitute of or lacking in power, physical, moral, or intellectual.
impovery v. To make indigent or poor.
impracticable adj. Not feasible.
impregnable adj. That can not be taken by assault.
impragne v. To make pregnant.
improntu n. Anything done or said on the impulse of the moment.
improper adj. Not appropriate, suitable, or becoming.
impropriety n. The state or quality of being unfit, unseemly, or inappropriate.
improvident adj. Lacking foresight or thrift.
improve v. To do anything extemporaneously or offhand.
imprudent adj. Headless.
impuissance n. Insolent or impudent.
imputate v. To assign with arguments, insinuations, or accusations.
imputation n. Impetuous.
impliance n. Impetuosity.
impurity n. Freedom from punishment.
impure adj. Tainted.
impute v. To attribute.
impracticable adj. Difficult of approach.
impracticable adj. Not exactly according to the facts.
inactive adj. Inert.
inadequate adj. Insufficient.
inadmissible adj. Not to be approved, considered, or allowed, as testimony.
inadventitious adj. Accidental.
inadvisable adj. Unadvisable.
inan adj. Silly.
inanimate adj. Destitute of animal life.
inapprehensible adj. Not to be understood.
inapt adj. Awkward or slow.
inarticulate adj. Speechless.
inaudible adj. That can not be heard.
inborn adj. Implanted by nature.
inbred adj. Innate.
incondenscence n. The state of being white or glowing with heat.
inconceivable adj. Unyielding.
incoercible adj. Initial.
incoherence adj. Indiscernible.
incoercible adj. Incipient.
incoercible adj. Incisive.
incoercible adj. Inertia.
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incoercible adj. Incisive.
incoercible adj. Inertia.
incoercible adj. Incipient.
incoercible adj. Incisive.
inexpressible adj. Not capable of expression.
inexperience n. Lack of experience.
inexpedient adj. Not advisable.
inexhaustible adj. Unlimited.
inflammable adj. Capable of being ignited by heat.
infirm adj. Weak.
infirmity n. Weakness.
infinite adj. Unlimited.
infinite n. Something that is boundless.
infirmity n. A weakness.
infernal adj. Devilish.
infallible adj. Not subject to error.
infiltrate v. To seep or spread silently.
inference n. Conclusion.
infect v. To make diseased.
inference n. Deduction.
infectious adj. Contagious.
inference n. A conclusion drawn from some premises.
inference n. An inference.
infectious adj. Disease-causing.
inference n. A deduction.
infectious adj. Communicable.
inference n. The act of inferring.
infection n. An infection.
inference n. The process of inferring.
infection n. Disease.
inference n. The outcome of inferring.
infection n. The state of being infected.
inference n. The result of inferring.
infection n. A state of being infected.
inference n. The conclusion.
infection n. An ailment.
inference n. The conclusion.
infection n. An infection.
inference n. The conclusion.
infection n. The disease.
inference n. The result of the conclusion.
infection n. The disease.
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inference n. The outcome.
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inference n. The deduction.
interrogative adj. Having the nature or form of a question.
interrogatory n. A question or inquiry.
interrupt v. To stop while in progress.
intersect v. To cut through or into so as to divide.
interval n. A low tract of land between hills, especially along a river.
intervene v. To interfere for some end.
intestancy n. The condition resulting from one's dying not having made a valid will.
intestate adj. Not having made a valid will.
intestine n. That part of the digestive tube below or behind the stomach, extending to the anus.
intimacy n. Close or confidential friendship.
immitidate v. To cause to become frightened.
in tolerable adj. Insufferable.
in tolerance n. Inability or unwillingness to bear or endure.
in tolerant adj. Bigoted.
in toxicant n. Anything that unduly exhilarates or excites.
intricate adj. Difficult to follow or understand.
imtrigue n. A plot or scheme, usually complicated and intended to accomplish something by secret ways.
intrinsic adj. Inherent.
introductory adj. Preliminary.
intrusion n. Entrance.
intrude v. To insert.
in prospect v. To look into.
introspection n. The act of observing and analyzing one's own thoughts and feelings.
introspection n. The act of turning or directing inward, physically or mentally.
introvert v. To turn within.
intrude v. To come in without leave or license.
intrustion n. The act of entering without warrant or invitation; encroachment.
intuition n. Instinctive knowledge or feeling.
in undate v. To fill with an overflowing abundance.
inundation n. Flood.
inure v. To harden or toughen by use, exercise, or exposure.
invalid adj. Having no force, weight, or cogency.
invalid n. One who is disabled by illness or injury.
invalidate v. To render of no force or effect.
invariable adj. Unchangeable.
invariable adj. Unchangeable.
invasion n. Encroachment, as by an act of intrusion or trespass.
inveig v. To utter vehement censure or invective.
inventive adj. Quick at contrivance.
inverse adj. Contrary in tendency or direction.
inversion n. Change of order so that the first shall become last and the last first.
invert v. To turn inside out, upside down, or in opposite direction.
investigator n. One who investigates.
in vestor n. One who invests money.
in venerate adj. Habitual.
invidious adj. Showing or feeling envy.
in vogue v. To animate.
in vi n. Not to be conquered, subdued, or overcome.
inviolable adj. Incapable of being injured or disturbed.
invoke v. To call on for assistance or protection.
in voluntary adj. Unwilling.
in vulgate n. A many-colored appearance.
in vidential adj. Exhibiting changing rainbow-colors due to the interference of the light.
irk v. To afflict with pain, vexation, or fatigue.
irksome adj. Wearisome.
irony n. Censure or ridicule under cover of praise or compliment.
irradiance n. Luster.
irradiate v. To render clear and intelligible.
irrational adj. Not possessed of reasoning powers or understanding.
irreducible adj. That can not be lessened.
irrefrangible adj. That can not be rubbed or disproved.
irreproachable adj. That can not be rectified or made amends for.
irresistible adj. That can not be restrained or kept down.
irresistible adj. That can not be successfully withstood or opposed.
irreproachable adj. Careless or of unable to meet responsibilities.
irreverence n. The quality showing or expressing a deficiency of veneration, especially for sacred things.
irreverent adj. Showing or expressing a deficiency of veneration, especially for sacred things.
irreverential adj. Showing or expressing a deficiency of veneration, especially for sacred things.
irreversible adj. Irrevocable.
irritant n. A mechanical, chemical, or pathological agent of inflammation, pain, or tension.
irritate v. To excite ill temper or impatience in.
irruption n. Sudden invasion.
isle n. An island.
islet n. A little island.
isorb n. A line joining points at which the barometric pressure is the same at a specified moment.
isochronous adj. Relating to or denoting equal intervals of time.
isolate v. To separate from others of its kind.
isothermal adj. Having or marking equality of temperature.
itinerant adj. Wandering.
itinerary n. A detailed account or diary of a journey.
itinate v. To wander from place to place.
jargon n. Confused, unintelligible speech or highly technical speech.
judicial adj. Done or made in jest.
jocular adj. Inclined to joke.
juggle v. To play tricks of sleight of hand.
judicial adj. Pertaining to the administration of justice.
jury n. That department of government which administers the law relating to civil and criminal justice.
judicious adj. Prudent.
juggle v. To play tricks of sleight of hand.
jugglery n. The condition of being joined.
jugular adj. Pertaining to the throat.
juvenile n. A sudden irregular shake or a push causing such a shake.
jugulate v. To keep a diary.
juvenile adj. Merry.
jubilation n. Exultation.
judgment n. The faculty by the exercise of which a deliberate conclusion is reached.
judiciary adj. That department of government which administers the law relating to civil and criminal justice.
jurisdiction n. Lawful power or right to exercise official authority.
jurisprudence n. The science of rights in accordance with positive law.
juror n. One who serves on a jury or is sworn in for jury duty in a court of justice.
just v. To engage in a bit with lances on horseback.
justification n. Vindication.
juvenile adj. Characteristic of youth.
justification n. Vindication.
justification n. Vindication.
justified v. To place close together.
keepsake n. Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver.
kerchief n. A square of linen, silk, or other material, used as a covering for the head or neck.
kernel n. A grain or seed.
kiln n. An oven or furnace for baking, burning, or drying industrial products.
kilometer n. One thousand meters.
kilowatt n. One thousand watts.
kimono n. A loose robe, fastening with a sash, the principal outer garment in Japan.
kind-hearted adj. Having a kind and sympathetic nature.
kingship n. Royal state.
kingsfolk n. pl. Relatives.
knavery n. Deceitfulness in dealing.
knecut v. To mix and work into a homogeneous mass, especially with the hands.
knack knack n. A small article, more for ornament that use.

knighthood n. Chivalry.
laborious adj. Toilsome.
labyrinth n. A maze.
lacerate v. To tear rudely or raggedly.
lackadaisical adj. Listless.
lactation n. The secretion of milk.
lacteal adj. Milky.
lactic adj. Pertaining to milk.
ladle n. A lad.
ladie n. A cup-shaped vessel with a long handle, intended for dipping up and pouring liquids.
laggard adj. Falling behind.
landholder n. Landowner.
landlord n. A man who owns and lets a tenement or tenements.
landmark n. A familiar object in the landscape serving as a guide to an area otherwise easily lost track of.
landscape n. A rural view, especially one of picturesque effect, as seen from a distance or an elevation.
languid adj. Relaxed.
language n. A means of communication.

laudation n. High praise.
laudable adj. Pertaining to, expressing, or containing praise.
launder v. To wash or bathe.
lavish adj. Generous.
lavish adj. To give liberally or profusely.

levity n. Frivolity.
levy v. To impose and collect by force or threat of force.
lewed adj. Characterized by lust or lasciviousness.
lexicographer n. One who makes dictionaries.
lexicography n. The making of dictionaries.
lexicon n. A dictionary.
liable adj. Justly or legally responsible.
libel n. Defamation.
liberalism n. Opposition to conservatism.
liberate v. To set free or release from bondage.
lifestyles n. A style of living.
lifestyle n. The way of living.
lifeline n. A lifeline.
lifeboat n. A boat used to rescue people from a larger ship.
lifeline n. A rope or other means of rescue.
lifeline n. A support or means of support.
lifeboat n. A boat specially designed to rescue people.

licentious adj. Characterized by lust or lasciviousness.
licentiousness n. Lust.
license n. A permission to do something.
licensed adj. Having the authority to do something.
licorice n. A root that is used to make a drink.
licit adj. Lawful.
liege adj. Sovereign.
lien n. A legal claim or hold on property, as security for a debt or charge.
lieu n. Stead.
lifeless adj. Realistic.
likeliness n. Likelihood.
liking n. Fondness.
limination n. A restriction.
linear adj. Of the nature of a line.
liner n. A vessel belonging to a steamship-line.
lingo n. Language.
lingua n. The tongue.
linguist n. A scholar who studies languages.
linguistics n. The study of language.
linen n. A cloth made from flax.
linen n. A fabric made from flax.
linen n. A material used to make clothing.
linen n. A cloth made from flax.

linen n. A natural fiber.
lithotype n. A method of printing used in newspapers.
lithographic adj. Pertaining to the use of stones.
lithography n. The art of making prints from stones.
littoral adj. Pertaining to the shore or the ocean.
litigious adj. Quarrelsome.
litigate v. To seek to establish one's rights in a court.
liquor n. An alcoholic beverage.
liquify v. To convert into a liquid.
liqueur n. A sweet alcoholic drink.

liquorice n. A root that is used to make a drink.
liquor n. Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid.
loath adj. Inattentive.
loathsome adj. Repulsive.
locate v. To find a place.
location n. The place.
locative adj. Indicating place, or the place where or wherein an action occurs.
loch n. A lake.
locus n. A point.
locust n. A plant.
locomotion n. The act of moving from one place to another.
locomotive n. A railway or railroad vehicle.
logic n. The science of correct thinking.

logic adj. Logical.
logician n. A philosopher who studies logic.
logician n. A person who is skilled in logic.
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lovable adj. Amiable.
low-spirited adj. Despondent.
lowly adv. Rudely.
lucid adj. Mentally sound.
lucrative adj. Highly profitable.
ludicrous adj. Laughable.
luminous n. One of the heavenly bodies as a source of light.
luminosity n. The quality of giving or radiating light.
luminous adj. Giving or radiating light.
lunacy n. Mental unsoundness.
lunar adj. Pertaining to the moon.
luminous adj. An insane person.
lune n. The moon.
lurid adj. Glastrly and sensational.
luscious adj. Rich, sweet, and delicious.
lustrous adj. Shining.
xerous n. Excessive or superfluous growth or quantity.
xeruant adj. Abundant or superabundant in growth.
xerulate v. To live sumptuously.
xering n. Untruthfulness.
xerophyli n. One of the most ancient of the instruments of the harp class.
xeric adj. Fitted for expression in song.
xerodize v. To cover or pave, as a path or roadway, with small broken stone.
xerophyli n. The parts of a machine or engine, taken collectively.
xerophilous adj. One who makes or repairs machines, or uses metal-working tools.
xerophytic n. The whole of any sphere or department of nature or knowledge to which man is related.
xerophyli v. To inflame with passion.

Madonna n. A painted or sculptured representation of the Virgin, usually with the infant Jesus.
xerophyli n. A sorcerer.
xerophyli adj. Having an air of authority.
xerophyli adj. The office or dignity of a magistrate.
xerophyli adj. Generous in treating or judging others.
xerophyli n. A person of rank or importance.
xerophyli n. A body possessing that peculiar form of polarity found in nature in the lodestone.
xerophyli v. To make a magnet of, permanently, or temporarily.
xerophyli n. The exhibition of greatness of action, character, intellect, wealth, or power.
xerophyli adj. Grand or majestic in appearance, quality, or action.
xerophyli n. Importance.
xerophyli n. A great Hindu prince.
xerophyli n. Virginity.
xerophyli v. To hold or preserve in any particular state or condition.
xerophyli n. That which supports or sustains.
xerophyli n. Indian corn: usually in the United States called simply corn.
xerophyli n. The arrangements or combination of the parts of which anything is composed.
xerophyli n. Any physical disease or disorder, especially a chronic or deep-seated one.
xerophyli n. A fever characterized by alternating chills, fever, and sweating.
xerophyli n. One who is dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs.
xerophyli n. The turnover or revolving of a subject in the mind.
xerophyli n. A threat.
xerophyli n. A collection of wild animals, especially when kept for exhibition.
xerophyli n. The killing, especially the murdering, of one's mother.
xerophyli n. The union of a man and a woman in marriage.
xerophyli n. That which contains and gives shape or form to anything.
xerophyli n. Something that has actual and undeniable existence or reality.
xerophyli adj. Generous in treating or judging others.
xerophyli adj. Foolishly and tearfully affectionate.
xerophyli n. A tomb of more than ordinary size or architectural pretensions.
xerophyli n. Sickness or insipid.
xerophyli n. A principle accepted as true and acted on as a rule or guide.
xerophyli n. A labyrinth.
xerophyli n. A meadow.
xerophyli adj. Scantly.
xerophyli adj. Afraid to express facts or opinions plainly.
xerophyli v. To wind and turn while proceeding in a course.
xerophyli n. The branch of physics that treats the phenomena caused by the action of forces.
xerophyli n. A large medal.
xerophyli n. The branch of construction, as buildings, walls, etc., with regularly arranged stones.
xerophyli n. A social party composed of persons masked and costumed so as to be disguised.
xerophyli n. The unnecessary and indiscriminate killing of human beings.
xerophyli adj. Of considerable bulk and weight.
xerophyli n. A superior production.
xerophyli n. The attainment of superior skill.
xerophyli n. That of which anything is composed or may be constructed.
xerophyli v. To take perpetual or substantial form.
xerophyli adj. Pertaining or peculiar to a mother or to motherhood.
xerophyli n. An entertainment (especially theatrical) held in the daytime.
xerophyli n. The killing, especially the murdering, of one's mother.
xerophyli n. The union of a man and a woman in marriage.
xerophyli n. That which contains and gives shape or form to anything.
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xerophyli adj. Of considerable bulk and weight.
xerophyli n. A superior production.
xerophyli n. The attainment of superior skill.
messieurs n. pl. Gentlemen.
mess n. 1. An element that forms a base by combining with oxygen, is usually hard, heavy, and lustrous. 2. The art or science of extracting a metal from ores, as by smelting.
misall n. A passing from one form or shape into another.
misapprehend v. To misunderstand.
misbehave v. To behave ill.
misbehave v. To make a mistake in counting.
miscreant n. A villain.
miscount v. To give a wrong impression.
misrule v. To misgovern.
misall n. The book containing the service for the celebration of mass.
misall n. Any object, especially a weapon, thrown or intended to be thrown.
misall n. A message in writing.
misall v. To regard with suspicion or jealousy.
mis interpreted adj. Lacking cleanliness.
misinterpreted v. To take in a wrong sense.
misuse v. To maltreat.
mite n. A very small amount, portion, or particle.
miter n. The junction of two bodies at an equal divided angle.
misinterpret v. To make milder or more endurable.
misn ganic n. A system of principles and formulas designed to assist the recollection in certain instances.
misdemeanor n. A ditch on the outside of a fortress wall.
misogamy n. Hatred of women.
misogynist n. A writer on ethics.
misogynist v. To render virtuous.
misogynist n. A French title of respect, equivalent to Mr. and sir.
misogyny n. Anything unnaturally huge or distorted.
misophonia n. A ray of moonlight.
misophonia n. The galaxy.
mil itry n. A policy of maintaining great standing armies.
militant adj. Of a warlike or combative disposition or tendency.
militarism n. A policy of maintaining great standing armies.
militate v. To have weight or influence (in determining a question).
militia n. Those citizens, collectively, who are enrolled and drilled in temporary military organizations.
misogynist v. To deaden the sound of, as by wraps.
misogynist n. Any structure or sculpture in stone formed of a single piece.
misogynist n. A system of principles and formulas designed to assist the recollection in certain instances.
misogynist n. One skilled in metaphysics.
misogynist n. A writer on ethics.
misogynist v. To render virtuous.
misogynist v. To render virtuous.
misogynist n. A ray of moonlight.
misogynist n. The galaxy.
misogynist v. To deaden the sound of, as by wraps.
misogynist n. Any structure or sculpture in stone formed of a single piece.
observance n. A traditional form or customary act.

observant adj. Quick to notice.

observatory n. A building designed for systematic astronomical observations.

obsolescence n. The condition or process of gradually falling into disuse.

obsoleter adj. Passing out of use, as a word.

obstinate adj. No longer practiced or accepted.

obstetrician n. A practitioner of midwifery.

obstetrics n. The branch of medical science concerned with the treatment and care of women during pregnancy.

obstine n. Stubborn adherence to opinion, arising from conceit or the desire to have one's own way.

obstreperous adj. Boisterous.

obstruct v. To fill with impediments so as to prevent passage, either wholly or in part.

obstruction n. Hindrance.

obtrude v. To be pushed or to push oneself into undue prominence.

obtrusive adj. Tending to be pushed or to push oneself into undue prominence.

obvert v. To turn the front or principal side of (a thing) toward any person or object.

obviate v. To clear away or provide for, as an objection or difficulty.

occasion n. An important event or celebration.

Occident n. The countries lying west of Asia and the Turkish dominions.

Occlude v. To absorb, as a gas by a metal.

Occult adj. Existing but not immediately perceptible.

Occupant n. A tenant in possession of property, as distinguished from the actual owner.

Occurrence n. A happening.

octagon n. A figure with eight sides and eight angles.

Octave n. A note at this interval above or below any other, considered in relation to that other.

Octavo n. A book, or collection of paper in which the sheets are so folded as to make eight leaves.

Octogenarian adj. A person of between eighty and ninety years.

Ocular adj. Of or pertaining to the eye.

Oculist n. One versed or skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

Oddity n. An eccentricity.

Odd n. The form of lyric poetry anciently intended to be sung.

odious adj. Hateful.

Odoriferous adj. Having or diffusing an odor or scent, especially an agreeable one.

Obdurate adj. Having an odor, especially a fragrant one.

off adj. Farther or more distant.


Officiate v. To act as an officer or leader.

Officious adj. Intermeddling with what is not one's concern.

Offshoot n. Something that branches off from the parent stock.

Ogre n. A demon or monster that was supposed to devour human beings.

Ointment n. A fatty preparation with a butter-like consistency in which a medicinal substance exists.

olfactory adj. Of or pertaining to the sense of smell.

Olive-branched n. A branch of the olive-tree, as an emblem of peace.

Ominous adj. Portentious.

Omission n. Exclusion.

omnipotence n. Unlimited and universal power.

Omnipotent adj. Possessed of unlimited and universal power.

omniscience n. Unlimited or infinite knowledge.

omniscent adj. Characterized by unlimited or infinite knowledge.

Omnivorous adj. Eating or living upon food of all kinds indiscriminately.

onercous adj. Burdensome or oppressive.

Onrush n. Onset.

Onset n. An assault, especially of troops, upon an enemy or fortification.

Onslaught n. A violent onset.

Onus n. A burden or responsibility.

Opalescence n. The property of combined refraction and reflection of light, resulting in smoky tints.

opaque adj. Impervious to light.

Operate v. To put in action and supervise the working of.

Operative adj. Active.

Operator n. One who works with or controls some machine or scientific apparatus.

Operetta n. A humorous play in dialogue and music, of more than one act.

Opinion n. A conclusion or judgment held with confidence, but lacking short of positive knowledge.

Opponent n. One who supports the opposite side in a debate, discussion, struggle, or sport.

Opportune adj. Especially fit as occurring, said, or done at the right moment.

Opportunist n. One who takes advantage of circumstances to gain his ends.

Opportunity n. Favorable or advantageous chance or opening.

Opposite adj. Radically different or contrary in action or movement.

Opprobrium n. The state of being scornfully reproached or accused of evil.

Optic n. Pertaining to the eye or vision.

Optician n. One who makes or deals in optical instruments or eye-glasses.

Optics n. The science that treats of light and vision, and all that is connected with sight.

Optimism n. The view that everything in nature and the history of mankind is ordered for the best.

Option n. The right, power, or liberty of choosing.

Optometry n. Measurement of the powers of vision.

Opulence n. Affluence.

Opulent adj. Wealthy.

Oral adj. Uttered through the mouth.

Orate v. To deliver an elaborate or formal public speech.

Oration n. An elaborate or formal public speech.

Orator n. One who delivers an elaborate or formal speech.

Oratorio n. A composition for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, generally taken from the Scriptures.

Oratory n. The art of public speaking.

Ordeal n. Anything that severely tests courage, strength, patience, conscience, etc.

Ordinal n. That form of the numeral that shows the order of anything in a series, as first, second, third.

Ordination n. A consecration to the ministry.

Ordinance n. A general name for all kinds of weapons and their appliances used in war.

Orgies n. Wild or wanton revelry.

Origin n. The beginning of that which becomes or is made to be.

Original adj. Not copied nor produced by imitation.

Originat e v. To cause or constitute the beginning or first stage of the existence of.

Ornate adj. Ornamented to a marked degree.

Orthodox adj. Holding the commonly accepted faith.

Orthodoxy n. Acceptance of the common faith.

Orthogonal adj. Having or determined by right angles.

Orthopedic adj. Relating to the correcting or preventing of deformity.

Orthopedist n. One who practices the correcting or preventing of deformity.

Oscillate v. To swing back and forth.

Osculate v. To kiss.

Ossify v. To convert into bone.

Ostentation n. A display dictated by vanity and intended to invite applause or flattery.

Ostracism n. Exclusion from intercourse or favor, as in society or politics.

Ostracize v. To exclude from public or private favor.

Ought v. To be under moral obligation to be or do.

Oust v. To eject.


Outbreak n. A sudden and violent breaking forth, as of something that has been pent up or restrained.

Outburst n. A violent issue, especially of passion in an individual.

Outcast n. One rejected and despised, especially socially.

Outcry n. A vehement or loud cry or clamor.

Outdo v. To surpass.

Outlandish adj. Of barbarous, uncouth, and unfamiliar aspect or action.

Outlast v. To last longer than.

Outlaw n. A habitual lawbreaker.

Outlive v. To continue to exist after.


Outpost n. A detachment of troops stationed at a distance from the main body to guard against surprise.

Outrage n. A gross infringement of morality or decency.

Outrageous adj. Shocking in conduct.

outreach v. To reach or go beyond.

Outside v. To ride faster than.

Outtrigger n. A part built or arranged to project beyond a natural outline for support.

Outright adv. Entirely.

Outskirts n. A border region.

Outstretch v. To extend.

Outstrip v. To go beyond.

Overawe v. To surpass in importance or excellence.

Overset v. To overtax the strength of.

Overdose n. An excessive dose, usually so large a dose of a medicine that its effect is toxic.

Overeat v. To eat to excess.

Overhang n. A portion of a structure which projects or hangs over.

Overleap v. To leap beyond.

Overlord n. One who holds supremacy over another.

Overset v. To pass across or over, as a river.

Overspy v. To pay or reward in excess.

Overtake v. To gain supremacy or victory over by superior power.

Overproduction n. Excessive production.
perambulate v. To walk about.
perceive v. To have knowledge of, or receive impressions concerning, through the medium of the body senses.
perceptible adj. Cognizable.
perception n. Knowledge through the senses of the existence and properties of matter or the external world.
perciption n. The act of perceiving.
perciptent n. One who or that which perceives.
percolate v. To filter.
percolator n. A filter.
percussion n. The sharp striking of one body against another.
peremptory adj. Precluding question or appeal.
perennial adj. Continuing through the year or through many years.
perfectible adj. Capable of being made perfect.
perfidy n. Treachery.
perforate v. To make a hole or holes through.
perform v. To accomplish.
performency n. The preparation of perfumes.
performancy adj. Half-hearted.
perhaps adv. Possibly.
perigeu n. The point in the orbit of the moon when it is nearest the earth.
periodicity n. The habit or characteristic of recurrence at regular intervals.
peripatetic adj. Walking about.
perjury n. A solemn assertion of a falsity.
permanence n. The property of emitting light.
photometry n. The study and collection of stamps.
photometer n. A graphic character symbolizing an articulate sound.
phonomium n. The science of human vocal sounds.
phrenosphere n. The property of emitting light.
photometric adj. Not easily roused to feeling or action.
photometric adj. Representing articulate sounds or speech.
phonic adj. Pertaining to the nature of sound.
physic n. A specialist in the science that treats of the phenomena associated with matter and energy.
physics n. The science that treats of the phenomena associated with matter and energy.
physiocracy n. The doctrine that land and its products are the only true wealth.
physiognomy n. The external appearance merely.
physiography n. Description of nature.
physicist n. A man or woman as an individual, especially one of rank or high station.
physiology n. The study and collection of stamps.
physic n. Any instrument for measuring the intensity of light or comparing the intensity of two lights.
photometry n. The art of measuring the intensity of light.
photometer n. Any instrument for measuring the intensity of light or comparing the intensity of two lights.
photometry n. The art of measuring the intensity of light.
photometric adj. Not easily roused to feeling or action.
physiognomy n. The external appearance merely.
physiography n. Description of nature.
physicist n. A specialist in the science that treats of the phenomena associated with matter and energy.
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7-CD Edition: All you have to do is listen 15 minutes a day for 4 weeks to absorb 5000 words. SAT math and more free at www.FreeVocabulary.com
pyx n. A vessel or casket, usually of precious metal, in which the host is preserved.
quackery n. Charlatanny
quadrate v. To divide into quarters.
quadruple v. To multiply by four.
qualification n. A requisite for an employment, position, right, or privilege.
qualify v. To endow or furnish with requisite ability, character, knowledge, skill, or possessions.
quail n. A fit of nausea.
quandary n. A puzzling predicament.
quantity n. Magnitude.
quarantine n. The enforced isolation of any person or place infected with contagious disease.
quarrelsome adj. Irascible.
quarter n. One of four equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.
quarrel v. Occurring or made at intervals of three months.
quartet n. A composition for four voices or four instruments.
quarto n. An eight-page newspaper of any size.
quay n. A wharf or artificial landing-place on the shore of a harbor or projecting into it.
querulous adj. Habitually complaining.
query v. To make inquiry.
queue n. A file of persons waiting in order of their arrival, as for admittance.
queer n. An utterly trivial distinction or objection.
quiescence n. Quiet.
quiescent adj. Being in a state of repose or inaction.
quiet adj. Making no noise.
quietus n. A silencing, suppressing, or ending.
quintessence n. The most essential part of anything.
quintet n. Musical composition arranged for five voices or instruments.
quite adv. Fully.
Quixotic adj. Chivalrous or romantic to a ridiculous or extravagant degree.
rabid adj. Afflicted with rabbies or hydrophobia.
reach adj. Exciting or exhilarating to the mind.
radiance n. Brilliant or sparkling luster.
radiate v. To extend in all directions, as from a source or focus.
rational adj. One who holds extreme views or advocates extreme measures.
radii n. That from or on which something is developed.
railery n. Good-humored satire.
ramify v. To divide or subdivide into branches or subdivisions.
ramose adj. Branch-like.
rampant adj. Growing, climbing, or running without check or restraint.
rampart n. A bulwark or construction to oppose assault or hostile entry.
rancor n. Malice.
rankle v. To produce irritation or festering.
rapacious adj. Disposed to seize by violence or by unlawful or greedy methods.
rapid adj. Having great speed.
rapture n. The act of seizing and carrying off property by superior force, as in war.
rapist n. Enraptured.
raptorial adj. Seizing and devouring living prey.
ration v. To provide with a fixed allowance or portion, especially of food.
ratio n. Equal mutual rights and benefits granted and enjoyed.
rationing n. The act of restricting or repeating, especially in public and from memory.
reck v. To have a care or thought for.
reckless adj. Foolishly headless of danger.
reclaim v. To demand or to obtain the return or restoration of.
recline v. To cause to assume a leaning or recumbent attitude or position.
recluse n. One who lives in retirement or seclusion.
reclose v. To build again or anew.
redemption n. The recovery of what is mortgaged or pledged, by paying the debt.
redolent adj. Smelling sweet and agreeable.
redolence n. Smelling sweet and agreeable.
redoubtable adj. Formidable.
redound v. To reound.
redress v. To set right, as a wrong by compensation or the punishment of the wrong-doer.
reducible adj. That may be reduced.
redundance n. Excess.
redundant adj. Constituting an excess.
reestablish v. To restore.
refer v. To direct or send for information or other purpose.
referrer n. One who refers.
referable adj. Ascribable.
referrer n. An umpire.
refinery n. A place where some crude material, as sugar or petroleum, is purified.
reflectible adj. Capable of being turned back.
reflection n. The throwing off or back of light, heat, sound, or any form of energy that travels in waves.
reflector n. A mirror, as of metal, for reflecting light, heat, or sound in a particular direction.
reflexible adj. Capable of being reflected.
refund n. Change for the better.
refounder n. One who carries out a refund.
refract v. To bend or turn from a direct course.
refractory adj. Not amenable to control.
refrangible adj. Capable of being refracted.
refractibility n. Power to refract.
refrangent adj. Having the power to refract.
refusal n. Denial of what is asked.
refute v. To prove to be wrong.
regale v. To give unusual pleasure.
regalia n. The emblems of royalty.
regality n. Royalty.
regenerate v. To reproduce.
regent n. One who is lawfully deputized to administer the government for the time being in the name of the ruler.
regicide n. The killing of a king or sovereign.
regime n. Particular conduct or administration of affairs.
7-CD Edition: All you have to do is listen 15 minutes a day for 4 weeks to absorb 5000 words. SAT math and more free at www.FreeVocabulary.com
sophistry n. Reasoning sound in appearance only, especially when designedly deceptive.
soprano n. A woman’s or boy’s voice of high range.
sorcery n. Witchcraft.
sordid adj. Of degraded character or nature.
souvenir n. A token of remembrance.
sparse adj. thinly diffused.
Spartan adj. Exceptionally brave; rigorously severe.
spasmodic adj. Convulsive.
specialize v. To assume an individual or specific character, or adopt a singular or special course.
specialty n. An employment limited to one particular line of work.
specie n. A coin or coins of gold, silver, copper, or other metal.
species n. A classificatory group of animals or plants subordinate to a genus.
specimen n. A class of all persons or things regarded as representative of the class.
specific adj. Plausible.
spectator n. One who beholds or looks on.
specter n. Apparition.
spectrum n. An image formed by rays of light or other radiant energy.
speculate v. To pursue inquiries and form conjectures.
speculator n. One who makes an investment that involves a risk of loss, but also a chance of profit.
spinus adj. Having spines.
sprinter n. A woman who has never been married.
spontaneous adj. Arising from inherent qualities or tendencies without external efficient cause.
sprightly adj. Vivacious.
spurious adj. Not genuine.
squabble v. To quarrel.
squalid adj. Having a dirty, mean, poverty-stricken appearance.
squatter n. One who settles on land without permission or right.
stagnant adj. Not flowing; said of water, as in a pool.
stagnate v. To become dull or inert.
stagnation n. The condition of not flowing or not changing.
stagy adj. Having a theatrical manner.
staid adj. Of a steady and sober character.
stallion n. An uncastrated male horse, commonly one kept for breeding.
stanchion n. A vertical bar, or a pair of bars, used to confine cattle in a stall.
stanza n. A group of rimed lines, usually forming one of a series of similar divisions in a poem.
statecraft n. The art of conducting state affairs.
static adj. Pertaining to or designating bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium.
statistics n. The branch of mechanics that treats of the relations that subsist among forces in order.
stationary adj. Not moving.
statistician n. One who is skilled in collecting and tabulating numerical facts.
statuesque adj. Having the grace, pose, or quietude of a statue.
statuette n. A figure.
stature n. The natural height of an animal body.
statute n. Any authoritatively declared rule, ordinance, decree, or law.
stealth n. A concealed manner of acting.
stellar adj. Pertaining to the stars.
steppe n. One of the extensive plains in Russia and Siberia.
sterling adj. Genuine.
stile v. To smooth.
stigma n. A mark of infamy or token of disgrace attaching to a person as the result of evil-doing.
stiletto n. A small dagger.
stimulant n. Anything that rouses to activity or to quickened action.
stimulate v. To rouse to activity or to quickened action.
stimulus n. Incentive.
stingy adj. Cheap, unwilling to spend money.
stipend n. A definite amount paid at stated periods in compensation for services or as an allowance.
stoicism n. The principles or the practice of the Stoics-being very even tempered in success and failure.
stolid adj. Expressing no power of feeling or perceiving.
strait n. A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water.
stratagem n. Any clever trick or device for obtaining an advantage.
stratum n. A natural or artificial layer, bed, or thickness of any substance or material.
streamlet n. Rivulet.
stringency n. Strictness.
stringent adj. Rigid.
stripling n. A mere youth.
stultify v. To give an appearance of foolishness to.
stupendous adj. Of prodigious size, bulk, or degree.
stupor n. Profound lethargy.
suasion n. The act of persuading.
suave adj. Smooth and pleasant in manner.
subicad adj. Somewhat sharp or biting.
subaqueous adj. Being, formed, or operating under water.
subconscious adj. Being or occurring in the mind, but without attendant consciousness or conscious perception.
subjacent adj. Situated directly underneath.
subjection n. The act of bringing into a state of submission.
subjugate v. To conquer.
subliminal adj. Being beneath the threshold of consciousness.
sublingual adj. Situated beneath the tongue.
submarine adj. Existing, done, or operating beneath the surface of the sea.
submerge v. To place or plunge under water.
submergence n. The act of submerging.
subservient adj. Capable of being put underwater.
submersion n. The act of submerging.
submission n. A yielding to the power or authority of another.
submittal n. The act of submitting.
subordinate adj. Belonging to an inferior order in a classification.
subsequent adj. Following in time.
subservience n. The quality, character, or condition of being servilely following another's behests.
subservient adj. Servilely following another's behests.
subside v. To relapse into a state of repose and tranquility.
subsist v. To be maintained or sustained.
subsistence n. Sustenance.
substantive adj. Solid.
subtend v. To extend opposite to.
subterfuge n. Evasion.
subterranean adj. Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth.
subtle adj. Discriminating.
subtrahend n. That which is to be subtracted.
subversion n. An overthrow, as from the foundation.
subvert v. To bring to ruin.
succeed v. To accomplish what is attempted or intended.
success n. A favorable or prosperous course or outcome.
successful adj. Having reached a high degree of worldly prosperity.
successor n. One who or that which takes the place of a predecessor or preceding thing.
succinct adj. Concise.
succulent adj. Juicy.
succumb v. To cease to resist.
sufferance n. Tolerance.
sufficiency n. An ample or adequate supply.
suffrage n. The right or privilege of voting.
suffuse v. To cover or fill the surface of.
suggestible adj. That can be suggested.
suggestive adj. Stimulating to thought or reflection.
synopsis n. An abstract.
sumptuous adj. Rich and costly.
supernumerary n. An excessive amount.
supercilious adj. Exhibiting haughty and careless contempt.
superfluous adj. Knowing and understanding only the ordinary and the obvious.
superfluity n. That part of anything that is in excess of what is needed.
superfluous adj. Being more than is needed.
superheat v. To heat to excess.
superintend n. To have the charge and direction of, especially of some work or movement.
supernatural adj. Caused miraculously or by the immediate exercise of divine power.
supernumerary adj. Superfluous.
supersede v. To displace.
supine adj. Lying on the back.
supplant v. To take the place of.
supple adj. Easily bent.
supplementary adj. Being an addition to.
suppliant n. One who asks humbly and earnestly.
supplant v. To be.
supposition n. Conjecture.
suppress v. To prevent from being disclosed or punished.
suppressible adj. Capable of being suppressed.
suppression n. A forcible putting or keeping down.
supramundane adj. Supernatural.
surcharge n. An additional amount charged.
surety n. Security for payment or performance.
surfeit v. To feed to fullness or to safety.
surmise v. To conjecture.
surmount v. To overcome by force of will.
supplanting adj. Clandestine.
surrogate n. One who or that which is substituted for or appointed to act in place of another.
surround v. To encircle.
surveyor n. A land-measurer.
susceptibility n. A specific capability of feeling or emotion.
susceptible adj. Easily under a specified power or influence.
suspect n. Uncertainty.
suspension n. A hanging from a support.
suspicious adj. Inclined to doubt or mistrust.
suspect n. Food.
swarthy adj. Having a dark hue, especially a dark or sunburned complexion.
sybarite n. A luxurious person.
sycophant n. A servile flatterer, especially of those in authority or influence.
syllabic adj. Consisting of that which is uttered in a single vocal impulse.
syllabication n. Division of words into which is uttered in a single vocal impulse.
syliable n. That which is uttered in a single vocal impulse.
syllabus n. Outline of a subject, course, lecture, or treatise.
sympathetic adj. Having a fellow-feeling for or like feelings with another or others.
sympathize v. To share the sentiments or mental states of another.
symphonic adj. Characterized by a harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds.
symphonious adj. Marked by a harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds.
symphony n. A harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds.
sychronism n. Simultaneity.
syndicate n. An association of individuals united for the prosecution of some enterprise.
syneresis n. The coalescence of two vowels or syllables, as e’er for ever.
synod n. An ecclesiastical council.
synonym n. A word having the same or almost the same meaning as some other.
synopsis n. A syllabus or summary.
systematic adj. Methodical.
tableau n. An arrangement of inanimate figures representing a scene from real life.
tact adj. Understood.
tactful adj. Disinclined to conversation.
tack n. A small sharp-pointed nail.
tact n. Fine or ready mental discernment shown in saying or doing the proper thing.
tactician n. One who directs affairs with skill and shrewdness.
tactics n. Any maneuvering or adroit management for effecting an object.
tangency n. The state of touching.
tangent adj. Touching.
tangible adj. Perceptible by touch.
tannery n. A place where leather is tanned.
tantalize v. To tease.
tantamount adj. Having equal or equivalent value, effect, or import.
tapestry n. A fabric to which a pattern is applied with a needle, designed for ornamental hangings.
tarnish v. To lessen or destroy the luster of in any way.
taut adj. Taut.
taxation n. A levy, by government, of a fixed contribution.
taxidermy n. The art or process of preserving dead animals or parts of them.
tecnical adj. Technical.
technical adj. Technical.
technology n. The scientific description or study of human arts and industries in their historic development.
technology n. The knowledge relating to industries and manufactures.
telem v. To be full to overflowing.
telepathy n. Thought-transference.
telephony n. The art or process of communicating by telephone.

telescope v. To drive together so that one slides into the another like the sections of a spyglass.

telltale adj. That gives warning or information.

temerity n. Recklessness.

temporal adj. Pertaining to or concerned with the affairs of the present life.

temporary adj. Lasting for a short time only.

temporize v. To pursue a policy of delay.

tempt v. To offer to (somebody) an inducement to do wrong.

tempter n. An allurer or enticer to evil.

tenacious adj. Unyielding.

tenancy n. An occupant.

tenor n. A settled course or manner of progress.

tense adj. Strained to stiffness.

tentative adj. Done as an experiment.

tenure n. The term during which a thing is held.

tercentenary adj. Pertaining to a period of 300 years.

termagant adj. Violently abusive and quarrelsome.

terminal adj. Pertaining to or creative of a boundary, limit.

terminate v. To put an end or stop to.

termination n. The act of ending or concluding.

terminus n. The final point or goal.

terrify v. To fill with extreme fear.

territorial adj. Pertaining to the domain over which a sovereign state exercises jurisdiction.

test adj. Pithy.

testament n. A will.

testator n. The maker of a will.

tenet n. Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine that a person believes or maintains as true.

tenacious adj. Pertaining to or creative of a boundary, limit.

temperance n. Cultivation.

adj. Befuddled with drinks.

adj. Pithy.

n. Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine that a person believes or maintains as true.

adj. Of three colors.

n. Artifice.

n. The three-pronged fork that was the emblem of Neptune.

n. An involuntary trembling or shivering.

n. Any champion of the rights and liberties of the people: often used as the name of a newspaper.

n. An open braced framework for supporting the horizontal stringers of a railway-bridge.

n. A group of three persons of things.

n. Any promoter of the rights and liberties of the people: often used as the name for a newspaper.

n. Artifice.

adj. Of three colors.

n. A three-legged vehicle.

n. The three-pronged fork that was the emblem of Neptune.

n. Taking place every third year.

n. Neatness.

n. A threefold personality existing in the one divine being or substance.

n. Three things grouped or associated together.

n. Threefold.

adj. Composed of or pertaining to three related things or parts.

n. The state of being triple or threefold.

n. A three-legged stand, usually hinged near the top, for supporting some instrument.

v. To divide into three parts, especially into three equal parts.

adj. Made commonplace by frequent repetition.
venerate v. To cherish reverentially.
venerable adj. Pertaining to or proceeding from sexual intercourse.
venial adj. That may be pardoned or forgiven, a forgivable sin.
venison n. The flesh of deer.
venom n. The poisonous fluid that certain animals secrete.
venous adj. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a vein or veins.
veracious adj. Habitually disposed to speak the truth.
veracity n. Truthfulness.
verbatim adv. Word for word.
verbiage n. Use of many words without necessity.
verbose adj. Wordy.
verdant adj. Green with vegetation.
verification n. The act of proving to be true, exact, or accurate.
verify v. To prove to be true, exact, or accurate.
verity adv. In truth.
verity n. Truth.
vermin n. A noxious or troublesome animal.
vernacular n. The language of one's country.
vernial adj. Belonging to or suggestive of the spring.
versatile adj. Having an aptitude for applying oneself to new and varied tasks or to various subjects.
version n. A description or report of something as modified by one's character or opinion.
vertex n. Apex.
vertical adj. Lying or directed perpendicularly to the horizon.
vertigo n. Dizziness.
vestige n. A visible trace, mark, or impression, of something absent, lost, or gone.
vestment n. Clothing or covering.
veto n. The constitutional right in a chief executive of refusing to approve an enactment.
vicarious adj. Suffered or done in place of or for the sake of another.
vicariously adv. In a vicarious manner.
viceroy n. A ruler acting with royal authority in place of the sovereign in a colony or province.
vices n. An evil, fault, or bad habit.
vicitim n. A person or thing that suffers injury.
vicious adj. Depraved, vicious, or wicked.
vile v. To contemn.
vigilance n. Alert and intent mental watchfulness in guarding against danger.
vigilant adj. Being on the alert to discover and ward off danger or insure safety.
vigilantly adv. Vigilantly.
vignette n. A picture having a background or that is shaded off gradually.
vincible adj. Conquerable.
vindicate v. To prove right, true, or real.
vindicatory adj. Punitive.
vindicative adj. Revengeful.
vinery n. A greenhouse for grapes.
viol n. A stringed instrument of the violin class.
viol a. A musical instrument somewhat larger than a violin.
violator n. One who transgresses.
violation n. Infringement.
violoncello n. A stringed instrument held between the player's knees.
virago n. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman.
virtue n. Purity, justice, or moral excellence.
virtuous adj. Of good ancestry.
vertigo n. Dizziness.
vertical adj. Like or befitting a skilled workman.
workmanship n. The art or skill of a workman.
workmanlike adj. Like or befitting a skilled workman.
workmanship n. The art or skill of a workman.
wrangle v. To maintain by noisy argument or dispute.
waive v. To relinquish, especially temporarily, as a right or claim.
waiver v. To relinquish, especially temporarily, as a right or claim.
waiver n. A written document indicating consent.
SAT Math Notes

By Steve Baba, Ph.D.
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For SAT reading see my site: www.FreeVocabulary.com for a free list of 5000 SAT words with brief definitions.

Integers
Positive & negative whole numbers and ZERO.
...-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 ...

Negative Numbers
Left of zero on number line.
← Smaller → Larger →
-4 -2 0 2 4
-2 is GREATER than -4
-1/4 is GREATER than -1/2

Order of Operations
PEMDAS (Please excuse my dear aunt Sally)
Parenthesis
Exponents
Multiplication/Division
left to right
Addition/Subtraction
left to right
3x² ≠ (3x)² = (3x)(3x) = 9x²

Because a+b = b+a and a • b = b • a, don’t worry about order of addition or multiplication, but because a - b ≠ b - a, and a + b ≠ b + a

watch subtraction and division order in tricky word problems.

Odd/Even Operations
There are rules:
Odd number + Even number = Odd number ALWAYS.
Odd + Odd = Even
Even + Even = Even

But it’s easier to remember by using any even or odd number
3 + 2 = 5 (odd number)
3 + 1 = 4 (even number)
2 + 2 = 4 (even number)
SAME IDEA, but not same results for multiplication:
3 • 2 = 6 (even number)
3 • 1 = 3 (odd number)
2 • 2 = 4 (even number)

SAT often combines several of the above rules:
(odd + odd + even) • odd
Use any even and any odd number to determine if result is always even or odd:
(3 + 3 + 2) • 3 = 24 (even)

Multiplying Positive and Negative Numbers a • b • c • d
All Positive ⇒ Always Positive
All Negative ⇒ not always negative since two or any EVEN number of negative numbers CANCEL each other’s negativity out. If ALL a, b, c, and d are negative, the product is positive.
-1 • -1 • -1 • -1 is POSITIVE

ONE Negative number or any other ODD number of negatives ⇒ Negative
Dividing is the same as multiplication.
The SAT often has these positive/negative questions backwards. If the result of a • b • c • d is negative then?
(one OR three of a, b, c, d is negative)

Prime Numbers
A number divisible by ONLY itself and 1.
Prime numbers:
2 (the only EVEN prime number) 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, ....
1 is NOT a prime number

Prime Factors (Trees)
Factor 100:
2 • 50
2 • 2 • 25
2 • 2 • 5 • 5

All Factor Trees give the same prime factors, but NOT all factors.
100 can also be factored as:
10 • 10
2 • 5 • 2 • 5
giving the same prime factors as above, but missed the nonprime factors 25 and 50. Both trees missed 4 and 20.

Find ALL (nonprime) factors by multiplying prime factors.
2 • 2 = 4 and
2 • 2 • 5 = 20 and
5 • 5 = 25 and
5 • 5 • 2 = 50

Or use “brute force” and divide 100 by
2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,then 10.
(11 and higher is covered by checking 9 and lower)

Least Common Multiples (LCM)
LCM of 10 and 12:
10 • 12 = 120, a multiple (good enough for adding fractions) but not necessarily the least.

List multiples of each:
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60
60 is Least Common Multiple.

On multiple-choice questions, LCM can be found by working backwards from answers:
a) 120 b) 80 c) 60 d) 36 e)10
by dividing each answer by 10 and 12 and choosing the least.

Greatest Common Factor (of 75 and 100)
Find ALL (including nonprime) factors of both.
75: 3, 5, 15, 25
100: 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50

OR find the prime factors they have in common and multiply:
5 • 5 (both 75 and 100 have TWO 5’s in factor tree)

OR on multiple choice questions work backwards from answers.

Fractions
Adding/Subtracting
Common denominator (bottom) needed.

1 2 3 8 11
\[ \frac {1} {3} + \frac {2} {12} = \frac {12} {12} \]

Or can be done on calculator (one divided by 4…), but if answers are in fractions, it’s easier to stay with fractions.

Fractions, Multiplying
NO common denominator needed. Multiply across.

1 2 3 6
\[ \frac {1} {4} \cdot \frac {2} {3} = \frac {2} {12} \]

Look for opportunities to cancel (cross out):

1 2 3 4 5
\[ \frac {1} {2} \cdot \frac {2} {3} = \frac {1} {5} \]

Fractions, Dividing
No common denominator needed. FLIP second or bottom fraction then MULTIPLY.

1 2 3 8
\[ \frac {1} {4} + \frac {1} {3} = \frac {9} {12} \]

Mixed numbers (3 ½ ) must be converted to proper fractions (7/2) before operations. (3=6/2 add to ½)
Fractions, Squaring, Cubing
Same as multiplying. Multiply by self.
\[
\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}
\]
Note that \(\frac{1}{4}\) is LESS than \(\frac{1}{2}\), while for numbers greater than 1 the square is larger.
\[
\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}
\]

Average: Arithmetic Mean
\[
\text{Sum of Terms} = \frac{\text{Number of Terms}}{\text{Sum of Terms}}
\]
Average 5, 5, 10, 20:
\[
\frac{5+5+10+20}{4} = 10
\]
Mode: Most frequently occurring number.
Mode of 5, 5, 10 and 20 is 5.
Median: Number in middle when numbers ordered from smallest to largest.
Median of 10, 11, 17, 19 and 20 is 17.
Median of an EVEN number of terms. Since there is no single middle number, the median is half way between the two middle numbers or the average of the two middle numbers.
Median of 10, 13, 19 and 20? The two middle numbers are 13 and 19. Halfway between or the average is 16.

Weighted Average
A class of 3 students has an average grade of 70. The other class of 5 students has an average of 80. What is the average for the school? (It’s NOT 75.)
Assume ALL 3 students in first class got exactly 70. Assume ALL 5 five in second class got exactly 80. Compute usual average:

Percent - Part from Whole, but very large or small percentages
What (part) is .15% of 60 (whole)?
\[
\text{Part} = \text{Percent} \times \text{Whole}
\]
\[
X = 150 \times \frac{1}{100}
\]
\[
X = 15 \times 0.01
\]
Percent - Decrease
What is 15% less than 20? Many alternate wordings like:

A $20 shirt on sale for 15% off (the full price) costs?
\[
\text{Part} = \text{Percent} \times \text{Whole}
\]
\[
X = 85 \times 15
\]
But the original 100% MINUS the decrease is the percent (85% = 100% - 15%)

Multiple (usually 2) percent changes
A store buys cakes wholesale for $10, and adds 50% to get the fresh-cake retail price. If the cake does not sell in a week, the store reduces the fresh-cake retail price by 50% and sells as week-old cakes. A week-old cake costs? (It’s NOT $10)

Solve as TWO separate problems. From the first sentence (underlined), solve for the fresh-cake retail price. This is a simple percent increase problem.
\[
\text{Part} = \text{Percent} \times \text{Whole}
\]
\[
X = 150 \times \frac{1}{2}
\]
Then reduce the $15 by 50%. The $15 is now the new whole (sometimes call new “base”).

This second part is just a simple (50%) percent decrease problem.
\[
\text{Part} = \text{Percent} \times \text{Whole}
\]
\[
X = 50 \times \frac{1}{2}
\]
Change the whole or base when doing multiple percent changes.

Ratios - Part to Part, no whole
The ratio of apples to oranges is 3 to 2. There are 15 apples. How many oranges?

Keep apples on top
\[
3 \quad 15
\]
\[
\frac{1}{2} \quad X \quad 15
\]
\[
\frac{1}{2} \quad X \quad 15
\]
Keep oranges on bottom

My Advanced SAT Math Seminar, now on DVD, shows how to solve hard SAT math with these notes. FreeVocabulary.com
Cross-multiply to solve for X if answer not obvious. X = 10

You can put all apples on top or all apples on bottom, but don’t mix in one equation.

**Ratios – Inches to Miles**
On a map 2/3 of an inch represents 10 miles. 5 inches on map is?

- keep inches on top
- \( \frac{2}{3} \) \( \frac{5}{10} \) X
- keep miles on bottom.

Can also be solved by finding 1 inch = 15 miles and multiplying by 5 (inches).

**Ratios - Part to Part, and Total**
The ratio of apples to oranges is 3 to 2. There is a total of 50 apples and oranges. How many oranges?

- keep apples on top
- \( \frac{3}{5} \) \( \frac{15}{25} \) \( \frac{20}{10} \) X
- keep oranges on bottom

Find a ratio that adds up to 50.

On multiple choice problems work backward from answers. Only one answer works.

Can also be done with algebra: Let 3x be number of apples. Then 2x is number of oranges. 3x + 2x = 50, where x is the multiple of the original ratio.

**Multiple Ratios**
The ratio of apples to oranges is 3 to 2. The ratio of oranges to pears is 3 to 4. What is the ratio of apples to pears?

It’s NOT 3 to 4.

Assume 18 apples. Any number works, but pick a multiple of 3 that will divide evenly to avoid fractions.

**Common Inverse Proportions:**

If x doubles, y must half to keep k constant.
If x triples, y must be 1/3 to keep k constant.
If x goes up z times, y must be 1/z to keep k constant.

Most inverse proportions can be done without calculating k, using the above common inverse proportions.

**Rates (MPH), Distance**
Rate • Time = Distance
20 MPH • 2 Hours = 40 miles

**Average MPH, Rate**
Fast, 40 MPH in morning driving to school. Slow, 20 MPH in afternoon traffic. What is average MPH?

Do NOT average 20 and 40 for 30.

Assume the school is 40 miles away. 80 miles round trip. One hour in morning. Two hours in afternoon.
80 miles/3 hours = 26 2/3 MPH

**FOIL multiplication**
First, outer, inner, last

\((a + b)(c + d) =\)
first outer inner last
\(ac + ad + bc + bd\)

**Inverse Proportion**

Speed (X) Minutes to Travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speed (X)</th>
<th>Minutes (Y) k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>120 = 3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60 = 3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>40 = 3600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general

\(xy = k, \) k is a constant as x increases, y decreases keeping k constant.
Rearranging:

\(y = \frac{k}{x}\) and \(x = \frac{k}{y}\)

k = 3600 in this example

\(\frac{2}{X} , \) Solve for X = 12

\(\frac{4}{Y}\) Solve for Y = 16

\(\frac{k}{X}\) keep pears on bottom.

With 18 apples, there are 16 pears or 18/16 or 9/8.

The ratio of apples to oranges is 3 to 2. There is a total of 50

Multiple Ratios

\(\frac{3}{5} \) \(\frac{15}{25} \) \(\frac{20}{10} \) X

With 18 apples there are 12 oranges.

Now oranges on top

\(\frac{3}{5} \) \(\frac{12}{4} \) \(\frac{18}{3} \) \(\frac{Y}{Y}\)

With 18 apples, there are 16 pears or 18/16 or 9/8.

The ratio of apples to oranges is 3 to 2. The ratio of oranges to pears is 3 to 4. What is the ratio of apples to pears?

On one side of a line the angles (x+y) add up to 180° (half a 360° circle).

Given one angle is 100°:

\(\frac{100}{y}\)

y must equal 80° to add up to 180° along a line. X must equal 100° because it’s opposite of 100° AND also because x + y on one side of a line must equal 180°.
Parallel Lines:

\[ y \neq 180 - x \]

Visualize placing parallel lines on top of each other. All Xs and Ys are equal. Given any one angle, all others can be found.

Isosceles Triangles

Two equal angles (x) ↔ Two equal sides (s) opposite the equal angles

Equilateral Triangles

Are always 60°- 60°- 60°

Area of a triangle

½ base • height: which is half the area of a rectangle (base • height) or (length • width)

Side of triangle is NOT the height unless it’s a right (90°) triangle:

Similar Triangles

Have same angles, but one is larger or smaller than other. All sides are proportional. Use ratio to solve.

This 3-4-5 Triangle is half the size of the larger 6-8-10 similar triangle.

\[ \frac{6}{10} = \text{Flagpole Height/50} \]

Solve for Flagpole Height = 30

Pythagorean Theorem

For right (90°) triangles only.

3-4-5 triangle shown above:

\[ (3)^2 + (4)^2 = (5)^2 \]

9 + 16 = 25

6-8-10 triangle shown above:

\[ (6)^2 + (8)^2 = (10)^2 \]

36 + 64 = 100

45° - 45° - 90° triangles

(an Isosceles Triangle)

Two equal angles ↔ Two equal legs (sides)

30° - 60° - 90° triangles

twice shortest side

\[ \frac{30}{60} \]

\[ s \leftarrow \text{shortest side} \]

Congruent

Same shape (angles) AND same size (lengths).

Contrast with similar shapes with have the same shape (angles) but not same size (lengths). One similar triangle can be larger than other.

Polygons: Interior Angles

(number of sides – 2) • 180°

Triangles (3 sides) = 180°
Rectangles (4 • 90°) = 360°

Same for square or ANY 4 sided figure.

Pentagon (5 sides) = 540°
180° for each additional side
N–gon (n sides) = (n-2) • 180°

Absolute Value

Make positive if negative

\[ |x| = x \text{ if positive, } -x \text{ if x is originally negative} \]

\[ |5| = 5 \text{ and } |-5| = 5 \]

Absolute value is used for “within” problems:

Adam (a = Adam’s age) does not date women (w = date’s age) more than two years older or younger than himself.

\[ |a-w| \leq 2 \]

which is the same as

\[ |w-a| \leq 2 \]

Plug in numbers for ages to test:

\[ 17-15 \leq 2 \text{ same as} \]

\[ 15-17 \leq 2 \]

Probability

Number of OK Outcomes

Total Number of Outcomes

A student has 15 dirty shirts and 5 clean shirts in his dorm room. Randomly picking a shirt in the dark, what is the probability of picking a clean shirt? (It’s not 5/15, the ratio of clean to dirty shirts)

First find the total number of outcomes, which is 20 (15 dirty + 5 clean).

OK Outcomes

Total Outcomes

Coordinates

Both x and y are positive

\[ -2, +1 \]

x

y

Lines

y = mx + b
Two Perpendicular Lines:

y = 2x + 1

\[ y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \]

y = mx + b

\[ y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2 \]

When x = 0 (on the y axis), y = b (the y-intercept)

A point on a line (x and y), and either slope (m) or the y-intercept (b) can be used to find the other (m or b) using y = mx + b.

Perpendicular lines cross at 90° (right) angles and the slope of one (2 in this case or m in general) is the negative reciprocal (one over) of the other’s slope (-1/2 in this case or -1/m in general).
Slope: Rise/Run
increase in y/increase in x

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Rise} & \quad \uparrow \\
\text{Run} & \quad \rightarrow
\end{align*}
\]

\[
y = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}}
\]

\[
y = 2x + 1
\]

If the line is clearly graphed, often it’s possible to easily count the rise and run between any two points for slope.

Given any two points (1,3) and (0,1) slope is rise/run or:

\[
\frac{\text{first } y - \text{second } y}{\text{first } x - \text{second } x} = \frac{3 - 1}{1 - 0} = 2
\]

Either point could be the “first” point or the “second,” but the result is the same.

Slopes, Negative, Positive

\[
\begin{align*}
y = 2x, & \quad \text{Slope} = 2 \\
y = 2x + 1, & \quad \text{Slope} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\
y = 2x - 1, & \quad \text{Slope} = 2 - \frac{1}{2}
\end{align*}
\]

Shifting graphs
With any function adding (subtracting) OUTSIDE the function moves the graph up (down).

Take the simplest function: \( y = 2x \),

the line previously used.

Adding 2 AFTER/OUTSIDE THE FUCTION \( y = 2x + 2 \) moves the line up 2 to the new y-intercept of 2. Subtracting 2 moves the line down 2 to the new y-intercept of -2:

Distance between 2 Points (Pythagorean Theorem)
Given any two points ((1,2) and (3,1)) choose a third point to make a right triangle by taking the x from one point and the y from the other point. Either (1,1) or (3,2) makes a right triangle, but (1,1) is shown below.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{leg}_1^2 + \text{leg}_2^2 &= \text{Hypotenuse}^2 \\
1^2 + 2^2 &= h^2 \\
5 &= h^2 \\
\sqrt{5} &= h
\end{align*}
\]

Midpoint of a line segment.
The midpoint of (1,1) to (3,7) is half way between the Xs (halfway between or average of 1 and 3 is 2) and halfway between the Ys (halfway between or average of 1 and 7 is 4). The midpoint is (2,4).

Exponents – Multiplication
same base, add exponents
\[
\begin{align*}
a^3 \cdot a^2 &= \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a}{a \cdot a} \\
&= \frac{a^3}{a^2}
\end{align*}
\]

cancel all except two top a’s

Exponents – Raising Powers
Multiply exponents
\[
\begin{align*}
(a^3)^2 &= (a\cdot a \cdot a) \cdot (a \cdot a \cdot a) \\
a^6 &= a^{3+2}
\end{align*}
\]

Exponents – Division
same base, subtract exponents
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{a^3}{a^2} &= \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a}{a \cdot a} \\
&= \frac{a^2}{a}
\end{align*}
\]

cancel all except two bottom a’s

Exponents (ab)^2
\[
(ab)^2 = (ab) \cdot (ab) = a^2b^2
\]

In general \( a^{-b} = \frac{1}{a^b} \) (put under 1 and drop the negative)
negative exponents follow the rules for division
\[
\begin{align*}
a^7 \div a^4 &= \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a}{a \cdot a \cdot a} \\
&= \frac{a^4}{a^2} \\
&= a^2
\end{align*}
\]

Counting Consecutive Integers
(or consecutive tickets....)
Tickets number 9 through 15 were sold today. How many? It’s NOT 15-9 or 6.

For small numbers one can count 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 for 7 tickets sold.

Subtract (15-9) AND add 1 to count the first ticket sold for 7.

Exponents (ab)^2
\[
(ab)^2 = (ab) \cdot (ab) = a^2b^2
\]

In general, the exponent can be distributed:
\[
(ab)^k = a^k b^k
\]
Exponents – Square root of both sides

\[ a^2 = b^4 \]

rewriting as:

\[(a \cdot a) = (b \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b)\]

it’s obvious that \( a = (b \cdot b) \)

OR take the square root of both sides (half the exponent)

\[ a = b^2 \]

This works for cube roots or any other roots.

Fractional Exponents –

Are square/cube… roots

\[ a^{1/2} = \text{square root of } a \]

\[ a^{1/3} = \text{cube root of } a \]

Fractional exponents are useful for reducing:

\[ a^3 = b^9 \]

\[(a^3)^{1/3} = (b^9)^{1/3}\]

Using the power raised rule to multiply exponents gives:

\[ a = b^3 \]

Permutations: orderings

Jane has 3 dresses. (make the dresses A, B, and C). Wearing a different dress on three different nights, how many possibilities?

For easy problems with a small number of outcomes, possibilities can be written:

AB, AC, BA, BC, CA, CB

But before you answer six, note that AB and BA are the same combination. Likewise (AC and CA) and (BC and CB). Cross out the duplicates.

OR there are 3 options for the first night (A, B, or C), 2 options for the second night (the two remaining dresses) and 1 option for the last night (the one remaining dress). Multiply 3 \( \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6 \)

(This is three factorial or 3!)

Oddball selections

A different question may have unlimited (re)selection of choices. If Jane can rewear the dresses multiple times, then she could wear the same dress three times (AAA, BBB or CCC) wear a dress twice (AAB, BBA….). Because of repeated selections, there are 3 possibilities for the first dress, AND 3 possibilities for the second dress and 3 possibilities for the third dress. Multiply 3 \( \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 27 \).

Hard SAT questions may add oddball conditions such as Jane can’t wear dress A on the first night. Do as above but with only two possibilities for the first night.

Multiply 2 \( \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 18 \).

Combinations: Choosing unordered groups

Again, Jane has 3 dresses, but wants to take 2 of the 3 on a trip. How many possibilities are there?

For easy problems with a small number of outcomes, possibilities can be written:

AB, AC, BA, BC, CA, CB

But before you answer six, note that AB and BA are the same combination. Likewise (AC and CA) and (BC and CB). Cross out the duplicates.

OR there are 3 options for the first night (A, B, or C), 2 options for the second dress (the two remaining dresses).

Multiply 3 \( \cdot 2 = 6 \)

But there are two ordering of each combination. Divide by 2. (2!)

In general divide by the number of permutations (orderings) of the chosen (smaller) group, which is its factorial.

Sets, Double counting

5 students play chess.
4 students play football.
2 students play both chess and football. How many students? It’s not 5+4 = 9, because this double counts the students who play both. It’s 5+4-2 = 7.

To find the length of an arc, find the circumference of the total circle and multiply by the fraction (1/60 or 60/360 in this example).

To find the area of a sector, find the area of the total circle and multiply by the fraction.

Simplifying Square Roots

\[ \sqrt{50} = \sqrt{25 \cdot 2} = 5\sqrt{2} \]

\[ \sqrt{a^2} \cdot b = a\sqrt{b} \]