

**Clovis North Educational Center**  
**English Department**



C L O V I S   N O R T H  
B R O N C O S

**11<sup>th</sup> Grade**  
**Essentials**

## Kinds/Types of Writing

<b>Expository</b>	explain/inform
<b>Persuasive</b>	argue for or against something
<b>Analysis</b>	provide analysis (response to literature, author's purpose, AP/SAT essays)
<b>Research</b>	expository or persuasive
<b>Descriptive</b>	show/describe
<b>Narrative</b>	tells story/event
<b>Summary</b>	1/3 original text
<b>Technical/Business</b>	directions, resume, proposal, manual
<b>Letter</b>	personal, business, complaint

## Essay Terminology

### Introduction

Attention Getter	Curb appeal	Hook	
Identify title and author (if applies)			
Thesis Statement	Controlling Idea	Subject + Position	Proposition

### Body

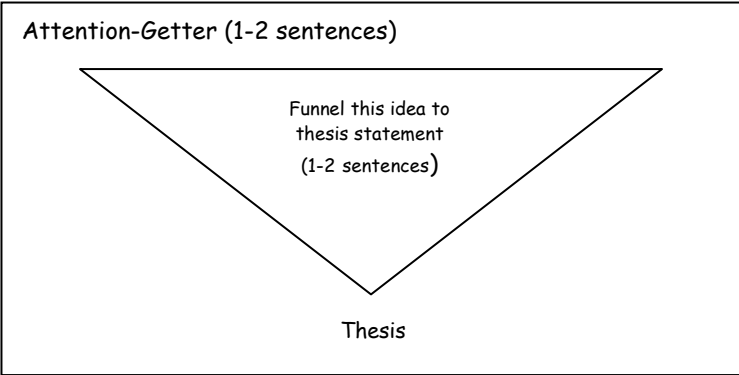
<b><u>Topic Sentence</u></b>	Mini-thesis	Argument	
<b><u>Evidence</u></b>	Supporting Details Quotation	Fact or Example Paraphrase	Concrete Detail
<b><u>Analysis</u></b>	Commentary Interpretation	Opinion Evaluation	Insight Inference

### Conclusion

Re-state thesis		
Highlight	Final Commentary	"Tell'em what you already told'em"
Close		

# ESSAY TEMPLATE

## The Introduction



## The Body Paragraph (2+)

Topic Sentence	
Concrete Detail/ Evidence	Commentary/Analysis
	Commentary/Analysis
Concrete Detail/ Evidence	Commentary/Analysis
	Commentary/Analysis
Concluding Sentence	

## The Conclusion

3+ sentences

CLOVIS NORTH ESSAY RUBRIC

<b>Essay Requirements: Components of an Essay</b>	<b>6</b> Clearly superior, excellent in all respects	<b>5</b> Displays a developing sense of style with some precision and insight	<b>4</b> Adequate achievement	<b>3</b> Demonstrates developing competence but is flawed	<b>2</b> Attempts the assignment, but the essay is seriously flawed	<b>1</b> Does not meet minimal standards for an essay
<b>Prompt:</b> Describes/outlines what is required of the essay writer. Good writers take time to fully understand the prompt before they begin reading or writing. Thesis addresses prompt and guides the paper by stating the position of the author in direct response to the prompt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses all aspects of the prompt very well. Makes an insightful connection to the prompt.</li> <li>Thesis statement guides development of ideas in support of a position - strong thesis that is repeatedly proved throughout the entire essay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses all aspects of the prompt efficiently.</li> <li>Thesis statement guides development of ideas in support of a position - strong thesis that is proved throughout all or most of the essay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses most aspects of the prompt.</li> <li>Thesis statement guides the essay but lacks depth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neglects prompt, or demonstrates inability to interpret and/or develop necessary aspects of the prompt</li> <li>Thesis is simple and general, is mostly plot summary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicates serious confusion/gross misread of the text/prompt or neglects important aspects of the prompt</li> <li>An attempt is made to create a thesis, but it summarizes plot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essay is not legible</li> <li>No thesis</li> </ul>
<b>Organization:</b> The paper should include evidence that the author took time to structure the paper in a logical way to outline an idea that addresses the prompt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization and structure appropriate to purpose and paragraphs are well developed and logical.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates an organization and structure appropriate to purpose and paragraphs are effectively argued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates ability to reasonably organize and develop ideas by having definite separation of paragraphs from introduction to bodies to conclusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized minimally, probably has an introduction and body paragraphs but paragraphs themselves may be disorganized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is very little attempt to separate different thoughts. The paper appears to be written without any attempt at pre-writing or drafting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no attempt to separate different thoughts. The paper appears to be written without any attempt at pre-writing or drafting.</li> </ul>
<b>Introduction:</b> Commences the paper with some kind of background familiarize the reader to the subject of the paper and includes a thesis (typically at the end).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction orients the reader to the situation in an engaging manner</li> <li>Thesis appears in introduction of essay and is well- connected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction orients the reader to the situation.</li> <li>Thesis appears in introduction of essay and is well- connected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction orients the reader to the situation, however briefly.</li> <li>Thesis appears in introduction of essay and is reasonably connected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction limited and fails to orient the reader to the situation</li> <li>Connection of introduction to thesis is disjointed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates very weak organization or very little development of ideas</li> <li>Thesis may not appear in the introduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essay far too brief (skeletal development, can be one or two paragraphs)</li> <li>No thesis evident</li> </ul>
<b>Topic Sentences:</b> The first sentence of a body paragraph (b.p.) that has an argument/opinion that supports/connects to thesis which guides the entire paragraph.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topic sentences guide paragraphs with strong opinion and clarify connections to thesis seamlessly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topic sentences guide paragraphs with strong opinions and connect to thesis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topic sentences support thesis but lack insight and/or connection to thesis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topic sentences are mostly plot summary or quoted text and no connection to thesis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True topic sentence not present (see definition).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True topic sentence not present (see definition).</li> </ul>

<b>Components of an Essay continued:</b>	6 Clearly superior, excellent in all respects	5 Displays a developing sense of style with some precision and insight	4 Good, adequate achievement	3 Demonstrates developing competence but is flawed	2 Attempts the assignment, but the essay is seriously flawed	1 Does not meet minimal standards for an essay
<p><b>Writing Style:</b> sentence structure, elevated diction and a sense of voice is established in the paper and is interesting to read. Helps the audience understand the argument of the essay.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates sophistication of style, insightful analysis, with a seamless flow of ideas by using elements of creative writing such as extended metaphors, sophisticated lead-in to thesis, keen sense of audience, varied sentence structures, precise language/excellent use of diction and virtually error free (e.g. mechanics, punctuation).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presents ideas clearly and a develops a sense of style and creativity.</li> <li>Uses precise language/good use of diction .</li> <li>Contains few errors that do not detract from meaning (e.g. mechanics, punctuation).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ideas are reasonably presented but lack a sense of style and creativity. Minimal awareness of audience.</li> <li>Demonstrates adequate sentence control, but uses mostly simple sentences and average diction and/or misuses of effective diction.</li> <li>Contains few errors that do not detract from meaning (e.g. mechanics, punctuation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expresses ideas in an unclear and confusing manner.</li> <li>Demonstrates a minimal sense of organization and/or lack of sentence control.</li> <li>Diction is elementary.</li> <li>Errors confuse the reader, interrupts the presentation of thought and/or detract from meaning (e.g. mechanics, punctuation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows inadequate sentence control and diction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows inadequate or no sentence control and extremely limited diction</li> </ul>
<p><b>Concrete Details:</b> Support the topic sentence with direct quotations and/or paraphrases from the prompt or text. Synonyms for concrete detail: evidence, facts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses impressive, compelling and relevant supporting details, examples, evidence, facts</li> <li>Uses logical and fluent transitions and lead ins to orient the reader to the evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses effective and relevant details/evidence/examples /facts</li> <li>Uses effective transitions and lead ins to orient the reader to the evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses sufficient general/adequate textual evidence/concrete details/examples /facts</li> <li>Lacking or inconsistent transitions and lead ins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses some evidence but relies too much on paraphrasing and can be repetitious</li> <li>Evidence does not consistently connect to topic sentence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses little or no evidence that is often irrelevant; mostly plot summary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appears to not understand text</li> </ul>
<p><b>Commentary:</b> Analyzes the evidence as it relates to the argument.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writes commentary/Analysis that is plentiful, insightful, persuasive, and original</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writes commentary/analysis that is plentiful, insightful, and persuasive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writes Commentary/an alysis that can be plentiful, but also repetitive and/or commonplace</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writes commentary/analysis that is primarily paraphrase, repetitive</li> <li>Commentary does not connect or support the argument</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writes minimal analysis/comm entary –almost all summary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little or no commentary</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> final paragraph of an essay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creatively and/or sophisticatedly reinforces arguments and main idea of essay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effectively reinforces arguments and main idea of essay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequately reinforces arguments and main idea of essay</li> </ul>	<p>Restates or rewrites thesis/introduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses no conclusion</li> <li>Uses a one sentence conclusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No conclusion</li> </ul>

## BEYOND THE FORMULA

Now that you are in high school and are in the process of elevating your writing, please consider omitting the following words from your essays:

1. Stuff
2. Thing
3. Every + thing, one, body, etc. (absolutes)
4. So
5. First, Second, Third...
6. In the beginning, in the middle, in the end...
7. Personal pronouns (I, you, etc. )
8. Contractions
9. Slang (uber, texting language)
10. Should of, could of, would of
11. Symbols
12. Excessing ending punctuation
13. This shows that/this also shows
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
- 29.
- 30.

## DURING READING

### Annotation of a Text - Leaving Tracks of Thinking

*Annotating is recording what a reader is **thinking** while reading—it helps a reader remember what s/he has read. Annotation also provides an opportunity for a reader to **wrestle with the meaning of the text**.*

*Nothing matters more than **THINKING** while reading.*

#### **Throw away the highlighter—underline and make notes with a pen or pencil.**

Highlighting can actually distract from the business of learning and dilute your comprehension. Highlighting only *seems* like an active reading strategy, but it can actually lull you into *passivity* rather than *thinking* about the text.

**Mark up the margins of your text with WORDS or ILLUSTRATIONS.** These are **ideas** that occur to you, **notes** about things that seem important to you, **reminders** of how issues in a text may connect with class discussion or course themes. This kind of interaction keeps you conscious of the **reason** you are reading and the **purposes** your instructor has in mind. Later in the term, when you are reviewing for a test or project, your margin notes may become useful memory triggers. Make a list of your ideas, write phrases or complete sentences—it is up to you! Just **interact** with the text by **writing** and **marking it up!** (Post-it notes work too!)

**Get in the habit of hearing yourself ASK QUESTIONS.** **What** does this mean? **Why** is the author drawing that conclusion? **Why** is the class reading this text? **How** would this happen? **Where** have I heard of this idea before? **When** will it happen? **Who** would it affect? Write the questions down in your margins, at the beginning or end of the reading, in a notebook, or elsewhere.

**WHEN READING, STOP-THINK-REACT. (STRategy) I wonder...**

**Develop your own symbol system.** Asterisk a key idea in the text, for example, or use an **exclamation point** for the surprising, absurd, bizarre, or **question marks** for unclear passages or straight lines or crooked lines beside certain passages... Like your margin notes, your hieroglyphs can help you reconstruct the important observations that you made at an earlier time, and they will be indispensable when you return to a text later in the term, in search of a passage, an idea for a topic, or while preparing for an exam or project.

#### **Some annotation ideas:** *When I annotate, what do I write? Sometimes I...*

Record a <b>REACTION</b> to the reading.
Ask a <b>QUESTION</b> of the reading. What do I <b>WONDER</b> about?
Give an <b>OPINION</b> of the reading.
Make a <b>CONNECTION</b> to my own experiences, or local, national, or global situations, or other readings.
<b>PARAPHRASE</b> or <b>SUMMARIZE</b> sections of the reading—a line or two of summary per paragraph, perhaps.
Respond to how I would <b>RELATE</b> if I were in that situation.
Record the <b>“WHAT and WHERE and HOW and WHY and WHEN and WHO.”</b> Describe what is significant about the process and what conditions make the event or situation possible, where it happens, how it happens, where else it <i>could</i> happen, and speculate about <i>why</i> it happens...
Record an <b>ANALOGY</b> . Compare the reading to something that is already understood. (For example, lines of military defense compared to the lines of the immunity system’s defense)
Circle <b>WORDS</b> that I need to define. Keep a list of new words.

#### **Text Code Ideas:**

✓ for something known	?? for confusion	R for a connection (reminds me...)
L for new learning	☆ for important information	
? for a question	! for exciting or surprising information	

Ideas adapted from Harvey Daniels, Stephanie Harvey, and Cris Tovani







**Unit 19****Unit 20**

depredations	ambidextrous
moratorium	preponderance
reprieve	antipathy
baubles	maladroit
aegis	deleterious
complaisant	stance
pragmatic	passee
consolidated	excoriated
portent	idiosyncrasies
unilateral	negated
tenure	impute
viable	pedagogical
stentorian	propounded
pendulous	extrapolated
epiphany	grisly

**Unit 19****Unit 20**

et, etta	hyper
ette, etto	hypo
el, ella	
let	

## 11th Grade Vocabulary

## Roots

Unit 1	Definitions	Words
aqu	water	<u>a</u> quarium
aqua	water	<u>a</u> qualung
aque	water	<u>a</u> queduct
Unit 2		
il, im	not or without	<u>il</u> legible, <u>im</u> mortal
in, ir	not or without	<u>in</u> credible, <u>ir</u> rational
neg	not or without	<u>neg</u> lect
non, un	not or without	<u>non</u> sense, <u>un</u> real
Unit 3		
aster	stars	<u>ast</u> eriod
astr	stars	<u>ast</u> rology
astro	stars	<u>ast</u> ronomy
Unit 4		
nona	nine	
nov	nine	
novem	nine	<u>Nov</u> ember
Unit 5		
cred	belief, trust, and faith	<u>cred</u> ible
credit	belief, trust, and faith	<u>cred</u> itor
de	to remove or undo	<u>de</u> capitate
Unit 6		
ambi	both	<u>amb</u> idextrous
ant	against	
anti	opposite	<u>anti</u> pathy
Unit 7		
aud	to hear	<u>aud</u> ible
audio	to hear	<u>audi</u> ometer
audit	to hear	<u>audi</u> torium
Unit 8		

Unit 11	Definitions	Words
quadr	four	<u>quad</u> rant
quadri	four	<u>quad</u> ricycle
quadru	four	<u>quad</u> ruplet
quart	four	<u>quar</u> ter
Unit 12		
semi	half	<u>semi</u> circle
ante	before or in front of	<u>ante</u> cede
Unit 13		
il	in, into, or within	<u>ill</u> uminate
im	in, into, or within	<u>im</u> port
in	in, into, or within	<u>in</u> spect
ir	in, into, or within	<u>ir</u> radiate
Unit 14		
micr	small or a millionth	
micro	small or a millionth	<u>micro</u> cosm
Unit 15		
mult	many, much, or more than	
multi	many, much, or more than	<u>multi</u> tude
Unit 16		
phil	loving	<u>phil</u> anthropist
phili	loving	
philia	loving	
philo	loving	<u>phil</u> osopher
Unit 17		
arium	place	<u>terr</u> arium
ary	belonging to or connected with	<u>lib</u> rary
ery, ory	of the nature of	<u>bak</u> ery
orium	belonging to or connected with	<u>sanat</u> orium
Unit 18		

mort	to die or death	<u>mortal</u>
mortu	to die or death	<u>mortuary</u>
<b>Unit 9</b>		
onym	word or name	<u>synonym</u>
onymous	word or name	<u>synonymous</u>
<b>Unit 10</b>		
pent	five	
penta	five	<u>pentagon</u>
peri	around	<u>periscope</u>

co	with, together, or jointly	<u>cooperate</u>
col	with, together, or jointly	<u>collaborate</u>
com	with, together, or jointly	<u>commotion</u>
con, cor	with, together, or jointly	<u>concur</u> , <u>corrode</u>
<b>Unit 19</b>		
et, etta	small group	<u>duet</u>
ette, etto	having the quality of	<u>cigarette</u>
el, ella	small	<u>umbrella</u>
let	small	<u>booklet</u>
<b>Unit 20</b>		
hyper	more than usual	<u>hyperactive</u>
hypo	less than usual	<u>hypoactive</u>

## English 11 Vocabulary

### Chapter 1

- Apocryphal** (Adj) Of dubious authenticity or origin; spurious  
Although we hear numerous stories of Daniel Boone's exploits, many of them are **apocryphal**.
- Arcane** (Adj) Understood by only a few; mysterious  
To most people, the science of quantum physics is an **arcane** subject that is beyond their grasp.
- Convene** (Verb) To summon or cause to assemble; To gather or assemble; to meet formally  
The president has **convened** a meeting of his economic advisors for this Thursday. Student Council members **convene** on the first Monday of the month.
- Expedient** (Adj) Useful for some purpose; convenient; Concerned primarily or exclusively with serving one's own interests. (Noun) A means employed to bring about a certain results  
*Telephoning was the most **expedient** method of alerting Sara to our change of plan. Given a choice, Ray does what is **expedient** rather than what is right.*  
*A hot bath is a useful **expedient** for ameliorating sore muscles.*
- Exude** (Verb) To flow out slowly; to ooze or emit; To give forth; to exhibit in abundance  
*The pine branch exuded golden pitch after it was cut. A good lawyer **exudes** confidence no matter how her case is going.*
- Gesticulate** (Verb) To motion energetically with the body or limb  
*The traffic cop **gesticulated** to the waiting cars to proceed.*  
We were puzzled by Will's frantic gesticulations until we noticed the bee buzzing around his head.
- Imperturbable** (Adj) Calm and assured  
*Picking up the phone to call the plumber, my mother remained **imperturbable**.*
- Increment** (Noun) An increase, addition or gain, often by regular, consecutive amounts  
*Even small **increments** to a savings account add up to a substantial sum over time.*  
***Incremental** changes to the dosage of Sunil's medication were necessary to maintain its effectiveness.*

**Levity** (Noun) Excessive frivolity; a lack of seriousness; joking  
*The atmosphere at the party was one of **levity** with much joking, laughter, and general silliness.*

**Mortify** (Verb) To embarrass or humiliate  
*Jason's fall to the ice just as he was ready to fire the puck past the goalie **mortified** him for days.*

**Periphery** (Noun) The area around the edges; the outermost part.  
*Hesitant to enter the walled garden, Joy made her way instead along the **periphery**.*

(Adj) Relating to, involving, or forming an outer edge or boundary.

*Bill Bradley's extraordinary **peripheral** vision allowed him to see more of the basketball court than his opponents.*

**Raconteur** (Noun) One who tells stories with skill and wit  
*Aunt Clara knew so many stories and was such a superb **raconteur** that she could entertain us for hours.*

**Reiterate** (Verb) To say or do over again; to repeat  
*The signs posted at fifty-foot intervals **reiterate** the warning against hunting.*

**Subterfuge** (Noun) A deceptive scheme or strategy  
*Friar Laurence's **subterfuge** to bring Romeo and Juliet together not only deceived their families, but also came to a terrible end.*

**Vacillate** (Verb) To move back and forth from lack of balance; waver; To alternate indecisively between opinions or courses of action  
*The needle **vacillated** between 5 and 6 before registering 5.4 on the Richter scale.*

## Chapter 2

**Accoutrements** (Noun) Equipment or accessories  
*Deborah had two bags for film, lenses, and her other photography **accoutrements**.*

**Aggrieved** (Adj) Feeling or expressing a sense of injustice, injury, or offence  
*Hank's **aggrieved** attitude is understandable since he was treated so unfairly.*

<b>Choleric</b>	(Adj) Easily angered; quick-tempered  <i>The coach grew increasingly <b>choleric</b> as it became apparent that the players were disobeying his orders.</i>
<b>Comport</b>	(Verb) To behave or conduct oneself; To be in accord or agreement. Used with <i>with</i> .  <i>In public Alec was usually solemn, but he <b>comported</b> himself quite differently in private.</i>  <i>What Naomi stated as policy does not <b>comport</b> with what I read in the personnel manual.</i>
<b>Disconcert</b>	(Verb) To disrupt the self-possession or confidence of; to perturb or fluster  <i>I was <b>disconcerted</b> by my brother's display of levity at the memorial service.</i>  <i>Marie found it <b>disconcerting</b> to have Sam ask her a question and then to see him ignoring her as she began to answer.</i>
<b>Fauna</b>	(Noun) Animals of a region or period, considered as a whole.  <i>The <b>fauna</b> of the North American woodlands includes deer, fox, and bear.</i>
<b>Interpose</b>	(Verb) To place or come between; to intervene or interrupt.  <i>Roberta <b>interposed</b> herself between the two children to distract them from their argument.</i>
<b>Maraud</b>	(Verb) To roam in search of plunder.  <i>Centuries ago highwaymen <b>marauded</b> the Dover Road, stopping stagecoaches and robbing the passengers.</i>  <i>The Vikings were the most infamous <b>marauders</b> of all who plundered the North Sea coasts.</i>
<b>Modicum</b>	(Noun) A small Amount. Republicans thought the tax bill would pass even if it received only a modicum of support from the Democrats.  <i>Republicans thought the tax bill would pass even if it received only <b>modicum</b> of support from the Democrats</i>
<b>Opulent</b>	(Adj) Having or exhibiting great wealth or abundance. The architecture and furnishings of the palace at Versailles are remarkable for their opulence.  <i>Why, she wondered as she leafed through the magazines at the newsstand, were there so many articles featuring <b>opulent</b> homes of very rich people?</i>

**Patrician** (Noun) A member of the nobility; (Adj) Of noble birth; showing refinement or taste or manners.

*Lord Gorton was a **patrician** who found it expedient to pose as a man of the people.*

*Corinne's interests in fine wine and antiques reveal a **patrician** sensibility.*

**Phlegmatic** (Adj) Not given to action or reaction; sluggish or calm in temperament.

*Although Breon was a **phlegmatic** child, she grew into an active, decisive teenager.*

**Propensity** (Noun) A natural inclination or tendency.

*My mother has a **propensity** for bursting into song when something in a conversation reminds her of a particular verse.*

**Therapeutic** (Adj) Relating to the treatment of a disease; contributing to general well-being

*A doctor who exudes kindness can have a **therapeutic** effect on the patient*

**Utilitarian** (Adj) Relating to usefulness rather than beauty; practical

*The phrase "form follows function" reflects a **utilitarian** approach to design.*

### Chapter 3

**Atrophy** (Verb) To waste away or fail to develop

***Paralysis** of a person's limbs causes the muscles to atrophy*

**Efficacy** (Noun) The power to bring about the desired result; effectiveness

*The **efficacy** of aspirin as a pain reliever has been proven beyond a doubt.*

**Emolument** (Noun) Salary or fees for work done; compensation

*The **emoluments** the poet received for her readings provided a modicum of income.*

**Icon** (Noun) A religious painting, especially one revered by the Eastern Christian churches; A symbol or image whose form suggests its meaning; One who is idolized

*The exhibition of early Russian art included an **icon** of St. Sergius of Radonezh, painted in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.*

*On a computer screen, a small image of a sheet of paper folded at the corner is the **icon** that represents a document*



*The Beatles became **icons** of pop music in the 1960s*

**Incipient** (Adj) Beginning to exist or appear; in the first stage

*At the **incipient** stage of my cold, Clara insisted that I use some of her zinc lozenges to prevent it from developing further.*

**Inculcate** (Verb) To impress upon or teach by frequent repetition

*My father **inculcated** in me the value of comporting myself with modesty at all times.*

**Inestimable** (Adj) Too valuable or great to be measured

*The value of a friend you can really rely on is **inestimable**.*

**Lackluster** (Adj) Lacking brightness or vitality; without spirit or enthusiasm

*The oboe soloist was not pleased with her **lackluster** performance and promised to practice more so she could do better next time.*

**Martinet** (Noun) A strict disciplinarian

*Summer camp was not at all relaxing because the director was a **martinet** who did not believe in free time.*

**Prodigious** (Adj) Extremely large in bulk, quantity, or degree; Causing amazement or wonder

*The runners ate **prodigious** amounts of pasta at dinner the night before the marathon.*

*At the carnival, we took in everything, including a performance by Mr. Muscles, whose **prodigious** feats of strength were, indeed, amazing.*

**Regimen** (Noun) A regulated program, especially one designed to improve or maintain health

*After injuring his knee, Paul faithfully followed the **regimen** of daily exercises recommended by his physical therapist.*

**Stellar** (Adj) Of or related to a star; Outstanding or brilliant

*The Big Dipper, being made of stars, is known as a **stellar** configuration.*

*The audience raved over DiCaprio's **stellar** performance*

**Stoic** (Noun) One seemingly indifferent to pleasure or pain

*He comported himself like a **stoic** throughout his long and painful ordeal.*

*To observers, Beth's **stoic** demeanor revealed little of either her happiness or her sorrow. (Adj)*

<b>Vibrant</b>	(Adj) Full of life or vigor; Bright or vivid; Quivering or vibrating  <i>The raconteur's <b>vibrant</b> personality helped make the performance of a lively one.</i>  <i>Reds and oranges are more <b>vibrant</b> than greys or browns.</i>  <i>The <b>vibrant</b> strings of the guitar transmit sound through the body of the instrument.</i>
<b>Zealous</b>	(Adj) Very enthusiastic; fervent; passionate on behalf of someone or something  <i>The candidate's <b>zealous</b> supporters convened in the hotel ballroom to pledge their wholehearted support.</i>
<b>Autonomy</b>	(Noun) The quality or state of being self-governing; independence  <i>Quebec's separatist movement seeks <b>autonomy</b> for the province.</i>  <i>Even though the think tank was located in the corporation's headquarters, it was an <b>autonomous</b> entity.</i>
<b>Circumspect</b>	(Adj) Cautious and prudent; heedful of consequences  <i>A <b>circumspect</b> investor researches carefully before buying shares of any stock.</i>
<b>Composure</b>	(Noun) Calmness of mind or bearing; self-control  <i>Savanna maintained her <b>composure</b>, despite the prosecutor's repeated verbal attacks.</i>
<b>Edifice</b>	(Noun) A large, imposing structure or building; A complex structure or system built up over time, as if it were a real building  <i>The <b>edifice</b> with the grand staircase is the Metropolitan Museum of Art.</i>  <i>Successive generations of scholars have added to the <b>edifice</b> of science.</i>
<b>Ensnore</b>	(Verb) To settle or place securely or snugly  <i>Grandfather <b>ensnored</b> himself in the armchair by the fire and promptly fell asleep.</i>
<b>Environs</b>	(Noun) The area adjoining or surrounding a place  <i>The combined population of Dayton, Ohio, and its <b>environs</b> exceeds two hundred thousand.</i>
<b>Hapless</b>	(Adj) Marked by the absence of good luck; unfortunate  <i>Ted's failed lawn-care service was merely the latest of his <b>hapless</b> ventures.</i>

<b>Heinous</b>	(Adj) Shockingly evil or wicked  <i>The execution of innocent civilians is a <b>heinous</b> act, even in times of war.</i>
<b>Incognito</b>	(Adj) With one's identity concealed; unrecognized  <i>The princess traveled <b>incognito</b> so that people would not recognize her.</i>
<b>Indoctrinate</b>	(Verb) To teach or train in the fundamentals; To instill or teach from a partisan point of view  The Americorps volunteers were <b>indoctrinated</b> for several weeks before receiving an assignment.  The sergeant <b>indoctrinated</b> new recruits into the army's way of doing things.  The first year law students received a thorough <b>indoctrination</b> into the rudiments of jurisprudence.
<b>Interim</b>	(Noun) An interval of time between events; (Adj) Belonging to or taking place between events; temporary  <i>I start my full-time job in May, but I'm looking for part-time work in the <b>interim</b>.</i>  <i>The <b>interim</b> peace treaty will be in force until a final agreement is negotiated.</i>
<b>Mausoleum</b>	(Noun) A large and impressive tomb  <i>The marble <b>mausoleum</b> holds the remains of Ulysses S. Grant.</i>
<b>Pillage</b>	(Verb) To rob and plunder  <i>After the army retreated, enemy troops <b>pillaged</b> the town, looting house after house.</i>
<b>Reverie</b>	(Noun) The condition of being lost in thought; A daydream  <i>With his work lying untouched before him, Carlos found himself in a <b>reverie</b> about the women he loved.</i>  <i>My <b>reveries</b> took me back to my mother's kitchen and the tantalizing smell of her turkey soup.</i>
<b>Thrall</b>	(Noun) A loss of one's ability to act freely; a state over which one appears to have no control; (Noun) Slavery or bondage  <i>Persons in <b>thrall</b> to tobacco find it difficult to break the addiction</i>  <i>During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the <b>thrall</b>dom of Russian serfs kept them bound in service to the great landowners.</i>

## Chapter 5

<b>Abstruse</b>	(Adj) Difficult to understand  <i>The professor's circuitous explanation of how to solve the problem was so <b><u>abstruse</u></b> that we had trouble following it.</i>
<b>Accrue</b>	(Verb) To arise or increase as a natural result or growth, usually used with to or from; To come as a regular addition  <i>Hubble's prodigious knowledge of astronomy <b><u>accrued</u></b> from years of studying the heavens.</i>  <i>Interest on the savings account <b><u>accrues</u></b> monthly.</i>
<b>Acquiesce</b>	(Verb) To accept as inevitable; to comply passively  <i>Marta felt obliged to <b><u>acquiesce</u></b> when her supervisor suggested that she work late.</i>  <i>The strikers demanded from management immediate <b><u>acquiescence</u></b> to their requests.</i>
<b>Besmirch</b>	(Verb) To stain or tarnish; to make dirty  <i>"The sole reason for the existence of tabloids," Amelia asserted, "is to <b><u>besmirch</u></b> the reputation of famous people."</i>
<b>Explicit</b>	(Adj) Fully and clearly expressed, leaving nothing merely implied  <i>The <b><u>explicit</u></b> directions made assembling the grill a simple task.</i>
<b>Histrionic</b>	(Adj) Purposely affected; theatrical;(Noun) Exaggerated displays of emotion, intended to produce an effect or response  <i>Minh's <b><u>histrionic</u></b> moans failed to convince the school nurse to send her home.</i>  <i>In an astonishing display of <b><u>histrionics</u></b>, Bart actually knelt and begged Vivian to accompany him to dinner.</i>
<b>Impropriety</b>	(Noun) The quality or state of being improper or unsuitable; Something that is improper  <i>Dolores saw no <b><u>impropriety</u></b> in hiring her qualified friend for the job.</i>  <i>The senator was mortified when he was reprimanded for mishandling campaign contributions and for various other <b><u>improprieties</u></b>.</i>

<b>Inveigle</b>	(Verb) To lure or trick into doing something; To obtain by flattery or trickery  <i>By posing as a reporter, the agent <b><u>inveigled</u></b> the guard into letting her enter the complex.</i>  <i>By saying he had to pick up a friend, Mark <b><u>inveigled</u></b> the keys to Daniel's car.</i>
<b>Penitent</b>	(Adj) Sorry for having done wrong  <i>Agatha was in a <b><u>penitent</u></b> state of mind after realizing that she had chastised her daughter unfairly.</i>  <i>As Bill returned <b><u>penitence</u></b> with the stolen books, his seemed genuine.</i>
<b>Probity</b>	(Noun) Honesty; trustworthiness; adherence to virtue  <i>A high level of <b><u>probity</u></b> is expected from workers who handle cash.</i>
<b>Purport</b>	(Verb) To give or present the often false impression of being someone or intending something  <i>The woman <b><u>purports</u></b> to be a surviving member of the Russian royal family.</i>
<b>Repercussion</b>	(Noun) An unforeseen or indirect result or effect of an event  <i>Last fall's flooding of California farmland will have economic <b><u>repercussions</u></b> throughout the country.</i>
<b>Revelation</b>	(Noun) Something that is made known or revealed; often coming as a surprise  <i>Ms. Curran's knowledge of arcane points of property law was a <b><u>revelation</u></b> to me.</i>
<b>Surfeit</b>	(Noun) An overabundant supply; an excess  <i>The <b><u>surfeit</u></b> of evidence left the jury little room for doubt as to the suspect's guilt.</i>
<b>Unsavory</b>	(Adj) Having an unpleasant look, taste, or smell; Morally offensive  <i>The week old sandwich had an <b><u>unsavory</u></b> aroma.</i>  <i>More details of the <b><u>unsavory</u></b> scandal became known after the mayor assaulted his business partners.</i>

## Chapter 6

<b>Anathema</b>	(Noun) Someone or something that is intensely disliked, cursed, or shunned  <i>Raising taxes was <b><u>anathema</u></b> to home owners who believed they were already paying more than their share.</i>
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<b>Assuage</b>	(Verb) To satisfy; To lessen or reduce the intensity of <i>After the tennis match, my friend and I <b>assuaged</b> our thirst at a lemonade stand. A hug is sometimes all it takes to <b>assuage</b> a child's fears.</i>
<b>Avuncular</b>	(Adj) Like a benevolent uncle; familiar and indulgent <i>Sid, an <b>avuncular</b> friend of my father, exuded goodwill and always presented us with charming little gifts when he visited.</i>
<b>Convivial</b>	(Adj) Sociable; concerned with good company and festivities <i>The Haddad family reunion was a <b>convivial</b> banquet, lasting far into the night.</i>
<b>Eclectic</b>	(Adj) Combining elements from a variety of sources <i>We enjoyed the small, unpretentious restaurant whose <b>eclectic</b> menu offered Thai, Ethiopian, and Argentinian cuisine.</i>
<b>Epigram</b>	(Noun) A short, witty poem or saying <i>I am reminded of Dr. Johnson's <b>epigram</b> that second marriage is "the triumph of hope over experience."</i>
<b>Expound</b>	(Verb) To explain in detail; to set forth <i>Kareem <b>expounded</b> his religious beliefs while his friends listened intently.</i>
<b>Intrinsic</b>	(Adj) Relating to the essential nature of something real or actual <i>Although the crystal appeared to be a diamond, careful examination revealed that it had no <b>intrinsic</b> value.</i>
<b>Inveterate</b>	(Adj) Habitual or deeply rooted; persistent <i>It goes without saying that good raconteurs are inveterate storytellers.</i>
<b>Mogul</b>	(Noun) A very powerful or wealthy person; a magnate <i>The two banking <b>moguls</b> met to discuss a merger that would give them dominance in the New England region</i>
<b>Munificent</b>	(Adj) Extremely generous; liberal in giving <i>That basketball star's <b>munificent</b> donation completely funded the construction of the new community center.</i>
<b>Nascent</b>	(Adj) Beginning to exist; emerging <i>The country's <b>nascent</b> economy, which had developed since the end of the war, was devastated by the earthquake.</i>

**Perspicacious**

(Adj) Clear-sighted; shrewd

*Realizing quickly that Randolph was **perspicacious** in investment matters, I relied on him for guidance.*

**Philistine**

(Noun) One who is indifferent to or disdainful of intellectual values; (Adj) Smugly ignorant of artistic or intellectual qualities

*"It was the **philistines** on the school board," argued Mr. Winkler, "who cut the music department budget in order to transfer funds to the athletic department."*

*The **philistine** proposal to close the art museum angered local residents.*

**Propitious**

(Adj) Tending to favor or assist; encouraging

*Senator Feynman's sixty percent approval rating was a **propitious** start to her re-election effort.*

**Chapter 7****Archipelago**

(Noun) A large group of islands; A body of water containing a large number of islands

*Key West is the southernmost island of the Florida **archipelago** referred to as "the Keys."*

*The island of Rhodes is located in the Aegean **archipelago**.*

**Careen**

(Verb) To rush headlong, often with a swerving or lurching motion; To cause to lean or tip on one side (as a ship)

*The roller coaster cars **careened** around the bends.*

*It's thrilling to sail when strong winds **careen** the boat.*

**Cavalier**

(Adj) Showing an offhand or carefree disregard; arrogant

*Alexei's **cavalier** attitude toward study may one day catch up with him.*

**Contiguous**

(Adj) Sharing a boundary; being very close or in contact; adjacent

*Properties **contiguous** to the town landfill cost considerably less than those located downtown.*

**Correlate**

(Verb) To connect related things; to bring things into proper relations with one another

*The study **correlated** the exposure to certain plastics with an increase in cancer cases.*

*The possible **correlation** between piano playing and mathematical achievement merits further study.*

<b>Etymology</b>	(Noun) The history of a word; The science that studies such histories  <i>The <b>etymology</b> of many English words reveals the language's close ties to ancient Latin.</i>
<b>Frenetic</b>	(Adj) Wildly excited; frantic  <i>The <b>frenetic</b> buying and selling on the floor of the stock market yesterday left investors wary about today's transactions.</i>
<b>Kinetic</b>	(Adj) Relating to motion  <i>A moving body possesses <b>kinetic</b> energy proportional to its speed and mass.</i>
<b>Presage</b>	(Verb) To foretell; to warn or indicate in advance  <i>Dark clouds <b>presage</b> rain.</i>
<b>Pulverize</b>	(Verb) To crush or grind into dust or powder; To demolish  <i>The limestone was <b>pulverized</b> and then used to make cement.</i>  <i>The hurricane <b>pulverized</b> the beachside cabins until they were unrecognizable.</i>
<b>Recondite</b>	(Adj) Difficult to understand; abstruse  <i>The law of primogeniture during the Plantagenet era is one of the <b>recondite</b> subjects on which Ms. Gonzalez is an expert.</i>
<b>Repulse</b>	(Verb) To repel; to drive back; To reject in a cool or distant manner; To disgust  <i>The general was disconcerted when his attack on the enemy position was <b>repulsed</b>.</i>  <i>Catherine <b>repulsed</b> his invitation with a curt refusal</i>  <i>The unsavory incident concerning the man and his dogs <b>repulsed</b> those who witnessed it.</i>
<b>Seismic</b>	(Adj) Causes by or having to do with earthquakes; Having powerful and widespread effects  <i><b>Seismic</b> changes in the earth's crust caused the break in the freeway.</i>  <i>The new leadership promises political changes of <b>seismic</b> proportions.</i>
<b>Undulate</b>	(Verb) To form or move in wave; To have a wavelike appearance or motion  <i>The sea <b>undulated</b> beneath the boat, lifting it up and down.</i>  <i>The wheat field <b>undulated</b> in the wind.</i>  <i>Pilar began to feel ill from driving on the steep <b>undulations</b> of the country road.</i>



**Upheaval** (Noun) A radical or violent change; A forceful lifting or warping from beneath  
*The Civil Rights movement sparked a time of upheaval across the country*  
*Small upheavals in our lawn revealed the subterranean paths of moles*

### Chapter 8

**Betrothed** (Adj) Engaged to be married; (Noun) A person to whom one is engaged to be married  
*The betrothed couple exchanged gifts to mark their engagement.*

**Blasphemy** (Noun) An act or statement that shows disrespect or irreverence towards something considered sacred  
*Michele did not observe the holy days and was thus accused of blasphemy.*

**Cadence** (Noun) A rhythm marked by a regular beat; the rising and falling of a  
*The crowd thrilled to the cadence of marching feet as the parade passed by*  
*I could tell by the cadence of the stranger's speech that he was extremely agitated.*

**Canon** (Noun) A rule or principal that provides the norm for judgment; the works of a writer accepted as authentic  
*Those who would not conform to the canons of polite society became social outcasts.*  
*The recent discovery of an unpublished short story adds to the Eudora Welty canon.*

**Denouement** (Noun) The outcome of a series of events; The final resolution following the climax of the plot of a work of drama or fiction  
*The sudden collapse of the Soviet Union provided an unexpected denouement to the Cold War.*  
*The death of the king provides a fitting denouement to Shakespeare's Richard III*

**Edict** (Noun) A statement or command having the force of law  
*The czar's edict banning public demonstrations was ignored by the Russian people.*

**Enamor** (Verb) To inspire with love; to captivate  
*The director was especially enamored of a fine bronze statue by Cellini.*

**Insensate** (Adj) Lacking sensation or awareness; lacking sense or ability to reason; Brutal; lacking feeling  
*When the rescue team reached the skier trapped in the snow, they found her alive, but insensate, with no awareness of her surroundings.*  
*The artist captures the insensate fury of the storm at sea.*

*Because he had no empathy for the feelings of other people, he committed **insensate** acts of violence.*

**Renegade** (Noun) A person who deserts one group or cause for another; a traitor; A person who rejects lawful behavior

*Winston Churchill was regarded as a **renegade** for deserting the Conservative party to join the Liberals.*

*Some people considered Margaret Sanger a **renegade** because of her attempts to provide family planning information to women, in an age when such activity was illegal.*

**Soliloquy** (Noun) A speech in which a character's thoughts are given verbal expression

*Hamlet's most famous **soliloquy** begins "To be or not to be."*

**Stricture** (Noun) A strong criticism; Anything that restricts or limits

*The president, unable to ignore the **strictures** of the press, was forced to issue an apology for his remarks.*

*The treaty removes many of the **strictures** hampering free trade between the two countries*

**Triumvirate** (Noun) A group of three, especially one possessing great power or eminence

*After displacing the other two members of the **triumvirate**, the general ruled the country as a dictator.*

**Usurp** (Verb) To seize and hold power and authority in an illegal or unjust manner

*When the wealthy landowners tried to **usurp** power from the queen, she outmaneuvered them.*

**Vestment** (Noun) An outer garment, especially one indicating a role, rank, or office

*The exquisite **vestments** worn by an eighteenth-century empress are on display in the museum.*

**Votary** (Noun) A person who is devoted to a cause or organization, especially one of religious nature

*The **votaries** of Demeter gathered at Eleusis for special ceremonies honoring the goddess.*

## Chapter 9

- Advent** (Noun) A coming or arrival  
*With the **advent** of the suburban shopping mall, many small shops downtown closed their doors.*
- Blasé** (Adj) Indifferent to what others might find pleasurable  
*Ethel was **blase`** about winning a Caribbean vacation because she had already visited Aruba several times.*
- Bravado** (Noun) An ostentatious display of bravery; defiant or swaggering behavior  
*Frank's latest act of **bravado** was competing in the bungee jump at the Extreme Games.*
- Disparate** (Adj) Containing or made up of fundamentally different and often incongruous elements; Showing a marked difference or inequality  
*Shoshana's resume`showed that she had held **disparate** jobs, from editor to magician to sailor.  
Income distribution in the United States has become increasingly **disparate** since`the 1980s.  
There is a great **disparity** between Ping's grand ambitions and her modest achievements.*
- Domicile** (Noun) One's house or place of residence  
*The governor's **domicile** was an imposing edifice*
- Fabricate** (Noun) To make by putting parts together; to construct; To invent in order to deceive  
*The canoes are **fabricated** from sheet aluminum.  
An aggrieved former employee **fabricated** the story that the company was going bankrupt.  
The rumor that his Mayan artifact is a fake is nothing but a **fabrication**.*
- Itinerant** (Adj) Traveling from place to place; (Noun) One who goes from place to place  
*The **itinerant** theater group received warm welcomes in the many small towns where it performed.  
For three months last year, I was an **itinerant** in India, traveling from one village to another.*
- Lilliputian** (Adj) Extremely small or appearing to be so  
*As we walked around the model village, we towered over the **Lilliputian** houses.*

<b>Phobia</b>	(Noun) A strong, irrational fear  <i>Although terrified of snakes, I overcame my <b>phobia</b> by forcing myself to handle them.</i>
<b>Proclivity</b>	(Noun) A strong inclination towards something  <i>A <b>proclivity</b> for telling stories accounts for Laslo's reputation as a raconteur.</i>
<b>Projectile</b>	(Noun) An object impelled with force or self-propelled through the air  <i>The strange <b>projectile</b> captured on film turned out to be a hubcap tossed in front of the camera.</i>
<b>Queasy</b>	(Adj) Causing nausea or tending to be nauseous; Causing or experiencing uneasiness; squeamish  <i>The pitching and rolling of the boat made some passengers <b>queasy</b>.</i>
<b>Reciprocate</b>	(Verb) To exchange in kind; to repay  <i>I thanked them for inviting me and promised to <b>reciprocate</b> by make them dinner in the near future.</i>  <i>This was not a case of unrequited love, but one in which affection was <b>reciprocal</b>.</i>  <i>This agreement will establish <b>reciprocity</b> in cultural exchanges between the two countries.</i>
<b>Relegate</b>	(Verb) To put out of sight or mind; Demote; To assign for a decision or further action  <i>Wade was mortified when he was <b>relegated</b> to a minor league team.</i>  <i>These matters have been <b>relegated</b> to the subcommittee for additional study.</i>
<b>Vertigo</b>	(Noun) Dizziness or a tilting, spinning sensation  <i>Children sometimes induce <b>vertigo</b> by spinning around and then immediately trying to walk.</i>

## Chapter 10

<b>Amnesia</b>	(Noun) loss of memory, usually caused by shock or injury; a gap in one's memory  <i>The patient's <b>amnesia</b> was so acute that his own children were strangers to him.</i>  <i>While Uncle Rob had bad <b>amnesia</b> concerning his middle school years, he remembered his high school years perfectly.</i>
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- Appease** (verb) to bring to a state of peace or quiet; to pacify an adversary, often by making concessions  
*The principal's reassurances did little to appease our concerns about the school's future*  
*Attempts to appease dictators frequently serve only to increase their aggression.*
- Attrition** (noun) a gradual reduction in numbers or loss of strength; a weakening resulting from pressure or harassment  
*The attrition of manufacturing jobs in the United States was due in part to the rise of inexpensive imports.*  
*The guerillas hid in the jungles and conducted a war of attrition.*
- Debacle** (noun) a sudden collapse, downfall, or failure  
*A long rise in stock prices ended with the Wall Street debacle of 1929, which marked the advent of the Great Depression.*
- Defoliate** (verb) to strip a plant of leaves, thereby damaging or destroying it  
*Gypsy moths defoliated many of the trees in the park, leaving bare branches in their wake.*
- Equestrian** (Adj) having to do with horseback riding  
*Ana's love of horses led her to develop her equestrian skills.*  
*Ana accomplished equestrian is usually familiar with the rules of show jumping.*
- Expunge** (verb) to obliterate or erase completely  
*The burglar wiped the window sills, expunging any trace of his fingertips.*
- Hackneyed** (Adj) commonplace; trite; lacking force or significance because of overuse  
*"As cool as a cucumber" has become a hackneyed expression.*
- Opprobrium** (noun) scornful treatment or contempt, especially as a result of disgraceful behavior  
*Representative Michaels endured daily opprobrium in her district after being convicted of ethics violations.*
- Proviso** (noun) a statement that makes a condition, qualification, or restriction  
*The Chowdry brothers accepted our invitation to dinner with the proviso that they be allowed to reciprocate.*
- Sully** (verb) to soil, tarnish, or besmirch  
*Vandals had sullied the marble headstones with spray paint.*

**Tactile** (Adj) relating to or perceptible by the sense of touch  
*Braille employs **tactile** symbols that enable blind persons to read with their fingers.*

**Upbraid** (verb) to scold or criticize severely; to find fault with  
*Mr. Hitzman was a martinet who often **upbraided** his students for not working hard enough.*

**Verdant** (Adj) green with vegetation; covered with green plants  
*The Green Mountains are a fitting name for the **verdant** hills of Vermont.*

**Vertex** (noun) the point opposite and farthest from the base; summit  
*The **vertex** of the Great Pyramid is 450 feet above the base.*

### Chapter 11

**Attenuate** (verb) to make or become thin; to lessen the amount, force, or value of  
*By twisting and pulling, the spinner can **attenuate** the mass of wool fibers into a long slender thread.*

*That stone breakwater **attenuates** the impact of high storm tides on this harbor.*

**Behemoth** (noun) something or someone of enormous size or power  
*The Warriors's new linebacker is a 300 pound **behemoth** whose size alone intimidates his opponents.*

**Disinter** (verb) to remove from a grave or tomb; to dig up  
*The remains of the Russian royal family were **disinterred** from their unmarked grave and given a proper burial.*

**Impinge** (verb) to go beyond desirable or established limits; to encroach; to come into contact with, especially forcefully  
*The proposed law would **impinge** on citizens' freedom to choose their own health care provider.*

*A blinding flash **impinged** on my field of vision.*

**Multifarious** (Adj) having many forms; varied, versatile  
*The **multifarious** sounds of the city created a discordant noise.*

**Oxymoron** (noun) a combination of words that seem to be contradictory

*“Make haste slowly” is a bit of advice that is an **oxymoron**.*

**Plenitude** (noun) an ample amount; an abundance

*Our successful radio appeal yielded a **plenitude** of volunteers for the beach cleanup.*

**Postulate** (verb) to assume as a fact based on the best available evidence (noun) something assumed to be self-evident; a fundamental principle

*Following the discovery of several ancient skeletons in Africa, archeologists **postulated** that Homo Sapiens is descended from African ancestors.*

*It is **a postulate** of diplomacy that nations are motivated by self-interest.*

**Prevail** (verb) to prove superior in power or strength; to remain in effect or use; to be current or widespread

*Good usually **prevails** over evil in the movies.*

*Low gasoline prices have **prevailed** for the past few years due to the cheapness of crude oil.*

**Putrefy** (verb) to become rotten or decayed, giving off a foul odor

*The carcasses **putrefied** and attracted scavengers.*

**Salubrious** (Adj) beneficial to health or well-being

*The **salubrious** mountain air renewed the hikers' vigor.*

**Succulent** (Adj) fresh and juicy

*Juice from the **succulent** peach dribbled down my chin.*

**Tundra** (noun) flat, treeless plains of arctic regions

*The main vegetation of the cold **tundra** consists of mosses, lichens and small flowering plants.*

**Unequivocal** (Adj) leaving no room for misunderstanding; unambiguous

*When I asked to borrow their new car, my parents replied with an **unequivocal** no.*

**Vicissitudes** (noun) fluctuations in conditions; changes of fortune

*The **vicissitudes** of Lincoln's life are fully explored in this new biography.*

## Chapter 12

**Amity** (noun) peaceful relations; friendship

*Student groups that had once opposed each other were able to work together with **amity** to design the new after-school program.*

**Animadversion** (noun) a critical or hostile comment

*Drew was disconsolate after reading the critics' **animadversions** on her latest novel.*

**Antithetical** (Adj) being in direct and outspoken opposition

*The poet employed **antithetical** symbols such as those of birth and death*

*Kyla's munificence is the **antithesis** of her brother's stinginess.*

**Bellicose** (Adj) inclined to quarrel; combative; warlike

*The principal upbraided the students for their **bellicose** behavior.*

**Bucolic** (Adj) of or relating to country life; rustic; pastoral

*Li-chen was reluctant to leave the **bucolic** environs of his grandparents' farm.*

**Craven** (Adj) utterly lacking courage; willing to give up or capitulate

*Too **craven** to oppose the dictator, the country's elite tried desperately to appease him.*

**Exalt** (verb) to raise in wealth, rank, or honor; to praise highly; glorify

*The Roman senate **exalted** the emperor Caligula by declaring him a god.*

*By knighting Laurence Olivier in 1947, King George VI placed in the **exalted** ranks of those who have given great service to England.*

**Impugn** (verb) to attack as false; to call into question

*By accusing him of financial improprieties, committee **impugned** the treasurer's honesty.*

**Introspective** (Adj) inclined to look inward and examine one's thoughts and feelings

*Nadine's **introspective** nature was in sharp contrast to her sister's gregarious personality.*

*After days of careful **introspection**, Alexis chose which college she would attend.*

**Métier** (noun) work or activity for which one is particularly suited

*After earning a law degree, Chitra realized that her real **métier** was writing novels.*



**Penurious** (Adj) marked by extreme poverty; stingy; lacking generosity

*The family had once been wealthy, but now lived a **penurious** life.*

*Despite his hoard of gold, Silas Marner was **penurious**, sharing his money with no one.*

*Mrs. Nakamura always appeared in her finest clothes, as if to conceal her **penury**.*

**Privation** (noun) an instance or condition of extreme hardship; a lack of comfort

*The lost hikers suffered many **privations** in the weeks before their rescue.*

**Sobriquet** (noun) a nickname

*Although her name was Claudia, the First Lady was known by the **sobriquet** "Lady Bird" Johnson.*

**Tantamount** (noun) equivalent; same as

*"Refusing to support the bill is **tantamount** to voting against it", bellowed the senator.*

**Throes** (noun) conditions of painful or difficult chance, struggle, or turmoil

*Economists offered a plentitude of explanation as to why the country was in the **throes** of recession.*

### Chapter 13

**Altruism** (noun) the putting of others' well-being ahead of one's own; unselfishness

*The Salvation Army's **altruism** is often expressed at holiday times through gifts of food for those who have little.*

*As children mature, they become more **altruistic** and less self-centered.*

**Concurrent** (Adj) taking place at the same time; simultaneous

*Moving from table to table as the games progressed, the chessmaster played sixteen **concurrent** games and won them all.*

**Context** (noun) the circumstances in which something exists or occurs; the surroundings of a word or phrase in a spoken or written passage

*We can better understand Dale's inflammatory statements if we consider the **context** in which they were made.*

*The meaning of words like "draw" can often be determined only by examining the **context** in which they occur.*

**Crass** (Adj) lacking delicacy or sensitivity; gross

*Molly's **crass** suggestion that I baby-sit for her on Saturday nights since I never seem to have a date hurt me.*

- Cuisine** (noun) style of cooking  
*Indian cuisine uses a savory array of spices.*
- Debase** (verb) to lower the quality, character, or status of; to devalue  
*The Watergate conspiracy did much to debase the American presidency.*
- Enjoin** (verb) to direct or command; to forbid or prohibit  
*The judge enjoined the jury to refrain from discussing the controversial case.*  
*The rules enjoin smoking on school property.*
- Extemporaneous** (Adj) composed or performed on the spur of the moment, with little or no planning  
*Public figures need to master the art of extemporaneous speaking, since they often need to improvise before an audience.*
- Genesis** (noun) an origin, creation, or beginning  
*Naomi's visit to Kuwait was the genesis of her interest in Islam.*
- Libation** (noun) a liquid, especially when poured as an offering or drunk as part of a ceremony  
*The celebrants poured out their cups as a libation to the harvest god.*
- Malaise** (noun) a vague feeling of uneasiness or unwellness  
*My headache and general malaise turned out to be incipient flu symptoms.*
- Platitude** (noun) a thought or remark that is dull or trite  
*It was refreshing to hear the candidate for governor offer fresh ideas instead of platitudes.*
- Reconcile** (verb) to reestablish an amicable relationship; to bring into quiet submission; to bring into harmony or agreement  
*Family members tried to reconcile the feuding brothers.*  
*I reconciled myself to the inevitability of not getting a summer job.*  
*It's difficult for us to reconcile your account of the graduation party with events as we experience them.*
- Sunder** (verb) to break or force apart; to sever  
*A bolt of lightning sundered the rock neatly down the middle.*

**Travail** (noun) activity that is arduous and burdensome; toil; suffering or anguish  
*The difficult expedition to reach the source of the Irrawaddy was six-month **travail**.*  
*The **travail** inflicted by the Civil War left the nation eager to heal its division.*

#### Chapter 14

**Abeyance** (noun) a state of (usually temporary) inactivity or suspension

*Construction of the new city hall was in **abeyance** while the city council sought additional funds.*

**Buttress** (noun) a projecting structure that supports a wall or building; anything that supports or protects (verb) to support or strengthen

*The wall would have collapsed without the stone **buttresses** protruding from it.*

*Freedom of the press is a **buttress** against tyranny.*

*Mr. Orantes **buttressed** his lawsuit with photographs of the accident.*

**Commensurate** (Adj) corresponding in size, degree, or amount; proportionate; of equal value

*The students were put in groups **commensurate** with their reading abilities.*

**Dilatory** (Adj) slow to act or respond; delaying, tardy

*The phone company discontinues service to customers who are **dilatory** in paying their bills.*

**Ecumenical** (Adj) universal; inclusive, especially concerning religious matters

*The **ecumenical** council promotes cooperation among multifarious groups of churches.*

**Façade** (noun) the front or face of a building; a superficial appearance; an allusion

*The building was shingled except for its brick **façade** which faced the street.*

*Connie's pleasant demeanor was a **façade** for the anger she felt.*

**Gargoyle** (noun) A grotesque stone figure used as a decorative feature on a building or as an ornament; a spout or piercing

*The stone faces of **gargoyles** projecting beyond the roof line acted as rain spouts.*

**Moot** (verb) to debate, suggest, or discuss (Adj) deprived of significance; irrelevant

*The issue of changing the dress code is often **mooted** but never reconciled.*

*We're moving at the end of the month, so the possibility of a rent increase is **moot**.*

- Pinnacle** (noun) a tall, slender, pointed top; peak; the highest point of achievement  
*The icicles hung from the roof like inverted pinnacles.*  
*The pinnacle of Wilma Rudolph's sports career was competing in the Olympics.*
- Requiem** (noun) a funeral mass or service; a musical composition honoring the dead  
*The requiem for the late president was carried live on television.*
- Sacrosanct** (Adj) highly sacred or holy; not to be violated  
*The concepts of yin and yang are sacrosanct to Taoist believers.*
- Sensuous** (Adj) coming from or acting on the senses; producing an agreeable effect on the senses  
*The sensuous curves of the new museum's exterior are a delight to the eye.*  
*The cat stretched out in front of the fire in sensuous contentment.*
- Tenet** (noun) a principle or belief held to be true, especially by members of an organization  
*One of the academy's traditional tenets was that behavioral standards would be maintained through an honor code.*
- Transcend** (verb) to go above the limits of; to exceed or surpass  
*The need for emergency aid to the refugees allowed Congress to transcend partisan disagreement.*
- Venue** (noun) the scene or locale of any action or event; the place of an alleged crime  
*The venue for the jazz festival has yet to be determined, but several sites are under consideration.*

## Chapter 15

- Arbiter** (noun) one whose decisions are accepted as final; a judge  
*Unable to agree, management and labor appointed an arbiter to resolve their conflicts.*
- Conclave** (noun) a private meeting or secret assembly  
*With the paper's deadline approaching, the conclave of editors and reporters trying to decide whether or not to run the news story had not yet adjourned.*
- Concomitant** (Adj) accompanying; occupying or existing at the same time  
*The popularity of the World Wide Web, and the concomitant increase in computer sales, has been a boon to software and computer manufactures.*

- Coterie** (noun) an intimate or exclusive group; a clique  
*Several members of the hockey team became a **coterie** that ate together every day.*
- Demur** (verb) to raise objections; to withhold one's approval or agreement  
*While Eleanor supported Ms. Villatoro for the director's position, Sebastian **demurred**, arguing that she lacked experience.*
- Entice** (verb) to lead or persuade by arousing desire or hope; allure  
*The beautiful holiday window display was meant to **entice** customers into the department store*  
*The **enticing** aroma of Dad's famous pecan pie drew me to the kitchen.*
- Flaunt** (verb) to parade or display conspicuously or boldly  
*Joe **flaunted** his new knowledge of French by sprinkling his conversations with French phrases.*
- Genteel** (Adj) polite, elegant, stylish; sometimes overly so  
*Tomas's **genteel** manner was especially noticeable when contrasted with the behavior of his raucous friends.*
- Graphic** (Adj) evoking a sharp mental picture; vivid; concerning the pictorial arts, as drawing, painting, etc.  
*Viviana described the forest in such **graphic** detail that I could almost feel like the leaves crunch under my feet.*  
*My art teacher says that watercolor is the most challenging medium in the **graphic** arts.*
- Inimical** (Adj) expressing hostility or unfriendly intent; having adverse or harmful effects  
*Bella's **inimical** stare suggested that a conflict might be brewing.*  
*It has been proven beyond any doubt that excessive use of alcohol is **inimical** to one's health.*
- Inordinate** (Adj) beyond what is ordinary or reasonable in amount or scope; excessive  
*The summer school report required several days of study due to its **inordinate** length.*
- Ludicrous** (Adj) provoking or describing laughter because of absurdity; ridiculous  
*Dmitri could not keep a straight face when he put on the **ludicrous** feather costume provided him for the school play.*

**Oligarchy** (noun) government by a small, elite group

*Haiti was an **oligarchy** in which a few wealthy families controlled the country's military, political, and economic affairs.*

**Redoubtable** (Adj) worthy of respect; formidable

*I was relieved when I learned that the **redoubtable** lawyer, admired by all, was on my side.*

**Repugnant** (Adj) highly distasteful; offensive; repulsive

*The candidate's divisive rhetoric was **repugnant** to voters of all races, and he finished last in the election.*

## Chapter 16

**Archives** (noun) public or institutional record, especially historical documents that are preserved; the place where such records are kept

*We discovered the date our house was built by searching the town **archives**.*

**Chattel** (noun) an item of property that can be moved, as distinct from real estate; a human being considered as property

*The family **chattels** put up for sale included cattle, horses, furniture, and farm implements.*

*In 73 B.C.E. Spartacus along with 90,000 other Roman **chattels** began a rebellion against their owners.*

**Commodious** (Adj) having plenty of space to move around freely; roomy

*The **commodious** hotel room had space for two double beds without seeming crowded.*

**Conflagration** (noun) a large, disastrous fire

*In 1871, much of Chicago burned in a terrible **conflagration**.*

**Limbo** (noun) a place or state of neglect, oblivion, or transition

*Ivelisse's hopes of promotion were in **limbo** while management restructured the company.*

**Lineage** (noun) line of descent; ancestry

*When Josh traced his **lineage**, he discovered that many of his ancestors had been farmers.*

**Listless** (Adj) indifferent, spiritless; showing a lack of motivation or interest

*LeRon greeted me with a halfhearted hello and a listless handshake.*

*Mr. Winters suspected that his daughter's listlessness indicated an incipient illness.*

**Metropolis** (noun) an important city, especially one regarded as the center of a particular activity

*Washington D.C., may have started as a small town, but it is now a thriving metropolis.*

*The metropolitan New York area includes parts of New Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester County.*

**Perfunctory** (Adj) done in a routine way, without care or particular interest

*My mother was so immersed in her work that she gave me only a perfunctory nod when I came into her office.*

**Pristine** (Adj) like new; spotless; free of dirt and decay

*The city looked pristine under a thick blanket of freshly fallen snow.*

**Ramshackle** (Adj) loosely made; appearing ready to collapse; dilapidated

*The ramshackle condition of the abandoned mansion was evident from the crumbling plaster in the once-elegant dining room.*

**Sequester** (verb) to set apart; to seclude; to seize, especially by legal authority

*Game show contestants were sequestered in a soundproof booth.*

*The police found the cache of illegal weapons and sequestered them, storing them in the evidence room at headquarters.*

**Subversive** (Adj) planning to undermine or overthrow an established order (verb) to undermine the morals, authority, or allegiance of

*The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 allowed the president to deport anyone he deemed a subversive influence on the U.S. government.*

*Critics of rock music often claim that it subverts the morals of its listeners.*

**Terminus** (noun) the final destination or goal of a journey or endeavor; the finishing point

*I set out from Paris for Strasburg, the terminus of my journey.*

**Virulent** (Adj) extremely harmful or poisonous; deadly; full of hate, bitter, or spiteful

*A virulent strain of flu attacked both the very young and the very old.*

*Despite the virulent criticism of her last book, the author exuded confidence as she walked to the podium.*

## Chapter 17

- Autocratic** (Adj) exercising sole or complete control; corrosive; very sarcastic; sharp, or biting  
*Critics accused the prosecutor of running the department in such an autocratic way that everyone was afraid to say anything.*
- Caustic** (Adj) Capable of destroying tissue by chemical action; corrosive. Very sarcastic, sharp, or biting.  
*Lye, used in soap making is caustic enough to burn one's skin.*  
*Ahmed tried to make his caustic remarks milder, but even his friends think he's incorrigible.*
- Debilitate** (verb) to impair the strength of; to enfeeble  
*Liza's long illness had so debilitated her that she was confined to bed.*
- Duplicitous** (Adj) marked by deception (noun) deceit in speech or actions; deliberate deception  
*A double agent cannot lead a simple and open life, but must always be duplicitous.*  
*The scam artist's duplicity was discovered before he made off with the money.*
- Emissary** (noun) a representative sent on a special errand  
*Emissaries from eight Asian countries convened in Tokyo to plan the economic summit.*
- Felicitous** (Adj) happily suited to an occasion or situation; appropriate and graceful; marked by happiness or good fortune; pleasant; charming  
*Though I was afraid Marcela would bungle the delicate matter, she dealt with it in a felicitous way.*  
*Happily ensconced in their home in the country, the Robesons led a felicitous life.*
- Forthright** (Adj) direct; straightforward; frank  
*Their classmates preferred Jermain's forthright manner to Rebecca's deceitful style.*
- Impecunious** (Adj) being habitually without money; poor  
*Impecunious artists were sometimes willing to sell paintings for the price of a good meal.*
- Jaundiced** (Adj) of an unhealthy yellow appearance; affected by jealousy, resentment, or hostility  
*Adam's jaundiced skin may indicate hepatitis*  
*Relegated to a small cubicle, Renee cast a jaundiced eye on her friend's commodious corner office.*



**Mercenary** (Adj) serving merely for money or gain; greedy (noun) a soldier who fights for whoever pays him

*In their **mercenary** concern for profits above community service, the shop owners raised their prices so that few local residents could afford them.*

*The aggrieved foreign **mercenaries** in the sultan's army threatened the switch sides unless they were paid promptly.*

**Notorious** (Adj) well known for a particular quality or trait, often an unfavorable one

*Bilal is **notorious** for his dilatory payment of bills.*

*Some gangsters seem to enjoy the **notoriety** associated with their lifestyle.*

**Oust** (verb) to eject from a position or place; to drive out of use; dismissal from a position

*No one demurred when a board member suggested that they **oust** the company president and replace her with a new one.*

*Once discovered, the hapless president's improprieties resulted in his **ouster** from the company.*

**Parsimonious** (Adj) excessively sparing or frugal; penurious

*Caleb's character was so **parsimonious** that he even denied his children an allowance.*

*Though Shantal had once made a habit of squandering money, she now lived in a life of extreme **parsimony**.*

**Pejorative** (Adj) having negative or unpleasant associations; belittling

*"Philistine is admittedly a **pejorative** term, but I think it fits Yasmin perfectly,*

**Precept** (noun) a general principle or rule of action

*Guided by the **precept** "less is more," she designed her house in a spare but striking style.*

## Chapter 18

**Bereft** (Adj) deprived of or lacking something that is wanted or needed

*The flood waters left residents of Great Rapids **bereft** of home and possessions*

**Criterion** (noun) a standard or rule by which something is judged or criticized

*The **criteria** on which a diamond is rated are clarity, carat, color and cut.*

**Deride** (verb) to laugh at in scorn or contempt; to ridicule

*Laughing sarcastically, the coach **derided** the players for their lackluster performance in the game's first quarter.*

*Ira's hackneyed speech earned the **derision** of his scornful classmates.*

**Effrontery** (noun) a boldness that is offensive because of its lack of tact; audacity

*Mrs. Bell had the **effrontery** to announce that she was appalled by the amount of trash we generated each week.*

**Espouse** (verb) to advocate or embrace, especially a cause or idea

*In his 1903 book *The Souls of Black Folk*, W.E. B. DuBois **espoused** self-determination and independence for African Americans.*

*Ang's **espousal** of alien abduction theories estranged her from her friends.*

**Hypocrisy** (noun) the practice of pretending to believe or value things or ideas that one does not; falseness (noun) a person who pretends to be what he or she is not or to have principles he or she does not possess

*The book attacked the **hypocrisy** of companies who promoted their products abroad after they had been banned as harmful to human health in the United States.*

**Impending** (Adj) about to occur; imminent

*The **impending** storm put our weekend travel plans in limbo.*

**Incensed** (Adj) filled with wrath; enraged

*Kurt was so **incensed** upon discovering Omar's mistake that he berated him for a full five minutes.*

**Pertinent** (Adj) relating to the matter at hand; relevant

*The facts you present, while interesting, are not **pertinent** to our topic of study.*

**Promulgate** (verb) to proclaim or make known

*The department has **promulgated** to all employees new guidelines to prevent sexual harassment.*

**Proscribe** (verb) to forbid as harmful; to prohibit

*Obstetricians **proscribe** the drinking of alcoholic beverages by pregnant women.*

**Redress** (verb) to correct or compensate for a wrong (noun) something that makes up for a wrong

*The mayor lost the election for failing to **redress** grievances concerning city schools.*

*Japanese Americans who had been confined to camps during WWII were given monetary compensation as **redress** for this wrong.*

**Regime** (noun) a form of rule or government

*The military **regime** replied with an unequivocal “no” when its opponents proposed free elections.*

**Retribution** (noun) something given in repayment, especially punishment; recompense

*The lawyer sought **retribution** for those involved in the accident.*

**Substantiate** (verb) to verify or confirm by presenting evidence

*A deed **substantiates** ownership of a property.*

## Chapter 19

**Aegis** (noun) Protection; sponsorship.

*The peacekeeping force entered the area under the **aegis** of the United Nations.*

**Bauble** (noun) A showy, ornamental object with little practical use; a trinket.

*When returning from his travels abroad, Father usually brought a colorful **bauble** for each child.*

**Complaisant** (Adj) Willing to please; agreeable.

*Jared **complaisant** toward his boss, carrying out her orders with alacrity and always speaking respectfully to her.*

**Consolidate** (Verb) To join together, to unite. To strengthen or make firm.

*The meeting was convened to discuss **consolidating** the multifarious companies into a single large corporation.*

*The **candidate's** primary victories consolidated her position as presidential front runner.*

**Depredation** (Noun) The act of plundering or destroying; also, the loss or damage that results.

*Though no lives were lost, the **depredations** inflicted by the hurricane were severe.*

**Epiphany** (Noun) A sudden understanding of the meaning, essence, or reality of something.

*After many days of agonizing introspection, Gabrielle had an **epiphany** in which the choice to make became unexpectedly clear.*

**Moratorium** (Noun) A waiting period or temporary ban on activity

*Hope to ease the hostility developing between the two countries, the diplomats requested a one month **moratorium** on troop movements.*

**Pendulous** (Adj) Hanging loosely, or swinging freely.

*The **pendulous** branches of the weeping willow grazed the ground.*

**Portend** (Verb) To be a sign of; to indicate what will happen.

*The high election turnout **portends** a renewed interest in town government*

*The radical new car design may be a **portent** of things to come.*

*There are still those who think that the alignment of the planets is a **portentous** event.*

**Pragmatic** (Adj) Concerned with practical solutions rather than abstract theory.

*Always **pragmatic**, Dorothy was more interested in how she could use the new machine than in the theory behind its design.*

**Reprieve** (Verb) To delay or suspend punishment. (Noun) A relief or respite, especially with temporary.

*The condemned man will be executed unless **reprieved** by the governor*

*Commuters were relieved when the rail line due to be shut down was granted a **reprieve**.*

**Stentorian** (Adj) Extremely loud or powerful in sound.

*The principal was a charismatic speaker whose **stentorian** voice commanded instant attention.*

**Tenure** (Noun) The condition of holding property, an office, or a position; also the period during which it is held.

*The professor's **tenure** at the college ended when she was fired.*

**Unilateral** (Adj) Done or carried out by one of two or more parties rather than in concert with others.

*Instead of consulting with other countries, France made a **unilateral** decision to resume nuclear testing in the Pacific.*

**Viable** (Adj) Capable of living, growing, or developing; capable of success; workable.  
*Less than half of last year's corn seed turned out to be **viable**; the rest did not produce any plants*  
*Although Young-sook's strategy for recycling the city's refuse seemed the **viable** one, it received only a modicum of support.*

## Chapter 20

**Ambidextrous** (Adj) Able to use both hands with equal skill.

***Ambidextrous** batters in baseball are called switch hitters.*

**Antipathy** (Noun) A consistent aversion or dislike

*Despite her **antipathy** to modern art, Deonna is a staunch supporter of the museum.*

**Deleterious** (Adj) Hurtful; injurious

*A diet high in fats has a **deleterious** effect on one's health.*

**Excoriate** (Verb) To criticize severely; to berate.

*Incensed storeowners **excoriated** the mayor for the town's perfunctory snow-clearing efforts.*

**Extrapolate** (Verb) To estimate or infer by projecting from or expanding upon known information.

*From a small sample one can **extrapolate** the total number of viewers of a television program.*

**Grisly** (Adj) Horrible to contemplate or look upon; grim and ghastly.

*Rescue workers had the **grisly** task of looking for bodies following the conflagration that destroyed the rooming house.*

**Idiosyncrasy** (Noun) A Peculiar characteristic, habit, or manner that distinguishes a person.

*Wearing a pink cashmere sweater was one of the movie director Ed Wood's **idiosyncrasies**.*

*Glenn Gould's **idiosyncratic** piano playing was unique and highly personal, and inspired both the admiration and animosity.*

**Impute** (Verb) To assign blame or credit; to attribute or ascribe.

*The children **imputed** to their car mind and a personality.*

**Maladroit** (Adj) Lacking judgment or skill; bungling or clumsy.

*Dales cross-examination of the witnesses was so **maladroit** and ineffective that he was taken off the case.*

- Negate** (Verb) To deny or refute the existence or truth of; to make ineffective or invalid  
*By pretending all was well I **negated** my true feelings.*  
*The surprising results of the new study **negated** previous assumptions about heart disease.*
- Passé`** (Adj) No longer in fashion, outmoded.  
*Nowadays, dressing in formal clothes for dinner is considered **passé`** even in the most patrician circles.*
- Pedagogue** (Noun) A teacher of children or youth; sometimes one who is dogmatic or overly formal.  
Pedagogical (Adj) Of or relating to the science or art of teaching.  
*After teaching all day at school, Mrs. Levendusky also played the **pedagogue** at home, helping her children learn to read.*  
*Teachers are required by law to regularly update their **pedagogical** skills.*
- Preponderance** (Noun) The greater part; superiority in size, importance, or strength.  
*The **preponderance** of cars on the road today are foreign imports; ones sees very few domestic models.*
- Propound** (Verb) To put forward for consideration; to propose.  
*Einstein **propounded** the startling idea that time is elastic and can expand and contract.*
- Stance** (Noun) The way a person stands; the position of person's feet; A position regarding politics or ideas; point of view.  
*The proper **stance** for this exercise is feet apart with knees slightly bent.*  
*The candidate modified her **stance** on welfare after studying the issue more closely.*



### *English 11 – Vocabulary List*

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arcane</li> <li>2. Vacillates</li> <li>3. Levity</li> <li>4. Mortified</li> <li>5. Peripheral</li> <li>6. Raconteur</li> <li>7. Reiterating</li> <li>8. Increments</li> <li>9. Subterfuges</li> <li>10. Apocryphal</li> <li>11. Convene</li> <li>12. Expedient</li> <li>13. Gesticulation</li> <li>14. Exude</li> <li>15. Imperturbable</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fauna</li> <li>2. Propensity</li> <li>3. Patrician</li> <li>4. Modicum</li> <li>5. Aggrieved</li> <li>6. Phlegmatic</li> <li>7. Accoutrements</li> <li>8. Choleric</li> <li>9. Therapeutic</li> <li>10. Comport</li> <li>11. Disconcerting</li> <li>12. Marauding</li> <li>13. Interpose</li> <li>14. Opulent</li> <li>15. Utilitarianism</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lackluster</li> <li>2. Vibrant</li> <li>3. Atrophy</li> <li>4. Regimen</li> <li>5. Efficacy</li> <li>6. Inestimable</li> <li>7. Icon</li> <li>8. Inculcated</li> <li>9. Martinet</li> <li>10. Zealous</li> <li>11. Stoic</li> <li>12. Stellar</li> <li>13. Prodigious</li> <li>14. Emoluments</li> <li>15. Incipient</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reverie</li> <li>2. Circumspect</li> <li>3. Incognito</li> <li>4. Environs</li> <li>5. Ensconced</li> <li>6. Edifice</li> <li>7. Indoctrination</li> <li>8. Thrall</li> <li>9. Autonomous</li> <li>10. Hapless</li> <li>11. Heinous</li> <li>12. Pillaged</li> <li>13. Mausoleum</li> <li>14. Interim</li> <li>15. Composure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unsavory</li> <li>2. Abstruse</li> <li>3. Besmirched</li> <li>4. Revelation</li> <li>5. Acquiescence</li> <li>6. Explicit</li> <li>7. Accrued</li> <li>8. Histrionic</li> <li>9. Impropriety</li> <li>10. Probity</li> <li>11. Repercussions</li> <li>12. Purported</li> <li>13. Surfeit</li> <li>14. Penitence</li> <li>15. Inveigled</li> </ol>
Lesson 6	Lesson 7	Lesson 8	Lesson 9	Lesson 10
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Munificent</li> <li>2. Assuaged</li> <li>3. Intrinsic</li> <li>4. Mogul</li> <li>5. Anathema</li> <li>6. Inveterate</li> <li>7. Avuncular</li> <li>8. Convivial</li> <li>9. Eclectic</li> <li>10. Expound</li> <li>11. Propitious</li> <li>12. Nascent</li> <li>13. Philistine</li> <li>14. Epigram</li> <li>15. Perspicacious</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kinetic</li> <li>2. Pulverizes</li> <li>3. Careening</li> <li>4. Undulate</li> <li>5. Etymology</li> <li>6. Contiguous</li> <li>7. Archipelago</li> <li>8. Repulse</li> <li>9. Recondite</li> <li>10. Correlate</li> <li>11. Seismic</li> <li>12. Presaged</li> <li>13. Frenetic</li> <li>14. Upheaval</li> <li>15. Cavalier</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Triumvirate</li> <li>2. Votaries</li> <li>3. Vestments</li> <li>4. Blasphemy</li> <li>5. Cadences</li> <li>6. Soliloquy</li> <li>7. Usurped</li> <li>8. Denouement</li> <li>9. Edict</li> <li>10. Renegade</li> <li>11. Canon</li> <li>12. Enamored</li> <li>13. Insensate</li> <li>14. Strictures</li> <li>15. Betrothed</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reciprocity</li> <li>2. Relegated</li> <li>3. Blasé</li> <li>4. Bravado</li> <li>5. Proclivity</li> <li>6. Vertigo</li> <li>7. Queasy</li> <li>8. Phobias</li> <li>9. Fabrication</li> <li>10. Projectiles</li> <li>11. Lilliputian</li> <li>12. Itinerants</li> <li>13. Advent</li> <li>14. Disparate</li> <li>15. Domiciles</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sully</li> <li>2. Appease</li> <li>3. Attrition</li> <li>4. Expunge</li> <li>5. Defoliate</li> <li>6. Upbraided</li> <li>7. Amnesia</li> <li>8. Debacle</li> <li>9. Equestrian</li> <li>10. Proviso</li> <li>11. Hackneyed</li> <li>12. Opprobrium</li> <li>13. Tactile</li> <li>14. Verdant</li> <li>15. Vertex</li> </ol>



<p>Lesson 11</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Behemoth</li> <li>2. Plentitude</li> <li>3. Putrefied</li> <li>4. Succulent</li> <li>5. Attenuated</li> <li>6. Tundra</li> <li>7. Vicissitudes</li> <li>8. Impinged</li> <li>9. Prevail</li> <li>10. Disinterred</li> <li>11. Multifarious</li> <li>12. Unequivocal</li> <li>13. Salubrious</li> <li>14. Postulate</li> <li>15. Oxymoron</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Throes</li> <li>2. Bucolic</li> <li>3. Antithetical</li> <li>4. Animadversions</li> <li>5. Privations</li> <li>6. Impugned</li> <li>7. Craven</li> <li>8. Bellicose</li> <li>9. Exalted</li> <li>10. Tantamount</li> <li>11. Amity</li> <li>12. Métier</li> <li>13. Introspective</li> <li>14. Penury</li> <li>15. Sobriquet</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 13</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Debased</li> <li>2. Travail</li> <li>3. Malaise</li> <li>4. Context</li> <li>5. Genesis</li> <li>6. Sundered</li> <li>7. Concurrently</li> <li>8. Enjoined</li> <li>9. Altruistic</li> <li>10. Extemporaneous</li> <li>11. Cuisine</li> <li>12. Platitude</li> <li>13. Libation</li> <li>14. Crass</li> <li>15. Reconcile</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 14.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transcend</li> <li>2. Commensurate</li> <li>3. Abeyance</li> <li>4. Venue</li> <li>5. Requiem</li> <li>6. Dilatory</li> <li>7. Ecumenical</li> <li>8. Tenet</li> <li>9. Buttress</li> <li>10. Sacrosanct</li> <li>11. Moot</li> <li>12. Sensuous</li> <li>13. Façade</li> <li>14. Gargoyles</li> <li>15. Pinnacle</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 15</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ludicrous</li> <li>2. Inordinate</li> <li>3. Concomitant</li> <li>4. Genteel</li> <li>5. Graphic</li> <li>6. Conclave</li> <li>7. Coteries</li> <li>8. Arbiters</li> <li>9. Oligarchy</li> <li>10. Enticed</li> <li>11. Inimical</li> <li>12. Demurred</li> <li>13. Flaunt</li> <li>14. Redoubtable</li> <li>15. Repugnant</li> </ol>
<p>Lesson 16</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Archives</li> <li>2. Lineage</li> <li>3. Chattels</li> <li>4. Commodious</li> <li>5. Terminus</li> <li>6. Listless</li> <li>7. Sequestered</li> <li>8. Limbo</li> <li>9. Perfunctory</li> <li>10. Metropolitan</li> <li>11. Conflagration</li> <li>12. Ramshackle</li> <li>13. Subversive</li> <li>14. Virulent</li> <li>15. Pristine</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 17</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Autocracies</li> <li>2. Emissary</li> <li>3. Impecunious</li> <li>4. Mercenary</li> <li>5. Ousted</li> <li>6. Jaundiced</li> <li>7. Caustic</li> <li>8. Debilitate</li> <li>9. Felicitous</li> <li>10. Duplicity</li> <li>11. Parsimonious</li> <li>12. Forthright</li> <li>13. Pejorative</li> <li>14. Notoriety</li> <li>15. Precept</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 18</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Redress</li> <li>2. Retribution</li> <li>3. Bereft</li> <li>4. Incensed</li> <li>5. Effrontery</li> <li>6. Regime</li> <li>7. Hypocritically</li> <li>8. Proscribes</li> <li>9. Promulgated</li> <li>10. Derision</li> <li>11. Impending</li> <li>12. Pertinent</li> <li>13. Substantiate</li> <li>14. Criterion</li> <li>15. Espouse</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 19</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Depredations</li> <li>2. Moratorium</li> <li>3. Reprieve</li> <li>4. Baubles</li> <li>5. Aegis</li> <li>6. Complaisant</li> <li>7. Pragmatic</li> <li>8. Consolidated</li> <li>9. Portent</li> <li>10. Unilateral</li> <li>11. Tenure</li> <li>12. Viable</li> <li>13. Stentorian</li> <li>14. Pendulous</li> <li>15. Epiphany</li> </ol>	<p>Lesson 20</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ambidextrous</li> <li>2. Preponderance</li> <li>3. Antipathy</li> <li>4. Maladroit</li> <li>5. Deleterious</li> <li>6. Stance</li> <li>7. Passé</li> <li>8. Excoriated</li> <li>9. Idiosyncrasies</li> <li>10. Negated</li> <li>11. Impute</li> <li>12. Pedagogical</li> <li>13. Propounded</li> <li>14. Extrapolated</li> <li>15. Grisly</li> </ol>