

## TOEFL iBT Exam Vocabulary List

Welcome to Michael Buckhoff's TOEFL iBT Vocabulary List. After many years of teaching students how to prepare for the TOEFL iBT Exam, Michael noticed he was seeing the same words repeatedly. He began to make a list of these words and did not find a repetition until he reached 1,700 total words. There are 1,700 words in this list divided into two categories. The first category is 200 words of intermediate level reading. The second is 1,500 words of advanced level reading.

## Instructions for Mastering Vocabulary Words

When you come across a word you do not know on the "TOEFL iBT Exam Vocabulary" list, quickly write it down onto a 3 x 5 inch note card (use one word on each note card). On the back of the note card, write down the meaning of the word and any other information (i.e., pronunciation, part of speech, sample sentence, origin of word) that might help you to remember that word.

You can build your vocabulary by studying your note cards regularly. Write sentences using the new words. Add synonyms and antonyms to your note cards everyday. Little by little you will begin to increase your knowledge of informal, formal, and academic vocabulary. Now let's get started.

When reading passages for pleasure, for work, or for university coursework, you will encounter unfamiliar vocabulary. In these situations, you should try to understand the new word by looking at the context in which it is used. Examples, appositives, punctuation, the conjunction "or," clauses, referents, "be" verb, contrasts, and other words in the sentence are contextual clues which may help you to understand a new word.

### EXAMPLE

Examples in the form of a word or phrase may help to explain the meaning of a word: as, case in point, for instance, for example, in fact, like, specifically, such as, and to illustrate.

This outcome reflects strong sense of solidarity within the corporate peasant community; for instance, this solidarity is apparent in the tendency for almost every man to remain within his village over his lifetime.

The meaning of solidarity is identified by the example that most men remain within their village during their lifetime; therefore, you can guess that solidarity means having an identity or coincidence of interests, purposes, or sympathies among members of a certain group.

### APPOSITIVES

In some cases, an appositive [a noun or noun phrase which is set off by commas and which modifies another noun] can help you to identify the meaning of an unknown word.

Whether psychology should be classified as a biological or social science was a contentious issue among scholars until 1960, after which time it was increasingly described as a behavioral science; the science of the behavior of organisms.

The meaning of “behavioral science” is identified by its appositive, “the science of the behavioral science.”

## PUNCTUATION

Punctuation marks can be used to set off a word which is used to identify another word.

Some useful punctuation marks that might help you to understand the meaning of an unknown word are the following:

brackets [ ]

commas,

dashes –

double quotation marks “ ”

parentheses ( )

single quotation marks ‘ ’

If the wire is bent into a coil, called a solenoid, the magnetic fields of the individual loops combine to produce a strong field through the core of the coil.

The meaning of “solenoid” which is set off by commas is identified by the definition which precedes it: “wire is bent into a coil.”

## THE CONJUNCTION “OR”

Sometimes “or” and a synonym immediately comes after an unknown word or phrase.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus, or the Bald Eagle, is one of two eagles in North America and the only exclusively North American eagle.

The meaning of the words “Haliaeetus leucocephalus” are identified by the words “the Bald Eagle” following the word “or.”

## CLAUSES

Adjective clauses and their connectors (i.e., that, when, where, which, who, and whom) may be used to identify words.

Both the electric generator, which makes electricity widely available, and the electric motor, which converts electricity to useful mechanical work, are based on these effects.

The meaning of “electric generator” is identified by the adjective clause: “which makes electricity widely available.” Similarly, the meaning of electric motor is identified by its adjective clause: “which converts electricity to useful mechanical work.”

## REFERENCES

Referents are words to refer to other words in a sentence or paragraph. The referent may refer to a previous word or one which follows it.

It is one of the more remarkable feats of American literature, how a young man who never graduated from high school, never received a college degree, living in a small town in the poorest state in the nation, all the while balancing a growing family of dependents and impending financial ruin, could during the Great Depression write a series of novels all set in the same small Southern county — *As I Lay Dying*, *Light in August*, and above all, *Absalom, Absalom!* — that would one day be recognized as among the greatest novels ever written by an American.

“*As I Lay Dying*, *Light in August*” and “*Absalom, Absalom*” can be identified by their referent “a series of novels.”

## “BE” VERB

The object, which is referred to as the subject complement and which comes after the verb “be,” may be used to identify the subject.

The Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus* is one of Canada's commonest large birds of prey.

The meaning of “The Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*” is identified by “large birds of prey,” which comes after “is.”

## CONTRASTS

Sometimes, the meaning of vocabulary words can be understood because they are in contrast to another word in the sentence. Some words to show contrast are the following:

although

but

despite

even though

however

in contrast

in spite of

instead

nevertheless

on the other hand

on the contrary

or

still

unlike

yet

Tsunamis are unlike wind-generated waves, which many of us may have observed on a local lake or at a coastal beach, in that they are characterized as shallow-water waves, with long periods and wave lengths.

Tsunamis are understood to be “shallow-water waves” because they in contrast to “wind generated waves.”

## OTHER WORDS IN THE SENTENCE

Other words in a sentence may also help you to understand the meaning of vocabulary words.

Sponges are the simplest grade of multi-celled animals. In general, sponges have open-topped, sack-like bodies which are fixed to the sea floor. Water is pulled through the body, and food is filtered out.

By using other words in the sentences as contextual clues, you can guess that a “sponge” is a “multi-celled animal” which is “fixed to the sea floor.”

### READING STRATEGY

When encountering an unfamiliar vocabulary word, try the following:

1. Read the sentence preceding the unfamiliar vocabulary word, read the sentence, inside of which the unfamiliar word is being used, and read the sentence following the unfamiliar word.
2. Look for context clues to help you understand the meaning of the word.
3. Look for examples, appositives, punctuation, the conjunction “or,” clauses, referents, “be” verb, and contrast statements as clues to help you understand the unfamiliar word.

## 200 Words of Intermediate TOEFL iBT Vocabulary

Lesson Format

Word, Part of Speech, Word Forms

Synonyms

Word Definition

Sample Sentence

### 1. **Adorn**, verb (adorns, adorning, adorned)

embellish, garnish, ornament, trim

For example, if someone adorns a place, he puts decorations on it. His watercolor designs adorn a wide range of books.

Magnificent, adjective (magnificently, magnificence)

extraordinary, glorious, grand, splendid, superb, wonderful

For example, if you say that something or someone is magnificent, you mean that you think it is extremely good. It is a magnificent country house in wooded grounds.

### 2. **Impressive**, adjective (impressively, impress, impression)

awe-inspiring, grand, moving, thrilling; something that is impressive impresses you.

For example, it is great in size or in degree or is done with a great deal of skill. It is an impressive achievement.

### 3. **Impress**, verb (impresses, impressed, impressing)

affect, influence, persuade, sway

For example, if something impresses you, you feel great admiration for it. What impressed him most was their speed.

### 4. **Deal**, noun (dealer, dealings, dealt, dealing)

agreement, arrangement, bargain, contract, understanding



For example, if you say that you need or have a great deal of or a good deal of a particular thing, you are emphasizing that you need or have a lot of it. I'm able to save you a good deal of time.

**5. Throughout**, preposition

For example, if you say that something happens throughout a time, you mean that it happens during the whole of that period. The national tragedy of rival groups killing each other continued throughout 1990.

**6. Tragedy**, noun (tragic, tragically)

calamity, catastrophe, disaster, misadventure

For example, a tragedy is an extremely sad event or situation. They have suffered an enormous personal tragedy.

**7. Involve**, verb (involved, involves, involving, involvement)

comprise, consist of, contain, entail, include

For example, if a situation or activity involves something, that thing is a necessary part or consequence of it. Running a kitchen involves a great deal of discipline and speed.

**8. Run**, verb (runs, ran, running)

function, operate, administer, control, govern, and manage

For example, if you run something such as a business or an activity, you oversee it or you organize it. His stepfather ran a prosperous paint business.

**9. Discipline**, noun (disciplines, disciplining, disciplined)

chastisement, correction, punishment, control, moderation, restraint Order and discipline have been placed in the hands of headmasters and governing bodies.

**10. Consequence**, noun (consequences, consequently)

aftermath, effect, price, repercussion, result

For example, the consequences of something are the results or effects of it. Her lawyer said she understood the consequence of her actions and was prepared to go to jail.

11. **Stepfather**, noun

Someone's stepfather is the man who has married a child's mother after the death or divorce of his father. Her stepfather has been married to her mother for five years.

11.1 **Enormous**, adj (enormously) big, giant, huge, immense, jumbo, tremendous

For example, something that is enormous is extremely large in size or amount. The main bedroom is enormous.

12. **Rival**, noun, verb (rivals, rivaling, rivaled)

challenger, competitor, contender, adversary, enemy

For example, your rival is a person, business, or organization against whom you are competing or fighting in the same area or for the same things. He eliminated his rival in brutal struggle for power.

13. **Compete**, verb (competes, competing, competed, competition, competitive, competitively)

contend, contest, rival, vie, combat, fight, strive, oppose;

For example, when one firm or country competes with another, it tries to get people to buy its own goods in preference to those of the other firms or countries. You can also say that two firms or countries compete. The banks have long competed with American Express's charge cards and various store cards. For example, if you compete with someone for something, you try to get it for yourself and stop the other person from getting it. You can also say that two people compete for something. Kangaroos compete with sheep and cattle for sparse supplies of food and water.

14. **Preference**, noun (preferences prefer, preferred, preferably)

choice, desire, favorite, option, selection

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For example, if you prefer something, you would like to have or do that thing rather than something else. Many of these products were bought because customers preferred them.

**15. In preference to**, noun phrase

If you choose one thing in preference to another, you choose it instead because it is better. Many people choose the train in preference to driving.

**16. Engrave**, verb (engraves, engraving, engraved)

For example, if you engrave something with a design of words, or if you engrave a design or words on it, you cut the design or words onto its surface. Your wedding ring can be engraved with a personal inscription at no extra cost.

**16.1 Inscription**, noun (inscriptions, inscribe)

carving, engraving, epitaph, etching

For example, an inscription is writing carved into something made of stone or metal, for example a gravestone or metal. Above its doors was a Latin inscription

**17. Brutal**, adj (brutalize, brutality, brutally)

vicious, savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, inhuman, ruthless, unmerciful, unforgiving

For example, a brutal act or person is cruel and violent. He was the victim of a very brutal murder.

**18. Struggle**, verb (struggles, struggling, struggled)

attempt, endeavor, offer, seek, strive, undertake

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For example, if you struggle to do something, you try hard to do it, even though other people or things may be making it difficult for you to succeed. They had to struggle against all kinds of adversity.

For example, if two people struggle with each other, they fight. She screamed at him to 'stop it' as they struggled on the ground. (noun) He died in a struggle with prison officers less than two months after coming.

19. **Adversity**, noun (adversities, adversary, adversely)

misfortune, mischance, mishap, tragedy

For example, adversity is a very difficult or unfavorable situation. He showed courage in adversity.

20. **Awkward**, adjective (awkwardness, awkwardly)

bumbling, clumsy, halting, heavy-handed, inept, lumbering, uncomfortable

For example, a situation in which you feel so embarrassed that you are not sure what to do or say. The more she tried to get out of the situation, the more awkward it became.

20.1 **Make things awkward**, verb phrase

For example, to cause trouble and make a situation very difficult She could make things very awkward if she wanted to.

21. **Prison**, noun (prisons, imprison, imprisoned)

can, cooler, lockup, pen, penitentiary, reformatory, stockade

For example, a prison is a building where criminals are kept as punishment or where people accused of crime are kept before their trial. After being convicted of bank robbery, she was sent to prison.

22. **Favorable**, adjective (favors, favorably, favorite)

agreeable, good, grateful, gratifying, nice, pleasing, pleasurable, welcome

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For example, if your opinion or your reaction is favorable to something, you agree with it and approve of it. If something makes a favorable impression on you or is a favorable to you, you like it and approve of it. His ability to talk while eating fast made a favorable impression on his dining companions.

23. **Accuse**, verb (accuses, accusing, accused, accusation)

arraign, charge, criminalize, impeach, incriminate, inculcate, indict

For example, if you accuse someone of doing something wrong or dishonest, you say or tell them that you believe that they did. My mom was really upset because he was accusing her of having an affair with another man.

24. **Approve**, verb (approves, approving, approved, approval) accept favor, go for, accredit, certify, endorse, OK (or okay), sanction

For example, if you approve of an action, event, or suggestion, you like it or are pleased. Not everyone approved of the festival.

25. **Upset**, adj (upsets, upsetting, and upset)

agitate, bother, discombobulate, disquiet, disturb, flurry, fluster, perturb, unhinge

For example, if you are upset, you are unhappy or disappointed because something unpleasant has happened to you. After she died, I felt very, very upset.

For example, if something upsets you, it makes you feel worried or unhappy. The whole incident had upset me and my fiancée terribly.

26. **Incident**, noun (incidents, incidentally)

occurrence, circumstance, episode, event, happening, occasion, things

For example, an incident is something that happens, especially something that is unusual. These incidents were the latest in a series of disputes between two nations.

27. **Dispute**, noun (disputes, disputing, disputed)

argue, bicker, hassle, quibble, squabble, wrangle

For example, a dispute is an argument or disagreement between people or groups. They have won previous pay disputes with the government.

(verb) If you dispute a fact, statement, or theory, you say that it is incorrect or untrue. He disputed the allegations.

28. **Allegation**, noun (allegations allege, alleged, allegedly)

For example, an allegation is a statement saying that someone has done something wrong. The company denied the allegation.

29. **Affair**, noun (affairs)

business, concern, matter, shooting match, thing

For example, if an event or series of events has been mentioned and you want to talk about it again, you can refer to it as the affair. The government has mishandled the whole affair.

30. **Mishandle**, verb (mishandles, mishandling, mishandled)

abuse, misapply, disapprove, misuse, pervert, prostitute

For example, if you say that someone has mishandled something, you are critical of them because you think they have dealt with it badly. She completely mishandled an important project purely through lack of attention.

31. **Critical**, adjective (criticism, criticize, critique)

acute, climacteric, crucial, desperate, dire

For example, a critical time, factor, or situation is extremely important. The incident happened at a critical point in the campaign. For example, a critical situation is very serious and dangerous. The German authorities are considering an airlift if the situation becomes critical. He is in critical condition after the auto accident. For example, to be critical of someone or something means to criticize them. His report is highly critical of the trial judge.

32. **Campaign**, noun (campaign, campaigning, campaigned)

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For example, a campaign is a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time in order to achieve something such as social or political change. During his election campaign he promised to put the economy back on its feet.

(verb) If someone campaigns for something, they carry out a planned set of activities over a period in order to achieve their aim. We are campaigning to improve the legal status of woman.

33. **Carry out**, administer, administrate, execute, govern, render

For example, if you carry out a threat, task, or instruction, you do it or act according to it. Police say that they believe the attacks were carried out by nationalists. Commitments have been made with little intention of carrying them out.

34. **Election**, noun (elections, elect, electioneer, elective)

choice, alternative, option, preference, selection

For example, an election is a process in which people vote to choose a person or group of people to hold an official position. The final election results will be announced on Friday.

35. **Legal**, adjective (legalize, legality, legally)

lawful, innocent, legitimate, licit

For example, legal is used to describe things that relate to the law.

He vowed to take legal action. I sought legal advice on this.

36. **Threat**, noun (threaten, threatened, threatening)

danger, menace, liability

For example, a threat to a person or things is a danger that something unpleasant might happen to them. A threat is also the cause of this danger.

Some couples see single women as a threat to their relationships.

37. **Secure**, verb (secures, securing, secured)

cover, fend, guard, protect, safeguard, screen, shield

For example, if you secure something that you want or need, you obtain it, often after a lot of effort. Secure is used in a formal context.

Federal leaders continued their efforts to secure a ceasefire.

38. **Obtain**, verb (obtains, obtaining, obtained)

acquire, annex, chalk up, gain, have, pick up, procure, secure, win

For example, to obtain something means to get it or achieve it.

The perfect body has always been difficult to obtain.

39. **Cease-fire**, noun (cease-fires) truce, armistice

For example, a cease-fire is an agreement in which countries or groups of people that are fighting each other agree to stop fighting.

They have agreed to a cease-fire after three years of conflict.

40. **Investigate**, noun (investigates, investigating, investigated, investigation)

explore, delve (into), dig (into), go (into), inquire (into), look (into), probe, prospect, sift

For example, if someone, especially an official, investigates an event, situation, or claim, he tries to find out what happened or what the truth is.

Police are still investigating how the accident happened.

41. **Dispatch**, verb (dispatches, dispatching, dispatched)

address, consign, forward, remit, route, ship, transmit

For example, if you dispatch someone to a place, you send him there for a particular reason. The Italian government was preparing to dispatch 4,000 soldiers to search the island.

42. **Replacement**, noun (replace, replaced)



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alternate, backup, fill-in, pinch hitter, stand-in, sub, surrogate

For example, if you refer to the replacement of one thing by another, you mean that second thing takes the place of the first.

Let's investigate the problem before we dispatch replacements....the replacement of damaged or lost books.

43. **Substitute**, verb (substitutes, substituting, substituted)

exchange, change, swap, switch, trade

For example, if you substitute one thing for another, or if one thing substitutes for another, it takes the place or performs the function of the other thing.

They were substituting violence for dialog.

44. **Vague**, adjective (vaguer, vaguest)

ambiguous, equivocal, opaque, uncertain, unclear, inexplicit, unintelligible

For example, if something written or spoken is vague, it does not explain or express things clearly.

A lot of talk was apparently vague and general.

45. **Apparently**, adverb (apparent)

ostensibly, evidently, officially, outwardly, professedly, seemingly

For example, you use apparently to indicate that the information you are giving is something that you have heard, but you are not certain that it is true. Apparently, the girls are not amused by the whole business.

46. **Amuse**, verb (amuses, amusing, amused)

divert, entertain, recreate

For example, if something amuses you, it makes you want to laugh and smile. The thought seemed to amuse him.

47. **Municipal**, adjective (municipality) urban, city

For example, municipal means associated with or belonging to a city or town. A new mayor will be elected in the upcoming municipal election.

48. **Upcoming**, adjective

approaching, coming, nearing, oncoming, forthcoming

For example, upcoming events will happen soon. We'll face a tough fight in the upcoming election.

49. **Vintage**, adjective (vintages)

old fashioned, antiquated, antique, archaic, dated, old, outdated, outmoded

For example, you can use vintage to describe something which is the best and most typical of its kind. Are you interested in vintage automobiles?

50. **Veritable**, adjective

authentic, bona fide, genuine, indubitable, real, sure-enough, true, undoubted

For example, you can use veritable to emphasize the size, amount, or nature of something. There was a veritable army of security guards.

51. **Anthropology**, noun (anthropological)

For example, anthropology is the scientific study of people, society, and culture. My major is Anthropology.

52. **Fascinate**, verb (fascinates, fascinating, fascinated, fascination)

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grip, hold, mesmerize, spellbind, enthrall

For example, if something fascinates you, it interests and delights you so much that your thoughts tend to concentrate on it. Politics fascinated Franklin's father.

53. **Belongings**, noun

effects, goods, movables, things, possessions

For example, your belongings are the things that you own, especially things that are small enough to be carried. I collected my belongings and left.

54. **Lease**, noun (leases, leasing, leased)

hire, charter, let, rent

For example, a lease is a legal agreement by which the owner of a building, a piece of land, or a car allows someone else to use it for a period in return for money. We've taken out a lease on an office building. (take out a lease = sign a lease so that you can rent something)

55. **Eviction**, noun (evictions)

kicks out

For example, eviction is the act or process of officially forcing someone to leave a house or piece of land. He was facing eviction, along with his wife and family.

56. **Along with**, preposition

For example, you use along with to mention someone or something else that is also involved in an action or situation. He was facing eviction, along with his wife and family.

57. **Vacate**, verb (vacates, vacating, vacated)

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abandon, give up, part (with or from), relinquish, leave, quit

For example, if you vacate a place or a job, you leave it or give it up, making it available for another person. He vacated the apartment and went to stay with an uncle.

58. **Analyze**, verb (analyzes, analyzing, analyzed)

divide, part, separate, assort, classify, pigeonhole, examine, inspect, investigate, scrutinize

For example, if you analyze something, you consider it carefully or use statistical methods in order to fully understand it. This book teaches you how to analyze what is causing the stress in your life.

59. **Term** (in terms of), prepositional phrase

If you explain or judge something in terms of a fact or event, you are only interested in its connection with that fact or event. US foreign policy tended to see everything in terms of the Vietnam War.

60. **Challenging**, adjective

arduous, effortful, labored, laborious, strenuous, toilsome, uphill

For example, a challenging task or job requires great effort and determination. Mike found a challenging job as a computer programmer.

61. **Unrestrained**, adjective

excessive, immoderate, inordinate, intemperate, overindulgent

For example, if you describe someone's behavior as unrestrained, you mean that it is extreme or intense because he/she is expressing his/her feelings strongly or loudly.

There was unrestrained joy on the faces of people.

62. **Intense**, adjective

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concentrated, desperate, exquisite, fierce, furious, terrible, vehement, vicious, and violent

For example, intense is used to describe something that is very great or extreme in strength or degree. Suddenly, the room filled with intense light.

63. **Hypertension**, noun

For example, hypertension is a medical condition in which a person has high blood pressure. He suffered from hypertension and accompanying heart problems.

64. **Accompany**, verb (accompanies, accompanying, accompanied, accompaniment)

attend, bear, bring, carry, chaperon, companion, company, conduct, convoy, escort

For example, if one thing accompanies another, it happens or exists at the same time, or as a result of it. (Formal) The proposal was instantly voted through with two to one in favor, accompanied by enthusiastic applause.

65. **Proposal**, noun (proposals)

invitation, proffer, proposition, suggestion

For example, a proposal is a plan or an idea, often a formal or written one, which is suggested for people to think about and decide upon. A proposal outlining how the new voting district would be drawn up was submitted to the City Council.

66. **In favor**, prepositional phrase

For example, if someone or something is in favor, people like or support it. If they are out of favor, people no longer like or support them. She's very much in favor with the management now.

67. **Applause**, noun (applaud, applauded)

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cheers, hand, ovation, round, cheering, clapping, rooting

For example, applause is the noise made by a group of people clapping their hands to show approval. They greeted him with thunderous applause.

68. **Constitution**, noun (constitutions)

The constitution of a country or organization is the system of laws which formally states the people's rights and duties. The Constitution of the United States was written in 1776.

69. **Cope**, verb (copes, coping, coped) deal with, overcome

For example, if you cope with a problem or a task, you deal with it successfully. It was amazing how my mother coped with bringing up three children on less than three hundred dollars a week.

70. **Deal with**, verb phrase

treat, handle, play, serve, take, use

For example, when you deal with something or someone that needs attention, you give your attention to it, and often solve a problem or decide concerning it. The president said the agreement would allow other vital problems to be dealt with.

71. **Vital**, adjective (vitality, vitalize, vitalized)

essential, cardinal, constitutive, fundamental

For example, if you say that something is vital, you mean that it is necessary or important. The port is vital to supply relief to millions of droughts victims.

72. **Pupil**, noun (pupils) students

For example, the pupils of a school are the children who go to it. I teach private pupils on Wednesday.

73. **Standardize**, verb (standard, standardizes, standardizing, standardized)

For example, to standardize things means to change them so that they all are the same. He feels standardized education does not benefit those children who are either below or above average.

74. **Concrete**, adjective

For example, you use concrete to indicate that something is definite and specific. There were no concrete proposals on the table.

75. **Incentive**, noun (incentives)

stimulus, catalyst, goad, impetus, impulse, incitation, incitement, motivation, stimulant

For example, if something is an incentive to do something, it encourages you to do it. There is little or no incentive to adopt such measures.

76. **Definite**, adjective (definitely, definiteness, definitively)

circumscribed, determinate, fixed, limited, narrow, precise, restricted

Definite evidence or information is true, rather than being someone's opinion or guesses. We didn't have any definite proof.

77. **Assumption**, noun (assume, assumed, assumptions)

presumption, presupposition

If you assume that something is true, or will happen, you accept that it is true

or will happen, often without any real proof. Dr. Subroto questioned the scientific assumption on which the global warming theory is based.

78. **Mediate**, verb (mediates, mediating, mediated, mediator)

interpose, intercede, interfere, intermediate, intervene, step in

For example, if someone mediates between two groups of people, he tries to settle an

agreement by talking to both groups to find out which things they can both agree. United Nations officials have mediated a series of peace meetings between the two sides.

79. **Settle**, verb (settles, settling, settled, settlement)

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calm, allay, becalm, compose, lull, quiet, quieted, soothe, still, tranquilize

If people settle an argument or problem, or if someone settles it, they solve it, for example

by deciding about who is right or about what to do. They agreed to try to settle their dispute by negotiation.

80. **Dispute**, noun (disputes)

argue, bicker, hassle, quibble, squabble, wrangle

A dispute is an agreement or disagreement between people or groups. For example, negotiators failed to resolve the bitter dispute between the European Community and the United States.

81. **Capital**, adjective (capitalize, capitalism)

chief, dominant, main, major, number one, outstanding, predominant, principal

For example, a capital offense is one that is so serious that the person can be put to death. His assassinating the Senator of New York was a capital crime, which, if found guilty, will qualify him for the death penalty.

82. **Offense**, noun (offenses)

attack, aggression, assaillment, assault, offensive, downfall, onset, onslaught

For example, an offense is a crime that breaks a law and requires a punishment. A criminal offense is an act committed by someone which is in direct violation of the laws of a country.

83. **Instill**, verb (instills, instilling, instilled)

implant, inculcate, infix, inseminate

For example, if you instill an idea or feeling into someone, especially over a period of time, you make them think it or feel it. They hope that their work will instill a sense of responsibility in children.

84. **Execute**, verb (executes, executing, executed, execution, executively)



assassinate, bump off, cool, do in, dust off, finish, knock off, liquidate, put away

For example, to execute someone means to kill him/her as a punishment for a serious crime. This boy's father had been executed for conspiring against the throne.

85. **Conspire**, verb (conspires, conspiring, conspired)

plot, cogitate, colloque, collude, connive, contrive, devise, intrigue, machinate, scheme

For example, if two or more people or groups conspire to do something illegal or harmful, they make a secret agreement to do it. They'd conspired to overthrow the government.

86. **Pilot**, verb (plots, plotting, plotted)

collude, connive, conspire, contrive, devise, intrigue, machinate, scheme

For example, if people plot to do something or plot something illegal or wrong, they plan secretly to do it. Prosecutors in the trial allege the defendants plotted to overthrow the government.

87. **Throne**, noun (thrones)

The throne: the position and power of being a king or queen. In 1913 when George V was on the throne, his country's people suffered from poverty.

88. **Overthrow**, verb (overthrows, overthrowing, overthrew, overthrown)

overturn, knock over, overset, tip (over), topple, turn over, upset

For example, when a government or leader is overthrown, he/she is removed by force. That government was overthrown in a military coup three years ago.

89. **Coup**, noun (coups)

overthrow, revolution, insurrection, revolt

For example, when there is a coup, a group of people seizes power in a country. Bolivia has experienced several military coups over the last few decades.

90. **Prosecutor**, noun (prosecutors)

For example, in some countries, a prosecutor is a lawyer or official who brings charges against someone or tries to prove in a trial that he/she is guilty. Due to a preponderance of evidence presented by the prosecutor, the man was found guilty of murder.

91. **Allege**, verb (alleges, alleging, alleged)

adduce, advance, cite, lay, offer, present

For example, if you allege that something bad is true, you say it but do not prove it. It was alleged that policeman had accepted bribes.

92. **Defendant**, noun (defendants)

For example, a defendant is a person who has been accused of breaking the law and is being tried in court. We find the defendant not guilty of the charges brought against him by the prosecutor.

93. **Seize**, verb (seizes, seizing, seized)

appropriate, annex, arrogate, commandeer, confiscate, expropriate, preempt, sequester

For example, when a group or people seize a place or seize control of it, they take control of it quickly and suddenly, using force. Army officers plotted a failed attempt yesterday to seize power.

94. **Charge**, noun

For example, an official statement made by the police saying that someone is guilty of a crime. The charge against her was arson.

95. **Arson**, noun

For example, arson is the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or vehicle. They vented their anger by carrying out arson attacks.

96. **Bribe**, noun (bribes, bribing, bribed)

buy, buy off, fix, have

For example, a bribe is a sum of money or something valuable that one person offers or gives to another in order to persuade him or her to do something. He was being investigated for receiving bribes.

97. **Prescription**, noun (prescriptions)

For example, a prescription is a medicine which a doctor has told you to take. Can I discontinue taking my prescription? I feel fine now.

98. **Relapse**, verb (relapses, relapsing, relapsed)

lapse, backslide, recidivate

For example, if a sick person relapses, his health suddenly gets worse after it had been improving. In 90 percent of cases, the patient will relapse within six months.

99. **Surgery**, noun (surgeries)

For example, surgery is medical treatment in which someone's body is cut open so that a doctor can repair, remove, or replace a diseased or damaged part. The doctor performed surgery on the heart-diseased patient.

100. **Medical**, adjective (medically, medicals)

physician, doc, doctor, medico

For example, medical means relating to illness and injuries and to their treatment or prevention. Several police officers received medical treatment for cuts and bruises.

101. **Treatment**, noun (treatments)

For example, treatment is medical attention given to a sick or injured person or animal. Many patients are not getting the medical treatment they need.

102. **Bruise**, noun (bruises, bruising, bruised)

boo-boo, abrasion, scrape, scratch

For example, a bruise is an injury which appears as a purple mark on your body, although the skin is not broken. How did you get that bruise on your cheek?

103. **Symptom**, noun (symptoms)

indication, evidence, index, indicia, mark, sign, significant, token.

For example, a symptom of an illness is something wrong with your body or mind that is a sign of the illness. I thought I ought to let you know my symptoms have already been relieved.

104. **Specify**, noun (specifies, specifying, specified, specific, specifically)

cite, instance, name

For example, if you specify something, you give information about what is required or should happen in a certain situation. He has not specified what action he would like them to take.

105. **Estate**, noun (estates)

acres, land, manor

For example, someone's estate is all the money and property that he/she leaves behind them when he/she dies. Mrs. Green's specified that her estate be auctioned off for her charity.

106. **Executor**, noun (executors)

For example, an executor is someone whose name you write in your will when you want him to be responsible for dealing with your affairs after your death. Who is the executor?

107. **Committee**, noun (committees)

For example, a committee is a group of people who meet to make decisions or plans for a large group or organization that they represent. Has the acquisition committee decided which precision cutting machines to buy?

108. **Acquisition**, noun (acquisitions)

acquirement, accomplishment, achievement, attainment, finish

For example, if a company or businessperson makes an acquisition, he/she buys another company or part of that company. What will turn around our business is the acquisition of a profitable paper recycling company.

109. **Precision**, noun (preciseness, precise) accuracy, correctness, definiteness, definitiveness, definitude, exactitude, exactness, preciseness

For example, if you do something with precision, you do it exactly as it should be done. The interior is planned with a precision the military would be proud of.

Adjective: made or done in a very exact way

The wheat is milled with precision grinding.

110. **Profitable**, adjective

advantageous, gainful, good, lucrative, moneymaking, paying, remunerative, well-paying, worthwhile  
For example, a profitable organization or practice makes a profit. Drug manufacturing is the most profitable business in America.

111. **Interior**, noun (interiors)

inner, inner more, inside, internal, intestine, inward

For example, the interior of a country or continent is the central area or it. The Yangzi River would give access to much of China's interior.

112. **Grind**, verb (grinds, grinding, and ground)

drudge, grub, muck, plod, slave, slog, toil

For example, if you grind a substance such as corn, you crush it between two hard surfaces or with a machine until it becomes a fine powder. Store the peppercorns in an airtight container and grind the pepper as you need it.

113. **Clarify**, verb (clarifies, clarifying, clarified)

clear, clear up, elucidate, explain, illuminate, illustrate, explain

For example, to clarify something means to make it easier to understand, usually by explaining it in more detail. (Formal) Thank you for writing and allowing me to clarify the present position.

114. **Specification**, noun (specifications)

requirement, guideline

For example, a specification is a requirement which is clearly stated, for example about the necessary features in the design of something. I'd like to buy some land and have a house built to my specification.

115. **Contender**, noun (contenders)

competitor

For example, a contender is someone who takes part in a competition. Her trainer said yesterday that she would be a strong contender for a place in Britain's Olympic squad.

116. **Retard**, verb (retards, retarding, retarded)

delay, decelerate, detain, hang up, mire, set back, slacken, slow (up or down)

For example, if something retards a process, or the development of something, it makes it happen more slowly. (Formal) Continuing violence will retard negotiations over the country's future.

117. **Extinction**, noun

For example, the extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members. An operation is beginning to try to save a species of crocodile from extinction.

118. **Encroach**, verb (encroaches, encroaching, encroached)

trespass, entrench, infringe, invade

For example, if one thing encroaches on another, the first thing spreads or becomes stronger, and slowly begins to restrict the power, range, or effectiveness of the second. Any attempt to encroach upon presidential prerogatives in this domain was quickly and firmly resisted.

119. **Spread**, verb (spreads, spreading, spread)

circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate, distribute, propagate, radiate, strew

For example, if something spreads or is spread by people, it gradually reaches or affects a larger and larger area or more and more people. News of the large earthquake quickly spread across the nation.

120. **Restrict**, verb (restricts, restricting, restricted)

limit, bar, circumscribe, confine, delimit, delimitate

For example, if you restrict something, you put a limit on it in order to prevent it from becoming too great. The French, I believe, restrict Japanese imports to a maximum of three percent of their market.

121. **Presidential**, adjective

For example, Presidential activities or things relate or belong to a president. There are several presidential candidates.

122. **Domain**, noun (domains)

field, dominion, province, sphere, terrain, territory, walk

For example, a domain is a field of thought, activity, or interest, especially one over which someone has control, influence, or rights. (Formal) This information should be in the public domain.

123. **Resist**, verb (resists, resisting, resisted)

buck, combat, contest, dispute, duel, fight, oppose, repel, traverse, withstand; if you resist something such as a change, you refuse to accept it and try to prevent it. They resisted our attempt to modernize the distribution of books.

124. **Candidate**, noun (candidates)

applicant, aspirant, hopeful, seeker

For example, a candidate is someone who is being considered for a position, for example someone who is running in an election or applying for a job. He is a candidate for the office of Governor.

125. **Deliberate**, adjective (deliberates, deliberating, deliberated)



planned, projected, schemed, calculated, careful, meticulous, scrupulous, foresighted,  
forethoughtful, provident, prudent

For example, if you do something that is deliberate, you planned or decided to do it  
beforehand, and so it happens on purpose rather than by chance. Witnesses say the firing was  
deliberate and sustained.

126. **Straighten up**, straighten (straightens, straightening, straightened)

order, arrange, array, dispose, marshal, methodize, systemize

For example, if you straighten something, you make it tidy or put it in its proper position. She sipped her  
coffee and straightened a picture on the wall.

127. **Sip**, verb (sips, sipping, sipped)

drink, imbibe, quaff, sup (off or up), swallow, toss

For example, if you sip a drink or sip at it, you drink by taking just a small amount at a  
time.

He sipped at the glass and then put it down.

128. **Branch**, noun (branches, branching, branched) limb, bough

For example, the branches of a tree are the parts that grow out from its trunk and have  
leaves, flowers, or fruit, growing on them. They're cutting a branch off the tree.

129. **Trunk**, noun (trunks)

For example, the trunk of a tree is the large main stem from which the branches grow. The house was  
built beside the gnarled trunk of a birch tree.

130. **Stem**, noun (stems, stemming, stemmed)

For example, the stem of a plant is the thin, upright part on which the flowers and leaves grow. He stepped down, cut the stem for her with his knife, and handed her the flower.

131. **Gnarled**, adjective

For example, a gnarled tree is twisted and strangely shaped because it is old. There is a large and beautiful garden full of ancient gnarled trees.

132. **Ancient**, adjective

aged, age-old, antediluvian, antique, hoary, old, timeworn, venerable, obsolete

For example, ancient means very old or something which has existed for a long time. They have practiced ancient Jewish traditions all their lives.

133. **Ladder**, noun (ladders)

For example, a ladder is a piece of equipment used for climbing up something or down from something. It consists of two long pieces of wood, metal, or rope with steps fixed between them. He is doing some work on a ladder.

134. **Put out**, verb

extinguish, douse, out, quench, squelch

For example, if you put out a fire, candle, or cigarette, you make it stop burning. Fireman tried to free the injured and put out the blaze.

135. **Blaze**, noun (blazes, blazing, blazed)

blare, flame, flare, glare, glow

For example, a blaze is a large fire which is difficult to control and which destroys a lot of things. Two firemen were hurt in a blaze which swept through a tower clock last night.

136. **Sweep**, verb (sweeps, sweeping, swept)

circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate, distribute

For example, if events, ideas, or beliefs sweep through a place, they spread quickly. A flu epidemic is sweeping through Moscow.

138. **Polish**, noun (polishes, polishing, polished)

luster, glaze, glint, gloss, sheen, shine

For example, polish is a substance that you put on the surface of an object in order to clean it and make it shine. She used furniture polish to restore her dance shoes back to their original color.

139. **Rub**, verb (rubs, rubbing, rubbed)

buff, burnish, furbish, glance, glaze, gloss, shine

For example, if you rub an object or a surface, you move a cloth backward and forward over it in order to clean or dry it. She took off her glasses and rubbed them hard.

140. **Participant**, noun (participants)

actor, partaker, participator, party, sharer

For example, the participants in an activity are the people who take part in it.

The speaker gave all participants an opportunity to voice their opinions.

141. **Instrument**, noun (instruments)

implement, tool, utensil

For example, a musical instrument is an object such as a piano, guitar, or flute, which you play in order to produce music. Learning a musical instrument introduces a child to an understanding of music.

142. **Make a point**, verb phrase

For example, to make a point is to give a fact, idea, or opinion. One person is making a point to the others.

143. **Row**, noun (rows)

line, file, queue, rank, string, tier

For example, a row of things or people is a number of them arranged in a line. The men are arranging school desks and chairs into neat rows.

144. **Neat**, adjective (neater, neatest)

orderly, prim, shipshape, snug, spick-and-span, tidy, trim, uncluttered, well-groomed

For example, a neat object, part of the body, or shape is quite small and has a smooth outline. He folded his clothes in a neat pile on the chair.

145. **Overpass**, noun (overpasses)

For example, an overpass is a structure which carries one road over the top of another one. The highway ends at the overpass.

146. **Pull over**, verb

For example, when a vehicle or driver pulls over, the vehicle moves closer to the side of the road and stops there. Some cars have pulled over to the side of the road.

147. **Pile**, noun (piles, piling, piled)

drift, heap, hill, mass, mound, mountain, mow, pyramid

For example, a pile of thing is a quantity of things that have been put neatly somewhere so that each thing is on top of the one below. There is a pile of boxes in the garage.

(verb) If you pile things somewhere, you put them there so that they form a pile. He was piling clothes into the case.

148. **Lean**, verb (leans, leaning, leaned, leant)

For example, if you lean on or against someone or something, you rest against it so that it partly supports your weight. If you lean an object on or against something, you place the object so that it is partly supported by that thing. She was feeling tired and was glad to lean against him.  
(adjective) Lean can also mean to become thin or to lose weight. After three weeks of long distance running and weightlifting, she became very lean.

149. **Mow**, verb (mows, mowing, mowed, mown)

clip, crop, cut

For example, if you mow an area of grass, you cut it using a machine called lawn mower. He continued to mow the lawn and do other routine chores.

150. **Lawn**, noun (lawns)

For example, a lawn is an area of grass that is kept cut short and is usually part of someone's garden or backyard, or part of a park. They were sitting on the lawn under a large beech tree.

151. **Routine**, noun (routines)

ordinary, everyday, plain, plain Jane, quotidian, unremarkable, usual, workaday

For example, you use routine to describe activities that are done as a normal part of a job or process. The operator must be able to carry out routine maintenance of the machine.

152. **Chore**, noun (chores)

task, assignment, duty, job

For example, chores are tasks such as cleaning, washing, and ironing that must be done regularly at home. My husband and I both go out to work, so we share the household chores.

153. **Due**, adjective (dues)

unpaid, mature, outstanding, overdue, owing, payable, unsettled

For example, if something is due at a time, it is expected to happen, be done, or arrive at the time. The rent is due at the end of the month.

154. **Unlikely**, adjective (unlikelyst)

improbable, doubtful, dubious, questionable

For example, if you say that something is unlikely to happen or unlikely to be true, you believe that it will not happen or that it is not true, although you are not completely sure. Would Ms. Wines be free to attend this meeting? It's unlikely.

155. **Tablet**, noun (tablets)

For example, a tablet is a small round mass of medicine which you swallow. It is never a good idea to take sleeping tablets regularly for this kind of wakefulness.

156. **Swallow**, verb (swallows, swallowing, swallowed)

down, take

For example, if you swallow something, you cause it to go from your mouth down into your stomach. You are asked to swallow a capsule containing vitamin B.

157. **Pharmacy**, noun (pharmacies)

For example, a pharmacy is a department where medicines are sold or given. Make sure you understand exactly how to take your medicines before you leave the pharmacy.

158. **Prospect**, noun (prospects, prospecting, prospected)

vista, lookout, outlook, perspective

For example, if there is some prospect of something happening, there is a possibility that it will happen. What are my promotion prospects in this job?

159. **In charge**, prepositional phrase

For example, if you are in charge in a situation, you are the most senior person and have control over something or someone. Who's in charge here?

160. **Anniversary**, noun (anniversaries)

For example, an anniversary is a date which is remembered or celebrated because a special event happened on that date in a previous year. Vietnam is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh.

161. **Lower**, verb (lowers, lowering, lowered)

abate, bate, close, diminish, drain (away), dwindle, lessen, peak (out), peter (out), rebate, recede, reduce, taper, taper off

For example, if you lower something, you make it less in amount, degree, value, or quality. The central Bank has lowered interest rates by two percent.

162. **Unanimous**, adjective (unanimously)

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agreed, agreeing, concordant, concurrent, harmonious

For example, when a group of people are unanimous, they all agree about something or all vote for the same thing. The people were unanimous in their condemnation of the proposals.

163. **Editor**, noun (editors)

For example, an editor is the person who oversees a newspaper or magazine and who decides what will be published in each edition of it. The Los Angeles Times newspaper will hire a new editor next month.

164. **Condemnation**, noun (condemnations)

For example, condemnation is the act of saying that something or someone is bad and unacceptable. There was widespread condemnation of Saturday's killings.

165. **Be on one's own**, verb phrase

For example, when you are on your own, you are alone. Speaker A: "Who's going to the overseas branch with you?" Speaker B: "I'll be on my own."

166. **Shipping**, noun

direct, freight, export

For example, shipping is the transporting of cargo as a business, especially on ships. The international shipping industry performs seventy-five percent of the world's exports and imports.

167. **Valid**, adjective



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cogent, convincing, satisfactory, satisfying, solid, sound, telling

For example, if a ticket or other document is valid, it can be used and will be accepted by people in authority. How long is the warranty valid?

168. **Basement**, noun (basements)

base, bed, bottom, footing, foundation, ground, groundwork, substructure, understructure

For example, the basement of a building is a floor built partly or completely below ground level. They bought an old schoolhouse to live in and built a workshop in the basement.

169. **Invoice**, noun (invoices, invoicing, invoiced)

bill, account, reckoning, score, statement, tab

For example, an invoice is a document that lists goods that have been supplied or services that have been done and says how much money you owe for them. We will then send you an invoice for the total course fees.

170. **Budget**, noun (budgets, budgeting, budgeted)

aggregate, amount, bulk, quantity, quantum, total

For example, your budget is the amount of money that you have available to spend. This year's budget for AIDS prevention probably won't be much higher.

171. **Initiative**, noun (initiatives)

enterprise, ambition, drive, get-up-and-go, push

For example, an initiative is an important act or statement that is intended to solve a problem. The Government initiative to help young people has been inadequate.

172. **Revision**, noun (revisions)

recession, redraft, review, revisal, revise

For example, to make a revision of something that is written or something that has been decided means to make changes to it in order to improve it, make it more modern, or make it more suitable for a particular purpose. The government will also make several revisions to reflect better data since the original figures were released.

173. **Inadequate**, adjective (inadequately)

defective, incomplete, insufficient, lacking, incomplete, wanting

For example, if something is inadequate, there is not enough of it or it is not good enough. Supplies of food and medicines are inadequate.

174. **Reflect**, verb (reflects, reflecting, reflected)

think, cerebrates, cogitate, deliberate, reason, speculate

For example, if something reflects an attitude or situation, it shows that the attitude or situation exists or it shows what it is like. The low value of the dollar reflects growing concern about the U.S.

175. **Ensure**, verb (ensures, ensuring, ensured)

assure, cinch, insure, secure, make sure

For example, to ensure something, or to ensure that something happens, means to make certain that it happens. Ensure that it is written into your contract.

176. **Reserve**, noun (reserves)

backlog, hoard, inventory, nest egg, reservoir, stock, stockpile, store

For example, a reserve is a supply of something that is available for use when it is needed. A friend can be a reserve of help in times of trouble.

177. **Subcontractor**, noun (subcontractors)

For example, a subcontractor is a person or firm that has a contract to do part of job which another firm is responsible for. The company was considered as a possible subcontractor to build the airplane.

178. **Subject**, verb (subjects, subjecting, subjected)

expose, lay (open), uncover

For example, if you subject someone to something unpleasant, you make him/her experience it. The budget proposal you wrote contains some excellent initiatives, but we made a few revisions that would ensure we are not subjecting ourselves to unrealistic price expectations from the subcontractors.

179. **Contract**, noun (contracts, contracting, contracted)

agreement, bargain, bond, compact, convention, covenant, pact, transaction

For example, a contract is a legal agreement, usually between two companies or between an employer and employee which involves doing work for a stated sum of money. The company won a prestigious contract for work on Europe's tallest building.

180. **Prestigious**, adjective (prestige, prestigiously)

famous, celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, illustrious, notable, prominent, renowned

For example, a prestigious institution, job, or activity is respected and admired by people. It's one of the best equipped and most prestigious schools in the country.

181. **Equip**, verb (equips, equipping, equipped)

furnish, accouter, appoint, arm, fit out, gear, outfit, rig, turn out

For example, if you equip a person or things with something, you give him/her the tools or equipment that are needed. Thanks to some endowments from some private companies, this laboratory is a well- equipped research building.

182. **Beating**, noun (beatings)

defeat, debacle, licking, overthrow, rout, thrashing

For example, if someone is given a beating, he/she is hit hard many times, especially with something such as a stick. The team secured pictures of prisoners showing signs of severe beatings.

183. **Abuse**, noun (abuses, abusing, abused)

contumely, invective, obloquy, scurrility, vituperation

For example, abuse of something is cruel and violent treatment of it. The police conducted an investigation of alleged child abuse.

184. **Figure**, noun (figures, figuring, figures)

chuffer, cipher, digit, integer, numeral, whole number

For example, a figure is an amount expressed as a number, especially a statistic. It would be very nice if we had a true figure of how many people in this country are unemployed.

185. **Submit**, verb (submits, submitting, submitted)

bring, deliver, present, offer, proffer, tender, send in, provide

For example, if you submit a proposal, report, or request to someone, you formally send it to him/her so that he/she can consider it or decide about it. They submitted their reports to the Chancellor yesterday.

186. **Draft**, noun (drafts, drafting, drafted)

draw up, formulate, frame, make, prepare

For example, a draft is an early version of a letter, book, or speech. If you recalculate some of the figures and submit another draft by tomorrow, you will still be able to turn in the report by the deadline.

187. **Allocation**, noun (allocate, allocated, allocations)

For example, an allocation is an amount of something, especially money that is given to a person or used for a particular purpose. We need to reconsider allocations for expenditures.

188. **Expenditure**, noun (expend, expenditures)

expense, cost, disbursement, outlay

For example, expenditure is the spending of money on something, or the money that is spent on something. Policies of tax reduction must lead to reduced public expenditures.

189. **Procedure**, noun (procedures)

proceeding

For example, a procedure is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. Police insist that Chia-Chin Yu did not follow the correct procedures in applying for a visa.

190. **Manage**, verb (manages, managing, managed)

conduct, carry on, direct, keep, operate, ordain, run

For example, if you manage to do something, especially something difficult, you succeed in doing it. Somehow, he'd managed to persuade Kay to buy one for him.

191. **Revise**, verb (revises, revising, revised) redraft, redraw, restyle, revamp, rework, rewrite, work over

For example, when you revise an article, a book, a law, or a piece of music, you change it in order to improve it, make it modern, or make it more suitable for a particular purpose. The staff should work together to improve or revise the syllabus or school curriculum.

192. **Retain**, verb (retains, retaining, retained)

have, enjoy, hold, own, possess

For example, to retain something means to continue to have that thing. (Formal) Other countries retained their traditional and habitual ways of doing things.

193. **Conference**, noun (conferences)

colloquium, colloquy, palaver, rap session, seminar

For example, a conference is a meeting, often lasting a few days, which is organized on a subject or to bring together people who have a common interest. Henry, I am sorry to have kept you waiting. I just got back from the conference.

194. **Beforehand**, adjective

before, ahead, ante, antecedently, fore, forward, in advance, precedent, previous

For example, if you do something beforehand, you do it earlier than an event. That sounds fine to me. I'll bring chairs over from my office beforehand.

195. **Attorney**, noun (attorneys)

lawyer, attorney-at-law

For example, in the United States, an attorney or attorney-at-law is a lawyer. All the company attorneys are in a meeting now. But a contracted lawyer is around.

196. **Itinerary**, noun (itineraries)

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For example, an itinerary is a plan or journey, including the route and places that you will visit. Do you need a copy of his itinerary?

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## 1500 Words of Advanced TOEFL iBT Vocabulary

Lesson Format

Word, Part of Speech,

Word Definition

Sample Sentence

1. **Absorb** (verb) to occupy the full attention of, for example, to take in moisture or liquid

Therapists who believe in the reality of Multiple Personality Disorder generally believe it to be caused by very severe abuse during childhood violence so extreme that the child cannot absorb the trauma in its entirety.

2. **Abandon** (verb) to give up without intending to return or claim again

Vinland was the first European Settlement in the New World but now was abandoned.

3. **Abdomen** (noun) the part of the body containing the digestive and reproductive organs

In the middle of the abdomen lies a 20-foot-long small intestine.

4. **Abduct** (verb) to seize or detain a person unlawfully

Child molesters often abduct children within 200 feet of their home.

5. **Abundant** (adjective) something that is large in number

Discovered in the 1820s, aluminum is the most abundant metal on earth.

6. **Accommodation** (noun) a place where one can sleep such as a hotel or campground

In Death Valley, we find the national park headquarters and overnight accommodations in this area, including Furnace Creek Ranch and Furnace Creek Inn.



7. **Accompany** (verb) to be added to another for completion or to be with or goes with another  
Landslides, mud flows and debris avalanches frequently accompany other natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

8. **Accomplice** (noun) one associated with another, especially in wrongdoing

Besides the genetic testing, the investigation will examine whether an accomplice provided Kid with the pistol he used to kill two deputy sheriffs during the escape.

9. **Accumulation** (noun) the result of something increases

A landslide occurs when steep slopes are destabilized by excess water accumulation in the soil, the addition of excess weight to the top of a slope, the removal of support from the bottom of a slope, or a combination of the above.

10. **Accuse** (noun) to make a charge against someone who one believes has done a misdeed

John Adams' innate conservatism made him determined in 1770 that the British soldiers accused of the Boston Massacre received a fair hearing.

11. **Ache** (noun) a sensation of physical discomfort occurring as the result of disease or injury

The athlete experienced aches in his right shoulder after pitching nine innings in yesterday's baseball game.

12. **Acoustic** (adjective) relating to the sound or the sense of hearing

The acoustics of this auditorium are so remarkable that when one drops a pin on the stage, an audience member can hear it hit the floor while sitting in the back.

13. **Acquisition** (noun) the act of successfully coming into possession of something

In considering the biology of language acquisition, consider that human language is made possible by special adaptations of the human mind and body that occurred in the course of human evolution, and which are used by children in acquiring their mother tongue.

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14. **Acronym** (noun) NATO, radar, or snafu, formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, known by the Spanish acronym FARC, was seeking a \$3 million ransom for the couple, who had three children, they said.

15. **Activation** (noun) to make active or more active

The learning theory assumes that although human aggression may be influenced by physiological characteristics, the activation of those characteristics depends on learning and is subject to the person's control.

16. **Activism** (noun) a policy of vigorous action in a cause, especially in politics

College president Benjamin Mays and other proponents of Christian social activism influenced Martin Luther King's decision after his junior year at Morehouse to become a minister and thereby serve society.

17. **Actualize** (verb) to make real or to put into effect

From another perspective, we can also conclude that the village with the most resources is able to better actualize the cultural ideal of choosing marriage partners within the same tribe.

18. **Adaptability** (noun) to act of becoming suitable to a situation or use

The knowledge of key social factors and a firm grasp on research design and methods, all of which are learned upon completion of a B.A. in a sociology program, provides breadth and the potential for adaptability in the workplace.

19. **Adjacent** (adjective) sharing a common boundary

When a customer attempts to book hotel accommodations on the Internet, it is sometimes hard to find two adjacent rooms at a discounted rate.

20. **Adolescent** (noun) the period between childhood and adulthood

Because girls strongly relate their self worth to their attractiveness, many adolescents are unhappy with their weight.

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21. **Adoption** (noun) the act of choosing a suitable course of action

Adams helped draft the Declaration of Independence, secured its unanimous adoption in Congress, and wrote his wife on July 3, 1776, that "the most memorable Epoch in the History of America has begun."

22. **Advocate** (noun) one that defends or maintains a cause or proposal

Advocates say walk-to-school programs are gaining new momentum from parents and teachers concerned about a childhood obesity epidemic.

23. **Adverse** (adjective) acting against or in opposition; tending to discourage, retard, or make more difficult

Adverse effects to smoking are lung cancer and an increased risk of heart attacks.

24. **Advisory** (noun) a report giving information (as on the weather) and often recommending action to be taken

The World Health Organization (WHO), an agency of the United Nations, lifted its advisory against unnecessary travel to Hong Kong because of the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

25. **Aesthetic** (noun) showing good taste

The basic aesthetics of television are not that different from those of movies.

26. **Affective** (adjective) that which affects or excites emotion

If a learner has anxiety, the affective filters conducive to second language acquisition may be closed, thus making the input in the brain incomprehensible.

27. **Affinal** (adjective) A kinsman or ally related by marriage

Elbasi is the richer location and can draw upon wives from more marginal settlements, from families who seek out more favorable domestic conditions for their daughters as well as affinal contacts in prominent communities.

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28. **Afford** (verb) to make available, give forth, or provide naturally or inevitably: give

If you're willing to spend \$300 to \$450, consider a 15-inch LCD. It affords the same viewable area as a 17-inch CRT and takes up far less space.

29. **Agent** (noun) that by which something is accomplished, or some result achieved

Possible causative agents for brain cancer in firefighters include vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, and formaldehyde.

30. **Aggregate** (adjective)

formed by a collection of into a whole mass or sum, united A machine travels through a certain path, resulting from the aggregate combination of the parts moving within it.

31. **Aggression** (noun) the act of attacking

The learning theory assumes that although human aggression may be influenced by physiological characteristics, the activation of those characteristics depends on learning and is subject to the person's control.

32. **Aglow** (adjective) glowing especially with warmth or excitement

Three years later, Thomas Edison announced his invention of the incandescent light bulb, and on New Year's Eve in 1879 drew a crowd of 3,000 visitors to his Menlo Park, New Jersey, complex to see the buildings and grounds aglow in the softer light of his creation.

33. **Alarming** (adjective) relating to a sudden sharp apprehension and fear resulting from the perception of imminent danger

Brazil and Indonesia, which contain the world's two largest surviving regions of rain forest, are being stripped at an alarming rate by logging, fires, and land-clearing for agriculture and cattle-grazing.

34. **Albeit** (conjunction) conceding the fact that; even though

Saliva provides another example, albeit less exotic, of taste modification.

35. **Alias** (noun) a false or assumed name

Like past Russian revolutionaries, Joseph Stalin adopted many aliases to evade arrest.

36. **Alien** (noun) A person coming from another country

During World War II, restrictions were imposed upon many aliens in the US, especially if they were of Japanese origin.

37. **Alignment** (noun) the act of adjusting to a line; the state of being so adjusted

Due to the car accident, his back went out of alignment.

38. **Allocate** (verb) to apportion for a specific purpose or to persons or things

The industries affected -- including oil refineries, steel, cement, ceramics, glass and paper -- will feel the pinch next March when European Union governments must say how they will allocate the 2 allowances firms will need to operate from 2005.

39. **Alternative** (noun) the power or right of choosing

Recently, wind power has become an appealing alternative to fossil-based fuels, especially in countries with scarce petroleum and ample wind.

40. **Alter** (noun) the act of changing some aspect of someone (i.e., personality) or something

Various triggers can cause the brains alter to take control of the mental processes of the victim for periods of time.

41. **Altitude** (noun) The distance of something from a given level, especially referring to sea level

The summit of Mount Everest is at an altitude of 29,000 feet.

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42. **Amateur** (noun) one lacking professional skill

It is learned that the impact might produce a sudden brightening of the comet visible to amateur astronomers with small telescopes.

43. **Ambitious** (adjective) full of strong desire to achieve something

George Washington was well informed, ambitious, and public spirited.

44. **Amid** (preposition) in or into the middle of

Fertile lands exist in the Midwest amid the rolling hills and low-lying valleys.

45. **Amass** (verb) to collect for oneself; to gather or pile up especially little by little

Aubrey Huff had two hits and four RBI's, Marlon Anderson hit a three-run homer, and Travis Lee and Ben Grieve had consecutive homers in a five run fifth for the Devil Rays, which amassed 18 hits. Every starter had at least one.

46. **Amnesia** (noun) having partial or total loss of memory

Lance suffered from temporary amnesia after his brain surgery.

47. **Analogous** (adjective) possessing the same or almost the same characteristics

Bats' wings are modifications of the hands of the common mammalian ancestor, whereas flying squirrels' wings are modifications of its rib cage, hence making the two structures merely analogous: similar in function.

48. **Anatomical** (adjective) resembling the bodily structure of animals and plants

It's clear that these structures are not homologous to the wings of bats because they have a fundamentally different anatomical plan, reflecting a different evolutionary history.

49. **Ancestor** (noun) a person from whom one is descended

The scientific question is whether the chimps' abilities are homologous to human language; that is, whether the two systems show the same basic organization owing to descent from a single system in their common ancestor.

50. **Animator** (noun) one that contributes to the animation of a cartoon

Disney employed many animators during the production of the movie, The Little Mermaid.

51. **Anomaly** (noun) something different, abnormal, peculiar, or not easily classified

Science-fiction writers may claim to have created warped space and light bending celestial anomalies, but these are, in fact, actual physical phenomena.

52. **Antagonize** (verb) to act in opposition to; to incur or provoke the hostility of

The summit was further complicated by France and Germany, which had spoken out against the U.S.-led attack on Iraq, choosing to concentrate on rebuilding relations with Washington rather than antagonizing it further.

53. **Antic** (noun) an attention drawing often wildly playful or funny act or action

The contestants on the African reality-television program may be divided, but their antics have united viewers across the continent and in the process created an unlikely cultural force.

54. **Antiquity** (noun) ancient times, especially before the middle ages

New York, Tokyo, Paris, and Hong Kong are similar to city states of antiquity (e.g. Athens, Rome, Carthage) or medieval times (e.g. the Hanseatic League), except that these modern city-states engage in instant electronic communication and capital transfer, and are the chief recipients of world population growth.

55. **Apartheid** (noun) racial segregation; specifically: a policy of segregation and political and economic discrimination against non-European groups in the Republic of South Africa

Mandela, 85 next month, received a Nobel Peace prize for his role in guiding South Africa from apartheid to multiracial democracy.

56. **Apocryphal** (adjective) of doubtful authenticity

More than simply a renowned Mississippi writer, the Nobel Prize winning novelist and short story writer, William Faulkner, is acclaimed throughout the world as one of the greatest writers of the twentieth century, one who transformed his "postage stamp" of native soil into an apocryphal setting in which he explored, articulated, and challenged the old truths of the heart.

57. **Appalled at** (verb) to deprive of courage or the power to act as a result of fear, anxiety, or disgust

Many voters were appalled at the misconduct of President Richard Nixon even though they had voted for him.

58. **Apparatus** (noun) something, as a machine, devised for a function

The right exercise apparatuses help an athlete to increase muscular strength and endurance.

59. **Apparent** (adjective) readily seen, perceived, or understood

Many inclusions in diamonds are not discernable to the naked eye and require magnification to become apparent.

60. **Apparition** (noun) a sudden or dramatic appearance of an object or supernatural being

Mercury, known since at least the time of the Sumerians (3rd millennium BC), was given two names by the Greeks: Apollo for its apparition as a morning star and Hermes as an evening star.

61. **Application** (noun) a connection to the matter at hand; the condition of being used

A Cognitive Psychology program is especially geared towards the application of formal and computational modeling and neuroscience methods to these basic questions.



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62. **Apprenticeship** (noun) a type of training in which one learns by practical experience under skilled workers in an art, trade, or calling

A young worker bee's apprenticeship includes taking care of the queen and her eggs, cleaning out the hive, cooling the hive by fanning its wings, and attacking intruders.

63. **Apt** (adjective) having or showing a tendency or likelihood

The thesis is apt to be stated somewhere in the last few paragraphs, in which case the preceding paragraphs gradually lead up to it, or else somewhere right after the introduction, in which case the balance of the essay justifies the statement and refers back to it.

64. **Aquaculture** (noun) the cultivation of the natural produce of water such as fish or shellfish

In response to the environmental risks associated with the aquaculture industry, the independent Pew Oceans Commission has called for a moratorium on the expansion of finfish aquaculture (including salmon) until national policies and standards are in place.

65. **Aqueduct** (noun) artificial channel for carrying water, sometimes in the form of a bridge supported by tall columns across a valley

Some of the water takes a different route, at which point it is carried off by an aqueduct before it reaches the canals.

66. **Archive** (noun) collection of something, especially public or document documents

Frozen archives, or ice cores, give scientists unprecedented views of global climate over the eons.

67. **Aromatic** (adjective) having a pleasant odor

Used as both a prevention and treatment to many illnesses, aromatic herbs in China were highly valued in ancient times.

68. **Arrogantly** (adverb) with a conceited belief in one's superiority to others

Psychics realize that we arrogantly think of ourselves as unique and as more different than similar, when in fact it is just the opposite.

69. **Artery** (noun) one of the tubular vessels that carry blood from the heart through the rest of the body

High blood pressure is caused by a resistance to the flow of blood greater than that usually caused by constriction of small arteries throughout the human body.

70. **Articulate** (verb) to put into words

John Adams, in his speeches and writings, articulated the colonial cause and brilliantly championed American rights in Congress.

71. **Artifact** (noun) manmade objects Vinland, the first European Settlement in the New World, was not believed to be true until archaeologists discovered ancient artifacts in 1960.

72. **Artificially** (adverb) the way something is produced by man; not natural

Slab and other avalanches can be hard or soft, wet or dry and can be triggered naturally or artificially.

73. **Assail** (verb) to attack with harsh, often insulting language; to set upon with violent force

Professor Johnson, accusing the student of blatant plagiarism, assailed the student for several minutes.

74. **Assassinate** (verb) the act of killing someone for political or religious reasons

It was unfortunate that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

75. **Assert** (verb) to state to be true; to put into words positively and with conviction

King sympathized with the student movement and spoke at the founding meeting of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in April 1960, but he soon became the target of criticisms from SNCC activists determined to assert their independence.

76. **Assessment** (noun) the act or result of judging the worth or value of something or someone

The instructor will write comments and suggestions on your final draft, and you may choose to keep the grade he gives you or you may revise and resubmit it for reassessment.

77. **Associative** (adjective) resembling someone or something which is united in relationship with another

An example of associative learning is classical conditioning, a form of learning in which two stimuli are associated so that the first evokes the response that normally follows the second.

78. **Assume** (verb) to take something for granted without direct proof

Because of this, we can assume that formal instruction has less of an impact on one's learning of English as compared with immersion in that culture or society.

79. **Asteroid** (noun) any of the small celestial bodies orbiting around the sun, especially between the orbit of Mars and Jupiter

In the late 1970s, James Arnold of the University of California, San Diego, suggested that impacting comets and water rich asteroids could add water to the lunar surface.

80. **Atheist** (noun) one who denies the existence of a God

Suggesting that there is no concrete proof for the existence of a supreme being, some people are atheists.

81. **Atmospheric** (adjective) of or relating to air

Turner and Crook are using a finer scale model built by NCAR scientist Terry Clark to look more closely at mountain convection and how it relates to the larger scale atmospheric flow.

82. **Atom** (noun)

smallest particle of a chemical element that can take part in a chemical reaction Most of the water was split by sunlight into its constituent atoms of hydrogen and oxygen and lost into space, but some migrated by literally hopping along to places where it was very cold.

83. **Atrocity** (noun) a monstrous offense or evil

Even though the gorilla has been attributed to many atrocities, it is usually a peace-loving creature that would rather retreat than fight its enemy.

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84. **Attribute to** (verb) to regard as belonging to or resulting from another

Sulfates, which originate primarily in coal fired power plants, started rising around 1900, which is partially attributed to increased volcanic activity in the Caribbean around the turn of the century.

85. **Audit** (noun) to methodically examine and review

A recent audit by the inspector general at the Justice Department found "significant problems" with the detentions, including allegations of physical abuse.

86. **Authentic** (adjective) worthy of belief because of precision, faithfulness to an original, etc.

These are not counterfeit dollar bills; rather they are authentic bills printed by the United States Treasury.

87. **Autobiography** (noun) a written account of one's life

Maya Angelou is best known for her autobiographies: All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes (1986), The Heart of a Woman (1981), Singin' and Swingin' and Gettin'

88. **Aviation** (noun)

airplane manufacture, development, and design Due to a deep recession and to recent terrorist attacks involving aircraft, the aviation industry is on the verge of economic collapse, with many businesses laying off 1/3 of their workforce.

89. **Avalanche** (noun) mass of snow and ice tumbling down a mountain

There are many different types of avalanches, but the one that worries us the most is the "slab" avalanche, in which a mass of cohesive snow releases as a unit.

90. **Awkwardness** (noun) the state of being characterized by embarrassment and discomfort

The awkwardness of the situation is evident since Alex had to meet with his ex-wife the day before he was to be married to a different woman.

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91. **Axis** (noun) imaginary line about which an object rotates

The Moon's axis of rotation is nearly perpendicular to the plane of its orbit around the Sun, so the Sun always appears at or near the horizon in the polar regions of the Moon.

92. **Azure** (adjective) deep blue color

The white sand and the azure sky entice many vacationers to Destin, Florida.

93. **Babble** (verb) to talk aimlessly or incoherently

At approximately the age of six months, a child begins to babble, but many of the sounds he/she makes may not yet carry meaning for the child.

94. **Backed** (adjective) characterized as promoting the interests or cause of or upholding or defending as valid

The U.S. House earlier this year passed a Bush administration backed measure that would ban both types of cloning. The measure hasn't been acted on in the Senate.

95. **Backsplash** (noun) the act of hurling or scattering a liquid in a reverse motion of its normal path

At the lower end of the esophagus, a one-way valve (the esophageal sphincter) prevents the backsplash of stomach contents upward into the esophagus.

96. **Bald** (noun) without the usual covering

Chemotherapy causes patients to become bald although it is usually a temporary condition.

97. **Ballistic** (adjective) moving under the force of gravity only

A method of stretching is ballistic which involves 'bouncing' in your stretch.

98. **Balmy** (adjective) not severe, temperate

It is balmy in Paris and the birds and the bees are busy.

99. **Banal** (adjective) without freshness or appeal due to overuse

At a garage sale, what may seem as banal objects to one person may be valued by another.

100. **Bandage** (noun) a therapeutic material applied to a wound

To stop the bleeding and to prevent infection, the paramedic put bandages on the woman's cut arm.

101. **Bard** (noun) someone who writes verse or poetry

Sir Walter Scott, a Scottish hero and bard, published many works still read in college classes today.

102. **Baron** (noun) a man of great power or influence in some field of activity

Jesse Fish, a native from New York City, moved to St. Augustine where he became Florida's first orange baron.

103. **Baseline** (noun) a set of critical observations or data used for comparison or a control

Sales calls made within one state will fall under the new rules, setting a national baseline above which states can set tougher guidelines if they wish.

104. **Basin** (noun) the region drained by a river system; an area sunk below its surroundings

Sitting just west of the Nevada boundary, in the basin and range district of the Mojave Desert, Death Valley is all but surrounded by mountain ranges, with a few roads connecting the valley to the outside world through narrow passes.

105. **Befriend** (verb) to favor, to act as a friend to

Later the Mozart children displayed (1763-66) their talents to audiences in Germany, in Paris, at court in Versailles, and in London (where Wolfgang wrote his first symphonies and was befriended by Johann Christian Bach, whose musical influence on Wolfgang was profound).

106. **Belabor** (verb) to hit heavily and repeatedly

It is not the point of this discussion to belabor the issues of abortion. Rather, we will examine why women choose to have one.

107. **Berserk** (adjective) in a violent rage, especially to “go” berserk

After finding out that his wife had cheated on him, the murder suspect allegedly went berserk and shot her five times.

108. **Bestow** (verb) to convey as a gift -- usually used with on or upon According to tradition, Brigit took vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience in the presence of the missionary bishop, Saint Patrick, who bestowed on her the nun's veil.

109. **Bewildering** (adjective) difficult to understand or solve: puzzling

From components to software to accessories, new PCs offer a bewildering array of choices, and for some folks, sifting through the large number of options can be daunting.

110. **Bicentennial** (adjective) lasting two hundred years or occurring every two hundred years

Maya Angelou returned to the United States in 1974 and was appointed by Gerald Ford to the Bicentennial Commission and later by Jimmy Carter to the Commission for International Woman of the Year.

111. **Binding** (noun) the act of making fast or firmly fixed by means of a cord, rope, etc.

A properly constructed shoe supports and protects the foot without any pressure or binding.

112. **Bipedal** (adjective) a two footed animal

Anatomical details indicate that A. anamnesis, a hominid whose remains were discovered by Leakey in 1995 in Kenya, to between 4.07 million and 4.17 million years ago, was capable of bipedal walking.

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113. **Birthmark** (noun) brown or red mark on one's body from birth; a naturally occurring mark on an inanimate object

Almost all diamonds contain very tiny natural birthmarks known as inclusions.

114. **Bitter** (adjective) bitingly feeling or showing unfriendliness

After the government lent the two companies money and gave them large sections of land for every mile they built, the Central Pacific Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad became bitter rivals, with each company laying as much track as possible.

115. **Bizarre** (adjective) departing from the customary

The stars would be moving three times faster across the sky while observers at other points on Mercury's surface would see different but equally bizarre motions.

116. **Blanketed** (verb) to extend over the surface

One could see what the world was like when ice sheets a thousand feet thick blanketed Canada and northern Europe, or when the Indonesian volcano Toba blew its top in the largest volcanic eruption of the last half million years.

117. **Blaze** (noun) the visible signs of combustion (a fire)

Once any blaze begins to threaten human life or property or there is high danger of wildfire, the blaze is to be stopped or controlled.

118. **Bleak** (adjective) cold and forbidding; dark and depressing

One bleak wintry day, a major snowstorm dumped 34 inches on Buffalo, New York.

119. **Blemish** (noun) something that mars the appearance

In addition to internal inclusions in a diamond, surface irregularities are referred to as blemishes.



120. **Blend** (verb) to mingle in a way that is not readily noticeable

But other poisonous animals blend into their environments, perhaps because they use their poisons to attack and disable prey.

121. **Blight** (noun) a deteriorated condition

Think of the inner city and you envision images of physical blight, high crime and moral decay. But up against that bad news image, there's a good news reality-- and it's emerging in the heart of the inner city.

122. **Blob** (noun) a small drop or lump of something viscid or thick; a daub or spot of color

A pink blob indicating above normal fire danger colors the map across eastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho, and then reaches down the Sierra Nevada through Southern California and into western Arizona.

123. **Bloodstream** (noun) the flowing blood in a circulatory system

When responding to sudden fright, the human brain releases adrenaline, the fight-or-flight hormone, into the bloodstream.

124. **Bog down** (verb) to sink or submerge in mud or mire; idiom: to become overly concerned with something at the point of distraction

Then read the essay over once, quickly, looking for the main idea, for what the essay is about in general, and for what the author seems to be saying. Don't get bogged down in details.

125. **Bogus** (adjective) fraudulently or deceptively imitative

Although several successful mining ventures were launched, much of the hype was bogus.

126. **Bombard** (verb) to direct a concentrated outpouring at something such as missiles, words, or blows

The lunar surface is bombarded with water rich objects such as comets, and scientists have suspected that some of the water in these objects could migrate to permanently dark areas at the lunar poles, perhaps accumulating to useable quantities.

127. **Bone** (noun) any piece of hard tissue making up the skeleton

Another benefit of exercising is that it increases bone mass.

128. **Boon** (noun) something beneficial

The tax reduction package passed by congress last year was a boon to middle class households with annual earnings less than \$75,000.

129. **Boost** (verb) to push or shove up from below; increase or raise

Vivendi was also boosted as Moody's Investors Service late Thursday said that it had changed the outlook on the Franco-American group to stable from negative.

130. **Botch** (verb) to foul up hopelessly -- often used with up The Maryland inmate claims inexperienced lawyers badly botched his trial.

131. **Brace** (verb) to get ready as for an attack

Emergency officials braced for more rain Tuesday following storms that sent torrents of mud and water down already saturated hillsides in central Appalachia, forcing dozens of people to flee their homes and blocking roads.

132. **Branch out** (verb) to extend activities over a wide area; to increase in dimensions, scope, or inclusiveness

In the early 1800's, factories were most common in Massachusetts although they later branched out into the more populous areas of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

133. **Brand** (verb) to mark with a brand or name

By the mid - 90's Patagonian Tooth fish was a highly prized catch, branded 'white gold' by industrial long-range fishing fleets.

134. **Breadth** (noun) the extent of something from side to side

Regardless of your career path, the breadth of your preparation as a liberal arts major is very important.

135. **Breakage** (noun) an act, instance, or consequence of making something unusable or inoperative

Homeowners with hillside homes can recognize the beginnings of slope failure through the following indicators: stairs that have pulled away from the building, widening of previously patched cracks in driveways, yards creaking and making groaning sounds, breakage of underground utility lines, or leakage from swimming pools.

136. **Breakthrough** (noun) an offensive thrust that penetrates and carries beyond a defensive line in warfare; an act or instance of breaking through an obstruction; a sudden advance especially in knowledge or technique <a medical breakthrough>; a person's first notable success

The possibility of a breakthrough raised hopes for some progress toward peace on the 1,000th day of the current intifada, the Palestinian uprising against Israel.

137. **Breeding** (adjective) characterized by producing descendants directly from the same parents or ancestors

The larval stage of the Rhinoceros Beetle lasts for 2.5 to 7 months after which pupation takes place within the breeding site.

138. **Brew** (verb) to prepare as beer or ale by steeping, boiling, and fermentation or by infusion and fermentation

People have been brewing and fermenting alcoholic drinks since the dawn of civilization.

139. **Brilliant** (adjective) having of showing intelligence, often of a high order

His speeches and writings (especially a newspaper series signed "Novanglus" in 1775) articulating the colonial cause and his brilliant championing of American rights in Congress caused Thomas Jefferson to call him the "Colossus of Independence."

140. **Bristle** (noun) a short stiff coarse hair or filament

Caterpillars of giant silkworm moths and royal moths often bear stiff bristles on their bodies.

141. **Brooch** (noun) an ornament that is held by a pin or clasp and is worn at or near the neck

Even though most people do not believe that birthstone's affect the wearer's life, many still choose their birthstones to be set in rings, brooches, and other pieces of jewelry.

142. **Bubble up** (verb) to become progressively greater as in size, amount, number, or intensity

When it comes to home prices, Bergson does not believe values are bubbling up, reasoning that prices are being driven higher by income gains as well as a shortage of supply.

143. **Buffer** (adjective) something serving to separate two items; something acting as a cushion Georgia was valued by the British as a buffer zone to protect the highly valued

Carolinas against attack from the Spanish in Florida and the French in Louisiana.

144. **Buggy** (noun) a light one-horse carriage made with four wheels

Before the invention of the automobile, the horse and buggy was a popular form of transportation.

145. **Built-up** (adjective) covered with buildings

Crime tends to occur in heavily built-up areas since they are more opportunities for the criminals.

146. **Bundle** (verb) to make into a bundle or package: wrap; to include a product or service with a related product for sale at a single price

Gateway bundled a wealth of blank media for these tasks, including six DVD-R and one DVD-RAM disc, as well as three CD-RW and five CD-R discs.

147. **Burgeoning** (adjective) to become greater in number, amount, or intensity

Before the mid 1800s, there was no "Dante's View," nor was there a "Devil's Corn Field." These names were coined by the hustlers and con men who sought to attract visitors and investors to this burgeoning mining area.

148. **Burrow** (noun) a hollow place used as an animal's dwelling

The Western Diamondback Rattlesnake hibernates in the burrows of other small animals but is often seen lying in the sun on rocks and on the side of roads.

149. **Burst** (noun) a concentrated outpouring, as of missiles, words, or blows

A sudden burst of recognition came upon Albert Einstein on November 7, 1919, when British astronomers announced they had found the first confirmation of Einstein's theory of relativity.

150. **Butchered** (adjective) relating to slaughtering and dressing for market or killing in a barbarous manner

The fossils include two adult males and one child and are estimated to be 160,000 years old. They were found among stone tools and butchered hippopotamus bones.

151. **Callisthenic** (adjective) fitness exercises

After doing some boxing style punch drills and after flicking your wrists, you can also do some callisthenic exercises such as sit ups, crunches, and push-ups.

152. **Camouflage** (noun) to change or modify so as to prevent recognition of the true identity or character of

The color pattern of the Western Diamondback Rattlesnake is due to its environment, as it helps to camouflage the snake in the sand or rocks.

153. **Campaign** (noun) an organized effort to accomplish a purpose

Miguel Cervantes worked to get Barack Obama elected in the political campaign.

154. **Canal** (noun) man-made waterway for inland navigation or irrigation

Many slow-moving rivers feed many canals that irrigate farmlands.

155. **Candor** (noun) unreserved, honest, or sincere expression

Her look of candor depicts a sense of realism to her characters, which is why she is a talented actress.

156. **Canister** (noun) an often cylindrical container for holding a usually specified object or substance

Mayor Mehmet Ozhasaki said a gas canister had likely exploded in the kitchen, causing the building's collapse.

157. **Canvas** (noun) a firm closely woven cloth usually of linen, hemp, or cotton used for clothing, sails, etc.

Before the invention of nylon and other synthetic fabrics, tents were made of canvas.

158. **Capability** (noun) physical, mental, financial, or legal power to perform

The evidence seems to overwhelmingly state that there is indeed a critical period by which learning must commence in order to afford the learner the chance to achieve native-like capabilities.

159. **Capacity** (noun) maximum amount of work that can be produced or contained

There is a natural decline of physical working capacity with age, but regular exercise can reduce this rate of decline.

160. **Catastrophic** (adjective) a violent and sudden change in a feature of the earth

Deforestation may have catastrophic global effects as well. Trees are natural consumers of carbon dioxide—one of the greenhouse gases whose buildup in the atmosphere contributes to global warming.

161. **Clutch** (noun) a nest of eggs or a brood of chicks

The mother, who has been housed in a tank with a female brown banded bamboo shark for the last six years, laid a clutch of eggs in April.

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162. **Comparatively** (adverb) characterized by the systematic comparison of phenomenon and especially of likenesses and dissimilarities

The number of words in the English language that have been directly borrowed from German is comparatively small, most of them having been borrowed in recent years.

163. **Cap** (noun) an upper limit as on expenditures

The allowances will have a monetary value because companies that reduce their emissions will be able to sell excess credits to other firms that cannot reach their CO2 caps.

164. **Caption** (noun) title or brief explanation appended or joined to an illustration

Before you read, survey the chapter, the title, headings, and subheadings, captions under pictures, charts, graphs or maps.

165. **Captive** (adjective) person or animal that has been taken prisoner or confined

On his way back to Spain in 1575, the galley El Sol was attacked by Turkish ships, and Cervantes was taken captive to Algeria.

166. **Carat** (noun) unit of weight for precious stones

The weight of a diamond is expressed in carats.

167. **Caravan** (noun) a group of vehicles traveling in a single file

Larger, slower camels are employed in caravans, whereas the faster, lighter camels serve as mounts for couriers and soldiers.

168. **Cabaret** (adjective) describing a restaurant serving liquor and providing entertainment as by singers or dancers

Gregg Marx, a direct descendant of the Marx Brothers, performs his cabaret act, "Wet Night...Dry Martini," 8:30 p.m. at Feinstein's at the Cine Grill.

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169. **Calamity** (noun) a state of deep distress or misery caused by major misfortune or loss; an extraordinarily grave event marked by great loss and lasting distress and affliction

British economist Thomas Malthus in 1798 proposed the unsettling theory that population growth would outrun the ability to produce food. This, he said, would lead to war, famine, disease, and other calamities.

170. **Canine** (noun) dog

From dawn until dusk, there are dozens of things for humans and canines to do together: sports, games, lectures, contests, and crafts.

171. **Carbohydrate** (noun) energy producing organic compound containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen

There are three main food categories: carbohydrates, fats, and proteins.

172. **Cardiac** (adjective) of, near, or affecting the heart

Cardiac rehabilitation professionals find themselves increasingly drawn into discussions about healthcare reform, particularly when it relates to cost containment.

173. **Cardiovascular** (adjective) of the heart and the blood vessels as a unified body system

About one of every two Americans dies of cardiovascular disease.

174. **Cargo** (noun) something carried physically

Cargo-carrying ships docking at the Port of Los Angeles are unloaded each day, and the goods from those ships contain merchandise which is shipped to businesses all over the United States.

175. **Carnivore** (noun) any of an order of typically flesh-eating mammals that includes dogs, foxes, bears, raccoons

All spiders are carnivores, so they eat a variety of insects and will inject enzymes into their food either before or while they are breaking it up.



176. **Cascade** (noun) small waterfall, especially one in a series

The cascades and rapids on the Kern River are some of the most difficult in California for kayakers.

177. **Cataclysmic** (adjective) broadly: an event that brings great changes; a momentous and violent event marked by overwhelming upheaval and demolition

But as such cataclysmic collisions occur on average only once in a million years or so, are they worth worrying about?

178. **Causative** (adjective) producing an effect

Possible causative agents for brain cancer in firefighters include vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile and formaldehyde.

179. **Cavalry** (noun) combat troops mounted originally on horses but most often in motorized armored vehicles

If a member of your party is buried by an avalanche, his only real chance of survival is if you rescue them; don't go for help unless you're sure they're dead, because they will be by the time you get back with the cavalry.

180. **Cavern** (noun) a hollow in the side of a cliff, a hill, or beneath the earth's surface

Sabah, Malaysia is home to the largest cavern in the world.

181. **Cavity** (noun)

a space in an otherwise solid mass Our larynxes are low in our throats, and our vocal tracts have a sharp right angle bend that creates two independently modifiable resonant cavities (the mouth and the pharynx or throat) that defines a large two dimensional range of vowel sounds.

182. **Cease** (verb) to bring or come to a natural or proper conclusion, to come to a termination

The lake disappears soon after the rains cease in the spring.

183. **Cease-fire** (noun) a military order to cease firing; a suspension of active hostilities

If those assurances are given, Palestinian officials said, the Palestinian Authority will accept the cease-fire proposal from the three radical groups and an announcement will be made in Cairo where the Egyptian government has been instrumental in getting the radical groups to consider halting their attacks.

184. **Cell** (noun) a small compartment, cavity, or bounded space

In the country's Muslim south, the police arrested three men they said were members of a terrorist cell that was planning to attack embassies and entertainment spots.

185. **Cellulose** (noun) the chief substance composing the cell walls or fibers of all plant tissue

Starch and cellulose are complex carbohydrates.

186. **Cement** (verb) to join or unite or as with cement

It began in the early 1970s, when lesbian and gay couples applied for marriage licenses, asked courts to allow one partner to adopt the other, and took other steps to legally cement their relationship.

187. **Cemetery** (noun) a place for the burial of the dead; a graveyard

Many of the soldiers killed while fighting in Vietnam have been buried in a cemetery in Washington D.C.

188. **Centrist** (adjective) moderate, not extreme

The Senate bill was centrist enough for Republican Leader Frist and Democratic Leader Tom Daschle to support it.

189. **Certified** (adjective) to confirm formally as true, accurate, or genuine

A laboratory certified clarity rating of SI2 represents the point at which inclusions in a diamond are technically not apparent to the average naked eye.

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190. **Chameleon** (noun) any of the various American lizards capable of changing their color

Usually, the green anole lizard is sold in pet shops as a chameleon, but actually the true chameleon and the green anole are different animals.

191. **Championing** (noun) to aid the cause by approving or favoring

His speeches and writings (especially a newspaper series signed "Novanglus" in 1775) articulating the colonial cause and his brilliant championing of American rights in Congress caused Thomas Jefferson to call him the "Colossus of Independence."

192. **Charm** (noun) the power or quality of attracting

And whereas a lot of eastern and San Francisco investors lost money, this has become one of the enduring charms of Death Valley, adding a human dimension to the natural mystique.

193. **Cherish** (verb) to recognize the value of; to have the highest regard for

Americans cherish the freedom of owning a car.

194. **Chivalry** (noun) respectful attention, especially toward women

Cervantes's book was read as a parody of novels of chivalry until the Romantics revealed its true importance as a novel.

195. **Chlorophyll** (noun) green pigment found in plant cells

Many types of seaweed and other plants that do not appear to be green also have chlorophyll and therefore can convert the sun's energy into food.

196. **Chronicle** (verb) a recounting of past events

The Titanic, though largely a fictional romance movie, is believed to chronicle some historical events of the doomed ship.

197. **Cipher** (noun) a totally insignificant person

Dead, due to the extreme cold, a cipher's body was found in the snow just outside of town.

198. **Circle** (noun) a group of people sharing an interest, activity, or achievement

An electronic funds transfer system called E.F.T. in banking circles is replacing the paperwork in banking processes.

199. **Circuit** (noun) a course, process, or journey that ends where it began or repeats itself

The radio talk show host is going a public speaking circuit for the next months.

200. **Circulated** (adjective) something which is passed out

The New York Times is one of the most widely circulated US newspapers.

201. **Civilian** (noun) one not on active duty in a military, police, or fire fighting force; outsider

Scientists and privacy experts who already have seen the use of face recognition technologies at a Super Bowl and monitoring cameras in London are concerned about the potential impact of the emerging technologies if they are applied to civilians by commercial or government agencies outside the Pentagon.

202. **Clad** (adjective) being covered or clothed with

The park, with its glacier-clad mountains and rich growth of trees and flowers, is often called America's "last frontier."

203. **Clairvoyance** (noun) the supposed ability to perceive things that are not in sight or that cannot be seen

Cervantes's work, a keen critique of the literature of his time, presented the clash between reality and the ideals which Don Quixote sought to revive, and at the same time originated the theme of the clairvoyance of insanity.

204. **Clarity** (noun) the condition of being clean and free of contaminants

The value of a diamond is determined by its exact quality as defined by the 4C's: Cut, Color, Clarity and Carat Weight.

205. **Clash** (verb) to fail to be in agreement with

Larry clashed with his professor over the grade he had received on his research paper.

206. **Claw** (noun) pointed horny nail on an animal's foot

With its razor-sharp claws and powerful jaw, the bear is one of the most dangerous predators in a forest.

207. **Clearing** (noun) the act of removing the wood and brush from a tract of land

Unaware of the dangers of deforestation, early settlers made clearings, after which they could plant crops and build settlements.

208. **Clump** (verb) to move heavily; to be of an irregular shape or of an indefinite size

We can imagine a cloud of weakly interacting massive particles clumped around our galaxy, with the solar system sweeping through this cloud as we orbit the center of the Milky Way.

209. **Clumsiness** (noun) the act of lacking skillfulness in the use of the hands and the body and grace in physical movement

Despite the slowness and clumsiness of porcupines on the ground, they are good climbers because they have long, curving claws on all four paws.

210. **Cluster** (noun) several entities making up or considered a unit

Amphibians lay clusters of eggs in bushes near ponds.

211. **Cocoon** (noun) a shell-like container

We'd all be a lot kinder and gentler if the driver's seat were lashed to the front bumper instead of encased in a padded steel cocoon.

212. **Cognition** (noun) the process of knowing in the broadest sense

Welcome to today's seminar about the Cognition and Perception Program offered through the Department of Psychology at the University of Michigan.

213. **Coherent** (adjective) logically connected, consistent

The planning stage of writing requires one to put his ideas into a coherent, purposeful order appropriate to his readers.

214. **Cold-shoulder** (verb) to give intentionally cold or unsympathetic treatment

Asked if he would repeat his anti-Bush message in person, Mandela replied: "You assume that he is going to meet me. I wouldn't make that assumption. I have said what I wanted to say and I don't have to repeat it." It was unclear who would cold-shoulder whom.

215. **Collaborate** (verb) to work together toward a common end

Quincy Jones' first major success as a pop music producer came in the early 1960's when he collaborated with Lesley Gore to create a dozen pop hits including It's My Party and Judy's Turn to Cry.

216. **Collapse** (noun) an abrupt, disastrous failure

The balance of fusion reactions versus gravitational collapse which occurred in this little cloud is fondly referred to as a star, and this story is about the birth and life of the closest star to Earth, the Sun.

217. **Collectively** (adverb) the manner of gathering something into a whole; characteristic of a group acting together

Collectively, these frozen archives give scientists unprecedented views of global climate over the eons.

219. **Collide** (verb) to come together or come up against with force

Particles within the cloud's center (core) became so densely packed that they often collided and stuck (fused) together.

220. **Colossal** (adjective) vast, enormous, gigantic, mammoth

A colossal earthquake registering 8.4 on the Richter scale occurred in Alaska in the 1960's.

221. **Colonize** (verb) to found or establish an area which is subject to rule by an outside power

Portugal, France, Holland, and England colonizing the continents now called the Americas decided to stay and the rest is history.

222. **Comeback** (noun) a return to a former position or condition as of success or prosperity

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has changed the wolf's status from "endangered" to "threatened" in the lower 48 states. This lack of federal protection is allowing many western states to wage a war on wolves -- just as they were beginning to make a comeback.

223. **Combat** (verb) to strive in opposition with force

Once all the hydrogen is turned into helium, a star will stop fusing hydrogen and will lose its ability to combat gravity.

224. **Commentary** (noun) critical explanation or analysis

Hits like "Billie Jean" and "Beat It" introduced a darker edge to the music to complement the serious commentary in the lyrics.

225. **Commemorate** (verb) to mark by some ceremony or observation

Jones said Tuesday at a forum commemorating the 40th anniversary of the event that Wallace later apologized to her for blocking the doors of Foster Auditorium on June 11, 1963.

226. **Commerce** (noun) commercial, industrial, or professional activity in general

In Roman mythology, Mercury is the god of commerce, travel, and thievery, the Roman counterpart of the Greek god Hermes, the messenger of the Gods.

227. **Comparable** (adjective) possessing the same or almost the same characteristics

Body composition is the comparable amounts of fat and lean body tissue found in the body.

228. **Compatible** (adjective) capable of existing together in harmony

The scientific community should take on the responsibility to investigate all objects that could potentially impact Earth down to the size compatible with available technology and with the public perception of acceptable risk.

229. **Compensate** (verb) to make up for the defects of

Saville and Dewey aptly call their formula reading The Barnum Effect, which goes, "You have a strong need for other people to like you and for them to admire you. You tend to be critical of yourself. You have a great deal of unused energy which you have not turned to your advantage. While you have some personality weaknesses, you are generally able to compensate for them."

230. **Competence** (noun) physical, mental, financial, or legal power to perform

The activities and requirements of the cognition and perception program are designed primarily to develop the student's competence as a researcher.

231. **Complement** (verb) to fill in what is lacking and make perfect

Hits like "Billie Jean" and "Beat It" introduced a darker edge to the music to complement the serious commentary in the lyrics.

232. **Complex** (adjective) difficult to understand due to its intricacy

Autism is a complex developmental disability that typically appears during the first three years of life.



233. **Complication** (noun) something that causes difficulty, trouble, or lack of ease

If left untreated, an anorexic person could starve to death or die from complications of malnutrition.

234. **Compose of** (verb) to be the constituent's parts of

Comets are composed of dust and frozen gases that scientists believe are little changed since the formation of the solar system 4.5 billion years ago.

235. **Composite** (adjective) combining the typical or essential characteristics of individuals making up a group

Disclosing the list "would give terrorist organizations a composite picture of the government investigation," Sentelle wrote.

236. **Compound** (noun) consisting of two or more interconnected parts

A molecule is a compound or group of atoms.

237. **Compress** (verb) to reduce in size by or as if by drawing together

Less than 5 billion years ago, in a distant spiral arm of our galaxy, called the Milky Way, a small cloud of gas and dust began to compress under its own weight.

238. **Comprise of** (verb) to have as integral parts

On the east side of the valley is the Armargosa Range, comprised of three separate units.

239. **Compulsion** (noun) an irresistible, repeated, irrational, impulse to perform some act

People with Multiple Personality Disorder may experience any of the following: depression, mood swings, suicidal tendencies, sleep disorders, panic attacks and phobias, alcohol and drug abuse, and compulsions.

240. **Computational** (adjective) describing the process of determining a number or amount through calculation and through the use of a computer

Cognitive Psychology is an empirical science and depends on careful experimental procedures and paradigms to test theories about these mental processes. This program is especially geared towards the application of formal and computational modeling and neuroscience methods to these basic questions.

241. **Conceivable** (adjective) capable of being anticipated, considered, or imagined

The community consists of an enormous number of people of every conceivable age, race, religion, lifestyle, income and opinion.

242. **Concord** (noun) the state of individuals who are in complete agreement

Initially, when settlers migrated west to settle on their own farmlands, there was no concord with the Native American population.

243. **Concrete** (adjective) having actual reality

There is no concrete proof for the existence of a supreme being, which is why some people are atheists.

244. **Conditioning** (noun) to make familiar through constant practice or use

Researchers have continued to use the techniques of classical conditioning for both learning and unlearning certain behaviors or fears.

245. **Condolence** (noun) sympathy with another in sorrow; an expression of sympathy

We would like to express to her majesty and the people of the United Kingdom our sincere condolences for the loss of the British soldiers.

246. **Conducive** (adjective) tending to promote or assist

Our intense winter storms, high rainfall amounts, and steep terrain area all conducive to land sliding.

247. **Confluence** (noun) the act or fact of coming together

A confluence of researchers brought about the invention of the atomic bomb.

248. **Conformity** (noun) an act of willingly carrying out the wishes of others

The control theory's explanation of criminal behavior focuses on the control mechanisms, techniques, and strategies for regulating human behavior, leading to conformity or obedience to society's rules.

249. **Confound** (verb) to throw a person into confusion or perplexity

Earlier this week, Fed policy setters elected to trim the fed funds rate to 1.00 percent from 1.25 percent, confounding some market expectations for a reduction of half a percentage point.

250. **Conical** (adjective) resembling a cone in shape

The conical shaped space rocket was launched into space.

251. **Conjure up** (verb) imagine or contrive

A family is the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children. Despite this all-inclusive definition, a lesbian or gay couple with or without children are not the image conjured up when most people create a picture of a family.

252. **Con-man** (noun) one who tells falsehoods in order to get financial gain

"Dante's View" and the "Devil's Corn Field" are names coined by the hustlers and conmen who sought to attract visitors and investors to this burgeoning mining area.

253. **Consciousness** (noun) the condition of being aware

The Sun Dance was a type of self-torture which included a loss of consciousness.

254. **Consecutive** (adjective) following one after another in an orderly pattern

An anorexic girl weighs at least 15 percent less than her ideal weight, has an extreme fear of gaining weight, and has missed at least three consecutive menstrual periods.

255. **Consequence** (noun) something brought about by a cause Deviance is seen because of society's decision to apply that term to a person, and deviant behavior is behavior that society labels as deviant.

256. **Conservatism** (noun) a political philosophy based on tradition and social stability, stressing established institutions and preferring gradual development to abrupt change

Although he never wavered in his devotion to colonial rights and early committed himself to independence as an unwelcome last resort, Adams's innate conservatism made him determined in 1770 that the British soldiers accused of the Boston Massacre receive a fair hearing.

257. **Conserve** (verb) to protect an asset from loss or destruction

Now that we know what is involved in obtaining water and how quickly it is being used, everyone must do his/her part to conserve water.

258. **Consistently** (adverb) without variation or change Long time

Death Valley residents say that daily temperatures at Bad water are consistently higher than those at Furnace Creek.

259. **Consort** (noun) a husband or wife

Prince Albert was Queen Elizabeth's consort and her first cousin and the nephew of the king of the Belgians, Leopold I.

260. **Conspire** (verb) to work out a secret plan to achieve an evil or illegal end

Martin's Luther King's house was bombed, and he was convicted along with other boycott leaders on charges of conspiring to interfere with the bus company's operations.

261. **Constituent** (adjective) one of the individual entities contributing to a whole

If water rich asteroids added water to the lunar surface, most of the water would be split by sunlight into its constituent atoms of hydrogen and oxygen and lost into space, but some would migrate by literally hopping along to places where it is very cold.

262. **Constitute** (verb) to put in force by legal authority

The death penalty is constituted by most state judicial courts as a legal force of punishment for criminals who have committed premeditated murder.

263. **Constrain** (verb) to control, or restrict

Still others are enjoying a higher level of economic prosperity than the average American and don't feel constrained in any way by a lack of marriage rights.

264. **Consul** (noun) an official appointed by a government to reside in a country to represent the commercial interests of citizens of the appointing country

Bret Harte served as a consul in Germany and Scotland, after which he settled in England, where he remained until he died in 1902.

265. **Consultant** (noun) one who advises another, especially officially or professionally

Business consultants often advise their clients to make long term investments.

266. **Consummate** (adjective) supremely excellent in quality or nature

Mozart was commissioned to compose a new opera for Munich, Idomeneo (1781), which proved that he was a consummate master of opera series.

267. **Containment** (noun) the state of holding back or within fixed limits; to restrain

The government is increasingly drawn into discussions about healthcare reform, particularly when it relates to cost containment.

268. **Contemporary** (adjective) modern, in existence now

In 1989, the musician came back with "Back on the Block," another grand tour of contemporary Rhythm and Blues (R&B) with a guest list that read like a Who's Who of R&B.

269. **Contentious** (adjective) inclined to act in a hostile way; given to arguing

A contentious argument erupted during the classroom debate.

270. **Continental** (adjective) of the mainland; any of the main large land areas of the earth

Around the margins of the Pacific Ocean, for example, denser oceanic plates slip under continental plates in a process known as subduction.

271. **Contour** (adjective) following contour lines or forming furrows or ridges along them

Contour plowing diminishes water-polluting runoff.

272. **Contraception** (noun) deliberate prevention of conception or impregnation

It is widely known as the "morning-after pill," but new research confirms that emergency contraception reliably prevents pregnancy even when taken as long as five days after having sex.

273. **Contract** (verb) to reduce in size by or as by drawing together

A partner will stretch your muscle group to a comfortable level. Then you contract as tight as you can and hold for about 6 to 10 seconds. You then relax and your partner stretches you further, repeating the process.

274. **Contrive** (verb) to form a strategy for

Chimpanzees require massive regimented teaching sequences contrived by humans to acquire quite rudimentary abilities.

275. **Conversely** (adverb) the manner of being the opposite of

Lack of physical activity causes an increase in body fat. Conversely, regular exercise leads to a loss of body fat.

276. **Convert** (verb) to alter or change the physical or chemical properties of something

Our gut converts the protein from our dinner lamb chop into smaller amino acids.

277. **Convey** (verb) to make known; to put into words

The best philosophy to be conveyed about how to avoid problems is the principle of the three red flags, which states that most accidents or avalanches are not the result of an unavoidable "karmic cannonball," but rather are the predictable outcome of a series of related events.

278. **Conveyor** (noun) a mechanical apparatus which carries packages or bulk material from one place to another

Muscular contractions cause a ripple like movement that carries the contents down the small intestine somewhat like a conveyor belt.

279. **Convoy** (verb) to accompany, especially to escort for protection

So, Marin County parents started "walking school buses," where they convoy groups of kids to school. It's a concept used in Chicago city schools where gang crime is the biggest threat to children.

280. **Cooing** (verb) making a low soft cry

Usually ranging from approximately 0 to six months, cooing is the first stage of linguistic development in children.

281. **Cooperating** (verb) to work together toward a common end

A family is the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children.

282. **Coordinator** (noun) one who brings something into accord; one who combines and adapts in order to attain an effect

Maya Angelou became the northern coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

283. **Cordially** (adverb) manner relating to kindness, warmth, and unaffected courtesy

In 1762 the Mozart children played at court in Vienna; the Empress Maria Theresa and her husband, Emperor Francis I, received them cordially.

284. **Core** (noun) the most central and material part; a point of origin from which ideas, influences, etc., emanate

Earth's density is due in part to gravitational compression; if not for this, Mercury would be denser than Earth, indicating that Mercury's dense iron core is relatively larger than Earth's, probably comprising most of the planet.

285. **Corporate** (adjective) being a commercial organization

Corporate interviewers are looking for applicants who display purpose and commitment to their future occupation.

286. **Corpse** (noun) the physical frame of a dead person or animal

Zurbaran attempted to capture the fact that it is a corpse by painting a somewhat frightening face.

287. **Correlate** (verb) to come or bring together in one's mind or imagination

One of his students found that scores on these tests did not correlate with class standing among undergraduates at Columbia University.

288. **Corrode** (verb) to eat away by degrees as if by gnawing; especially: to wear away gradually usually by chemical action; to weaken or destroy gradually: to undermine

CO<sub>2</sub> might corrode concrete plugs meant to seal wells.

289. **Costume** (noun) clothes or other personal effects, such as make-up, worn to conceal one's identity

To celebrate Halloween, children dress up in costumes and go house to house asking for candy.



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290. **Counterpart** (noun) something possessing the same or almost the same characteristics as something else

In Roman mythology, Mercury is the god of commerce, travel, and thievery, the Roman counterpart of the Greek god Hermes, the messenger of the Gods.

291. **Countless** (adjective) too great to be calculated

Indeed, fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident has turned up in ice cores, as has dust from violent desert storms countless millennia ago.

292. **Coupe** (noun) a 2-door automobile often seating only two persons; also: one with a tightly spaced rear seat

The Corvette Coupe, from the United States, is a popular sports car.

293. **Covet** (verb) characterized as having an inordinate desire for what belongs to another

He is the only art critic to have twice won America's most coveted award for art criticism, the Frank Jewett Mather Award, given by the College Art Association.

294. **Cowhand** (noun) a cowboy; one who tends cows

In the 1800's, some worked as cowhands on ranches in Montana, during which they experienced devastating snowstorms and temperatures as cold as -40 F.

295. **Crack** (noun) to undergo partial breaking

A small pebble caused a crack in the windshield.

296. **Cradle** (noun) a place in which a thing begins or is nurtured in its infancy

Ancient Greece, once the cradle of Western culture, is responsible for many of the moral and scientific concepts that exist today.

297. **Cramp** (verb) to be retrained or confined

The Scots fought from a better position and the English were too cramped for space to use their superior numbers.

298. **Cranium** (noun) skull; the part of the head that encloses the brain

It was believed in the nineteenth that bumps on a person's cranium revealed his or her personality.

299. **Cratered** (verb) to exhibit bowl-shaped depressions caused by the impact of a meteorite

Mercury is in many ways like the Moon: its surface is heavily cratered and very old.

300. **Creaking** (verb) a prolonged grating or squeaking sound

Yards creaking and making groaning sounds can be early warnings of slope failure.

301. **Cremate** (verb) to reduce a dead body to ashes by burning

His last wish before he died was to be cremated and have his ashes spread over the Pacific Ocean.

302. **Crevice** (noun) a narrow opening resulting from a split or crack

Found in waters all over the earth, octopuses like to hide in rocks and crevices and can squeeze into tiny holes, as they have no bones.

303. **Criterion** (noun) a standard of comparison

For doctors to know whether a baby is normal, there are certain criteria or standards of judgment, but individual babies will vary somewhat from these standards.

304. **Critique** (noun) evaluative and critical discourse

William Faulkner was a keen critique of the literature of his time.

305. **Crucial** (adjective) so serious as to be at the point of crisis

The sociological perspective is crucial for working in today's multiethnic and multinational business environment.

306. **Crude** (adjective) in a natural state and still not prepared for use

Crude oil needs to be refined before it can be used for automobile consumption.

307. **Crumple** (verb) to make irregular folds in, especially by pressing or twisting; to be unable to hold up  
The front and rear ends of an automobile are designed to crumple during a collision.

308. **Crushing** (verb) pressing forcefully to break up into pulpy mass

The core thus begins to fuse helium into carbon to make enough energy to maintain its balance with the crushing force of gravity.

309. **Crustal** (adjective) relating to the outer exterior of the earth consisting of rock

Tectonic earthquakes are a kind of earthquake that are associated with the earth's crustal deformation; when these earthquakes occur beneath the sea, the water above the deformed area is displaced from its equilibrium position.

310. **Crystallized** (adjective) formed with a clear colorless rock

Diamond is the name given to the crystallized form of the element Carbon.

311. **Cull** (noun) something rejected especially as being inferior or worthless

Animal activists are angry about the kangaroo cull.

312. **Cultivate** (verb) to prepare or prepare and use for something

The proposal focused on a laboratory procedure designed to create embryos to cultivate their stem cells, which are master cells that can potentially grow into any type of human tissue.

313. **Cumulative** (adjective) increasing, as in force, by successive additions

Scientific knowledge is not absolute, but cumulative in that new facts are constantly being added while old facts are discarded.

314. **Curio** (adjective) something such as a decorative object considered novel, rare, or bizarre

A further one million are fished for the curio trade because seahorses retain their shape and color when dried.

315. **Current** (noun) occurring in or belonging to the present time

Although the three currents discussed so far in 20th century painting may also be found in sculpture, the parallelism should not be overstressed.

316. **Curve** (verb) having bends, curves, or angles; deviating from a straight line

Unstable areas may sometimes be identified by trees or telephone poles tilted at odd angles, or by curved tree trunks.

317. **Cyclical** (adjective) of, relating to, or being an interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed

The one thing we don't know is whether it will be cyclical, whether it will occur seasonally.

318. **Cylinder** (adjective) the surface traced by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed curve

The long cylinders of ancient ice that they retrieve provide a dazzlingly detailed record of what was happening in the world over the past several ice ages.

319. **Dashboard** (noun) a panel extending across the interior of a vehicle as an automobile below the windshield and usually containing dials and controls

In a demonstration at an imaginary dashboard, Michael greeted the computer ("Good morning, Sally"), told it he was catching a flight from John F. Kennedy International Airport and received a map and spoken directions, estimated travel time, the state of the traffic ahead, the weather, the flight's status, country music on the radio and directions to an Italian restaurant en route.

320. **Database** (noun) a usually large collection of data organized especially for rapid search and retrieval as by a computer

Our editors make daily updates to our proprietary database of company information, which can be found on our Web site, Hoover's Online.

321. **Dazzlingly** (adverb) manner of arousing admiration by an impressive display

The long cylinders of ancient ice that they retrieve provide a dazzlingly detailed record of what was happening in the world over the past several ice ages.

322. **Deadliest** (adjective) extremely destructive or harmful

At least 80 and perhaps hundreds of people were killed in the deadliest historical eruption to occur in what is now the United States.

323. **Deal with** (verb) to be occupied or concerned

Politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of dealing with face threatening acts.

324. **Dearth** (noun) an inadequate supply

The model offers no way to explain the moon's confounding dearth of iron.

325. **Debris** (noun) an accumulation of fragments of rock

Landslides, mud flows and debris avalanches frequently accompany other natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

326. **Decay** (verb) to become or cause to become rotten or unsound; to decompose

Because of the high humidity, abundant insects, and scavenger-eating animals and birds, an animal carcass can decay in Mississippi in just a few days.

327. **Decipher** (verb) to make understandable

Few historians today have the capability of deciphering scrolls written in ancient Egyptian.

328. **Decode** (verb) to convert a coded message into intelligible form; to discover the underlying meaning of

It seems that the structure of the language you learn as a child affects how the structure of your brain develops to decode speech. Native English speakers, for example, find it extraordinarily difficult to learn Mandarin

329. **Decorated** (verb) to furnish with emblems of honor worn on one's clothing, or displayed on objects

Quincy Jones is one of the most decorated musicians of all time.

330. **Decry** (verb) to consider or treat as small or unimportant

There are those who decry marriage as a sexist and patriarchal institution that should be avoided at all costs.

331. **Deem** (verb) to have an opinion

Any human caused blazes are to be suppressed immediately as well as any natural fires deemed dangerous.

332. **Default** (noun) a failure to pay financial debts

The trend has been to raise rates because of the increasing number of defaults among consumers.

333. **Deferential** (adjective) showing or expressing respect and esteem due a superior or an elder

The Justice Department properly withheld the names and other details about hundreds of foreigners detained in the months after the Sept. 11 attacks, a federal appeals court ruled Tuesday. The powerful decision was deferential to the Bush administration's arguments over continued threats to America from terrorists.

334. **Definitive** (adjective) serving the function of deciding or settling with finality

Two recent books are the definitive books in the area of cold reading: King of the Cold Readers (KCR) by Bascom Jones and Red-Hot Cold Reading (RHCR) by Thomas Saville, Ph.D. and Herb Dewey.

335. **Deflect** (verb) to turn aside especially from a straight course or fixed direction

If the interior is weak, for example, an attempt to deflect it with a nuclear warhead (an option under consideration) may simply break up the asteroid into many smaller and uncontrolled pieces.

336. **Defuse** (verb) to remove the fuse from a mine or bomb; to make less harmful, potent, or tense

You can tend to your loved one and to yourself by focusing on the rewards of caring for someone with Alzheimer's disease and by learning to recognize and defuse stress.

337. **Degradation** (noun) the act or an instance of demoting

Don Quixote shows how not distinguishing between the two leads to the moral degradation of his hero and, consequently, of his public.

338. **Degraded** (adjective) reduced far below ordinary standards of civilized life and conduct; characterized by degeneration of structure or function

Protecting existing habitat and restoring degraded habitat can help the grizzly to recover.

339. **Delectable** (adjective) highly pleasing, especially to the sense of taste

The ape inserts a twig into a hole in a termite's nest, after which it pulls out the twig covered with delectable insects.

340. **Delegate** (noun) one who stands in for another; one who is given authority to represent another  
In 1776, John Adams was a Massachusetts delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

341. **Deleterious** (adjective) harmful often in a subtle or unexpected way

There is increasing evidence that some beached whales may have been stranded as a result of loud sounds made by mid-range navy sonar. This has produced a great deal of concern about the possible deleterious effects of noise pollution on marine mammals.

342. **Delineation** (noun) a line marking and shaping the outer form of an object

Bialystok asserts that the delineation begins at the age of twenty, at which point begins a decline in the ability to learn a language.

343. **Delta** (noun) the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river

The delta extends outward fifty miles on both sides of the Mississippi River in the area of Mississippi and Louisiana and experiences floods during the spring.

344. **Demise** (noun) a cessation of existence or activity

Columbia's demise on Feb. 1, 2003, not only cost the lives of seven astronauts, but also leaves a gaping hole in the busy shuttle manifest, which is now focused on building and supplying the International Space Station.

345. **Demographic** (adjective) relating to the dynamic balance of a population

These demographic peculiarities reveal a pattern of upward marriage or hypergamy which is quite different from endogamy and reflects an acknowledged status difference between communities.

346. **Denouncing** (verb) to find fault with; to make an accusation against

A pamphlet entitled A Dissertation on the Canon and the Feudal Law and town instructions denouncing the Stamp Act (1765) marked him as a vigorous, patriotic penman, and, holding various local offices, he soon became a leader among Massachusetts radicals.



347. **Densely** (adverb) with all parts or elements in extremely close proximity

Particles within the cloud's center (core) became so densely packed that they often collided and stuck (fused) together.

348. **Dependent** (noun) a person who relies on another for support

It is one of the more remarkable feats of American literature, how a young man who never graduated from high school, never received a college degree, living in a small town in the poorest state in the nation, all the while balancing a growing family of dependents and impending financial ruin, could during the Great Depression write a series of novels all set in the same small Southern county that would one day be recognized as among the greatest novels ever written by an American.

349. **Depict** (verb) to present a lifelike image of

St. Francis is depicted wearing a brown habit worn by Franciscan Monks and by the stigmata over the heart.

350. **Deposit** (noun) matter that settles on a bottom or collects on a surface by a natural process

Several tools have been developed to help land users identify unstable slopes. Slope maps, geology maps, and landslide deposit maps are available for public inspection at the Santa Cruz County Planning Department.

351. **Derive** (verb) to obtain from another source

Like German, English is derived from some common original Germanic or Teutonic parent speech, although this original language is no longer in existence.

352. **Derange** (verb) to disturb the health or physiological functioning of

The writer became deranged due to his heavy consumption of alcohol and drugs.

353. **Derogatory** (adjective) tending or intending to belittle

Derogatory language is not permitted in the workplace.

354. **Descend** (verb) to become lower in quality, character, or condition

The absolute finest colorless stone carries a D rating, descending through each letter of the alphabet to Z, designating a diamond of light yellow, brown, or gray.

355. **Desegregate** (verb) to open to all people regardless of race

Montgomery buses were desegregated in December 1956, after the United States Supreme Court declared Alabama's segregation laws unconstitutional.

356. **Designate** (verb) to make known or identify, as by signs

The absolute finest colorless stone carries a D rating, descending through each letter of the alphabet to Z, designating a diamond of light yellow, brown, or gray.

357. **Desolate** (adjective) devoid of inhabitants and visitors; deserted

The Sinai Peninsula is a desolate desert region in northeast Egypt. Its terrain includes a sandy coastal plain, a high limestone plateau, and mountains.

358. **Destabilize** (verb) to take out of balance so as to make it unstable

A landslide or slope failure occurs when steep slopes are destabilized by excess water accumulation in the soil, the addition of excess weight to the top of a slope, the removal of support from the bottom of a slope, or a combination of the above.

359. **Detect** (verb) to perceive, to discover

Scientists detected Chernobyl radioactivity in snow at the South Pole, a graphic reminder of how small our planet is.

360. **Detergent** (noun) a cleansing agent such as soap

Wastewater often containing detergents encourage the growth of algae.

361. **Deteriorate** (verb) to become in a less than perfect or whole condition in quality, functioning, or condition

The heartbreak of watching your loved one slowly deteriorate, coupled with that person's growing need for supervision and personal care, often causes caregivers to feel overwhelming stress.

362. **Determinate** (adjective) having defined limits In a sharp contrast to monkeys, human children pick up thousands of words spontaneously, combine them in structured sequences in which every word has a determinate role, respect the word order of the adult language, and use sentences for a variety of purposes such as commenting on interesting objects.

363. **Detrimental** (adjective) causing harm or injury

Continuing to stretch by bouncing one's body is detrimental in the long run as the body will start to adapt against it and one may find it difficult to stretch properly at all.

364. **Devastate** (verb) to destroy completely while conquering or occupying

As the tsunami's speed diminishes as it travels into shallower water, its height grows, consequently making its effects devastating to a coastal community.

365. **Deviance** (noun) the condition of being abnormal

The labeling theory explains deviance as a social process by which some people who commit deviant acts come to be known as deviants and others do not.

366. **Devise** (verb) to form a strategy for; to use ingenuity in making, developing, or achieving

Considerable effort is devoted to devising innovative applications to important practical problems, e.g., human computer interaction, decision aiding, and medical training.

367. **Devoid** (adjective) lacking a desirable element; containing nothing

Studies of lunar samples revealed that the interior of the Moon is essentially devoid of water, so no underground supplies could be used by lunar inhabitants.

368. **Devote** (verb) to give over by or as if by vow to a higher purpose

Researchers from all over the world are devoting considerable time and energy into finding the answer to this critical question.

369. **Diagnostic** (adjective) relating to investigation or analysis of the cause or nature of a condition, situation, or problem

For those unfamiliar with the term, cold reading is the description of the personality, characteristics, and features, past experiences and sometimes the future of a person without the use of standard psychological or other formal diagnostic procedures.

370. **Diarrhea** (noun) abnormally frequent intestinal evacuations with fluid stools

Bulimia nervosa is when a person consumes large amounts of food, but then induces vomiting or diarrhea to avoid weight gain.

371. **Diaspora** (noun) people settled far from their ancestral homelands

The African Voices Hall presents the richness and diversity of cultures throughout the African continent, as well as traditions sustained and reinterpreted by the African diasporas in Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

372. **Dictate** (verb) to set forth expressly and authoritatively

The value of a diamond is determined by its exact quality as defined by the 4C's: Cut, Color, Clarity and Carat Weight. The cut of a diamond refers to its proportions. Of the 4C's, the cut is the aspect most directly influenced by man. The other three are dictated by nature.

373. **Differential** (adjective) making a distinction among individuals or classes

The theory is called differential association. It denotes a person's associations that differ from those of other persons

374. **Digestion** (noun) the process of making food absorbable by breaking it down into smaller, simpler chemical compounds

Sucrose is hydrolyzed during digestion according to the following equation: Sucrose + H<sub>2</sub>O → Glucose + Fructose

375. **Dilute** (verb) lower than its normal strength or concentration due to a mixture

Gasoline, if diluted with water, will cause an automobile engine to malfunction.

376. **Dimensional** (adjective) relating to the amount of space occupied by something

Our vocal tracts have a sharp right-angle bend that creates two independently modifiable resonant cavities (the mouth and the pharynx or throat) that defines a large two-dimensional range of vowel sounds.

377. **Disavow** (verb) to deny responsibility for; disclaim, repudiate

The Israeli Prime Minister has decided to disavow talks with the Palestinians.

378. **Discard** (verb) to let go or get rid of as being no longer of use, value, etc.

Scientific knowledge is not absolute, but cumulative. New facts are constantly being added while old facts are discarded.

379. **Discernable** (adjective)

so as to perceive, to recognize as being different Many inclusions are not discernable to the naked eye and require magnification to become apparent.

380. **Discharge** (verb) to release from military duty

After being discharged from the military, Elvis Presley went back to singing and starring in movies.

381. **Disconnecting** (verb) to separate one thing from another thing

Dissociation Identity Disorder is the phenomena of completely disconnecting oneself from a memory (or memories) and the emotions around the memory (or memories), creating a separate identity to hold memories and emotions.

382. **Discredit** (verb) causing disbelief in the accuracy or authority of

Canup and Asphaug were able to re-test the discredited mid-1980s hypothesis of impact by a Mars size object thanks to greater computing power.

383. **Discrepancy** (noun) a marked lack of correspondence or agreement

The tiny differences between the observed and predicted values were a minor but nagging problem for many decades. It was thought that another planet (sometimes called Vulcan) might exist in an orbit near Mercury's to account for the discrepancy.

384. **Disdain** (noun) the quality of being overly convinced of one's own superiority and importance

Due to the complete disdain the co-worker showed to others, he was fired.

385. **Disenchant** (verb) disappoint; dissatisfy

Democratic presidential hopeful Howard Dean sought to redefine and broaden his liberal, anti-war campaign in formally announcing his candidacy Monday, telling disenchanted American voters, "You have the power!" to oust President Bush and rid Washington of special interests.

386. **Disintegration** (noun) severe damage or decay rendering something useless or worthless

Many founding fathers of the United States spoke out repeatedly against mob violence and other signs of social disintegration.

387. **Dismantle** (verb) to take to pieces; to destroy the integrity or functioning of

Bush said the "true test" would be if the Palestinian militant groups would give up their arms and their ability to disrupt the peace process, Hamas must be dismantled.

388. **Dismay** (noun) to deprive of courage or the power to act as a result of fear, anxiety, or disgust

In 1782 the now popular Mozart married Constance Weber from Germany, much to his father's dismay.

389. **Disorder** (noun) a disturbance of the health or physiological functioning of

A new term, Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) was created in 1994 to replace Multiple Personality Disorder.

390. **Dispense** (verb) to prepare and distribute as in medication

Four states now allow pharmacists to dispense emergency contraception pills, and the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) is considering a request to make Plan B available over the counter.

391. **Disperse** (verb) to cause to separate and go in various directions

Diamonds allow light to be reflected and dispersed as a rainbow of color.

392. **Displace** (verb) to move something from a position occupied

Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water.

393. **Disposition** (noun) the combination of emotional, intellectual, and moral qualities that distinguishes an individual

A crow looks mean and evil and some people say it has a disposition to match its looks.

394. **Disrepute** (noun) loss of or damage to one's reputation

Multiple Personalities disorder was being thrown into disrepute because many people were giving phony demonstrations of alter switching during television talk shows.

395. **Disruptive** (adjective) troubling to the mind or emotions

Driven by dizzying mutations in medical costs, program directors and staff ponder the disruptive dynamism of these new healthcare reforms.

396. **Disseminate** (verb) to pass something out; to spread out

Many plants depend upon the wind to disseminate their pollen.

397. **Dissertation** (noun) a formal, lengthy exposition on a topic

Graduation requirements include an empirical research project, a general preliminary examination, and a dissertation project.

398. **Dissipate** (verb) to disappear by or as if by dispersal of particles

Helping to dissipate heat, the large neck of the giraffe serves as a cooling tower.

399. **Dissociate** (verb) to break the ties of connection between; to separate from

A child may dissociate and create an alternative personality to handle severe sexual or physical abuse.

400. **Distinctly** (adverb) so as to be easily perceived and understood

Language is a form of speech distinctly different from others, adding for good measure not, or only partially, intelligible to others without special study.

401. **Distinguishable** (adjective) making noticeable or different from something else

Brown diamond shaped markings are found along the middle of the rattlesnake's back. These distinguishable markings stand out against their lighter body color.

402. **Distort** (verb) to twist out of a natural, normal, or original shape or condition; to cause to be perceived unnaturally

The agency is trying to find a way to modify the machines with an electronic fig leaf programming that fuzzes out sensitive body parts or distorts the body so it is unrecognizable.



403. **Divergent** (adjective)

departing from the normal; not like another in nature, quality, amount, or form While healthcare strategies abound from diverse viewpoints and divergent professional groups, no one strategy has all the answers to reform the medical healthcare enterprise.

404. **Diversity** (noun) the quality of being made of many different elements, forms, kinds, or individuals

Colleges seek an equal diversity in its applicants by looking at background, experience, and previous scholastic achievement.

405. **Diurnal** (adjective) opening during the day and closing at night

In rural areas, businesses are mostly diurnal because there is not a large enough population base to sustain extended hours operation.

406. **Division** (noun) one of the parts into which something is divided

William Tecumseh Sherman, division commander, was quoted saying to reporters, "Take your regiment to Ohio. No enemy is nearer than Corinth."

407. **Dizzying** (adjective) vastly exceeding the normal limit, as in cost

Driven by dizzying mutations in medical costs, program directors and staff ponder the disruptive dynamism of these new reforms.

408. **Doctorate** (adjective) any degree at the highest level awarded by universities

A student intending to teach and conduct sociological research will most likely need a master's or a doctorate degree.

409. **Document** (verb) anything serving as proof

Although explosive eruptions at Kilauea are infrequent, deposits of ash discovered by United States Geological Survey and other scientists document that they occur about as often as explosive eruptions from volcanoes in the Cascade Range of the Pacific Northwest, which includes Mount St. Helens, Washington.

410. **Doggedly** (adverb) with firm perseverance; with irrational determination of fixity of purpose

The attack pushed most Union divisions back to reform elsewhere. Others fought doggedly to hold their line.

411. **Domesticate** (verb) to train to live with and be of use to man

The single-humped Arabian camel has been domesticated for more than 5,000 years.

412. **Dominant** (adjective) most important, influential, or significant

The abuse memories contained within alters are not typically accessible to the dominant personality.

413. **Dormant** (adjective) in a state of temporary inactivity

Farther north of Stovepipe Wells is more salt pan and a dormant volcanic area which includes Ubehebe Crater.

414. **Downdraft** (noun) a downward air current

The strength of intense downdrafts that emerge from Rocky Mountain storms can stir up severe weather downstream.

415. **Downpour** (noun) a heavy rain

The scientists found that one downpour leads to another. In effect, they were able to pinpoint the culprit of these torrential rains in the Midwest.

416. **Downsizing** (noun) the act of reducing in size

I managed to survive two rounds of corporate downsizing, but the third round was a 20 percent reduction in the workforce, which included me."

417. **Down slope** (noun) moving from place of higher elevation to a place of lower elevation

In spring, the built-up snow melts and runs down slope into brooks. These brooks flow down and join a river.

418. **Downstream** (noun) in the direction of the flow of water running along the surface of the earth; in the direction of the flow of something

The strength of intense downdrafts that emerge from the mountain storms can stir up severe weather downstream.

419. **Drainage** (noun) the act, the process, or method for carrying off waste matter

Human activities which act to further destabilizing slopes are logging, woodland conversion, road building, housing construction, and any activity which alters normal drainage patterns.

420. **Dramatic** (adjective) filled with action, emotion, or exciting qualities

Gases trapped in ice cores show the dramatic impact that human activities have had on the planet since the Industrial Revolution.

421. **Drilling** (verb) to do or perform repeatedly so as to master

At the Union camp at Shiloh, the Federal troops spent a day drilling and merry making.

422. **Driven** (verb) to fix an idea in someone's mind by emphasis and repetition

Driven by an intense need to characterize the traditions of the South, the writer sometimes depicts his characters as vulnerable, ill-informed, and racist.

423. **Drought** (noun) a prolonged or chronic shortage or lack of something, especially water

A serious Midwestern drought during the 1930's devastated many farmers' crops.

424. **Drunkenness** (noun) given to habitual excessive use of alcohol of, relating to, or characterized by intoxication

The immediate physical effects of drinking alcohol range from mild mood changes to complete loss of coordination, vision, balance, and speech any of which can be signals of the temporary systemic poisoning known as acute alcohol intoxication, or drunkenness.

425. **Dusk** (noun) the period between afternoon and nighttime

It is recommended that a driver turn his lights on at the first signs of dusk.

426. **Dwarf** (verb) to make extremely small

Given that it has snowed 35 inches in less than two days, this blizzard dwarfs any other storm that we have ever seen in our state.

427. **Dwellings** (noun) a building or shelter where one lives

Many ancient Native American dwellings were built within the cliffs of the Grand Canyon in Northern Arizona.

428. **Dye** (noun) something that gives color

Ancient peoples used fermentation to make beer and used plants to produce dyes and medicines.

429. **Dynamism** (noun) the quality of being energetic, vigorous

Driven by dizzying mutations in medical costs, program directors and staff ponder the disruptive dynamism of these new reforms.

430. **Dysfunction** (noun) abnormal, impaired, or incomplete functioning, as of a body organ or part

Victims may have a predisposition to mood disorders which can be heightened by dysfunctions in family life.

431. **Easternmost** (adjective) the farthest east of a boundary or territory

On the easternmost edge of Colorado lies a Native American settlement.

432. **Eccentricity** (noun) deviating from the normal or customary; peculiar behavior

The high eccentricity of Mercury's orbit would produce very strange effects for an observer on Mercury's surface. At some longitudes the observer would see the Sun rise and then gradually increase in apparent size as it slowly moved toward the zenith.

433. **Eclipse** (verb) to be greater or better than

Albert Einstein eclipsed his predecessors with his revolutionary breakthroughs in relativity.

434. **Echolocation** (noun) a process of locating distant or invisible objects by means of sound waves reflected to the emitter (as a bat or a submarine) by the objects

The biological sonar, or echolocation, of bats and a few other animals is one of nature's great inventions.

435. **Eerie** (adjective) of a mysteriously strange and usually frightening nature

Movies also use conditioned stimuli such as darkness or eerie music to arouse the conditioned response of fear.

436. **Efficiency** (noun) the power or capacity to produce a desired result

Anyone who can read and write can improve the efficiency of their memory.

437. **Eject** (verb) to throw out or off from within; to drive out especially by physical force

Many scientists have thought for years that the moon was formed during the early days of the solar system when another planet collided with Earth, ejecting fragments of rocky material that condensed into Earth's only satellite.

438. **Elaborate** (adjective) complexly detailed

Our gut can best be described as a very elaborate food "disassemble" plant.

439. **Elevate** (verb) to increase the level of something; to move something to a higher position

Studies show an elevated (but so far not statistically significant) risk of lymphatic and hematopoietic cancers for most firefighters.

440. **Elite** (adjective) relating to a group of persons who by virtue of position or education exercise much power or influence

Early decision started at most elite colleges in the late 1990s as a way for top students to win admission to their first choice of college without having to go through the longer admissions process.

441. **Eloquent** (adjective) vividly or movingly expressive or revealing; person marked by forceful and fluent expression

Beecher, Henry Ward (1813-1887), the son of Lyman Beecher, was an eloquent, dramatic, and witty Protestant preacher.

442. **Elusive** (adjective) characterized by or exhibiting evasion

September 11, 2001, American military have been searching for the ever so elusive Osama bin Laden.

443. **Emancipation** (noun) the state of not being in confinement or servitude

One underlying cause of the Civil War was for the emancipation of all slaves in the South.

444. **Embark** (verb) to go about the initial step in doing something

When Mozart was 6, he and his older sister, Maria Anna, embarked on a series of concert tours to Europe's courts and major cities.

445. **Embattle** (verb) being a site of battle, conflict, or controversy

The embattled music industry disclosed aggressive plans Wednesday for an unprecedented escalation in its fight against Internet piracy, threatening to sue hundreds of individual computer users who illegally share music files online.

446. **Embellish** (verb) to endow with beauty and elegance by way of a notable addition

The success of the cold reading lies in the sitter embellishing selected statements from the reading, with details that make the generalizations appear more accurate than they are.

447. **Embezzlement** (noun) to steal money entrusted to one's care

Dubbed the king of white-collar crime, Mark Hansen was twice imprisoned for embezzlement.

448. **Embrace** (verb) to encircle, to surround, or to enclose

Western Diamondback Rattlesnake can be found over varied country, embracing the mountains up to altitudes of 8000 ft, the seacoasts levels, inland plains, desert areas.

449. **Emerge** (verb) to begin to appear or develop

To compete in the emerging global economy, city-states must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities and train their workforce to excel in an increasingly competitive world marketplace.

450. **Emission** (noun) discharged vapor or fumes

In 1972 a law was passed to control the emission of coal into the atmosphere.

451. **Emotionalism** (noun) an appeal to emotion, especially to sway an audience to some belief

Although, from an early age, Martin Luther King resented religious emotionalism and questioned literal interpretations of scripture, he nevertheless greatly admired black social gospel proponents such as his father who saw the church as an instrument for improving the lives of African Americans.

452. **Empathetic** (adjective) characterized by the projection of one's personality into the personality of another in order to understand the person better

Murillo often chose models he felt had empathetic faces for his paintings.

453. **Empirical** (adjective) based solely on experiment and observation rather than theory Cognitive

Psychology is an empirical science and depends on careful experimental procedures and paradigms to test theories about these mental processes.

454. **Enable** (verb) to give the means, ability, or opportunity to do something Sociological research influences the way we think about work and organizational life and enables us to discover new knowledge.

455. **Enactment** (noun) the formal product of a legislative or judicial body Unlike other countries which have a nationwide policy, in the United States, the enactment and enforcement of motor vehicle regulation is done by the states.

456. **Encase** (verb) to cover something completely; to enclose something

Encased in a padded steel cocoon, most drivers are unhurt if they are wearing their seatbelts during the time of the collision.

457. **Encroachment** (noun) the act of trespassing or intruding on the property of another

From 1863 to 1868, the Sioux fought the army's encroachment.



458. **Encrypt** (verb) to convert information from one system of communication into another; especially: to convert a message into code

The function that fills in forms offers an option to store credit card numbers too, but the information is encrypted on the hard drive of a user's computer instead of Google's computers, for security and privacy reasons.

459. **Endanger** (verb) to subject to danger or destruction

Fires help habitats and are important to endangered species of animals that rely on these plants for survival.

460. **Endogamy** (noun) The custom of marrying only within one's group, clan, or tribe Data from the two locations of Stirling's ethnography show a uniform preference for marriage within the community as well as an interesting contrast in rates of endogamy.

461. **Endure** (verb) to remain in existence or in a certain state for an indefinitely long time

Some towns and schools are named after Oak trees, reminding Californians of things that are free and enduring.

462. **Engage** (verb) to involve someone in an activity

His concerts were a great success, and the emperor, Joseph II, encouraged him, later (1787) engaging him as court composer.

463. **Engulf** (verb) to flow over completely

At this point in its life, the Sun's envelope will expand to engulf all the inner solar system out to Mars.

464. **Enhance** (verb) to endow with beauty and elegance by way of a notable addition Students are also expected to enhance the teaching, communication, and administrative skills he will need in his professional career.

465. **Enlarge** (verb) to express at greater length or in detail; to make or become greater or larger

City-states' importance was enlarged through the 1990s by the rapid flowering of the Internet and the digital revolution.

466. **Enlist** (verb) to become a member of

After World War I and II, American women and children were enlisted to help in the war effort by collecting items of rubber and metal for recycling.

467. **Enmity** (noun) positive, active, and typically mutual hatred or ill will

Laboring to transform the dual Austro-Hungarian Monarchy into a triple monarchy including a Slavic kingdom under Croatian leadership, he won the enmity of both the Pan-Serbians and the Pan-Germans, and his support of the Christian Socialist campaign for universal suffrage brought the hostility of the Hungarian magnates.

468. **Enormous** (adjective) of extraordinary size and power

The community consists of an enormous number of people of every conceivable age, race, religion, lifestyle, income, and opinion.

469. **Enrage** (verb) full of or marked by extreme anger

Enraged smaller birds are seen driving away larger birds that are trying to invade the smaller birds' nests.

470. **Enrich** (verb) to make rich or richer especially by the addition or increase of some desirable quality, attribute, or ingredient

Parts of a gas centrifuge system for enriching uranium were dug up in Baghdad.

471. **Ensemble** (noun) a group of musicians engaged in a performance

An ensemble of violinists played at the wedding.

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472. **Ensue** (verb) to occur as a consequence

A large battle ensued, but the Vikings were eventually able to resist the attack.

473. **Enterprise** (noun) A commercial organization

While healthcare strategies abound from diverse viewpoints and divergent professional groups, no one strategy has all the answers to reform the medical healthcare enterprise.

474. **Enthrall** (verb) catching and holding the full attention

The journal of Lewis and Clark, which depicts their extraordinary journey of eight thousand miles, is enthralling reading today.

475. **Enthusiast** (noun) one who is ardently attached to a cause, object, or pursuit; one who tends to become ardently absorbed in an interest

At one time, spotting a cougar in the eastern U.S. ranked alongside an encounter with Bigfoot or a UFO. But over the years, the rise in cougar tales has sparked an interest in wildlife officials and cougar enthusiasts alike.

476. **Entirety** (noun) an amount of quantity from which nothing is left out or held back

Some mental illnesses are caused by severe abuse during childhood violence so extreme that the child cannot absorb the trauma in its entirety.

477. **Entrap** (verb) to catch or control by a source of danger not easily foreseen and avoided

Upon locating its food, the anteater entraps it with its sticky saliva, hence making sure that the nest is wiped clean.

478. **Envision** (verb) to picture to oneself: think

But scientists envision nonmilitary uses.

479. **Envoy** (noun) a person delegated to represent one government in its dealings with another

In April 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte negotiated the sale of the Louisiana Territory with the envoys of President Thomas Jefferson.

480. **Eon** (noun) a long time

Collectively, these frozen archives give scientists unprecedented views of global climate over the eons.

481. **Epicenter** (noun) the part of the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake

Buildings from as far as 50 miles from the epicenter of the 7.9 earthquake suffered extensive damage.

482. **Episode** (noun) something significant that happens

Most people have observed mild dissociative episodes in which they lose touch with their surroundings. Examples include daydreaming, highway hypnosis, or losing oneself in a movie or book.

483. **Equation** (noun) statement that two mathematical expressions are equal

Sucrose + H<sub>2</sub>O v Glucose + Fructose: We will need to remember that equation for the test.

484. **Equidistant** (adjective) being the same distance as something else

In the copper crystal the spheres are packed closely together in such a fashion that each atom has twelve equidistant neighbors.

485. **Equilibrium** (noun) a stable state characterized by the cancellation of all forces by equal opposing forces

The fusion process released tremendous amounts of heat and light which could then combat the compressing force of gravity; eventually, the two forces reached equilibrium.

486. **Equip** (verb) to supply what is needed for some activity or purpose

To further their success, psychics must equip themselves with the fundamental knowledge regarding human nature that most of us do not normally appreciate.

487. **Equivalent** (adjective) equal in force, amount, or value; also: equal in area or volume but not admitting of superposition; corresponding or virtually identical especially in effect or function

"This is a boon to employers," said Ross Eisenbrey, policy director for the liberal Washington based think tank. "They'll be given a green light to exempt people (from overtime) whom Congress never intended to be treated as the equivalent of doctors and lawyers."

488. **ERA** (NOUN) A LARGE DIVISION OF GEOLOGIC TIME USUALLY SHORTER THAN AN EON

FOR EXAMPLE, 65 MILLION YEARS AGO A 6.2-MILE (10 KILOMETER)-DIAMETER ASTEROID IMPACT RESULTED IN A 100-MILLION-MEGATON EXPLOSION THAT EXCAVATED A 112-MILE (180 KILOMETER)-WIDE CRATER ON THE YUCATÁN PENINSULA IN MEXICO AND BROUGHT THE DINOSAUR ERA TO AN END.

489. **ERADICATE** (VERB) TO DESTROY ALL TRACES OF

EVEN THOUGH SMALLPOX WAS ERADICATED TWO YEARS AFTER THE LAST KNOWN CASE WAS REPORTED IN SOMALIA IN 1977, IT IS STILL CONSIDERED A DANGER DUE TO THE POTENTIAL TERRORIST THREAT IT POSES IF USED AS A BIOLOGICAL WEAPON.

490. **ERECT** (VERB) TO MAKE OR FORM A STRUCTURE

IN MORE MODERN TIMES IN THE UNITED STATES, WINDMILLS WERE ERECTED AS THE WEST WAS BEING DEVELOPED DURING THE LATE 19TH CENTURY.

491. **Erode** (verb) to consume gradually, as by chemical reaction, friction, etc.

Powerful waves caused by a storm off the coast of the Atlantic Ocean eroded more than 150 miles of coastline.

492. **Eruption** (noun) A sudden, violent explosion, as from a volcano

The Indonesian volcano Toba blew its top in the largest volcanic eruption of the last half million years.

493. **Essentially** (adverb) as an inborn and basic element

Studies of lunar samples revealed that the interior of the Moon is essentially devoid of water, so no underground supplies could be used by lunar inhabitants.

494. **Eternal** (adjective) existing or occurring without interruption or end

It was not until the end of World War II that the eternal succession of international wars ceased in Europe.

495. **Enterprise** (noun) a project or undertaking that is especially difficult, complicated, or risky; a unit of economic organization or activity

Over the last 125 years, scientific research and science-based technology have been the most profound agents of change in American life, and science has grown into a complex enterprise interwoven with all aspects of our culture.

496. **Ethical** (adjective) involving or expressing moral approval or disapproval

The American Medical Association (AMA) on Tuesday endorsed cloning for research purposes, saying it is medically ethical but allowing doctors who oppose the practice to refuse to perform it.

497. **Ethnography** (noun) descriptive anthropology, which is the study of man in relation to distribution, origin, classification, and relationship to races, physical character, environmental and social relations and culture

Data from the two locations of Sterling's ethnography show a uniform preference for marriage within the community as well as an interesting contrast in rates of endogamy.

498. **Entropic** (verb) rich in dissolved nutrients such as phosphates but often hallow and seasonally deficient in oxygen

As a result of pollution, a lake can become entropic, hence making it distasteful and unhealthy.

499. **Evaporate** (verb) to pass off as vapor by being heated

There is a special critical initial strength such that the field cannot decide whether to evaporate away or collapse to form a black hole.

500. **Excavate** (verb) to expose to view by or as if by digging away a covering

Gold jewelry and other precious items recovered from royal tombs excavated at the ancient Assyrian capital of Nimrud.

501. **Exceed** (verb) to go beyond the limits of

The life span of five Western Diamondbacks at the San Diego Zoo has exceeded 15 yrs.

502. **Excel** (verb) to be greater or better than

Because to compete in the emerging global economy, city-states have no choice: they must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities, grow smarter, protect their air and water, achieve more social equity, and train their workforce to excel in an increasingly competitive world marketplace.

503. **Exceptional** (adjective) far above others in quality or excellence

As the boycott continued during 1956, King gained national prominence as a result of his exceptional oratorical skills and personal courage.

504. **Excess** (adjective) being more than is needed, desired, or appropriate

Of 14 studies on the mortality of firefighters, 11 found excess risk for brain cancer.

505. **Exclusively** (adverb) to the exclusion of any other possibility

Kinesiology is a class exclusively for those majoring in Physical Education

506. **Exert** (verb) to bring to bear steadily or forcefully

Athletes must not overexert themselves too much when stretching but instead they should let their flexibility increase over time.

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507. **Exhume** (verb) to take out of the grave or tomb

The investigation calls for exhuming and testing the remains of Billy the Kid's mother and Ollie L. "Brushy Bill" Roberts. Roberts, who died in 1950, swore he was William H. Bonney, the name most often given by the Kid as his real one.

508. **Exhibition** (noun) an act of showing or displaying Many sculptures and paintings are on exhibition at the National Gallery of Art.

509. **Expenditure** (noun) something spent to obtain a benefit or desired result

Total healthcare expenditures can be very expensive.

510. **Expectant** (adjective) expecting the birth of a child

Putting bacteria back into the equation for expectant mothers and infants may help reduce the risk of developing eczema (or dermatitis, as it is sometimes called) well into childhood.

511. **Explode** (verb) to come open or fly apart suddenly and violently, as from internal pressure

In April 1986, Russia's nuclear power station at Chernobyl exploded, killing 250 people and sending radioactive fallout around the world.

512. **Exploit** (noun) a great or heroic deed

Given to reading books of chivalry, the protagonist Alonso Quijano, influenced by the exploits of his heroes, loses his mind and decides to become a knight, go out in search of adventure and impose justice according to the code of the knights errant.

513. **Exposure** (noun) the condition of being laid open to something undesirable or injurious

General causes for primary brain cancer can include a prior head injury, infections, exposure to chemical toxins such as insecticides and fungicides and exposure to radiation such as microwave or radio frequencies.



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514. **Express** (verb) to convey in language or words of a form

This led to a professor at Stanford University to multiply this ratio by 100 to express a child's performance. He called this the intelligence quotient, or IQ.

515. **Exquisite** (adjective) of such tasteful beauty as to elicit admiration

Although the Neanderthal man was not yet fully human and although he had a brain volume larger than that of modern man, he made exquisite tools of stone.

516. **Extirpate** (verb) to destroy completely, to wipe out

The insecticides sprayed around the house have successfully extirpated the termite infestation.

517. **Extol** (verb) to pay tributes or homage to; to honor (a deity) in religious worship

Benjamin Franklin extols the virtues of honesty, integrity, high moral standard in some of his writings.

518. **Extraordinary** (adjective) far beyond what is usual, normal, or customary

Quincy Jones has won an extraordinary number of Grammy Awards both as musician and producer.

519. **Extraneous** (adjective) not part of the essential nature of a thing; not relevant or pertinent to the subject; not applicable

An essay with poor development, simplistic organization, and extraneous details will score 2.0 or lower on TOEFL iBT writing.

520. **Eye-catching** (adjective) of such a character as to overwhelm

At the performance, the jugglers made such an eye-catching performance that they were given a five-minute standing ovation.

521. **Facet** (noun) the angle from which something is considered

The album ranged widely across the various facets of contemporary Rhythm and Blues including the dance hit Ai No Corrida and making a star out of James Ingram with his lead vocals featured on Just Once and One Hundred Ways.

522. **Facilitation** (noun) the act of smoothing, aiding, assisting, or helping

Progressive neuromuscular facilitation is the process of providing force during stretching so as to improve the flexibility of an athlete.

523. **Fall out of favor** (verb phrase) losing one's popularity

By 1900 small electric wind systems were developed to generate direct current, but most of these units fell out of favor when rural areas became attached to the national electricity grid during the 1930s.

524. **Fallout** (noun) radioactive nuclear debris

In April 1986, Russia's nuclear power station at Chernobyl exploded, killing 250 people and sending radioactive fallout around the world.

525. **Farce** (noun) a false, derisive, or impudent imitation of something

That there was gold in many parts of the Sacramento River turned out to be a farce.

526. **Far-flung** (adjective) widely spread or distributed

We follow them from the Dodger camp in Santa Domingo to spring training in Florida and through their first years in America and professional baseball in places as far-flung and overwhelmingly white as Great Falls, Montana.

527. **Far-reaching** (adjective) covering a wide scope

The crash of the Stock Market in 1929 had far-reaching effects on the US economy.

528. **Fatality** (noun) a termination of life, usually the result of an accident or a disaster

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Many fatalities have occurred from floods in the Midwest.

529. **Fatigue** (noun) the condition of being extremely tired

In general, a high measure of cardio-respiratory endurance is the ability to perform about 60 minutes of vigorous exercise without too much fatigue.

530. **Fearlessness** (noun) the quality of mind enabling one to face danger or hardship courageously, with decision, and unwavering firmness The Sioux fought against hostile tribes and white intruders. Soon, Sitting Bull became known for his fearlessness in battle.

531. **Feasible** (adjective) capable of occurring or being done

The cost analysis of a proper prescribed burn and the cost of battling a blaze in the load fuel laden forests need to be considered to see which method is more economically feasible given the tight budgetary constraints with which the government must operate.

532. **Feat** (noun) a great or heroic deed; something completed successfully

Swimming across the English Channel is an athletic feat that few people ever accomplish.

533. **Feature** (noun) a distinctive element

A cold reading is the description of the personality, characteristics, features, past experiences and sometimes the future of a person without the use of standard psychological or other formal diagnostic procedures.

534. **Feedback** (noun) information about the result of an experiment or action

Constructive feedback to a child's positive behaviors is essential in conditioning him to exhibit good behavior.

535. **Feedstock** (noun) a supply stored or hidden for future use

Recycled materials, such as aluminum, also provide manufacturers with valuable feedstock. For example, recycled aluminum cans are used to make new cans.

536. **Fermentation** (noun) breaking down of a substance by microorganisms, such as yeasts and bacteria, usually in the absence of oxygen, especially of sugar in making alcohol

In ancient times, people used fermentation to make beer and used plants to produce dyes and medicines.

537. **Fertility** (noun) the quality or state of being capable of breeding or reproducing

Although the impact of age on a woman's fertility has been well-studied, experts say this is the first time such a strong association has been found between age and male fertility in the time it takes to conceive a child.

538. **Fetus** (noun) a developing human from usually three months after conception to birth

The young mother could feel her child's fetus moving in her womb.

539. **Fidelity** (noun) faithfulness or devotion to a person, a cause, obligations, or duties

In order to be considered a good Christian, a person must practice marital fidelity.

540. **Figure** (noun) mathematical calculations

According to the figures compiled by Standard & Poor's DRI division for the US Conference of Mayors and National Association of Counties, the US's 314 metro regions are clearly the economic drivers, providing 84 percent of new jobs, 95 percent of high-tech jobs, 88 percent of the country's income.

541. **Filter** (verb) clarify, refine, clean

An electric pump filters out most of the impurities in a swimming pool.

542. **Finished** (adjective) marked by having the highest quality

Japanese businesses are adept at importing raw materials and exporting finished products to countries all over the world.

543. **Finite** (adjective) limited, having a specific number

A black hole oscillates increasingly rapidly, performing an infinite number of oscillations in a finite time.

544. **Fizz** (noun) bubbles, hisses, and foams in a beverage as gas escapes

Torp rejected Green Peace's suggestion that CO2 injection was illegal, noting that it was legally sold and exported-- it is the ingredient that puts fizz in beer or soft drinks.

545. **Fizzle** (verb) to fail or end feebly especially after a promising start — often used with the word out

Three decades after the concept of Pan-Africanism fizzled out; satellite television is working where liberation philosophy did not: connecting and modernizing the world's poorest continent.

546. **Flair** (adjective) an innate or inborn capability; having a natural talent

Director and film producer, Steven Spielberg, has a flair for captivating his audiences with the special effects and superb acting in his movies.

547. **Flank** (noun) one of two or more contrasted parts or places identified by its location with respect to a center

The slab avalanche is usually easily recognized by its distinct crown and flanks. Slab and other avalanches can be hard or soft, wet or dry and can be triggered naturally/artificially.

548. **Flare** (noun) signal, bright light, or firework used as a signal

Crew members began to fire flares into the sky when they realized that the ship was doomed to sink.

549. **Flashback** (noun) scene in a movie or book set in a time earlier than the main action

Some movie directors use flashbacks to create a more dramatic story.

550. **Flaunt** (verb) to display or obtrude oneself to public notice

It was a sure sign that Embraer can fly as high as its competitor — a point driven home at the São Paulo show as Embraer opened a new front in the battle, flaunting its first executive jet, the attractively priced \$20 million Legacy.

551. **Fleet** (noun) number of vehicles or aircraft operating under one proprietor

Americans throw away enough aluminum every three months to rebuild their entire commercial air fleet.

552. **Flexibility** (noun) the ability to bend easily without damage

To maintain flexibility stretching must be performed at least every 36 hours.

553. **Flick** (verb) sudden movement or jerk, especially of the wrist

Warm your arms by swinging them around. Loosely do boxing style punch drills. Loosely flick your wrists.

554. **Flippant** (adjective) lacking proper respect or seriousness

Much of Mark Twain's writings were flippant, and he used his characters to criticize the culture and politics of his era.

555. **Flock** (verb) a very large number of things grouped together

A flock of geese was seen just south of Orlando, Florida.

556. **Flourish** (verb) improving, growing, or succeeding steadily

J.C. Penny started a flourishing business in which he offered customers retail products at wholesale prices.

557. **Flower** (verb) to blossom; to reach a peak

City-states importance were enlarged by the rapid flowering of the Internet and the digital revolution.

558. **Fluffy** (adjective) downy, soft, light, puffy

Fluffy down-filled pillows provide much needed to those who suffer from insomnia.

559. **Fluid** (adjective) substance, especially a gas or liquid, whose shape is determined by its container

Hawaii's volcanic eruptions are typically characterized by the relatively quiet outflow of very fluid lava and by sometimes spectacular lava fountains.

560. **Flux** (noun) something suggestive of running water

The tsunami's energy flux, which is dependent on both its wave speed and wave height, remains nearly constant.

561. **Foe** (noun) one who is hostile to or opposes the purpose or interests of another

In three remarkable careers as a foe of British oppression and champion of Independence (1761-77), as an American diplomat in Europe (1778-88), and as the first vice president (1789-97) and then the second president (1797-1801) of the United States John Adams was a founder of the United States.

562. **Follow-up** (adjective) a news story presenting new information on a story published earlier

In a follow-up report published in the May 31 issue of The Lancet, the same group of researchers report that after four years, the children who were exposed to the probiotic were 40% less likely to have atopic eczema than the children in the placebo group.

563. **Forbid** (verb) so disagreeably austere as to discourage approach

Despite the forbidding conditions, scientists have found certain fish and other animals to exist in the oceans' deepest regions.

564. **Forefront** (noun) something that occupies a front position; in or into a position of prominence

At the end of the 19th century, a new way of transmitting power came to the forefront electricity.

565. **Forecaster** (noun) one who predicts future events such as the weather

Computer modeling to track these downdrafts and the cloud level ice crystals that help produce them were developed to give forecasters the edge in predicting severe storm systems, and possibly flooding, over the plains.

566. **Former** (adjective) having been such previously

The term "Multiple Personality Disorder" or (MPD) has been largely replaced by Dissociative Identity Disorder or (DID). As the former name implies, MPD/DID is a mental condition in which two more personalities appear to inhabit a single body.

567. **Formidable** (adjective) causing or able to cause fear; imposing a severe test of bodily or spiritual strength

The curved horn protruding from the Rhino's head is a formidable weapon with which its competitors will be confronted.

568. **Foremost** (adjective) most important, influential, or significant

Alan Greenspan, one of the foremost economists in the US, has been chairman of the Federal Reserve for several years.

569. **Formula** (noun) chemical symbols showing the parts of a substance

The formula for glucose is usually written as C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. Glucose, once manufactured by the plant, is used to create many of the more complex carbohydrates.

570. **Formulate** (verb) to use in ingenuity in making, developing, or achieving

Alternate between your flash cards and notes and test yourself (orally or in writing) on the questions you formulated. Make additional flash cards if necessary.

571. **Fossil** (noun) natural fuel such as coal or gas

Atmospheric carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxides from coal and oil burning power plants, cars, and other fossil fuel burning sources have climbed along with the world population, with as yet unknown effects on the climate system.



572. **Foster** (verb) to promote and sustain the development of

Hunters, traders, miners, and cattle ranchers, all of whom moved to the frontier areas of the United States in the 1800's, did little to foster the birth of civilization in those areas.

573. **Fountain** (noun) jet or jets of water made to spout for ornamental purposes or for drinking

Water is important for firefighting and for filling fountains and swimming pools.

574. **Franchise** (noun) the right to be and exercise the rights of a corporation

A businessperson may purchase the rights to a franchise such as Taco Bell, which gives him/her the rights to a proven system of operation and a trademark, and thus offering customer's assurance that the meal will be as expected.

575. **Frigid** (adjective) very cold; lacking all friendliness and warmth

The precise composition and relative proportions of that dust and gas hold clues to the materials and physical conditions present in the frigid outer regions of the solar system where comets are formed.

576. **Frontier** (noun) a region that forms the margin of settled or developed territory

Many were attracted to the American frontier by cheap land and a hunger for adventure.

577. **Fructose** (noun) the simple sugar found in honey and fruits

While Glucose and Fructose are absorbed directly into the blood stream, Sucrose is hydrolyzed during digestion according to the following equation:  $\text{Sucrose} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Glucose} + \text{Fructose}$

578. **Fuel** (noun) material burned or used as a source of heat or power

Fats are necessary for some things such as fuel for our body, so it is important to get about 30% of our calories from fats.

579. **Fugitive** (noun) one who flees, as from home, confinement, captivity, justice, etc.

Because Bloodhounds have an innate ability to pick up even the smallest traces of a scent, they are most effective in tracking down fugitives.

580. **Function** (noun) a large or important social gathering

When we are surrounded by a group of adults at a formal function which our parents are attending, we must say, "Could you please pass me that plate, if you don't mind?"

581. **Fundamental** (adjective) a broad and basic rule or truth

The court described marriage as one of the basic civil rights of man and the most important relation in life. The court also noted that the right to marry is part of the fundamental right to privacy in the U.S. Constitution.

582. **Fungicide** (noun) a substance which destroys any of a group of non-photosynthetic organisms feeding on organic matter

General causes for primary brain cancer can include a prior head injury, infections, exposure to chemical toxins such as insecticides and fungicides and exposure to radiation such as microwave or radio frequencies.

583. **Funnel** (verb) to move to a focal point or into a conduit or central channel

There also have been persistent reports that Saudi charities and members of the royal family have funneled money to terrorists, including Osama bin Laden.

584. **Fuse** (verb) to put together into one mass so that the constituent parts are more or less homogeneous

The core thus begins to fuse helium into carbon to make enough energy to maintain its balance with the crushing force of gravity.

585. **Fuselage** (noun) the central body portion of an airplane designed to accommodate passengers, crew, and cargo

In designing an aircraft, every square inch of wing and fuselage must be considered in relation to the physical characteristics of the metal of which it is made.

586. **Gadget** (noun) an often small mechanical or electronic device with a practical use but often thought of as a novelty

Online search engine Google introduced several new gadgets in its popular toolbar for Web browsers, hoping to build even greater brand loyalty amid heightened competition.

587. **Gage**, gauge (verb) to judge how people feel about something or what they are likely to do

Officials hope to gauge the effects alcohol programs.

588. **Galaxy** (noun) one of billions of systems, each including stars, nebulae, star clusters, globular clusters, and interstellar matter that make up the universe

Some prominent scientists believe that the evolution of the universe depended on a series of explosions and that the shockwaves from these explosions were essential in the formation of the galaxy.

589. **Gargantuan** (adjective) of extraordinary size and power

During the ice age, gargantuan glaciers formed that were so water-depleting that sea levels around the world fell by three hundred and fifty feet.

590. **Garner** (verb) to collect something bit by bit

To garner support for the recall of the recently elected governor, the activists will have to get 900,000 signatures from registered voters.

591. **Gaunt** (noun) having little flesh or fat on the body

The gaunt, philandering cowboy has become a stock character in Western movies.

592. **Gaze** (verb) an act of directing the eyes on an object

After a long gaze into the student's eyes, the professor decided to discipline the student for plagiarism.

593. **Gelatinous** (adjective) resembling a glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by boiling; especially: a colloidal protein used as a food, in photography, and in medicine

Scientists named the new species of jellyfish granrojo, Spanish for "big red." It's a predator—a gelatinous blood-red cannonball between two and three feet (60 and 90 centimeters) across that floats through the deep ocean waters quietly devouring prey.

594. **Gender** (noun) a grammatical correspondence to a classification of the two sexes

Employers value graduates who have a keen understanding of the impact of cultural, racial, and gender diversity in the workplace, and who comprehend the global nature of business and industry.

595. **Gene** (noun) a unit of heredity composed of DNA or RNA and forming part of a chromosome that determines a characteristic of a person

The genetic basis is believed by researchers to be highly complex, probably involving several genes in combination.

596. **Generic** (adjective) relating to or characteristic of a whole group or class; being or having a nonproprietary name; having no particularly distinctive quality or application

Aventis said the FDA cannot make a ruling on the application before February 24, 2004, and that it would mount legal challenges to make generic versions of its Love ox drug.

597. **Genre** (noun) a kind of style or art

His career spans nearly all types of popular music from jazz to rock to dance and all genres between.

598. **Gentle** (adjective) of small intensity

Jaggar called Kilauea "the safest volcano on Earth" because of its typically gentle activity.

599. **Gesture** (verb) to make bodily motions to augment or replace spoken expression

She gestured her friend to come over to the counter at which point she served him a drink.

600. **Get-go** (noun) the very beginning -- used in the phrase from the get-go

There have been biblical scholars questioning the authenticity of the so-called Jesus box from the get-go. Yesterday the Israel Antiquities Authority issued a report calling the box a fake.

601. **Gizzard** (noun) a muscular organ which is part of a bird's stomach

A bird can swallow its food whole because it has a gizzard, whose principal function is to break up the food into small particles for digestion.

602. **Glacier** (noun) a mass of land ice formed by an accumulation of snow on high ground

Scientists collect ice cores by driving a hollow tube deep into the miles thick ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland (and in glaciers elsewhere).

603. **Glucose** (noun) a simple sugar found in blood, fruit, etc.

Glucose is a type of carbohydrate.

604. **Glamorous** (adjective) full of an exciting and often illusory and romantic attractiveness; especially: alluring or fascinating personal attraction

The public regarded air travel as exciting and glamorous; the airlines worked hard to add safety, reliability, and comfort to the public perception.

605. **Go into effect** (verb phrase) to put into action or use; to carry out the functions, requirements, or terms of something, especially laws or regulations

Nitrates didn't begin to climb significantly until after 1950, when cars and oil powered plants appeared in a big way. Scientists credit the leveling off in sulfates and nitrates in the atmosphere after the 1972 U.S. Clean Air Act went into effect.

606. **Gorge** (noun) a narrow passage through land; a narrow steep-walled canyon or part of a canyon  
Rich in geological and biological history, the Grand Canyon is a long, narrow gorge in Arizona.

607. **Gorgeous** (adjective) marked by extraordinary elegance, beauty, and splendor  
We went on a hike through the gorgeous mountains of Colorado.

608. **Govern** (verb) to exercise the authority or influence over  
With all the fear and oppression of a dictatorship, Hitler governed the people ruthlessly.

609. **Gradient** (noun) deviation from a direction  
If the neutron star is too large, the gravitational forces overwhelm the pressure gradients and collapse cannot be halted.

610. **Grading** (noun) certain degree in rank, degree, quality, proficiency  
This light dispersion, or color flash, has no effect on the technical grading of color.

611. **Gradual** (adjective) proceeding very slowly by degrees  
It is tempting to think that if language evolved by gradual Darwinian natural selection, we must be able to find some precursor of it in our closest relatives, the chimpanzees.

612. **Grasp the main point** (verb phrase) to perceive and recognize the meaning of  
When you think you have grasped the main point the whole essay goes to prove, underline it and write the thesis in the margin.

613. **Gravitate toward** (verb phrase) to have a tendency toward  
Sociology majors who are interested in organizational theory gravitate toward organizational planning, development, and training.

614. **Gravity** (noun) a force that attracts a body to the center of the earth or some other celestial body  
Whenever a plane is in flight, there are four forces acting on it: gravity, lift, drag, and thrust.

615. **Graze** (verb) to make light and momentary contact with, as in passing

While at war, some soldiers experienced close combat in which bullets from enemy fire literally grazed by their heads.

616. **Greatly** (adverb) to a high degree

He nevertheless greatly admired black social gospel proponents such as his father who saw the church as an instrument for improving the lives of African Americans.

617. **Gregariousness** (noun) the act of associating with others of one's kind

Meteorology and the gregariousness of the insect are two factors in the development of a desert locust plague.

618. **Grid** (noun) network of lines, electrical power connections, gas supply lines

By 1900 small electric wind systems were developed to generate direct current, but most of these units fell out of favor when rural areas became attached to the national electricity grid during the 1930s.

619. **Grim** (adjective) stern or forbidding in action or appearance; gloomy, somber

The statistics paint a grim picture. According to the World Resources Institute, more than 80 percent of the Earth's natural forests already have been destroyed.

620. **Groaning** (adjective) making a deep sound expressing pain, grief, disappointment

After the accident, there were groaning sounds, indicating that there was someone trapped underneath the vehicle.

621. **Gross** (adjective) consisting of an overall total exclusive of deductions

Snow, in prepared comments for Money magazine's Money Summit in New York, said he sees annual gross domestic product growth near 3.5 percent by the latter part of 2009.

622. **Groundbreaking** (adjective) characterized as being a new idea, method, or device: innovative

The project's centerpiece is groundbreaking computer software that is capable of automatically identifying vehicles by size, color, shape and license tag, or drivers and passengers by face.

623. **Groundwork** (noun) anything on which something immaterial, such as an argument or charge, rests

Trying to escape overwhelming fear and pain by imagining you are somewhere else- or someone else- seems to lay the groundwork for separating off some parts of your identity.

624. **Groupie** (noun) diligent follower of music groups, celebrities, or activities

Authors Jones and Dewey are respectively touted as prominent west coast and east coast psychics. Not being your typical psychic groupie, it should come as no surprise that I have never heard of either one.

625. **Grueling** (adjective) trying or taxing to the point of exhaustion

Sophie, then 36, was airlifted to hospital and undertook a grueling two-and-a-half-hour operation to end the potentially life-threatening ectopic pregnancy, where the fetus grew outside her womb.

626. **Gush** (verb) to emit a sudden enormous flow

Fuel gushed from a vandalized pipeline and exploded in southeastern Nigeria, killing at least 105 villagers as they scavenged gasoline.

627. **Gut** (noun) the intestine, stomach organs of the body

Our gut can best be described as a very elaborate food "disassemble" plant.



628. **Gutter** (noun) shallow trough along the eaves of the house; or a channel at the side of a street to drain off rainwater

Used aluminum beverage cans remain the most recycled item in the U.S., but other types of aluminum, such as siding, gutters, storm window frames and lawn furniture, can also be recycled.

629. **Haggle** (verb) to negotiate over the terms of a purchase, agreement, or contract

Many felt--or were told--that the dealer wouldn't haggle because of special pricing or financing on the vehicle.

630. **Handicap** (verb) to have an unfavorable condition, circumstance, or characteristic

In searching for a cure for the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) virus, researchers have been handicapped because of a lacking funding by the government.

631. **Habitat** (noun) the natural environment of an animal or plant

Fires help habitats and are important to endangered species of animals that rely on these plants for survival.

632. **Hail** (verb) to greet with enthusiastic approval: praise, acclaim

Economists, however, hailed the report, saying it suggested consumer spending could rise at a 3 percent pace in the second quarter.

633. **Hallucination** (noun) an erroneous perception of reality

Certain kinds of illicit drugs are known to cause users to experience hallucinations.

634. **Halt** (verb) to prevent the occurrence or continuation of a movement, action, or operation

If the neutron star is too large, the gravitational forces overwhelm the pressure gradients and collapse cannot be halted.

635. **Hammer** (verb) to make repeated efforts; especially: to reiterate an opinion or attitude

The most effective technique is to start with the dealer's cost and bargain slowly up from there, rather than starting with the asking price and trying to hammer that downwards.

636. **Hamper** by (verb) the interfere with the progress of

Electric car production is hampered by the limited energy supply of their batteries.

637. **Handicraft** (noun) an occupation requiring great skill with the hands; the articles fashioned by those engaged in handicraft

Acting as a sideline to farming and other occupations, traditional handicrafts are important to many Native American tribes.

638. **Hardy** (adjective) capable of withstanding adverse conditions

Llamas are used to protect cattle and sheep herds from wolves. Among the oldest domestic animals in the world, they are hardy, intelligent, and easy to train.

639. **Harness** (verb) to make use of, i.e., natural resources, especially to produce energy

The challenge of the 21st century is to harness such forces, and civic will, for strategic regional planning.

640. **Hatch** (verb) to cause to come into existence

The Goliath and Hercules Beetle lay their eggs in rubbish heap, rotting tree trunks, sawdust, and other vegetative matter. These hatch into small larvae in 10 to 18 days.

641. **Hatchling** (noun) an animal which has recently emerged from an egg, chrysalis, or pupa

Being a fraction of the size of sea-feeding adults, the par are able to sneak up and fertilize a female's eggs without being noticed. Up to 40 percent of hatchlings are fathered by these parr.

642. **Hazardous** (adjective) involving risk, loss, or injury

It is prohibited to dispose of hazardous waste along the highway.

643. **Head** (verb) to point or proceed in a certain direction

Dr. Eric Topol, cardiology chief at the Cleveland Clinic, said the polypill idea runs counter to the way medicine is headed in the future, which is toward personalized medication based on an individual's genetic profile.

644. **Headfirst** (adverb) with the head foremost

Like black bears, porcupines climb down a tree backward because their hind paws cannot support them if they go down headfirst.

645. **Head-on** (adjective) with the head or front making the initial contact

Strong neck and shoulder muscles and an extra-thick skull absorb the impact of head-on collisions.

646. **Headwater** (noun) streams flowing at the sources of a river

Lake Itasca, located in upstate Minnesota, contains the headwaters to the Mississippi River.

647. **Headquarters** (noun) administrative center of an organization

Today, we find the national park headquarters and overnight accommodations in this area, including Furnace Creek Ranch and Furnace Creek Inn.

648. **Headway** (noun) forward movement

Remarkably, the Salmon fish makes significant headway against the swift currents of a river.

649. **Heaps** (noun) a disordered pile of something

Many insects are known to lay their eggs in garbage heaps.

650. **Hearing** (noun) a chance to be heard; preliminary appearance in a court, a chance to state someone's case

Adams's innate conservatism made him determined in 1770 that the British soldiers accused of the Boston Massacre be given a fair hearing.

651. **Heartland** (noun) a central geographical region especially of the U.S. in which mainstream or traditional values predominate

His story dramatizes the profound changes taking place in America's heartland.

652. **Hemisphere** (noun) half of the earth as divided by the equator

Badwater is the lowest point in the hemisphere at 282 feet below sea level.

653. **Herald** (verb) to make known the presence or arrival of

With ominous dark clouds quickly approaching from the horizon, the storm heralded trouble for the city of Tupelo.

654. **Heredity** (noun) the sum of the qualities and potentialities genetically derived from one's ancestors

Heredity may sometimes be a deciding factor in why some people become clinically obese.

655. **Heresy** (noun) an opinion, doctrine, or practice contrary to the truth or to generally accepted beliefs

Vigorously opposing this teaching, the First Council of Constantinople reasserted the Nicene condemnation of Arianism as heresy in 381, and Arianism soon disappeared from the Roman Empire.

656. **Heretofore** (adverb) up to this time; hitherto

Satellites, combined with state-of-the-art imaging techniques, offer ordinary humans something heretofore found only among comic-book superheroes: the gift of super sight.

657. **Heyday** (noun) the period of one's greatest strength, vigor, or prosperity

After all, you don't have to be a wizard to realize that overloading on real estate today makes about as much sense as overloading on tech funds did during their heyday in the late '90s.

658. **Hiatus** (noun) an interruption in time or continuity; break

After a six-year hiatus in human space flight, NASA debuted the space shuttle Columbia with a radical new idea: a reusable spaceship that would take off like a conventional rocket and land like a glider.

659. **Hibernate** (verb) to spend the winter in a state of temporary inactivity

Snakes hibernate in the burrows of other small animals, but they are often seen laying in the sun on rocks, and on the side of roads.

660. **Hide** (noun) the skin of an animal

The Assiniboiné, a tribe of Plains Indians, made their clothing from the hides of their dead prey.

661. **Hieroglyphics** (noun) written in, or constituting, or belonging to a system of writing in mainly pictorial characters

It is agreed by most historians that the English alphabet descended from ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.

662. **Highlight** (verb) to draw attention to something, such as marking a text with a yellow pen

An active reader underlines or highlights important points he has just read.

663. **Hijack** (verb) to steal by stopping a vehicle on the highway; to commandeer a flying airplane especially by coercing the pilot at gunpoint

A fourth airplane traveling from Newark to San Francisco was hijacked and, after turning east from its westerly course across Pennsylvania and Ohio, crashed in rural Somerset County, Pennsylvania at 10:03 a.m.

664. **Hind** (noun) forming the part that follows or is behind; rear

When bats sleep, they hang their head downwards from the long-curved claws of their hind limbs.

665. **Hollow** (adjective) a space in an otherwise solid mass

The entire digestive system from the mouth to the anal sphincter is a single, long, hollow muscular tube about 30 feet long.

666. **Home run** (noun) a hit in baseball that enables the batter to make a complete circuit of the bases and score a run

The controversial supplement used by baseball slugger Mark McGwire during his 1998 record-breaking home run streak has once again struck out. Researchers found that androstenedione, known as "andro" for short, doesn't live up to its marketers' claims.

667. **Homologous** (adjective) having the same relation, relative position; corresponding

Though artificial chimp signaling systems have some analogies to human language (e.g., use in communication, combinations of more basic signals), it seems unlikely that they are homologous.

668. **Hoodlum** (noun) gangster, thug, goon

In some inner cities, there are hoodlums who steal cars and sell drugs.

669. **Hoof** (noun) relating to a curved covering of horn that protects the front of or encloses the ends of her digits of an ungulate mammal and that corresponds to a nail or claw

Large hoofed animals such as sheep tend travel in groups called flocks.

670. **Host** (noun) a very large number of things grouped together

At the old school, there are a host of old desks, chairs, and tables which could be auctioned off at the outdoor market next week.

671. **Hostile** (adjective) having or showing unfriendliness or an eagerness to fight

The Sioux fought against hostile tribes and white intruders.

672. **Hotspot** (noun) a place in the upper mantle of the earth at which hot magma from the lower mantle up wells to melt through the crust usually in the interior of a tectonic plate to form a volcanic feature; a place in the crust overlying a hot spot

Volcanoes located away from the edges of continental plates puzzled scientists for years, until most concluded that hotspots of lava rising from deep in the Earth were the cause.

673. **Household** (noun) things pertaining to the family living in a house

Group A and Group B had to remember sixteen household items in each set of time. The group, which was given the items in an organized fashion, remembered the items faster and retained the list longer.

674. **Hue** (noun) gradation of color; the attribute of colors that permits them to be classed as red, yellow, green, blue, or an intermediate between any contiguous pair of these colors

On our image quality tests, the system's 17-inch FPD1730 LCD monitor displayed crisp and legible fonts on a newsletter and vibrant hues on a test photo.

675. **Humanitarian** (noun) characterized by kindness and concern for others

Georgia was established by a group of humanitarians who were determined to create a settlement for debtors imprisoned in British jails.

676. **Hunk** (noun) an irregularly shaped mass of indefinite size

Frederic Remington, having some success also as a sculptor, was known to take a hunk of clay and in just a few months turn it into a work of art.

677. **Hunker** (verb) to settle in or dig in for a sustained period

Hunkered down in a windowless conference room, five scholars analyzed a high school student's essay with a scrutiny normally reserved for the likes of Hemingway or Dickens.

678. **Hurtle** (verb) to move rapidly or forcefully

The effect would have been as though a lousy cosmic golfer tore up a giant chunk of turf and sent it hurtling into orbit.

679. **Herculean** (adjective) Greek hero renowned for his great strength and especially for performing 12 labors imposed on him by Hera; often not capitalized: of extraordinary power, extent, intensity, or difficulty

But despite the herculean title, there's one thing he hasn't mastered. After hundreds of media interviews, roles in three films, and a large fan base that Viesturs calls the "Grateful Ed Tour," he still struggles to fully answer this question: Why climb?

680. **Hurl** (verb) to send through the air with a motion of the hand or arm

During 18 days in May 1924, hundreds of steam explosions from Kilauea hurled mud, debris, and hot rocks weighing as much as 8 tons (7,000 kg) as far as two thirds of a mile (1 km) from the center of Halema'uma'u the current crater within the larger volcanic depression (caldera) at Kilauea's summit.

681. **Hustler** (noun) one who deceives another for financial gain

Many hustlers sought to attract visitors and investors to the burgeoning mining areas of California during the 1800's.

682. **Hybrid** (adjective) offspring of two plants or animals of different species or different varieties; a thing composed of diverse elements

Hybrid cars, designed to run on gasoline and electric power, will be more the rule than the exception as US auto manufacturers become more environmentally aware.

683. **Hype** (noun) extravagant or intensive publicity promotion

Although several successful mining ventures were launched, much of the hype was bogus, a fact which suggests that most miners did not make much money even though they were told that they would.



684. **Hypersensitive** (adjective) being extremely sensitive to something; having an acute reaction to external stimuli

Immunizing patients with bee venom can better prevent serious or even fatal reactions to the more than one million Americans who are hypersensitive to bee stings.

685. **Hypoxia** (noun) a deficiency of oxygen reaching the tissues of the body

When climbers reach the summit of Mount Everest, few feel as if they're on top of the world. The thin air at this extreme altitude offers only a third of the oxygen available at sea level. Lack of oxygen, or hypoxia, starts a chain of reactions that can result in altitude sickness.

686. **Hypnosis** (noun) state like sleep in which one acts only on external suggestion

Most people have observed mild dissociative episodes in which they lose touch with their surroundings. Examples include daydreaming, highway hypnosis, or losing oneself in a movie or book.

687. **Hypothesize** (verb) a proposition made as basis for reasoning, without the assumption of its truth

One attempt to solve the dark matter problem hypothesizes the existence of an undiscovered particle already existed in the very early universe.

688. **Icon** (noun) an object of extreme devotion

Raccoons are known for their intelligence and ability to get out of any jam. Their cunning and survival skills make them one of the icons of the American wilderness. Humans well know that it's nearly impossible to outsmart them and keep them out of garbage cans!

689. **Ideal** (noun) a fervent hope, wish, or goal

Cervantes's work, a keen critique of the literature of his time, presented the clash between reality and the ideals which Don Quixote sought to revive, and at the same time originated the theme of the clairvoyance of insanity.

690. **Ideology** (noun) visionary theorizing; the integrated assertions, theories and aims that constitute a sociopolitical program

England was the world's most industrialized country in 1800, and from England the new industrial machinery, style of work, and ideology spread to the United States.

691. **Idiosyncrasy** (noun) a peculiar behavior

Known for having many idiosyncrasies, Mark Twain's best work is his novel Huckleberry Finn.

692. **Ignoble** (adjective) having or proceeding from low moral standards

Former ignoble President Clinton engaged in an illicit sexual relationship with an intern named Monica Lewinsky.

693. **Illegible** (adjective) undecipherable; not understandable

The professor was unable to score the student's essay because of her illegible handwriting.

694. **Ill-founded** (adjective) having no basis or foundation in fact

It is important to remember that it was after this battle that the Union soldiers realized that hopes for an easy victory over the south were ill-founded.

695. **Illumination** (noun) something that serves to explain or clarify

A moment of great illumination for a child is when he develops the ability to conceive of things not present to the senses.

696. **Illusion** (noun) an erroneous perception of reality

Starting with the Retablo de maese Pedro, Cervantes demonstrates a mastery of theatrical illusion which, absent from part one, becomes another narrative function in part two.

697. **Illustrious** (adjective) widely known and esteemed

Adams revealed himself as a quintessential Puritan, patriarch of an illustrious family, tough minded philosopher of the republic, sage, and sometimes a vain, stubborn, and vitriolic partisan.

698. **Immersion** (noun) the act of someone or something being absorbed or involved

The learning which occurs in the formal language classroom may be unlike the learning which occurs during immersion, such that early instruction does not necessarily have the advantage for ultimate performance that is held by early immersion.

699. **Immortality** (noun) endless life after death

Alchemists searched for an elixir that would produce immortality.

700. **Immune** (adjective)

having a high degree of resistance to a disease This "hygiene hypothesis" also holds that a healthy bacterial balance in the intestines is especially important in the development of a mature immune system, and the use of probiotic supplements like Lactobacillus GG can stimulate the growth of beneficial bacteria in baby's stomach.

701. **Impairment** (noun) an act, instance, or consequence of breaking

Multiple Personality Disorder is viewed by some as an extreme level of dissociation, which may result in serious impairment or inability to function.

702. **Impending** (adjective) about to occur at any moment

During the 19th century, a few writers who faced impending financial ruin went on to write some of the greatest books of all time.

703. **Imperceptible** (adjective) so small as to be undiscernible

Because of this shoaling effect, a tsunami, imperceptible at sea, may grow to be several meters or more in height near the coast.

704. **Imperfection** (noun) something that mars the appearance or causes inadequacy of failure

The fewer the imperfections found, the rarer and more valuable the diamond becomes.

705. **Impetus** (noun) stimulation or encouragement resulting in increased activity

The growth of systematic archaeology in China resulted in numerous datable materials, provided tremendous impetus to the study of Chinese art, with researchers and art historians making great strides, discovering, confirming and re-constructing art in China.

706. **Implication** (noun) a subtle quality underlying or felt to underlie a situation or action

Johnson and Newport's assertions have wide ranging implications for classroom teaching.

707. **Imply** (verb) to convey an idea by indirect, subtle means

Cooler stars are redder than hotter, bluer stars, implying that bluer stars must be younger than redder stars.

708. **Impose** (verb) to force another to accept a burden; to take advantage of unfairly

A speaker may try not to directly impose by asking for a pen. Instead he would rather it be offered once the teacher realizes he needs one, and you are looking to find one.

709. **Impression** (noun) an idea or thought derived or prompted by a natural tendency or impulse

The police officer got the impression to stop the car. Little did he know that he would find more than 50 kilograms in marijuana.

710. **In accordance with** (prepositional phrase) so as the state of individuals who are in utter agreement

The governor in accordance with the mayor of Los Angeles has decided to increase taxes on its upper-class citizens.

711. **Inability** (noun) a lack of physical, mental, financial, or legal power to perform

Due to his inability to read fluently, I recommend that he retake his English Literature class.

712. **Inauguration** (noun) the act or process of formally admitting a person to membership or office

Angelou wrote and delivered a poem, "On the Pulse of the Morning," at the inauguration for President Bill Clinton at his request.

713. **Incarcerate** (verb) relating to one who is imprisoned

Because the U.S. prison population is overwhelmingly male, most incarcerated parents are fathers.

714. **Incentive** (noun) something that causes and encourages a given response

Aluminum has a high market value and continues to provide an economic incentive to recycle.

715. **Incessantly** (adverb) continuing or following without interruption

Despite how mad it is, even though the global catch of most species is no longer growing, the size and number of fishing boats, lines, nets, pots and traps continues to expand incessantly.

716. **Incidentally** (adverb) by chance

Incidentally, these 6,000 languages are not just a huge jumbled collection, but most of them are related to other languages.

717. **Incline** (verb) to move from true vertical or horizontal

Although the plane of the Moon's orbit about the Earth is inclined about 50, its equator is inclined about 6.50, resulting in a 1.50 inclination of the Moon's spin axis to its orbital plane around the Sun.

718. **Inclusion** (noun) a solid, liquid, or gaseous body enclosed within a rock

In addition to internal inclusions, surface irregularities are referred to as blemishes.

719. **Inclusive** (adjective) including everything; comprehensive

A family is the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children. Despite this all-inclusive definition, a lesbian or gay couple- with or without children-is not the image conjured up when most people create a picture of a family.

720. **Inconceivable** (adjective) not to be believed; difficult to imagine or fathom

It is inconceivable that Hitler and his regime were responsible for the deaths of more than six million Jews.

721. **In conjunction with** (prepositional phrase) so as with a combination of events or circumstances

In Oregon, a private landowner named Ned Livingston burned his acres of forest in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Klamath Lake District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.

722. **Inconsistent** (adjective) following no predictable pattern

The Ontario report found a probable link between firefighting and cancer even though the evidence was inconsistent.

733. **Increasingly** (adverb) progressively; more and more

Because to compete in the emerging global economy, city-states have no choice: they must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities, grow smarter, protect their air and water, achieve more social equity, and train their workforce to excel in an increasingly competitive world marketplace.

734. **Incumbent** (noun) the holder of an office or ecclesiastical benefice

He lost a race in South Carolina for the only time in his career four years later, when he challenged incumbent Sen. Olin Johnston for nomination.

735. **Induction** (noun) the act of process of formally admitting a person to membership or office

The induction of Roger Staubach, a quarterback for Dallas Cowboys football franchise, into the Hall of Fame was well-deserved.

736. **Inedible** (adjective) not fit to be eaten

When humans learned to make fire, they had the means to cook plants which had previously been inedible.

737. **Inertia** (noun) a property of matter by which it remains at rest or in uniform motion in the same straight line unless acted upon by some external force

In the case of the whale, the inertia of its dense ear bone may hold the bone still while the whale vibrates around it.

738. **Inevitable** (adjective) incapable of being avoided or evaded

Age took its inevitable toll on Thurmond as he neared retirement, and he was guided through the Capitol in a wheelchair.

739. **Infection** (noun) contamination of harmful organisms or extremely destructive or harmful matter

General causes for primary brain cancer can include a prior head injury, infections, exposure to chemical toxins such as insecticides and fungicides and exposure to radiation such as microwave or radio frequencies.

740. **Infinite** (adjective) without beginning or end

Instead it oscillates increasingly rapidly, performing an infinite number of oscillations in a finite time.

741. **Inflammatory** (adjective) tending to cause an instance of irritating, as of a part of the body

It is amazing that even individuals who suffer from inflammatory bowel disease are often unaware of how their digestive system really works.

742. **Inflict** (verb) to cause to undergo or bear, as something unwelcome or damaging

Physical violence inflicted on others is an ever-growing epidemic in the United States.

743. **Infrared** (adjective) situated outside the visible spectrum at its red end -- used of radiation having a wavelength between about 700 nanometers and 1 millimeter

The key is the ability of remote-sensing devices to "see" energy in wavelengths not visible to the human eye, for example infrared bands.

744. **Infringe** (verb) an act in defiance of another person's rights

In 1761, John Adams began to think and write and act against British measures that he believed infringed on colonial liberties and the right of Massachusetts and the other colonies to self-government.

745. **Ingenuity** (noun) skill or cleverness in devising or combining; inventiveness

Ingenuity can help get children walking safely, but in the end tax dollars are needed to build speed bumps, extend curbs or install walk signs that indicate how many seconds people have left to cross the street.

746. **Ingredient** (noun) one of the individual entities contributing to a whole

Avalanches are formed by a combination of three things that together are known as the "Avalanche Triangle." These three ingredients may be present in one location but absent 10 feet away. The three legs of the triangle are snowpack, terrain, and weather.

747. **Inhabitant** (noun) one who lives in a place for an extended period

The Moon is essentially devoid of water, so no underground supplies could be used by lunar inhabitants.

748. **Inherit** (verb) to receive property from one who has died; to receive genetic characteristics from a parent

Another theory is the belief that these disorders can be inherited through family genes.

749. **Initial** (adjective) at or near the start of a period, development, or series

There is a special critical initial strength such that the field cannot decide whether to evaporate away or collapse to form a black hole.



750. **Initiate** (verb) to go about the initial step in doing something

He was concerned with the load fuel in his forest and decided to thin it out before initiating the burn.

751. **Inject** (verb) to force or shoot in, such as a liquid

The venom of a rattlesnake is injected through fangs which fold back when the mouth is closed.

752. **Injurious** (adjective) causing harm or injury

In some cases, aggressive and/or self- injurious behavior may be present.

753. **Innate** (adjective) possessed at birth; of or arising from the most basic structure of an individual

It has been documented repeatedly that learners achieve better results depending on the age at which they begin to learn a second language. I believe that there is an innate age-related factor.

754. **Innovation** (noun) a new unusual thing; inventiveness

Recently, many innovations in the medical field allow doctors to successfully treat some diseases which were once terminal.

755. **Insanity** (noun) serious mental illness or disorder impairing a person's capacity to function normally

His all night and drug bingeing eventually led him to insanity.

756. **Inscribe** (verb) to form letters, characters, or words on a surface with an instrument

The words "We will always remember you." was inscribed onto his tombstone.

757. **Insecticide** (noun) a chemical agent which kills insects

Melathion is an insecticide used to exterminate insects such as fruit flies and mosquitoes.

758. **Insight** (noun) deep, thorough, or mature understanding; the power to discern the true nature or a person or situation

Scientists have gained new insight on a type of low-pressure weather center that connects one mesoscale convective vortex to the next.

759. **Insistently** (adverb) so as to compel immediate action or attention

Why the short story is the most popular form of literature today may reflect the modern way of living that insistently demands that all current fiction be short.

760. **Insomnia** (noun) habitual sleeplessness People may suffer from insomnia because of extreme stress.

761. **Inspection** (noun) a close of systematic study; the act of examining carefully

According to World Power Technologies' owner manual, monthly maintenance consists of visual inspections of the mechanical condition of the turbine, inspecting the tower, and testing the brake. Annual maintenance consists of battery inspections and an up-close inspection of the turbine.

762. **Instability** (noun) the quality or condition of being erratic and undependable

They are very dangerous life-threatening disorders which usually intensify emotional instability.

763. **Instant** (adjective) occurring immediately

The Brothers Johnson were an instant success releasing such hits as Strawberry Letter 23 and the celebratory dance hit, Stomp.

764. **Instigate** (verb) to stir to action or feeling

There have been recent efforts of instigating prescribed burning as a means of forest management.

765. **Institution** (noun) the act of founding or establishing

On the other hand, there are those who decry marriage as a sexist and patriarchal institution that should be avoided at all costs.

766. **Insurgency** (noun) a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as belligerency

The search for the missing troops went on amid a rash of confrontations between Iraqis and U.S. personnel -- one U.S. military official has called it a "classic phase of insurgency."

767. **Instrumental** (adjective) most important, influential, or significant

In World War II, penicillin was instrumental in keeping wounds from getting infected and in helping speed the recovery of wounds that did not become infected.

768. **Intact** (adjective) untouched, especially by anything that harms or diminishes: entire or complete

The first American steam engine was not made in America at all but imported intact from England.

769. **Integral** (adjective) constituting or forming part of the essence of something

The years of 1979 and 1980 were integral in defining mainstream R&B dance music of the early 1980's.

770. **Integration** (noun) the act, process, or result of abolishing racial segregation

The integration of African Americans into White only schools during the early 1960's caused widespread protests among segregationists in the South.

771. **Intelligible** (adjective) capable of being readily understood

Language is a form of speech distinctly different from others (otherwise, we call them dialects of each other), adding for good measure not, or only partially, intelligible to others without special study.

772. **Intense** (adjective) extreme in degree, strength, or effect

Intense winter storms, high rainfall amounts, and steep terrain areas are all conducive to land sliding.

773. **Intensive** (adjective) covering all aspects with painstaking accuracy

At Harvard and in six further years of intensive reading while he taught school and studied law in Worcester and Boston, he mastered the technicalities of his profession and the literature and learning of his day.

774. **Iteration** (noun) the action or a process of iterating or repeating; the repetition of a sequence of computer instructions a specified number of times or until a condition is met

Big Brother Africa is the third iteration of the program; the first two featured South African contestants only and the winners were both white men.

775. **Intercept** (verb) to receive a communication or signal directed elsewhere usually secretly

U.S. intelligence analysts believe Saddam Hussein is more likely to be alive than dead, a conclusion bolstered in recent weeks by intercepted communications among Saddam loyalists, The New York Times reported Friday, citing government officials.

776. **Interchange** (noun) the act, process, or an instance of putting each of (two things) in the place of the other

Although many food plants had traveled halfway around the globe by 1492, not one food crop had crossed the Atlantic Ocean. That is why 1492 is such a crucial date in the history of the world's food supply: Columbus' voyages initiated the interchange of plants between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, which in effect doubled the food crop resources available to peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

777. **Interdisciplinary** (adjective) of or between more than one branch of learning

Cognition and perception graduate students may easily elect to pursue programs of study with an interdisciplinary breadth. For example, a student with strong interests in aging may participate extensively in the developmental area and the Institute of Gerontology; one attracted to problems in social cognition might work with members of the social psychology program at the Institute for Social Research; and an individual who wished to model problem solving behavior may study with artificial intelligence specialists in the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Department.

778. **Interfere** (verb) to intervene without good judgment in the affairs of others

His house was bombed, and he was convicted along with other boycott leaders on charges of conspiring to interfere with the bus company's operations.

779. **Interminably** (adverb) so as to be endless or tediously long

While in France, he would sometimes go to the café that James Joyce would frequent, but the interminably shy Faulkner never mustered the nerve to speak to him.

780. **Intermittently** (adverb) in an irregular and unpredictable manner; at irregular intervals

To the east of the Armargosa Range is the Armargosa Desert, striated by the wide washes of the Armargosa River which intermittently flows south from Beatty, Nevada, through Death Valley Junction, curving to the west and then north to enter Death Valley below Jubilee Pass.

781. **Internal** (adjective) located farther in, or within something

Another benefit of exercising is that it increases bone mass. It is important to keep healthy and strong bones because they provide movement and protect our internal organs.

782. **Internship** (noun) a specific length of time in which a worker (often cases a student) works for a company in order to gain experience A person should look for an entry level job, gain experience through internships, and watch for opportunities of specialized training or advanced education.

783. **Interpolate** (verb) to insert words into a book

Part one of Cervantes's book interpolates peripheral episodes into the main plot.

784. **Intervention** (noun) the act or instance of intruding in other people's affairs

With appropriate intervention, many of the associated behaviors can be positively changed, even to the point in some cases, that the child or adult may appear to the untrained person to no longer have autism.

785. **Intricate** (adjective) complexly detailed; difficult to understand due to intricacy

The entire small intestine is lined with intricate sets of muscles, which are never at complete rest.

786. **Intrigue** (noun) a secret plan to achieve an evil or illegal end

In 1768 he composed his first opera, La Finta Semplice, for Vienna, but intrigues prevented its performance, and it was first presented a year later at Salzburg.

787. **Intruder** (noun) a person who goes into a building with a criminal intent

The rattle is the most distinguishing feature of the snake and is a horny section at the end of the tail, which serves to scare off intruders.

788. **Inversely** (adverb) in an inverted order or manner, as when one quantity is greater or less according as another is less or greater

In the Pacific Ocean, where the typical water depth is about 4000 m, a tsunami travels at about 200 m/s, or over 700 km/hr. Because the rate at which a wave loses its energy is inversely related to its wave length, tsunamis not only propagate at high speeds, they can also travel great, transoceanic distances with limited energy losses.

789. **Invincible** (adjective) incapable of being conquered, overrun, or subjugated

Juan Gil obtained Cervantes's freedom in 1580 in exchange for 500 ducats. Once back in Spain, he became a tax collector for the Invincible Armada.

790. **Invoke** (verb) bring about, cause

Our giant impact hypothesis had the advantage of invoking a stochastic catastrophic event that might happen only to one or two planets out of nine.

791. **Inwardly** (adverb) in the mind or heart; privately; secretly

She inwardly keeps her feelings from the rest of her family.

792. **Irregularity** (noun) lack of smoothness or regularity

To determine a diamond's clarity, an expert views it under 10 power magnifications. In addition to internal inclusions, surface irregularities are referred to as blemishes.

793. **Irrigate** (verb) to cause a stream to flow over land so as to water it

These slow-moving rivers feed many canals that irrigate farmlands.

794. **Irritate** (verb) to trouble the nerves or peace of mind of, especially by repeated, needless trouble

The latter, at first sympathetic to the Mozart's, later became irritated by Wolfgang's prolonged absences and stubborn ways.

795. **Isolation** (noun) the quality of state of being alone

A person who engages in criminal behavior can be differentiated by the quality or quantity of his learning through associations with those who define criminal activity favorable and the relative isolation from lawful social norms.

796. **Jaw-dropping** (adjective) characterized as causing amazement or wonder

He has been admiring the sleek TV displays for years, watching as prices decline from jaw-dropping levels.

797. **Junction** (noun) a point or position at which two or more things are joined

Just outside of Barstow, California is the junction of Interstate 15 and 40.

798. **Keen** (adjective) possessing or displaying perceptions of great accuracy and sensitivity; mentally quick

A student who writes and rewrites a writing assignment over several weeks has a keen understanding of the processes involved.

799. **Keynote address** (noun) an address designed to present the issues of primary interest to an assembly as a political convention and often to arouse unity and enthusiasm

In a keynote address, Robert Kennedy Jr. recalled the confrontation between Wallace and his father, U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

800. **Kettle** (noun) a metallic vessel for boiling liquids

To purify water for drinking, a camper should put the water in a kettle and boil it for at least 30 minutes.

801. **Kin** (noun) a person connected to another person by blood

There is a clear pattern of lineage endogamy generated by marriages between sons and daughters of brothers and other agnatic kin, accounting for approximately a quarter of all marriages.

802. **Laden** (adjective) to load, to pile on, as burden or freight

For the next topic of our lecture today, the cost analysis of a proper prescribed burn and the cost of battling a blaze in the load fuel laden forests needs to be considered to see which method is more economically feasible given the tight budgetary constraints with which the government has to operate.

803. **Lament** (noun) a crying out in grief; complaint

In a world where there is a common lament that there are no more heroes, too often cynicism and despair are perceived as evidence of the death of moral courage.

804. **Land** (verb) gain, secure: land a job

Mary Blake arrived in San Francisco and landed work as a singer at the Paradise Hotel, a gambling hall owned by Blackie Norton.

805. **Landing** (noun) to set or put on shore from a ship

The landings from the world's wild capture fisheries have continued to decline since reaching a peak of 112 million metric tons (mmt) in 1995.



806. **Landslide** (noun) downward and outward movement of soil and rock

The big earthquake of 1906 set off dozens of large landslides in the Santa Cruz Mountains, some of which claimed human lives.

807. **Larva** (noun) the immature, wingless, and often vermiform feeding form that hatches from the egg of many insects

After mosquito eggs hatch, the larvae hang from the surface film and get air through tubes that break the water's surface at the tail ends of their bodies.

808. **Latchkey** (adjective) relating to a young child of working parents who must spend part of the day unsupervised as at home

Nearly 10.6 million children were being raised by full time stay at home moms last year, up 13 percent in a little less than a decade. Experts credit the economic boom, the cultural influence of America's growing Hispanic population and the entry into parenthood of a generation of latchkey kids.

809. **Lateral** (adjective) of, at, toward, or from the side or sides

If done properly, the taping of the lateral ligament will immobilize the knee structure to prevent further injury.

810. **Latitude** (noun) freedom of action or choice

Even though some jobs have defined salary ranges, hiring managers generally have some latitude to negotiate within that predetermined range based on several different factors.

811. **Latter** (adjective) after the first

In two further Italian journeys, he wrote two more operas for Milan, Ascanio in Alba (1771) and Lucio Silla (1772). In 1772, Archbishop von Schrattenbach died, to be succeeded by Hieronymus von Colloredo. The latter, at first sympathetic to the Mozart, later became irritated by Wolfgang's prolonged absences and stubborn ways.

812. **Launch** (verb) to go about the initial step of doing something

Although several successful mining ventures were launched, much of the hype was bogus.

813. **Laureate** (noun) the recipient of honor or recognition for achievement in an art or science

The Inamori Foundation announced the laureates of its 19th Annual Kyoto Prizes, international awards presented to people who have contributed significantly to mankind's betterment in the categories of Advanced Technology, Basic Science, and Arts and Philosophy.

814. **Laurel** (noun) honor or distinction

After his triumphant victory, the military commander recovered his laurels.

815. **Lava** (noun) matter flowing from a volcano that solidifies as it cools

Hawaii's volcanoes are typically characterized by the relatively quiet outflow of very fluid lava and by sometimes spectacular lava fountains.

816. **Leakage** (noun) action through which matter passes accidentally in or out of something

Leakage from swimming pools can be a sign of an unstable slope.

817. **Lean** (adjective) having little flesh or fat on the body

Body Composition is the comparable amounts of fat and lean body tissue found in the body.

818. **Leathery** (adjective) resembling or having the appearance of animal skins dressed for use such as for wallets, clothes, shoes, etc.

The wings of pterosaurs, which were somewhat like the wings of bats, were made of thin, leathery skin stretched across slender bones.

819. **Legendary** (adjective) famous, remarkable

Professor Jones's History exams are legendary for failing students.

820. **Legislature** (noun) governmental body in a country which passes laws

The Vermont Supreme Court ordered its state legislature to come up with a system providing same-sex couples with traditional marriage benefits and protections.

821. **Legume** (noun) the fruit or seed of leguminous plants (as peas or beans) used for food

Vegetables, fruits, nuts, legumes, unrefined cereals, olive oil, cheese and yogurt are eaten most days, as is fish.

822. **Lexicographer** (noun) one who compiles dictionaries

Here's a definition for the lexicographers — A region consisting of one or more historic central cities surrounded by cities and towns which have a shared identification, function as a single zone for trade, commerce and communication, and are characterized by social, economic and environmental interdependence.

823. **Liaison** (noun) a sexual relationship prohibited by law

He had one daughter, Isabel, from his liaison with Ana de Villafranca.

824. **Libration** (noun) an oscillation—a single swing as of an oscillating body—from one extreme limit to the other

In the apparent aspect of a secondary body as a planet or a satellite as seen from the primary object around which it revolves libration in longitude enables observers on Earth to see one edge or the other of the far side of the moon.

825. **Lightning** (noun) flash of bright light produced by an electrical discharge between clouds or between clouds and the ground

Currently the policy in parks such as Yellowstone is to allow natural fires started by lightning to continue.

826. **Likelihood** (noun) very probable; strong or distinct possibility

Tucker and Crook used the Pennsylvania State University/NCAR mesoscale model to simulate convection (showers and thunderstorms) and to test how different modes of mountain convection affect the likelihood of mesoscale convective systems formation downstream.

827. **Limbo** (adjective) a place or state of neglect or oblivion; an intermediate or transitional place or state; a state of uncertainty

Finding a community of people who understand what you're going through is an essential component of getting through what Case calls limbo land.

828. **Limnologist** (noun) a scientist who studies life in fresh water

Limnologists recognize that the problems of life in running water and still water contrast.

829. **Lineage** (adjective) a group of people sharing common ancestry

The advantage of lineage endogamy in Turkey is the imposition of a bride price lower than those in contracts involving more distant social bonds.

830. **Linger on** (verb) to stop temporarily and remain, as if reluctant to leave

The effects of a cold can linger on for as long as three weeks.

831. **Link** (verb) to unite or be united in a relationship

There are also mixed results of studies linking bladder cancer and firefighting.

832. **Literacy** (noun) ability to read and write; or to have proficiency in something

During the job search, sociology graduates should stress their work and internship experience, analytical skills, oral and written communication skills, computer literacy, and knowledge of statistics and research design.

833. **Literal** (adjective) taking words in their basic sense without metaphor or allegory

Dr. Martin Luther King resented religious emotionalism and questioned literal interpretations of scripture; he nevertheless greatly admired black social gospel proponents such as his father who saw the church as an instrument for improving the lives of African Americans.

834. **Literary** (adjective) well-informed about literature

In January 1925, Faulkner moved to New Orleans and fell in with a literary crowd which included Sherwood Anderson (author of Winesburg, Ohio) and centered around The Double Dealer, a literary magazine whose credits include the first published works of Hart Crane, Ernest Hemingway, Robert Penn Warren, and Edmund Wilson.

835. **Lofty** (adjective) extending to a great height

When feeding in a field, crows usually post a sentinel on a lofty perch to sound a warning if any danger should approach.

836. **Longevity** (noun) long life

Recent research has shown that regular exercise and a healthy lifestyle can increase longevity.

837. **Longitude** (noun) angular distance east or west from the prime meridian

At some longitudes the observer would see the Sun rise and then gradually increase in apparent size as it slowly moved toward the zenith. At that point the Sun would stop, briefly reverse course, and stop again before resuming its path toward the horizon and decreasing in apparent size.

838. **Longstanding** (adjective) of long duration

There has been a longstanding tradition to divide early history into periods according to the hard materials such as stone, copper, bronze, and iron, from which cutting tools and weapons were made.

839. **Loom** (verb) to be imminent—about to occur at any moment, being or occurring in the time ahead

At no time has this enormous growth of medical costs loomed larger as a social question than now.

840. **Loophole** (noun) a means of escape; especially: an ambiguity or omission in the text through which the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation may be evaded

Consumer advocates have worried that the list would be laden with loopholes without the support of the FCC, which oversees the nation's telephone system.

841. **Looter** (noun) one who seizes and carries away by force especially in war

The cases were not found until last week because the basement of the bank was flooded, possibly deliberately by bank officials to protect the treasures from looters.

842. **Lose touch** (verb) to depart from reality; to not have regular contact with someone or something

Most people have observed mild dissociative episodes in which they lose touch with their surroundings.

843. **Lumbering** (noun) lacking dexterity and grace in physical movement

Tom Keith, although a lumbering sort of character, is quite effective as a steel worker.

844. **Luminescent** (adjective) the natural emission of light by an insect or animal

Most of the squids on which whales prey are luminescent.

845. **Lure** (verb) to beguile or draw into a wrong or foolish course of action

To lure their prey, coyotes will often act playful to small dogs and cats.

846. **Lynch** (verb) the act of putting a person to death without a legal trial

Ironically, the practice of lynching got its name from William Lynch, who was a law-abiding citizen.

847. **Lyricism** (noun) something likened to verse, as in form or style

Her gift in lyricism is what has helped her to successfully write pop-music songs.

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848. **Magnanimity** (noun) the quality or state of being generous

Always known for his magnanimity, John Fenson left his family with a sizeable inheritance after his death.

849. **Magnification** (noun) enlargement; the act of making something bigger

Many inclusions are not discernable to the naked eye and require magnification to become apparent.

850. **Magnitude** (noun) the quality of being enormous

No one could have predicted beforehand the magnitude of the earthquake which was to occur in Alaska.

851. **Mainstream** (noun) the prevailing trend, fashion, etc.

Following Thriller, Quincy Jones worked on fewer mainstream dance projects outside of Michael Jackson's Bad.

852. **Majestic** (adjective) large and impressive in size, scope, or extent

A majestic movie theater built in Hollywood fifty years ago has finally been torn down.

853. **Makeshift** (adjective) characterized as an usually crude and temporary substitute for something: resource

"We want to make people aware that the captive-bred seahorse is a much better buy," said production manager Ken Maher, from the makeshift laboratory in Connemara, west Ireland.

854. **Malfunction** (noun) to work improperly due to mechanical difficulties

At the lower end of the esophagus, a one-way valve (the esophageal sphincter) prevents the backslash of stomach contents upward into the esophagus. A malfunction of this valve is the most common cause of heartburn.

855. **Malice** (noun) a desire to harm others or to see others suffer

The way the argument played out proved that the customer had convincingly showed malice toward the worker.

856. **Malnutrition** (noun) faulty or inadequate nourishment needed to sustain life

An anorexic person, with protruding ribs and resembling a skeleton, often must be hospitalized for malnutrition and forced to eat.

857. **Manageable** (adjective) capable of being governed

Because enrollment must be kept to a manageable level, early application at a university of your choice is recommended.

858. **Mandate** (verb) an authoritative indication to be obeyed

On December 5, 1955, five days after Montgomery civil rights activist Rosa Parks refused to obey the city's rules mandating segregation on buses.

859. **Maneuver** (noun) an action calculated to achieve an end

Before the invention of the Heimlich maneuver, choking on food was a common cause of accidental death in humans, causing 6,000 deaths a year in the United States.

860. **Mangle** (verb) to spoil, injure, or make incoherent especially through ineptitude; characterized as being injured with deep disfiguring wounds by cutting, tearing, or crushing

He saw a man's mangled body almost completely inside his car -- head on the floorboard, torso in the air and a severed leg on the center console.

861. **Manifestation** (noun) an act of showing or displaying

However, the betterment of the disorder has led to the development of better coping mechanisms and strategies for the various manifestations of the disability.



862. **Manipulate** (verb) to control one's own advantage by artful or indirect means

Chimpanzees have been taught some hand signs based on American Sign Language to manipulate colored switches or tokens and to understand some spoken commands.

863. **Manual** (noun) a book of instructions

A manual on how to repair a slipping transmission has been sent to auto repair shops all over the country.

864. **Manufacture** (noun) to create by forming, combining, or altering materials

Through the process of photosynthesis, plants convert the light energy into stored energy. Because green plants can manufacture their own food, plants are called autotrophs or self-nourishing.

865. **Manure** (noun) material that fertilizes land; especially: refuse of stables and barnyards consisting of livestock excreta with or without litter

Leaving germs behind, the housefly is a common pest and disease carrier that lays eggs in garbage and manure.

866. **Map out** (verb) to show graphically the direction or location of, as by using coordinates

At least thirteen acres of a large underground body of water known as the Lost Sea have been mapped out, and still divers have found no end to the lake.

867. **Margin** (noun) a narrow line or space forming a boundary

If your method of recitation included note taking in the left-hand margins of your notebook, write questions for the notes you have taken.

868. **Marine** (adjective) of or relating to the seas or oceans

Seals move more efficiently in a marine environment.

869. **Marketplace** (noun) an open space in a town where goods are offered for sale

Because to compete in the emerging global economy, city-states have no choice: they must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities, grow smarter, protect their air and water, achieve more social equity, and train their workforce to excel in an increasingly competitive world marketplace.

870. **Marsh** (noun) a usually low-lying area of waterlogged ground and standing water

Although fires are thought to be destructive and dangerous, many plants, such as scrub, marshes and pine flat woods depend on fire in order to survive.

871. **Massacre** (noun) the savage killing of many victims

Adams's innate conservatism made him determined in 1770 that the British soldier accused of the Boston Massacre was to receive a fair hearing.

872. **Masterpiece** (noun) a work done with extraordinary skill

For thousands of years, mythology has provided material for much of the world's great art. Myths and mythological characters have inspired masterpieces of architecture, literature, music, painting, and sculpture.

873. **Maternity** (noun) relating to being a mother, or motherhood

Two months before the birth of her cubs, a mother polar bear instinctively begins to dig a maternity den.

874. **Mate** (verb) to engage in sexual intercourse; to copulate

After the black widow mates, she devours her partner.

875. **Maturity** (noun) adulthood; ripeness

In many countries, there is discrepancy as to what age children reach maturity.

876. **Measure** (noun) the formal product of a legislative or judicial body

In 1761, John Adams began to think and write and act against British measures that he believed infringed on colonial liberties and the right of Massachusetts and the other colonies to self-government.

877. **Medial** (adjective) situated in the middle; at, near, or being the center

The anterior cruciate ligament, located in the medial part of the knee structure, helps to stabilize the knee when a person is in an upright position.

878. **Median** (noun) something, as a type, number, quantity, or degree, that represents a midpoint between extremes on a scale of valuation

Stated more precisely, the median is a number that neither exceeds nor is exceeded by more than half of the observations.

879. **Meditation** (noun) the act or process of thinking

Don Quixote is an Aristotelian meditation on the nature of literature and the role of the writer in society.

880. **Menace** (noun) regarded as a danger to someone or something

Causing many respiratory illnesses, automobile exhaust is a menace to human health.

881. **Menstrual** (adjective) process of ovulation and menstruation in female primates

An anorexic girl weighs at least 15 percent less than her ideal weight, has an extreme fear of gaining weight, and has missed at least three consecutive menstrual periods.

882. **Merely** (adverb) and nothing else or nothing more

Bats' wings are modifications of the hands of the common mammalian ancestor; flying squirrels' wings are modifications of its rib cage. The two structures are merely analogous: similar in function.

883. **Merry-making** (noun) the act of showing happy satisfaction in an event; joyful, exuberant activity

Meanwhile, at the Union camp at Shiloh, the Federal troops spent a day drilling and merry-making. Hundreds went for a swim in Owl Creek. Others rested.

884. **Metabolize** (verb) to change a substance, i.e., food, and its chemical nature so that it can be used for another purpose

When Starch is digested, our body hydrolyzes it to glucose. The glucose is then metabolized and used for energy.

885. **Metallic** (adjective) consisting or characteristic of metal; having the sheen or luster of metals

To make the appearance of his automobile more attractive, the owner had his car painted a metallic green.

886. **Meticulous** (adjective) showing or marked by attentiveness to all aspects or details

Professor Brown, known for meticulous attention to detail, gives exams consisting of more than 250 questions.

887. **Metropolis** (noun) a large and important town

The world's lead city-states are its greatest metropolises – New York, Tokyo, Paris, Hong Kong, Los Angeles and their global "command and control" competitors, spread from Chicago to Singapore.

888. **Migrate** (verb) an object which travels from one place to a new place; to leave one's native land and to settle in another

The lunar surface is bombarded with water rich objects such as comets, and scientists have suspected that some of the water in these objects could migrate to permanently dark areas at the lunar poles, perhaps accumulating to useable quantities.

889. **Mild** (adjective) free from extremes in temperature; free from severity or violence, as in movement

Most people have observed mild dissociative episodes in which they lose touch with their surroundings. Examples include daydreaming, highway hypnosis, or losing oneself in a movie or book.

890. **Milestone** (noun) significant event or stage in a person's life

Since the ability to achieve competency varies to a great degree in adults and less so in children (who possess the same high proficiency capabilities), does this not in itself suggest an overall pattern of ability set on by age? Perhaps, the onset of a sensitive period changes according to the individual just as growth patterns and personal milestones are reached at different times in one's life.

891. **Millennium** (noun) a period of 1,000 years

Indeed, fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident has turned up in ice cores, as has dust from violent desert storms countless millennia ago.

892. **Mingle** (noun) to take part in social activities

From time to time, a worker should mingle with other co-workers at Halloween, Christmas, and New Year's parties.

893. **Misconception** (noun) to be mistaken in judgment

One of the common misconceptions many job seekers have, especially recent graduates, is that a degree automatically means more money or a certain amount of it.

894. **Misnomer** (noun) a wrong name or designation

Fixed-rate cards, meanwhile, are something of a misnomer, since their rates aren't actually fixed.

895. **Mnemonic** (adjective) a technique or system of improving the memory using certain formulas

Develop mnemonic devices for material which needs to be memorized.

896. **Mobilize** (verb) to assemble, prepare, or put into operation, as for war or a similar emergency

Although increasingly portrayed as the pre-eminent black spokesperson, King did not mobilize mass protest activity during the first five years after the Montgomery boycott ended.

897. **Moderate** (verb) to make or become less severe; to become less active or intense

The union has hired someone to moderate the arguments between the faculty and the administration.

898. **Moisture** (noun) water or other liquid causing a slight dampness or wetness

The child sleeps on a pad that buzzes loudly the moment it detects moisture.

899. **Molecule** (noun) the smallest particle of an element or compound

This process of breaking down large molecules into their smallest parts so our body can use them is termed digestion.

900. **Molest** (verb) to make annoying sexual advances to; especially: to force physical and sexual contact  
A California man was charged with molesting his daughters almost 50 years ago.

901. **Momentum** (noun) a strength or force that keeps growing

If it impacted the earth with enough momentum and if it was large enough, a meteorite could cause the extinction of the human species.

902. **Monopoly** (noun) exclusive control or possession

Even though Thomas Jefferson was against most forms of monopoly, he believed that an invention should be protected from attempts to copy it.

903. **Morale** (noun) mental attitudes of a person, especially with regards to confidence and discipline

It is important to have high morale in a company so that productivity remains high.

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904. **Morpheme** (noun) the smallest meaningful unit of speech

A word may contain more than one morpheme, as in antiestablishment, in which there are three morphemes.

905. **Mortality** (noun) the condition of being mortal; especially the nature of man, as having the nature to die

Of 14 studies on the mortality of firefighters, 11 found excess risk for brain cancer.

906. **Mortar** (noun) a mixture of cement, lime, or gypsum plaster with sand and water that hardens and is used in masonry or plastering

From a physicist's point of view, the fermions are the bricks on which the world is built, and the bosons are the mortar that binds them together.

907. **Mount** (verb) to set on something that elevates

Wheels mounted on a frame over a river were the first devices used to harness water power.

908. **Movingly** (adverb) so as a general arousing or stirring of the emotions or feelings

909. **Multiethnic** (adjective) having to do with people in a society or community of many different nationalities

The sociological perspective is crucial for working in today's multiethnic and multinational business environment.

910. **Municipal** (adjective) belonging to a city

Although aluminum is less than one percent of the nation's municipal solid waste stream, it remains one of the most valuable recyclable materials.

911. **Murkiness** (noun) a heavy dimness or obscurity caused by or like that caused by overhanging fog or smoke; the act of being darkly vague or obscure

But the idea of securing a "critical mass" of underrepresented students, which the court endorsed, may create more murkiness about limits of race-based school policies, critics say.

912. **Mushroom** (verb) to well up and spread out laterally from a central source; to become enlarged or extended; to spring up suddenly or multiply rapidly

As the Earth's population continues to mushroom, can ways be found to manage natural resources without causing ecological collapse?

913. **Muster** (verb) to come together; to assemble, prepare, or put into operation

While in France, he would sometimes go to the café that James Joyce would frequent, but the interminably shy Faulkner never mustered the nerve to speak to him.

914. **Mutation** (noun) the process or result of making or becoming different

Driven by dizzying mutations in medical costs, program directors and staff ponder the disruptive dynamism of these new reforms.

915. **Muzzle** (noun) a device, as of straps, fastened over the mouth of an animal to prevent its biting or eating

Dogs should wear muzzles when they are certain to have contact with other dogs and children.

916. **Mystical** (adjective) difficult to explain or understand

Coconut trees possess the mystical ability to conjure up a tropical paradise atmosphere wherever they may be found.

917. **Mythology** (noun) a body of traditional beliefs and notions accumulated about a subject

In Roman mythology, Mercury is the god of commerce, travel and thievery, the Roman counterpart of the Greek god Hermes, the messenger of the Gods.



918. **Nag** (verb) to scold or find fault constantly

Nagging another person can cause resentment, ultimately resulting in a destroyed friendship.

919. **Naked** (adjective) not wearing any clothes; without the aid of a microscope or telescope

If the inclusions are not visible to the naked eye, a higher clarity does not really improve the appearance of a diamond but rather the rarity and price.

920. **Natal** (adjective) of or connected with one's birth

Both villages show a similar level of in-marriage among women currently resident within the village, 67% for Sakaltutan and 63% for Elbasi, indicating an approximate ratio of two women marrying and resident within their natal village for everyone who marries out.

921. **Nationwide** (noun) throughout the whole nation—an organized geopolitical unit

As we use more and more water, the nationwide supply is rapidly being used up.

922. **Navigable** (adjective) capable of being passed, traversed, or crossed

In the United States, there are few navigable rivers through which ocean-liners can travel.

923. **Negotiate** (verb) to come to an agreement about

In April 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte negotiated the sale of the Louisiana Territory with the envoys of President Thomas Jefferson.

924. **Neolithic** (adjective) of or relating to the latest period of the Stone Age characterized by polished stone implements; belonging to an earlier age and now outmoded

Once considered a "Neolithic backwater" by archaeologists, Papua New Guinea is emerging as one of the handful of places on Earth where agricultural practices developed independently from other cultures.

925. **Networking** (noun) the developing of contacts or exchanging of information with others in an informal network

In a short time, the reforms might well be a dynamic instability in the care and networking of patients with cardiovascular diseases.

926. **Neurological** (adjective) relating to the branch of medicine dealing with the nervous system

The result of a neurological disorder that affects the functioning of the brain, autism and its associated behaviors have been estimated to occur in as many as 1 in 500 individuals.

927. **Newfangled** (adjective) showing marked departure from previous practice

The economics theories of today are merely a newfangled form of former theories first posed in the 1960's.

928. **Newfound** (adjective) newly found

She mentions inner growth, a new sense of self and self-respect, a heightened sense of priorities, and a newfound independence as she assumed the bulk of responsibilities and decision making.

929. **Nobility** (noun) the quality or state of possessing outstanding qualities in character, quality, or rank

Showing a nobility of character that has worldwide appeal, Lincoln, a Republican, was the first member of his party to become president.

930. **Nocturnal** (adjective) of or occurring the night Many rattlesnakes are nocturnal, but they can also be seen during the daytime.

931. **Nominate** (verb) to select someone for an office, a position, or an award

Among her volumes of poetry are A Brave and Startling Truth (Random House, 1995), The Complete Collected Poems of Maya Angelou (1994), Wouldn't Take Nothing for My Journey Now (1993), Now Sheba Sings the Song (1987), I Shall Not Be Moved (1990), Shaker, Why Don't You Sing? (1983), Oh Pray My Wings Are Gonna Fit Me Well (1975), and Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Die (1971), which was nominated for the Pulitzer prize.

932. **Norm** (noun) an accepted way or behaving in a certain group

A person who engages in criminal behavior can be differentiated by the quality or quantity of his/her learning through associations with those who define criminal activity favorable and the relative isolation from lawful social norms.

933. **Notch** (noun) a v-shaped indentation of an edge or surface

It is said that the notorious Billy the Kid made a notch on his pistol grip for each of his victims.

934. **Notion** (noun) something believed or accepted as true by a person

The Battle at Shiloh changed all preconceived notions that the Civil War would be short lived.

935. **Notwithstanding** (preposition) [notwithstanding their lack of experience, they were an immediate success] — often used after its object [the motion passed, our objection notwithstanding]: despite Seahorses are no ordinary sea creatures, notwithstanding their monogamy which is highly unusual for the animal kingdom. It is the male who receives eggs from his female partner and fertilizes them himself.

936. **Novelistic** (adjective) of or pertaining to new and unusual; being the first of its kind

Los trabajos is the best evidence not only of the survival of Greek novelistic themes but also of the survival of forms and ideas of the Spanish novel of the second Renaissance.

937. **Nucleus** (noun) a source of further growth and development

A family is the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children.

938. **Nuptial** (adjective) of or relating to marriage or the marriage ceremony; characteristic of or occurring in the breeding season

Winged males and female carpenter ants engage in a nuptial flight in late spring and early summer.

939. **Obesity** (noun) being overweight, very fat

Obesity is a high percentage of body fat, whereas a physically fit individual has a low percentage of body fat.

940. **Objective** (adjective) expressing or dealing with facts or conditions as perceived without distortion by personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations Researcher Lu Wang, of the University of Minnesota, and colleagues say previous studies have shown that the fatty acid composition of the blood provides an objective estimate of the dietary intake of saturated fat for weeks to months before the sample is taken.

941. **Obligate** (verb) to impose as a duty or moral obligation

In different social situations, we are obligated to adjust our use of words to fit the occasion.

942. **Oblong** (adjective) deviating from a square, circular, or spherical form by elongation in one dimension

The Earth was distorted into an oblong shape before it gravitationally rebounded

943. **Obnoxious** (adjective) so objectionable as to bring out a feeling of extreme dislike

People with obnoxious personalities have difficulty in finding long-lasting friendships

944. **Obstacle** (noun) something that impedes or prevents entry or passage

Concerning the method of natural association, it is learned when someone is faced with a memory obstacle that reminds him of something in the past, he can use that image.

945. **Occurrence** (noun) something significant that happens Landslides are a common occurrence in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

946. **Offensive** (noun) the act of attacking

Realizing that he could not wait for another Federal advance, Johnston began concentrating forces at Corinth, Mississippi, where he hoped to take the offensive and destroy General Grant's Army of the Tennessee before it could be joined by General Don Carlos Buell's Army of the Ohio.

947. **Omen** (noun) an occurrence or phenomenon believed to portend a future event

In the decade before the Spanish arrived in Mexico, Aztec Emperor Montezuma II and his people were filled with a sense of foreboding. A series of evil omens had foretold of calamities to come. A fiery comet crossed the sky. The temple of Huitzilopochtli, the god of war, burst into flames. The Lake of Mexico boiled and rose, flooding into houses.

948. **Ongoing** (adjective) in process, continuing, progressing

One should never trust a single information source—stability evaluation is an ongoing process.

949. **Onset** (noun) the initial stage of a developmental process; the act of attacking Type II diabetes, which is adult onset diabetes, is reduced by regular exercise because it improves the regulation of blood glucose.

950. **Opt** (verb) to make a choice; especially: to decide in favor of something

Home users who want an inexpensive system with decent graphics should opt for one of the older-generation NVidia GeForce3 cards.

951. **Optical** (adjective) of, relating to, or being objects that emit light in the visible range of frequencies

In 1936, Einstein calculated that an observer on Earth, given the correct line of sight, might see multiple images of a single, distant object—a cosmic optical illusion, so to speak.

952. **Optimism** (noun) a tendency to expect a favorable outcome or to dwell on hopeful aspects

An atmosphere of optimism and a promise of prosperity among the settlers of Chattanooga caused the city to prosper from 2,000 in 1865 to 12,000 in 1877.

953. **Optional** (adjective) not imposed on one by authority

It is learned that the writing process has a minimum of four stages and that there is an optional fifth stage of writing.

954. **Oratorical** (adjective) of or relating to the art of public speaking

As the boycott continued during 1956, King gained national prominence as a result of his exceptional oratorical skills and personal courage.

955. **Orbit** (adjective) of or relating to a course, process, or journey that ends where it began or repeats itself

19th century astronomers made very careful observations of Mercury's orbital parameters but could not adequately explain those using Newtonian mechanics.

956. **Organism** (noun) something resembling a living thing in its complexity of structure or functions

Researchers have learned that many different organisms can be conditioned to respond to practically any stimuli such as lights, sounds, or tastes.

957. **Originate** (verb) to have as one's home, place, or origin

Sulfates, which originate primarily in coal fired power plants, started rising around 1900.

958. **Ornament** (noun) the act of furnishing with decorations

Even department stores in some non-Christian countries are decorated with ornaments during the Christmas season.

959. **Oscillate** (verb) to move back and forth with a steady rhythm

There is a special critical initial strength such that the field cannot decide whether to evaporate away or collapse to form a black hole. Instead it oscillates increasingly rapidly, performing an infinite number of oscillations in a finite time.

960. **Osmotic** (adjective) relating to the diffusion through a semi-permeable membrane typically separating a solvent and a solution that tends to equalize their concentrations

Since saltwater fishes have blood with a lower concentration of salts than the surrounding seawater, osmotic pressure tends to force water out of the body fluids and to raise the internal salt concentration.

961. **Outcome** (noun) something brought about by a cause

This outcome reflects strong sense of solidarity within the corporate peasant community, also apparent in the tendency for almost every man to remain within his village over his lifetime.

962. **Outdated** (adjective) to make or become no longer in use; of a style or method formerly in style

Several outdated theories about the cause of autism have been proven to be false.

963. **Outflow** (noun) the act of being in a state of motion, as air moving away from something

The strength of the rain cooled outflow from the mountain storms is critical to downstream mesoscale convective system development.

964. **Outlaw** (noun) one that is unconventional or rebellious; a lawless person or a fugitive from the law

Gov. Bill Richardson scheduled a news conference Tuesday to detail how the state will aid an investigation launched by Lincoln County, where the Old West outlaw made a dramatic escape from custody 122 years ago.

965. **Outpost** (noun) a security detachment thrown out by a main body of troops to protect it from enemy surprise; an outlying or frontier settlement

In addition to its African possessions, Carthage held a few outposts on the Spanish mainland.

966. **Outreach** (adjective) reaching out or extending

The Center for Earth and Planetary Studies (CEPS) is the scientific research unit within the Collections and Research Department of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution. CEPS performs original research and outreach activities on topics covering planetary science, terrestrial geophysics, and the remote sensing of environmental change.

967. **Outset** (noun) beginning, start

From the outset, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was a missionary-oriented church.

968. **Outstrip** (verb) to be greater or better than

Even though the train is not the preferred method of transportation in the United States, in Europe it can compete with the airlines and cars, and in some cases even outstrip them, as the most popular way to travel from one country to another.

969. **Outwardly** (adverb) toward or on the outside; in regard to external appearance or action

Some people with mental disorders have a tendency toward self-persecution, self-sabotage, and even violence (both self-inflicted and outwardly directed).

970. **Outweigh** (verb) to make up for the defects of

The evolutionary selective advantages for language must have been very large to outweigh such a disadvantage.

971. **Overgraze** (verb) to feed on growing herbage, attached algae, or phytoplankton to the point of damaging vegetation cover

The problem is one of environmental degradation; the land is overgrazed and the kangaroos themselves suffer badly once all the food is gone for them.

972. **Overly** (verb) lying on or over

Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water.

973. **Override** (verb) occupying a more elevated or superior position; dominating

The court emphasized that race cannot be the overriding factor, but a majority acknowledged a broad social value in encouraging all races to learn and work together.



974. **Over-the-counter** (adjective) sold lawfully without prescription

The names of all medicines you are currently taking, including both over-the-counter and prescription medication as well as any dietary supplements. It is important for your doctor to know this information in order to prescribe the medicine that will be the most helpful.

975. **Overturn** (verb) to turn or cause to turn from a vertical or horizontal position

The Vikings quickly overturned the boats and killed all but one Indian, who was able to get away.

976. **Overwhelmingly** (adverb) convincingly so as to have little doubt

The evidence seems to overwhelmingly state that there is indeed a critical period by which learning must commence in order to afford the learner the chance to achieve native like capabilities.

977. **Owe** (verb) on account of; as a result of, through

The scientific question is whether the chimps' abilities are homologous to human language—that is, whether the two systems show the same basic organization owing to descent from a single system in their common ancestor.

978. **Painstaking** (adjective) showing or marked by attentiveness to all aspects or details

Paying painstaking attention to detail, French artist Lucien Rudaux was the first to combine his artistic talents with his knowledge of astronomy.

979. **Pale** (adjective) of a moderately white color; lacking color

Due to the intense ultraviolet rays of the sun, the paint on the car oxidized, causing it to change to a pale yellow.

980. **Paleoanthropologist** (noun) one who studies in a branch of anthropology dealing with fossil hominids—any of a family (Hominidae) of erect bipedal primate mammals comprising recent humans together with extinct ancestral and related forms

The announcement was made this week by paleoanthropologist Tim White of the University of California at Berkeley. White, who co-led the joint U.S.-Ethiopian research team that made the discovery, noted that the skulls, which are between 154,000 and 160,000 years old, are the oldest known fossils of modern humans, or *Homo sapiens*.

981. **Pamphlet** (noun) a small unbound booklet or leaflet

A pamphlet entitled *A Dissertation on the Canon and the Feudal Law* and town instructions denouncing the Stamp Act (1765) marked him as a vigorous, patriotic penman, and, holding various local offices, he soon became a leader among Massachusetts radicals.

982. **Paradigm** (noun) example of a pattern or ideas of theories about a given subject

Cognitive Psychology is an empirical science and depends on careful experimental procedures and paradigms to test theories about these mental processes.

983. **Paralyze** (verb) to render powerless or motionless by inflicting severe injury; to render helpless, as by emotion

The hiker was paralyzed with fear after seeing the mountain lion face to face.

984. **Parameter** (noun) constant element or factor, especially one serving as a limit or boundary

19th century astronomers made very careful observations of Mercury's orbital parameters but could not adequately explain those using Newtonian mechanics.

985. **Parasite** (noun) an organism living in, with, or on another organism

A new theory suggests that human hairlessness evolved as a strategy to shed the ticks, lice, fleas and other parasites that nestle deep in fur.

986. **Pare** (verb) to diminish or reduce by or as if by trimming off an outside, excess, or irregular part of something

Under new CEO Paul Tellier, a proven cost cutter, Bombardier Inc., the parent company of Bombardier Aerospace, is paring down its operations to become nimbler and more focused on its core businesses, making trains and planes.

987. **Parody** (noun) a false, mocking, or disrespectful imitation of something

Many writers make a distinction between poetic truth and historical truth and attempt, through the use of parody, to set their boundaries.

988. **Particle** (noun) a tiny amount

The introduction of more compression causes the new helium particles inside of the core to collide hard enough so that they can stick together and fuse.

989. **Partisan** (adjective) showing an inclination for or against something that inhibits impartial judgment

Divisive and partisan politics is quite common among governmental offices in many countries.

990. **Pass** (noun) a narrow passage through mountains

Sitting just west of the Nevada boundary in the basin and range district of the Mojave Desert, Death Valley is all but surrounded by mountain ranges, with a few roads connecting the valley to the outside world through narrow passes.

991. **Passionate** (noun) fired with intense feeling

It is mentioned in many history books that Abigail Adams was a wise, learned, strong willed, passionate, and patriotic woman.

992. **Pastorate** (noun) office in which a priest or minister oversees a church or a congregation

Rejecting offers for academic positions, King decided while completing his Ph. D. requirements to return to the South and accepted the pastorate of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

993. **Pasture** (noun) grassland suitable for grazing

The settlers to the new world called the New World "Vinland," an Old Norse term for grassland or pasture.

994. **Patriarchal** (adjective) relating to system of society or government ruled by men

Some decry marriage as a sexist and patriarchal institution that should be avoided at all costs.

995. **Patron** (adjective) a person chosen, named, or honored as a special guardian, protector, or supporter

Some authorities believe the Romans named the month for Juno, the patron goddess of marriage.

996. **Payload** (noun) the load carried by a vehicle exclusive of what is necessary for its operation; especially: the load carried by an aircraft or spacecraft consisting of things such as passengers or instruments necessary to the purpose of the flight

Scientists have worked for years to harness the power that viruses have to invade cells, replacing unwanted elements of herpes and other viruses with disease-fighting genes in hopes the new genetic payload would correct a targeted illness.

997. **Peak** (noun) the highest point of a mountain

The western side of the valley is defined by the Panamint Range, with Telescope Peak its highest spot at an elevation of 11,049 feet.

998. **Peasant** (noun) small farmer or agricultural worker

Sterling observed only a small number of cases in which a man married more than one wife in the Turkish peasant villages he studied.

999. **Pebble** (noun) a small smooth stone worn by the action of water

The 3-mile-wide comet will not be destroyed or knocked from its orbit. It's like if you throw a pebble at a moving car. You're not going to knock the car off course, unless you frighten the driver.

1000. **Peculiarity** (noun) peculiar behavior; a distinctive element

Demographic peculiarities reveal a pattern of upward marriage or hyper gamy which is quite different from endogamy and reflects an acknowledged status difference among communities.

1001. **Peg** (verb) to establish the identification of

Today's most sophisticated forecast models cannot peg mountain convection well enough to assess how it might trigger storm complexes downstream.

1002. **Pelt** (noun) the skin of an animal

Many hunters and fur traders sought money in beaver and otter pelts, and deer and buffalo skins.

1003. **Penance** (noun) act of self-punishment as reparation for guilt, sins, etc.

As penance for their sins, some religions require their members to engage in certain embarrassing rituals before they can receive forgiveness.

1004. **Peninsula** (noun) a piece of land jutting out into the water and connected with a larger body of land with an isthmus

Jamestown, Virginia, founded during the latter half of the seventeenth century, was built on a peninsula.

1005. **Peppered** (verb) to direct a concentrated outpouring, as of missiles, words, or blows

The military outpost was peppered with machine gun fire continuously for three hours.

1006. **Percentage** (noun) rate or proportion percent

Binet discovered that the percentage of subnormal children stayed about the same if he took the ratio between the child's "mental age" and "chronological age" instead of the difference between the two.

1007. **Perception** (noun) the condition of being aware; that which exists in the mind as the product of careful mental activity

The cognition and perception program represents a very diverse group of faculty and students with research interests in all areas of cognitive science, including sensation, perception, motor performance, attention, memory, learning, and decision making.

1008. **Perch** (adjective) a resting place or vantage point; a roost for a bird

When feeding in a field, crows usually post a sentinel on a lofty perch to sound a warning if any danger should approach.

1009. **Peril** (noun) exposure to the risk of being injured, destroyed, or lost

With the falloff in old-style agriculture, the region's remarkably diverse plant community, including many rare wildflower species, is also in peril.

1010. **Peripheral** (adjective) of minor importance; marginal

Cervantes's book was read as a parody of novels of chivalry until the Romantics revealed its true importance as a novel. Part one interpolates peripheral episodes into the main plot.

1011. **Perish** (verb) to cease living

At least 80 and perhaps hundreds of people perished in the deadliest historical eruption to occur in what is now Hawaii.

1012. **Permeate** (verb) to diffuse through or penetrate something

Hot, humid weather permeated the East on Thursday, and many areas of the central United States received rain.

1013. **Perpendicular** (adjective) at right angles to the horizon or to level ground

Since lift always occurs perpendicular to the surface of the wing, the lift acts at an angle and the plane turns accordingly.

1014. **Persecution** (noun) very painful punishment

Some people with mental disorders have a tendency toward self-persecution, self-sabotage, and even violence.

1015. **Persistent** (adjective) insistently continuous; of long duration

After persistent rumors of a deep underground lake somewhere in a cave in East Tennessee, a large body of water now named the Lost Sea was discovered in 1905.

1016. **Persnickety** (adjective) fussy about small details: fastidious

Some common complaints about usage strike me as too persnickety, but I'm just discussing mistakes in English that happen to bother me.

1017. **Personalize** (verb) to make personal, which is characterized by a close and thorough acquaintance

To personalize a business relationship can be effective in many cultures.

1018. **Perspective** (noun) that which is or can be seen; mental view of the relative importance of things

Although few occupations include "sociologist" in their title at the bachelor's level, the sociological perspective is excellent preparation for a wide variety of occupations.

1019. **Pervasive** (adjective) widespread; occurring quite often

Over one half million people in the U.S. today have autism or some form of pervasive developmental disorder.

1020. **Pest** (noun) something resembling a pest in destructiveness; especially: a plant or animal detrimental to humans or human concerns (as agriculture or livestock production)

"Disgusting," "dirty," and "pest" are just some of the words we associate with the very unpopular insect, the cockroach.

1021. **Phenomenal** (adjective) so remarkable as to elicit disbelief

Few in the music world were prepared for the phenomenal success in 1983 of Michael Jackson's Thriller produced by Quincy Jones.

1022. **Phobia** (noun) having a fear of something

People who have a lot of phobias will also be characterized as having unusually high stress levels.

1023. **Phony** (adjective) unreal, fake, pretend

Multiple Personality Disorder was being thrown into disrepute by many people giving phony demonstrations of alter switching during television talk shows.

1024. **Phrase** (noun) to convey in language or words of a form

It would seem socially unacceptable utter the following phrase to a co-worker: "You are ugly?"

1025. **Physiologist** (noun) one who studies the functions of the living organisms and their living parts

The first studies done with classical conditioning were performed by Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist.



1026. **Pier** (noun) a structure extending into navigable water for use as a landing place or promenade or to protect or form a harbor

Seaweeds, or algae, some of which attach themselves to stationary objects such as rocks or piers by the suction of organs called holdfasts, do not have roots like higher land plants.

1027. **Pigment** (noun) something that imparts color

Many types of seaweed and other plants that do not appear to be green also have chlorophyll and therefore can convert the sun's energy into food. In these plants, the greenness is hidden by other pigments.

1028. **Pilgrimage** (noun) a journey to a shrine or sacred place

Dr. Martin Luther King emphasized the goal of black voting rights when he spoke at the Lincoln Memorial during the 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom.

1029. **Pinpoint** (verb) to look for and discover; to establish the identification of

In cores from Antarctica and Greenland, researchers have pinpointed the beginning of atomic bomb testing in the mid-1950s.

1030. **Pipeline** (noun) a line of pipe with pumps, valves, and control devices for conveying liquids, gases, or solids

Diamonds were formed under extreme heat and pressure at our Earth's core. They traveled to the surface through volcanic pipelines known as kimberlitic during the Earth's formation.

1031. **Pivotal** (adjective) vitally important, crucial

The difference is that these kids were already playing a pivotal role in the shaping of that culture, being the first generation to grow up with a Life on the Internet.

1032. **Placebo** (noun) an inert or harmless substance used especially in the controlled experiments testing the effectiveness of another substance

The research compared results of the crushed-body treatment with the results of immunotherapy that used insect venom and the results of a placebo.

1033. **Plug** (verb) to make unsuitable for passage or progress by obstruction

Acne starts when greasy secretions from the skin's sebaceous glands plug the tiny openings for hair follicles.

1034. **Plausible** (adjective) worthy of being believed

Believing that he had a plausible alibi the day his wife was murdered, investigators let the suspect go home with no charges being filed.

1035. **Playwright** (noun) a person who writes plays

William Shakespeare, famous for the tragedy "Romeo and Juliet," was one of the greatest playwrights to ever exist.

1036. **Plume** (noun) an open and mobile column of smoke, exhaust gases, or blowing snow

Great plumes of smoke were seen in the horizon.

1037. **Poach** (verb) to take game or fish by illegal methods

Chinese folk medicines utilize almost every part of the tiger's body, leading to widespread poaching of these animals.

1038. **Pocketbook** (noun) financial resources: income

Our recommendations will help you build a system that fits both your needs and your pocketbook.

1039. **Polygamy** (noun) marriage in which a spouse of either sex may have more than one mate at the same time

Polygamy is allowable in Islamic tradition but is prohibited in Turkish law.

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1040. **Polyp** (noun) a projecting mass of swollen and hypertrophied or membrane; a coelenterate that has typically a hollow cylindrical body surrounded by tentacles armed with nematocysts

The ability that humans must change the earth's surface is rivaled only by colonies of tiny coral polyps, which over millions of years form massive coral reefs of limestone.

1041. **Pomp** (noun) a ceremonial or festival display as a train of followers or a pageant

The four-day visit, aimed at patching up differences between the two countries over issues such as the Iraq war, will be laden with state events and royal pomp such as Tuesday evening's state banquet in Putin's honor.

1042. **Pool** (noun) an aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking by subjecting them to the same control and a common liability

Over one's working life, that may be true, but a bachelor's degree, for example, could be a minimum prerequisite that keeps you from being screened out of the applicant pool.

1043. **Ponder** (verb) to consider carefully and at length

Program directors and staff ponder the disruptive dynamism of these new healthcare reforms. In a short time, the reforms might well be a dynamic instability in the care and networking of patients with cardiovascular diseases.

1044. **Portfolio** (noun) the securities held by an investor: the commercial paper held by financial house like a bank

It's a good bet rates will rise if the prime rate increases, since the lender's cost of doing business will be higher. Or they may change if the lender sells its portfolio of customers to another bank.

1045. **Portion** (noun) one of the parts into which something is divided

In 1848, the Virginia portion of land donated as part of the District of Columbia was returned to that state.

1046. **Pose** (verb) to present for attention or consideration; to put or set forth

As researchers continue to search the skies for objects that pose an impact risk, they are also beginning discussions on how to deflect an object on a collision course with Earth.

1047. **Possession** (noun) those articles which belong to someone

Junko left most of her possessions with her parents before leaving to the United States.

1048. **Post** (noun) an office or position to which a person is appointed

He steadily advanced at the UN, holding posts in budget, personnel, and refugee affairs.

1049. **Postpone** (verb) to put off until a later time

The exam was postponed until the next week.

1050. **Posturing** (noun) the act of representing oneself in a given character or as other than what one is

Political posturing is quite common in presidential elections.

1051. **Power plant** (noun) a building or complex in which electricity is produced

Atmospheric carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxides from coal and oil burning power plants, cars, and other fossil fuel burning sources have climbed along with the world population, with as yet unknown effects on the climate system.

1052. **Prairie** (noun) a large area of level or rolling land in the Mississippi River valley that has deep fertile soil, a cover of tall coarse grasses, and few trees

The Midwestern part of the United States is characterized by vast prairies, rich agricultural farmland, and intense thunderstorms.

1053. **Precipitate** (verb) something brought about by a cause

In 1861\_1862, Federal forces pushing southward from St. Louis captured Forts Henry and Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which precipitated the Battle of Shiloh.

1054. **Precise** (adjective) clearly, fully, and sometimes emphatically expressed

To maintain flexibility, stretching must be performed at least everyday (every 36 hours to be precise).

1055. **Preconceived** (adjective) to form an opinion prior to actual knowledge or experience

The Battle of Shiloh would change all preconceived notions that the Civil War would be short lived.

1056. **Precursor** (noun) a forerunner; one that proceeds and indicates the approach of another

If language evolved by gradual Darwinian natural selection, we must be able to find some precursor of it in our closest relatives, the chimpanzees.

1057. **Predator** (noun) one that preys, destroys, or devours

Sea lions, seals, and sharks are natural predators of the salmon.

1058. **Predecessor** (noun) one that precedes; especially: a person who has previously occupied a position or office to which another has succeeded

Scientists have unearthed three 160,000\_year\_old human skulls in Ethiopia that are the oldest known and best-preserved fossils of modern humans' immediate predecessors.

1059. **Preface** (noun) a short section of preliminary remarks

Renaissance books established the convention of the preface that is found in most books of today.

1060. **Preliminary** (adjective) Avian (bird) mortality is being studied currently to determine if industrial wind turbine farms contribute to the demise of large birds of prey such as golden and bald eagles.

Preliminary results indicate that avian mortality is specific to the site (if it's on a flyway), not the turbines in general.

1061. **Prescribed** (adjective) relating to setting forth expressly and authoritatively

Not only have national parks been thinking about this option, private landowners have been debating prescribed burning as well.

1062. **Presumably** (adverb) according to a tentative assumption

While a psychologist openly shares psychological principles to promote treatment, psychics use psychology as a personal tool to manipulate the client, known as the sitter, presumably for the sitter's own good.

1063. **Prevalence** (noun) the quality or condition of being usual

Its prevalence rate makes autism one of the most common developmental disabilities.

1064. **Prey** (noun) one that is made to suffer injury, loss, or death

Venom is then injected into the prey by an opening near the tip of the fang.

1065. **Primarily** (adverb) for the greater or larger part; mostly

Sulfates, which originate primarily in coal fired power plants, started rising around 1900.

1066. **Primate** (noun) any of an order of mammals comprising man together with the apes, monkeys or related

Allelomimetic behavior is highly developed among primates, where it has the principal function of providing warning against predators.

1067. **Primitive** (adjective) of or pertaining to early stages in the evolution of human culture

In primitive times, there were no televisions, radios, or microwaves.

1068. **Principal** (adjective) most important, influential, or significant

William Faulkner's principal residence during the next several months was near Paris, France, just around the corner from the Luxembourg Gardens, where he spent much of his time; his written description of the gardens would later be revised for the closing of his novel Sanctuary.

1069. **Principle** (noun) a broad and basic rule or truth

The best philosophy I can convey about how to avoid problems is the principle of the three red flags, which states that most accidents are not the result of an unavoidable "karmic-cannonball," but rather are the predictable outcome of a series of related events.

1070. **Prior to** (verb) going before; just gone by or elapsed

No one else had gone to college prior to his entering Harvard.

1071. **Probable** (adjective)

likely to happen or to be true; based on probability or presumption The Ontario report found a probable link between firefighting and cancer even though the evidence was inconsistent.

1072. **Probe** (verb) to study in order to acquire information

The committee probed more into the allegations of whether he had engaged in insider trading.

1073. **Procedure** (noun) an official or prescribed course of action; a method used in dealing with something

For those unfamiliar with the term, cold reading is the description of the personality, characteristics, and features, past experiences and sometimes the future of a person without the use of standard psychological or other formal diagnostic procedures.

1074. **Proclamation** (noun) a public statement; the act of announcing

Dubbed the Emancipation Proclamation, the law decreed that all slaves were free men.

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1075. **Precocious** (adjective) exhibiting mature qualities at an unusually early age

A recent study in Norway suggests that wild salmon lose out to sexually precocious fish-farm invaders when breeding in rivers.

1076. **Procurement** (noun) the act of getting possession of: obtaining by particular care and effort

Most organ procurement organizations offer programs that forward letters from organ recipients to the families of organ donors.

1077. **Profound** (adjective) beyond the understanding of the average mind

It is a complex story within the healthcare scheme of technological modernization that has one profound and simple reality: there will not be enough money to pay for the healthcare costs of this country.

1078. **Progeny** (noun) a group consisting of those descended directly from the same parents or ancestors

John Adams's marriage of 54 years to this wise, learned, strong willed, passionate, and patriotic woman began the brilliant phase of Adams family history that produced their son John Quincy, his son Charles Francis, his sons Henry and Brooks, and numerous other distinguished progenies.

1079. **Project** (verb) a rough or tentative calculation

The costs of advances in modern medical technology and services have been projected to be between \$1.5 to \$2.3 trillion dollars.

1080. **Prolific** (adjective) characterized by great productivity

Ebay, an Internet company allowing people to buy and sell products Online, has been one of the most prolific businesses in recent history.

1081. **Prolonged** (adjective) of long duration; extending tediously beyond a standard duration

In 1772, Archbishop von Schrattenbach died, to be succeeded by Hieronymus von Colloredo. The latter, at first sympathetic to the Mozart's, later became irritated by Wolfgang's prolonged absences and stubborn ways.



1082. **Prominent** (adjective) widely known and esteemed

Thompson and Allen are respectively touted as prominent west coast and east coast movie producers.

1083. **Promisingly** (adverb) of, or relating to indicative of future success

Mozart's career in Vienna began promisingly, and he was soon commissioned to write The Abduction from the Seraglio (1782).

1084. **Promote** (verb) to make known the positive features of a product; to provide favorable publicity for

While a psychologist openly shares psychological principles to promote treatment, psychics use psychology as a personal tool to manipulate the client, known as the sitter, presumably for the sitter's own good.

1085. **Prone** (adjective) having or showing a tendency or likelihood

More areas in the world were prone to drought than those in the past.

1086. **Propagate** (verb)

to bring into existence and foster the development of; increase Because the rate at which a wave loses its energy is inversely related to its wave length, tsunamis not only propagate at high speeds, they can also travel great, transoceanic distances with limited energy losses.

1087. **Propel** (verb) to force to move or advance with or as if with blows or pressure

After a person chews and swallows, the food is propelled down the ten inches of esophagus and into the stomach.

1088. (noun) revolving shaft with blades, especially for propelling a ship or airplane

As the plane uses jet engines or even a propeller in some cases, to move itself forward, air rushes by the wing.

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1089. **Propensity** (noun) an inclination or tendency to something

Sakaltutan women show a low rate of remaining within their villages (just over 50%) and a high propensity to marry men in other locations.

1090. **Proponent** (noun) one who supports or champions an activity, institution, etc.

Morehouse College president Benjamin Mays and other proponents of Christian social activism influenced King's decision after his junior year at Morehouse to become a minister and thereby serve society.

1091. **Proportion** (noun) satisfying arrangement marked by even distribution of elements, as in a design

The cut of a diamond refers to its proportions.

1092. **Prospector** (noun) one who searches for something, especially valuable minerals: gold, silver, and diamonds

In the mid-1870s, gold was discovered, and press reports brought a rush of prospectors to California.

1093. **Prosperity** (noun) steady good fortune or financial security; a state of health, happiness, and prosperity

Many gay couples are enjoying a higher level of economic prosperity than the average American and don't feel constrained in any way by a lack of marriage rights.

1094. **Protagonist** (noun) the main performer in a theatrical production

Given to reading books of chivalry, the protagonist Alonso Quijano, influenced by the exploits of his heroes, loses his mind and decides to become a knight, go out in search of adventure, and impose justice according to the code of the knights errant.

1095. **Protruding** (adjective) to curve outward past the normal or usual limit

An anorexic person has protruding ribs and resembles a skeleton, yet usually denies being thin.

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1096. **Proverb** (noun) a usually familiar statement expressing an observation or principle generally accepted as wise or true

Many Biblical proverbs are used in Western culture as informative verses by which a person can effectively govern his life.

1097. **Provision** (verb) to provide as of supplies; to be prepared beforehand

This species nests in the ground and provisions its nest with cicadas.

1098. **Prowess** (noun) distinguished bravery; especially : military valor and skill; extraordinary ability It was in England, at the Crystal Palace-the popular name for the first World's Fair, held in London in 1851-that America's industrial and technological prowess was first widely recognized.

1099. **Prowl** (verb) to roam over in a predatory manner; to move about or wander stealthily in or as if in search of prey

At sea, large ships with heavy gear prowl in search of fish.

1100. **Psychic** (noun) considered to have powers such as telepathy [paranormal communication of thoughts, especially with the deceased] or clairvoyance [able to tell the future beyond the normal sensory contact]

In most cases, sitters go to psychics to address a personal problem, whether it's travel, health, expectations, sex, career, ambitions, or money.

1101. **Psychoanalysis** (noun) a method of treating emotional disorders that emphasizes the importance of a patient's talking freely about himself while under the treatment and especially about childhood experiences and about his dreams

Dr. Sigmund Freud developed a new mental treatment which he named psychoanalysis.

1102. **Psychotic** (adjective) being insane or mad

Many murderers are psychotic, and they have no remorse about killing their victims.

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1103. **Pulse** (noun) to make rhythmic contractions, sounds, or movements

In 1993, Angelou wrote and delivered a poem, "On the Pulse of the Morning," at the inauguration for President Bill Clinton at his request.

1104. **Pummel** (verb) to strike repeatedly by heavy blows so as to cause damage

Gov. Jeb Bush on Tuesday declared a state of emergency for seven southwestern Florida counties which were pummeled by torrential rain.

1105. **Pump** (verb) to remove a liquid by a steady, gradual process

Some cities are now pumping water which has lain in underground storage for more than 25,000 years.

1106. **Pungent** (adjective) affecting the organs of taste or smell with a strong and often harsh sensation; so sharp as to cause mental pain

In a pungent diary, vivid letters, learned tracts, and patriotic speeches he revealed himself as a quintessential Puritan, patriarch of an illustrious family, tough minded philosopher of the republic, sage, and sometimes a vain, stubborn, and vitriolic partisan.

1107. **Pupil** (noun) one who is being educated, student

It is certain that Cervantes was a pupil of López de Hoyos in Madrid.

1108. **Push** (noun) a vigorous effort to attain an end, drive

Back in the early 1960's when the fishery was really developing quite strongly, there was a push from both industry and government to make sure that things were going to be sustainable.

1109. **Pursue** (verb) to follow another; to move behind another in the same direction

His attempts to measure intelligence caught on and were pursued by others.

1110. **Quantitatively** (adverb) relating to or involving the measurement of quantity or amount

It is difficult to quantitatively decide whether there is validity to that idea.

1111. **Quartet** (noun) a composition of four performers; any group of four

The great piano concertos and the string quartets dedicated to his "dear friend" Josef Haydn were also composed during this period.

1112. **Quasi-** (prefix) seemingly; not really; almost

Chimpanzees require massive regimented teaching sequences contrived by humans to acquire quite rudimentary abilities, mostly limited to a small number of signs, strung together in repetitive, quasi-random sequences, used with the intent of requesting food or tickling.

1113. **Radioactivity** (noun) the emission of ionizing radiation or particles caused by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei

Each layer of ice in a core corresponds to a single year or sometimes even a single season and most everything that fell in the snow that year remains behind, including wind-blown dust, ash, atmospheric gases, even radioactivity.

1114. **Raid** (verb) to attack in order to steal, destroy, or conquer

Crows sometimes raid the nests and eat the eggs and the young of smaller birds.

1115. **Rally** (verb) with reference to troops bring or come together again so as to continue fighting

In a last effort to regain control of Shiloh, the confederate troops rallied against the union soldiers in a three-day raging battle.

1116. **Ramble** (verb) to move aimlessly from place to place; to explore idly

NASA launches the first of two golf cart size rovers that will ramble across the rocky, red soil of Mars and drill for evidence that the Red Planet once had enough water to support life.

1117. **Ramshackle** (noun) appearing ready to collapse; carelessly or loosely constructed

Both are lonely in their ramshackle surroundings and, over a series of gin rummy games, they become acquainted.

1118. **Range** (noun) the area of variation between limits on a scale: the car's outside my price range

Flexibility is the ability to move joints freely through their full range of motion.

1119. **Rarity** (noun) the state or quality of being far beyond what is usual, normal, or customary

If the inclusions are not visible to the naked eye, a higher clarity does not really improve the appearance of a diamond but rather the rarity and price

1120. **Ratchet** (verb) to cause to move by steps or degrees - usually used with up or down

Since Sept. 11, Beijing has ratcheted up its bluster against Xinxiang's Uighur separatists.

1121. **Rate-slashing** (adjective) to reduce sharply

The Fed started its rate-slashing campaign in 2001, and by January 2002, the average interest rate on credit cards had fallen by more than 2 percentage points. But then they began a steady creep upward.

1122. **Ratio** (noun) the quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other

Mercury is the only body in the solar system known to have an orbital/rotational resonance with a ratio other than 1:1.

1123. **Raw** (adjective) uncooked; in its natural state, not processed

The chlorophyll captures the light energy and uses this energy to build carbohydrates from simple raw materials (water, carbon dioxide and minerals).

1124. **Ravenous** (adjective) desiring or craving food

Ladybugs, those polka-dotted little beetles, have a ravenous appetite for aphids and other insects, which is why they can be used in place of insecticides in the citrus industry of California.

1125. **Reacquaint** (verb) to re-familiarize oneself with someone or something; to cause to know about or be aware of something or someone which was once familiar

Page through the text and/or your notebook to reacquaint yourself with the important points.

1126. **Readily** (adverb) without hesitation, willingly; without difficulty, easily

The developments in the music of Rhythm and Blues of the mid to late 1980's are readily apparent, especially the pervasive influence of hip-hop.

1127. **Reality** (noun) the state of things as they exist, as opposed to an idealistic or notional idea of them

Cervantes's work, a keen critique of the literature of his time, presented the clash between reality and the ideals which Don Quixote sought to revive, and at the same time originated the theme of the clairvoyance of insanity.

1128. **Realize** (verb) become fully aware of as a fact; understand clearly

Although they loved Vinland, they realized there would always be trouble living with the Indians.

1129. **Rear** (verb) to take care of and educate [a child]

The life cycle of insects is so short that many generations can be reared each year.

1130. **Recall** (verb) remember; cause one to remember or think of; officially order to return

They cannot recall having made withdrawals from their bank account signed for in a strange handwriting.

1131. **Recede** (verb) move back or farther away; gradually diminish Fortunately, after three days of Sunshine and no rain, the floods from the American River receded back into its banks.

1132. **Receptor** (noun) a cell or group of cells that receive stimuli; sense organ

Although the vibration receptor on the spider's leg seems most sensitive to frequencies above 1,000 hertz, previous research had indicated that vibrations induced by trapped prey never exceeded that frequency.

1133. **Recipient** (noun) a person who receives something

Modern city-states engage in instant electronic communication and capital transfer and are the chief recipients of world population growth.

1134. **Reciprocity** (noun) the practice of exchanging things with others for mutual benefit It is important that a relationship be friendly and express group reciprocity.

1135. **Recitation** (noun) musical declamation of the kind usual in the narrative and dialogue parts of opera and oratorio

The program included songs and recitations of well-loved poems.

1136. **Reclaiming** (verb) retrieve or recover; bring (waste land or land formerly under water) under cultivation

Until we can discover an inexpensive system for reclaiming sea water, we must all work together to make sure there is fresh clean water for the next generations.

1137. **Recombining** (verb) to put together again into one mass so that the constituent parts are homogeneous

By recombining the atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in different combinations, the plant creates the different carbohydrates.

1138. **Reconstitute** (verb) to form or make up again or anew U.S. officials emphasized this was not evidence

Iraq had a nuclear weapon -- but it was evidence the Iraqis concealed plans to reconstitute their nuclear program as soon as the world was no longer looking.

1139. **Recovered** (verb) return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength

Therapists believe that the appropriate therapy involves the recovery of childhood abuse memories, through recovered memory therapy re-integration of alters into the dominant personality.



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1140. **Rectangular** (adjective) a plane figure with four straight sides and four right angles, and with unequal adjacent sides Betsy Johnson lives in a humble three-bedroom rectangular shaped house.

1141. **Recycled** (adjective) into reusable material; use again

To save paper, one should consider buying books made only with recycled paper.

1142. **Redact** (verb) to put in writing; to select or adapt for publication

Court documents related to the guardian's medical plan for J.D. are redacted and do not disclose when and where the young woman will be taken to give birth.

1143. **Redeem** (verb) to free from a lien by payment of an amount secured thereby; to remove the obligation of by payment

By redeeming this debt early, we continue with our stated policy to further reduce the company's total debt position.

1144. **Reflexive** (adjective) acting or happening without apparent forethought, prompting, or planning

Because the dogs' salivation is reflexive, Pavlov decided to analyze how the dogs learned to associate the bell with being fed.

1145. **Reform** (verb) make changes in something in order to improve it; cause to abandon an immoral or criminal lifestyle

In a short time, the reforms might well be a dynamic instability in the care and networking of patients with cardiovascular diseases.

1146. **Refract** (verb) to cause to move, especially at an angle; to bend

Sound waves traveling upward may be refracted by the difference in temperature and redirected toward the ground.

1147. **Refrain from** (verb) stop oneself from doing something

He refrained from hitting him back.

1148. **Regardless of** (adverb) despite the prevailing circumstances

For example, some argue that regardless of any individual's desire to get married, the community should support official recognition of their right to do so.

1149. **Regenerate** (verb) re-grow new tissue; bring new and more vigorous life to an area or institution

Davis and Trier (2019) have found that mesoscale convective vortexes play a key role in helping storms regenerate over two or more days.

1150. **Regime** (noun) a government in power

He said the European Union would extend its ban on visits by Myanmar officials, warning that further pressure would follow "unless the regime moves rapidly to restore civilian rule and democracy."

1151. **Regiment** (noun) a permanent unit of an army, typically divided into several smaller units and often into two battalions; many people or things

William Tecumseh Sherman, division commander, was quoted saying to reporters, "Take your regiment to Ohio. No enemy is nearer than Corinth."

1152. **Region** (noun) an area of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries; an administrative district of a city or country

Arnold speculated that the Polar Regions might have areas that are permanently shadowed, hence permanently cold.

1153. **Regulatory** (verb) control or maintain the rate or speed of a machine or process; control or supervise by means of rules and regulations

Some alters create new alters as needed. Others perform a system regulatory function; they determine which alter will be in charge at a given time.

1154. **Regurgitate** (verb) to throw or pour back or out from or as if from a cavity

California condors are scavengers, eating dead animals and carcasses left by hunters. Some condors will regurgitate their food if they feel threatened.

1155. **Rehabilitation** (verb) restore to health or normal life by training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness

Cardiac rehabilitation professionals find themselves increasingly drawn into discussions about healthcare reform, particularly when it relates to cost containment.

1156. **Rehearse** (verb) to do or perform repeatedly to master

The bride and the groom usually rehearse their wedding ceremony before the actual day of the wedding.

1157. **Relative** (adjective) considered in relation or in proportion to something else; existing or possessing a characteristic only in comparison to something else

The precise composition, and relative proportions of that dust and gas, holds clues to the materials and physical conditions present in the frigid outer regions of the solar system where comets are formed.

1158. **Remarkable** (adjective) extraordinary or striking

Leopold was a successful composer and violinist and assistant concertmaster at the Salzburg court, whose archbishop, Sigismund von Schrattenbach, encouraged the activities of Leopold and his remarkable children.

1159. **Remedy** (noun)

a medicine, application, or treatment that relieves or cures a disease So we wanted to see how it measured in its latest marketing claims as an anti-aging remedy for men in their 40s," says Conrad Earnest, PhD, of the Cooper Institute Centers for Integrative Health Research in Dallas.

1160. **Reminiscent of** (adjective) tending to remind one of something; absorbed in memories

Going fishing by the lake last week was reminiscent of the times when I went fishing as a child.

1161. **Remnants** (noun) a small remaining quantity; a piece of cloth left when the greater part has been used or sold; a surviving trace

Deep into the jungles of Guatemala are the remnants of a civilization which existed more than 1,000 years ago.

1162. **Remote** (adjective) far away in space or time; situated far from the main centers of population

Death Valley, one of the remotest areas in California, boasts summertime temperatures which are among the hottest in the world.

1163. **Renaissance** (noun) the revival of art and literature under the influence of classical models in the 14th and 16th centuries; a revival of or renewed interest in something

Los trabajos is the best evidence not only of the survival of Greek novelistic themes but also of the survival of forms and ideas of the Spanish novel of the second Renaissance.

1164. **Render** (verb) to present a lifelike image of

X-rays differentiate between bone and air, hence rendering the liver, the pancreas and certain other organs invisible.

1165. **Renowned** (noun) the state of being famous

He quickly became renowned for his religious theme paintings which were popular with the art buying public.

1166. **Rent** (verb) to separate one part of a substance or object from another: tear; often used with apart

The colossal impact must have nearly rent the young Earth apart.

1167. **Repercussion** (noun) a remote or indirect consequence of some action

Another group doesn't want to risk repercussions while perhaps another group just doesn't care one way or the other.

1168. **Repetition** (noun) the action or an instance of repeating or being repeated; a thing that repeats another

This would be a weightlifter performing multiple repetitions of a light weight.

1169. **Replete** (adjective) fully or abundantly provided or filled

Gateway threw in a near library of primers for mastering the ins and outs of video editing. One, replete with colorful illustrations, shows you how to capture, create, and share movies.

1170. **Repulsion** (noun) the force with which bodies, particles, or like forces repel one another

Einstein added a cosmological constant to his theory and that term represented a repulsion (pushing away) of every point in space by the surrounding points, acting against gravitational attraction.

1171. **Rescue** (verb) save from a dangerous or distressing situation

The easiest way to rescue you is to not get into trouble in the first place.

1172. **Reservoir** (noun) a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply; a place where fluid collects, especially in rock strata or in the body

The water builds up behind the dam and spreads out to form an artificial lake or reservoir.

1173. **Residence** (noun) the fact of residing somewhere; the place where a person resides; a person's home

His principal residence during the next several months was near Paris, France, just around the corner from the Luxembourg Gardens, where he spent much of his time; his written description of the gardens would later be revised for the closing of his novel Sanctuary.

1174. **Resolve** (verb) settle or find a solution to; decide firmly on a course of action

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States resolved to enter War.

1175. **Resonance** (noun) the quality of being resonant; physics: the reinforcement or prolongation of sound by reflection or synchronous vibration

It is now known that Mercury rotates three times in two of its years. Mercury is the only body in the solar system known to have an orbital/rotational resonance with a ratio other than 1:1.

1176. **Respectively** (adverb) separately or individually and in the order already mentioned

Authors Jones and Dewey are respectively touted as prominent west coast and east coast psychics.

1177. **Respiration** (noun) the action of breathing; a single breath

Warm-ups prepare your body for the exercise ahead by increasing heart rate and respiration, and thus supplying energy (heat, oxygen) to the cells.

1178. **Resume** (verb) begin again or continue after a pause or interruption

At that point the Sun would stop, briefly reverse course, and stop again before resuming its path toward the horizon and decreasing in apparent size.

1179. **Retain** (verb) continue to have; keep possession of; absorb and continue to hold

In-marriage also has the effect of retaining property within family lines, especially where women are allowed to inherit.

1180. **Retard** (adjective) advanced in mental, physical, or social development than is usual for one's age  
Binet was commissioned by the government in France to make recommendations about how to educate retarded children.

1181. **Retinue** (noun) a group of advisers or assistants accompanying an important person

In 1569 he went to Italy as part of Cardinal Acquaviva's retinue and after signing up as a soldier in 1570 fought in the battle of Lepanto aboard the galley Marquesa.

1182. **Retrieve** (verb) get or bring back

The long cylinders of ancient ice that they retrieve provide a dazzlingly detailed record of what was happening in the world over the past several ice ages.

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1183. **Revenue** (adjective) relating to the total income produced by a given source

Resellers intent on building a steady revenue stream continue to fill backrooms with assembly tools, components and test gear to turn out house-branded computer equipment.

1184. **Revere** (verb) respect or admire deeply

He continued to be revered after his death from a fall while painting in 1682.

1185. **Reverse** (verb) move backwards; make something the opposite of what it was

It would seem socially unacceptable if the phrases above were reversed.

1186. **Revise** (verb) examine and improve or amend text; reconsider and alter an opinion or judgment

A brief description of the invention, planning and drafting, middle draft peer review, final draft, and revised final draft stages will be explained by various students whom I have asked to speak today.

1187. **Revitalize** (verb)

to give new life or vigor to Natural flooding of rivers revitalizes the habitats of many plants and animals and enriches soils for planting.

1188. **Rigid** (adjective) incapable of changing or being modified

Intense heat changes the nature of clay so that it becomes stony and rigid.

1189. **Rigorous** (adjective) not deviating from correctness, accuracy, or completeness

The standards of validity for experimental research are so rigorous that it may take a researcher several years to get his results published in a scholarly journal.

1190. **Rim** (noun) the upper or outer edge of something circular

The bicyclists raced around the southern rim of the Grand Canyon

1191. **Rip** (verb) to separate or pull apart by force

To fully exterminate an ant colony, the must be located and treated—and in some cases, walls must be ripped open.

1192. **Ripple** (noun) a small wave or series of waves; a gentle rising and falling sound that spreads through a group of people

Muscular contractions cause a ripple-like movement that carries the contents down the small intestine - somewhat like a conveyor belt.

1193. **Risk** (noun) a situation involving exposure to danger

Another group doesn't want to risk repercussions while perhaps another group just doesn't care one way or the other.

1194. **Ritual** (noun) a religious or solemn ceremony involving a series of actions performed according to a set order

There are seven sacraments or rituals in the Catholic Church.

1195. **Rivet** (noun) a headed pin or bolt used for uniting two or more pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then beating or pressing down the other end to make a second head

Second only to iron and steel, aluminum is used in the construction of lawn chairs, baseball bats, air and space vehicles, and even the rivets that hold them together.

1196. **Root** (noun) a rhizome; a plant on to which another variety is grafted

Born in Atlanta on January 15, 1929, Dr. Martin Luther King's roots were formed in the African American Baptist church.

1197. **Rotate** (verb) move in a circle round an axis

It is now known that Mercury rotates three times in two of its years.



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1198. **Rotation** (noun) the action or process of rotating

The Moon's axis of rotation is nearly perpendicular to the plane of its orbit around the Sun, so the Sun always appears at or near the horizon in the polar regions of the Moon.

1199. **Rough** (adjective) having an uneven or irregular surface, not smooth or level; approximate

While these data are at best rough estimates, there is one certainty we spent only a tiny percentage of the \$800 billion on prevention.

1200. **Route** (noun) a way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination

Grapevine Canyon is one of the three eastern exit routes from Death Valley, and the location of Scotty's Castle.

1201. **Routine** (noun)

a sequence of actions regularly followed; a fixed unvarying program This is important in sports such as track and field and football, as well as routine activities such as lifting groceries or moving furniture.

1202. **Rubbish** (noun) waste material; refuse or litter

It lays its eggs in rubbish heaps, rotting trees trunks, sawdust, and other vegetative matter.

1203. **Rubble** (noun) broken fragments, especially of a building During the San Francisco earthquake at the beginning of the 20th century, many buildings were reduced to nothing more but a pile of rubble.

1204. **Rudimentary** (adjective) involving or limited to basic principles

To show why the chimpanzees signaling system is not homologous to human language, Zachary says that chimpanzees require massive regimented teaching sequences contrived by humans to acquire quite rudimentary abilities.

1205. **Rule out** (verb) to keep from being admitted, included, or considered

Eventually, experimental tests by Army Majors William Gorgas and Walter Reed ruled out dirt and poor sanitation conditions as causes of Yellow Fever, and a mosquito was the suspected carrier.

1206. **Run** (verb) to do in a formal manner or according to prescribed ritual: do

Picking up on Safronov's general ideas, Hartmann and Davis ran calculations of the rate of growth of the 2nd-largest, 3rd largest, etc., bodies in the general vicinity of Earth, as the Earth itself was growing.

1207. **Runoff** (noun) the portion of precipitation on land that ultimately reaches streams often with dissolved or suspended material

The ground is completely saturated, so everything is runoff. We could have flash floods just about any time.

1208. **Rural** (adjective) relating to or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town

Marriage patterns in rural Turkey are noticeably influenced by endogamous preferences within both villages and kinship groups.

1209. **Rush** (verb) move or act with urgent haste; transport or produce with urgent haste

In the mid-1870s, gold was discovered, and press reports brought a rush of prospectors.

1210. **Rustle** (verb) to act or move with energy or speed; to forage food

The big ears of a bat detect the returning echoes, as well as the sounds of prey, such as insects rustling in the leaves.

1211. **Sabotage** (noun) a deliberate and underhanded effort to defeat or do harm to an endeavor

To sabotage his friend's grades, John's roommate accused him of cheating on a Philosophy exam.

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1212. **Sacred** (adjective) regarded with reverence or respect

In 1772, von Colloredo retained Wolfgang as concertmaster at a token salary. In this capacity Mozart composed of many sacred and secular works.

1213. **Safeguard** (verb) to make safe, to protect

Putin's tough stand was seen by analysts as an attempt to protect Russian interests in Iraq -- Moscow wants to safeguard its multi-billion dollar debt payments and contracts signed with Baghdad in existence before the war.

1214. **Sail** (verb) to move swiftly through the water using boat

Thorvaldsen Eriksson, son of Erik the Red, sailed from Greenland to the New World which he had been told about by his brother Leif.

1215. **Salivate** (verb) to produce an abnormal flow of saliva--the result of secretion of water in the mouth

Pavlov noticed that the dogs in his laboratory salivated not only when they ate their food, but also before they had taken a bite.

1216. **Sanctioned by** (verb) adhering to beliefs or practices approved by authority or tradition

Many same-sex couples participate in their own ceremonies, sanctioned by their friends, families and spiritual communities.

1217. **Sanctuary** (noun) a sacred or holy place; the state of being protected or safeguarded, as from danger or hardship

William Faulkner's written description of the gardens would later be revised for the closing of his novel Sanctuary.

1218. **Sanitation** (noun)

the act or process of being readily kept in cleanliness Nearly three-fifths of the 4.8 billion people in developing countries lack basic sanitation, almost a third have no access to clean water, a quarter lack adequate housing, and a fifth lack access to modern health services.

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1219. **Satire** (noun) a work, as a novel or play, that exposes folly using humor or irony

Political satire, found in newspapers across the US, aims at prominent leaders such as the president, governors, and leaders of congress.

1220. **Savage** (verb) so intense as to cause extreme suffering During the early 1940's, Germany created many savage labor camps which were not liberated by the allies until 1945.

1221. **Scarce** (adjective) not enough to meet a demand or requirement

Recently, wind power has become an appealing alternative to fossil-based fuels, especially in countries with scarce petroleum and ample wind.

1222. **Scarecrow** (noun) an object usually suggesting a human figure that is set up to scare birds

Some farmers put up scarecrows to keep crows from invading their cornfields.

1223. **Scatter** (verb) to cause to separate and go in various directions

Immigrants who have recently moved into the United States are scattered among the 50 states.

1224. **Scavenger** (noun) an organism that feeds habitually on garbage or dead and putrefying flesh

New research casts T-Rex dinosaurs as little more than a scavenger, hunting out the kills of other carnivores and stealing them.

1225. **Scenario** (noun) a sequence of events especially when imagined; especially: an account or synopsis of a possible course of action or events

NASA is likely to launch its first space shuttle since the Columbia tragedy in the first three months of next year that scenario would mean a one year stand down after the Feb. 1 Columbia crash, compared to a nearly three year wait following the 1986 Challenger accident.

1226. **Score** (musical) an arrangement of music for a specific performance medium

In 1971, she wrote the original screenplay and musical score for the film Georgia, Georgia, and was both author and executive producer of a five-part television miniseries "Three Way Choice."

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1227. **Scrabble** (noun) a repeated scratching or clawing

Three fossil skulls recovered from the windswept scrubble of Ethiopia's dry and barren Afar rift valley lend archaeological credence to the theory that modern humans evolved in Africa before spreading around the world.

1228. **Scribble** (verb) to write hastily or carelessly without regard to legibility of thought

Check the meaning of unfamiliar words if they seem to be key words. In that case, if the author uses them more than once, scribble a brief definition at the bottom of the page or at the end of the essay.

1229. **Scrutiny** (noun) the act of examining carefully

Despite this fact, the mission had to pass scrutiny from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for violations of the space agency's "planetary protection" rules.

1230. **Searing** (adverb) at a manner of having damage by or as if by fire

As a large group of Keota's warriors traveling with their families passed the crater of Kilauea Volcano, there was a sudden explosive eruption of searing hot ash and gas.

1231. **Seaweed** (noun) a mass of growth of marine plants

Many types of seaweed and other plants that do not appear to be green also have chlorophyll and therefore can convert the sun's energy into food.

1232. **Secretion** (noun) a product of secretion, i.e. saliva, from an animal or plant

It is here that the final process of digestion and nutrient absorption takes place from the two gallons of food, liquid and digestive secretions processed each day.

1233. **Secular** (adjective) not religious in subject matter, form, or use

Mozart composed many sacred and secular works.

1234. **Secure** (verb) fix or attach (something) firmly so that it cannot be moved or lost

Adams helped draft the Declaration of Independence, secured its unanimous adoption in Congress, and wrote his wife on July 3, 1776, that "the most memorable Epoch in the History of America has begun."

1235. **Sediment** (noun) the matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; material deposited by water, wind, or glaciers

The rover, Opportunity, and its sister rover, Spirit, which was launched earlier this month, will act as robotic geologists during their three months of exploration. They will send back images of sediment and mineral deposits that can help scientists determine whether there was ever enough water on Mars to sustain life.

1236. **Seek out** (verb) to strive toward a goal; to try to find

As effective as the methods I am about to outline in this lecture are, you are still advised to seek out for yourself other or even devise new methods to help your flexibility.

1237. **Segregation** (noun) the policy or practice of excluding a minority group from full freedom or participation in a society

On December 5, 1955, five days after Montgomery civil rights activist Rosa Parks refused to obey the city's rules mandating segregation on buses, black residents launched a bus boycott.

1238. **Selective** (adjective) able to recognize small differences or draw fine distinctions

Sir Francis Galton, a cousin of Charles Darwin, was interested in the measurement of intelligence because he wanted to increase it through selective breeding.

1239. **Self-esteem** (noun) a sense of one's own dignity or worth

Face refers to the respect that an individual has for him or herself and maintaining "self-esteem" in public or in private situations.

1240. **Semi-aquatic** (adjective) frequently but not living completely in water

As penguins adapted to marine life, their wings changed to flippers and their feathers to a waterproof covering, hence suiting the birds to a semi aquatic existence.

1241. **Sensation** (noun) the capacity for or an act of responding to a stimulus

Cognitive Psychology is concerned with mental processes and their effects on human behavior and focuses on phenomena such as: sensation, perception, motor control, attention, memory, learning, language, reasoning, problem solving, and decision making.

1242. **Sentinel** (noun) something or someone that watches over

When feeding in a field, crows usually post a sentinel on a lofty perch to sound a warning if any danger should approach.

1243. **Serendipitous** (adjective) characterized by the faculty of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for

Until modern methods of oil prospecting were put into place, most oil strikes were serendipitous.

1244. **Set apart** (verb) to make noticeable or different

But every metro area that's set apart geographically — a Houston, a Denver, and a Burlington, Vermont qualifies as a city-state too.

1245. **Settle** (verb) to take up permanent residence in a certain area

After this incident, the colonists decided to return to Greenland rather than settle in Vinland.

1246. **Severely** (adjective) with a gloomy, harsh manner or appearance

The hot weather in Palm Springs had severely tired the bicyclists.

1247. **Sexist** (adjective) having prejudice or discrimination, especially against women, on the grounds of sex

On the other hand, there are those who decry marriage as a sexist and patriarchal institution that should be avoided at all costs.

1248. **Shack** (noun) a room or similar enclosed structure for a person or use

They're getting people [as contestants] who watch the show already, not someone from a shack in Kampala.

1249. **Shadow** (verb) to shelter, especially from light

Some scientists have speculated that the polar regions of the moon might have areas that are permanently shadowed, hence permanently cold.

1250. **Shaft** (noun) a vertical or inclined opening of uniform and limited cross section made for finding or mining ore, raising water, or ventilating underground workings (as in a cave)

Josiah Hornblower came over with the engine to assemble and install it at the mine, where Schuyler hoped to use it to pump water from the shafts.

1251. **Sharpen** (verb) to give a sharp edge to; to improve the intellect of someone

A student who doubles his reading speed sharpens his mind, hence becoming more mentally efficient.

1252. **Sharply** (adverb) suddenly and by a large amount

Chimpanzees require massive regimented teaching sequences contrived by humans to acquire quite rudimentary abilities. These contrasts sharply with human children, who pick up thousands of words spontaneously, combine them in structured sequences where every word has a determinate role.

1253. **Shatter** (verb) to cause the complete ruin or wreckage of; to split into fragments by a blow

By sailing into the New World, Christopher Columbus shattered the belief that the world was flat.

1254. **Shoaling** (adjective) referring to an area of shallow water

Consequently, as the tsunami's speed diminishes as it travels into shallower water, its height grows. Because of this shoaling effect, a tsunami, imperceptible at sea, may grow to be several meters or more in height near the coast.

1255. **Shortchange** (verb) to give less than the correct amount of change; to deprive of or give less than due

Emotionally and physically depleted caregivers may shortchange their own needs, risking burnout, poor health and depression.



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1256. **Short-haul** (adjective) transporting or carrying someone or something over a relatively short distance

Due to the popularity of trains in European cities, airlines are halting or reducing short haul service and focusing more on the longer runs.

1257. **Showcasing** (adjective) presenting, especially attractively, to the general attention of someone

Denver, showcasing its snowcapped Rocky Mountains and lush vegetation, is one of the most beautiful cities for this time of the year.

1258. **Shrink** (verb) to reduce in size by or as if by drawing together

The neutron star continues to shrink until it finally becomes a black hole.

1259. **Shroud** (verb) to cut off from view: obscure

Fog shrouded parts of the California coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

1260. **Sideshow** (noun) an incidental diversion or spectacle

As irritating as they are, the subsidies, which mostly take the form of government loans, are a sideshow to the main contest, as Bombardier and Embracer jockey for position in a market that, while stagnant today, is expected to explode with demand.

1261. **Siege** (noun) a military blockade of a city or fortified place to compel it to surrender

Rebels pulled out of the city Friday after a four-day siege by artillery and rockets, and after fighting that left an estimated 500 civilians dead.

1262. **Signature** (adjective) describing a tune, musical number, or sound effect or in television a characteristic used to identify a program, entertainer, or orchestra

The film widely regarded as Wood Allen's best, with Diane Keaton's signature role, "Annie Hall," plays at 7:30 p.m. at the Academy of Motion Pictures and Sciences.

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1263. **Sizzling** (adjective) marked by much heat

In July, the Sahara Desert is characterized by sizzling days and sultry nights.

1264. **Skepticism** (noun) a lack of conviction or certainty

His continued skepticism, however, shaped his subsequent theological studies at Crosier Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, and at Boston University, where he received a doctorate in systematic theology in 1955.

1265. **Skim** (verb) to pass quickly and lightly through

Part of maintaining a pool is to skim the surface daily for leaves, drowned insects, and other forms of debris.

1266. **Skyward** (adverb) moving toward the sky; going in an upward direction

After the countdown, the space shuttle explosively launched itself skyward and ultimately reached speeds of 25,000 miles per hour while in orbit.

1267. **Slab** (noun) a relatively long, straight, rigid piece of metal or other solid material

There are many different types of avalanches, but the one that worries us the most is the slab avalanche, in which a mass of cohesive snow releases as a unit.

1268. **Slant** (verb) to move from true vertical or horizontal

In the Sierra Nevada mountain range, trees growing at altitudes of at least 9,000 feet slant away from the prevailing Northern winds.

1269. **Slender** (adjective) having little flesh or fat on the body

Running five miles a day helps to create a slender body.

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1270. **Slightly** (adverb) with little significance; moderately

Temperature variations on Mercury are the most extreme in the solar system ranging from 90 K to 700 K. The temperature on Venus is slightly hotter but very stable.

1271. **Slip** (verb) to shift or be shifted out of place

Around the margins of the Pacific Ocean, for example, denser oceanic plates slip under continental plates in a process known as seduction.

1272. **Slump** (noun) a period of poor or losing play by a team or individual

Derek Jeter and Alfonso Soriano continued their slumps at the top of the order, going a combined 0 for 8.

1273. **Smack** (verb) to strike so as to produce a sharp slap or blow

At some point in the geological future a large chunk of rock and ice will smack into Earth and destroy life as we know it.

1274. **Smashing** (verb) to deliver a powerful blow suddenly and sharply so as to cause something to split into fragments

Michael A' Hearn will lead a team that's planning to find out what's inside comet Temple 1 by smashing into it with a 771-pound copper "hammer" the biggest they could loft into space.

1275. **Smattering** (noun) a small scattered number or amount

Even though only a smattering of digital programming is currently available, digital televisions will eventually become the norm, as surely as color replaced black and white.

1276. **Sober** (adjective) marked by sedate or gravely or earnestly thoughtful character or demeanor

It is almost certain that Earth will one day be hit by an asteroid large enough to exterminate a large percentage of our planet's life.

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1277. **Societal** (adjective) relating to society

Over the past 30 years, same-sex couples have sought societal recognition of their families.

1278. **Sociological** (adjective) relating to the systematic study of the development, structure, interaction, and collective behavior of organized groups of human beings

Sociological research influences the way we think about work and organizational life and enables us to discover new knowledge.

1279. **Sodomy** (noun) copulation with a member of the same sex or with an animal; non-coital and especially anal or oral copulation with a member of the opposite sex

Issues still before the court which could be decided Thursday include a Texas ban on sodomy.

1280. **Solidarity** (noun) an identity or coincidence of interests, purposes, or sympathies among the members of a group

This outcome reflects strong sense of solidarity within the corporate peasant community, also apparent in the tendency for almost every man to remain within his village over his lifetime.

1281. **Soil** (noun) the upper layer of earth that may be dug or plowed and in which plants grow

The volcanic soil in Hawaii is fertile, and the warm climate makes it possible to grow crops all year around.

1282. **Solder** (verb) to become united or repaired by or as if by a metal or metallic alloy used when melted to join metallic surfaces; especially: an alloy of lead and tin so used

Responsible for generating all images on your monitor, the graphics subsystem ships in PCs either as a removable expansion board or as a chip soldered permanently to the motherboard.

1283. **Sooth** (verb) to bring comfort, solace, or reassurance to

A rise in lodging and housing costs pushed underlying U.S. inflation up in May at the fastest rate in nine months, the government said on Tuesday in a report that soothed deflation fears.

1284. **Soothsayer** (noun) a person who predicts the future by magical, intuitive, or more rational means

An agitated Montezuma demanded that his soothsayers explain the meaning of these dire signs and was told that they prophesied the destruction of his kingdom.

1285. **Sophisticated** (adjective) experienced in the ways of the world; lacking natural simplicity

Even today's most sophisticated forecast models cannot peg mountain convection well enough to assess how it might trigger storm complexes downstream.

1286. **Soundness** (noun) the condition of being free from defects or flaws

To cure means to restore to health, soundness, or normality.

1287. **Span** (verb) a specific length of time characterized by the occurrence of certain conditions or events

His career spans nearly all types of popular music from jazz to rock to dance and all genres between.

1288. **Spark** (noun) a hot glowing particle struck from a larger mass If fires are always suppressed, dense underbrush soon becomes so abundant that a simple spark can start a fire within minutes.

1289. **Spawned** (verb) to give rise to a particular development; to cause to come into existence A growing trend toward emphasis on neural aspects of various cognitive processes has spawned what is referred to as the Cognitive Neuropsychology track, with students studying jointly in cognitive and in clinical neuropsychology.

1290. **Specialized** (adjective) designed or fitted to one particular purpose or occupation

One should look for an entry level job, gain experience through internships, and watch for opportunities of specialized training or advanced education.

1291. **Specimen** (noun) one that is representative of a group or class

The live Western Diamondback rattlesnake on display in this aquarium is a perfect specimen for us to examine in today's biology class.

1292. **Speck** (noun) a small discoloration or spot especially from stain or decay; a very small amount

The other, a composite of four wide angle images, shows the moon as a speck just as it sets below the Martian horizon.

1293. **Spec** (abbreviation) short for specification

From CPUs to RAM to optical storage, we'll break down the jargon--and tell you which specs are most important to your purchase.

1294. **Spectacular** (adjective) an impressive exhibition

Their eruptions are typically characterized by the relatively quiet outflow of very fluid lava and by sometimes spectacular lava fountains.

1295. **Spectrum** (noun) a continuous range or sequence

She continues to produce a wide spectrum of music and is truly a musical treasure.

1296. **Speculation** (noun) the act or process of thinking, reasoning, or theorizing

Many speculations exist about the origin and composition of dark matter.

1297. **Speedily** (adverb) at a high rate of speed

Anxious to finish since it was the last day of class; the students speedily completed the exam.

1298. **Spell** (noun) a rather short period

A spell of freezing weather before the onset of winter is usually enough to kill any remaining mosquitoes or larvae.

1299. **Spike** (noun) an usually high and sharply defined maximum

In cores from Antarctica and Greenland, researchers have pinpointed the beginning of atomic bomb testing in the mid-1950s. They have also identified spike representing fallout from stepped up atmospheric testing that took place just prior to the 1963 Test Ban Treaty, which allowed for underground tests only.

1300. **Splendid** (adjective) particularly excellent

When he returned to Salzburg he was given the position of court organist (1779) and produced a splendid series of church works, including the famous Coronation Mass.

1301. **Splotch** (noun) a blend of the word spot and blotch; a small area visibly different (as in color, finish, or material) from the surrounding area

Prior to joining the Smithsonian, Langley had spent many years documenting the cyclic appearance of dark splotches on the sun now referred to as sunspots and had traveled across the world to observe total solar eclipses.

1302. **Spontaneously** (adverb) on impulse without a prior plan

This contrasts sharply with human children, who pick up thousands of words spontaneously.

1304. **Sprawling** (adjective) to spread or grow outward

The rising costs of housing in Los Angeles have caused a sprawling metropolis of interconnected cities in the inland areas of Southern California.

1305. **Spread out** (verb) to extend over a wide area

The temperature will drop in the envelope as well, as the particles become so spread out that they no longer are colliding enough to create tremendous heat.

1305. **Springboard** (noun) a point of departure; a jumping-off place

A degree in psychology is an excellent springboard for entering the world of business, industry, and organizations.

1306. **Squeeze** (verb) to extract liquid by applying pressure

When venom is squeezed out of the gland by muscles, it enters the fang through an opening at the upper end.

1307. **Stability** (noun) reliability in withstanding pressure, force, or stress

Some soil and rock types are more prone to land sliding than others, and landowners should determine the inherent geologic stability of their property before beginning construction activities.

1308. **Stack up** (verb) to add up; to measure up

The trick to the principle of the three red flags is to recognize when these events are beginning to stack up and work against you.

1309. **Stake** (noun) at issue: in jeopardy

Primary and secondary schools have a stake because, to create diverse classrooms, some of the nation's 15,000 districts use race in setting attendance policies and school boundaries.

1310. **Stance** (noun) intellectual or emotional attitude

Japan has been one of the few developed countries willing to engage directly with Myanmar and the aid warning is being seen as a significant toughening of its stance.

1311. **Stand with** (verb) to be united with; to bring or come together into a united whole

Sitting Bull and the Sioux realized they could not defeat the army alone, and they must stand with other tribes.

1312. **Standardize** (verb) to bring into conformity with a standard

Traditionally diamonds and gemstones were weighed against these seeds until the system was standardized, and one carat was fixed at 0.2 grams.

1313. **Starch** (noun) a white odorless tasteless granular or powdery complex carbohydrate that is the chief storage form of carbohydrates in plants is an important foodstuff, and is used also in adhesives and sizes, in laundering, and in pharmacy and medicine

Starch and cellulose are complex carbohydrates is an important foodstuff



1314. **Startlingly** (adverb) causing momentary fright, surprise, or astonishment

The aftermath of the battle, with thousands of dead soldiers spread along the landscape, reflected a startlingly realistic picture of the horrors of war.

1315. **Starvation** (noun) the act of going for an extended period without food

Anorexia nervosa is a pattern of self-starvation and is most common among well-educated girls who experience a lot of pressure to be thin.

1316. **Statesman** (noun) a person actively involved in the principles or art of government

In addition to being a great statesman, Thomas Jefferson is also known for his scientific works and inventions.

1317. **Static** (adjective) showing little change

The political atmosphere of this country is far from being static.

1318. **Statistically** (adverb) of, or relating to, or employing the principles of statistics

Possible causative agents for brain cancer in firefighters include vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile and formaldehyde. Studies show an elevated (but so far not statistically significant) risk of lymphatic and hematopoietic cancers for most firefighters.

1319. **Status** (noun) the level of credit or respect at which a person or thing is regarded by others

Someone once remarked "a language is a dialect with an army," meaning that only the identity of a modern state can give a form of speech that status.

1320. **Steadier** (adjective) consistently reliable, especially in the face of external pressures

There has been a steadier increase in crime in the inner cities this year than that of previous years.

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1321. **Steeple** (noun) a tall structure usually having a small spire at the top and surmounting a church tower

With at least 2,500 supporters crammed into a brick lined town square, the steeple of a Unitarian church behind him, the former Vermont governor pledged to speak "for a new American century and a new generation of Americans."

1322. **Steer** (verb) to control the course of

What they may not remember is that this was the war that steered the United States to center stage as a world power.

1323. **Stem** (noun) the main body or stalk of a plant

Like other rodents, the gerbil lives in semiarid regions and prefers to eat the roots and stems of a variety of plants.

1324. **Stepchild** (noun) a child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage

Remote sensing, a stepchild of the space age, is prying out many of Earth's innermost secrets.

1325. **Stepped-up** (adjective) to become greater in number, amount, or intensity

Scientists have identified a spike representing fallout from stepped-up atmospheric testing that took place just prior to the 1963 Test Ban Treaty, which allowed for underground tests only.

1326. **Stifling** (adjective) oppressive due to a lack of fresh air

Due to noxious smog, there is a stifling heat in the Inland Empire during the summer.

1327. **Stigmata** (noun) bodily marks or pains resembling the wounds of the crucified Christ and sometimes accompanying religious ecstasy

St. Francis is depicted wearing a brown habit worn by Franciscan Monks and by the stigmata over the heart.

1328. **Stimulate** (verb) to arouse to action; to elicit a strong emotional response from

Studies have proven that using one's vocal cords stimulates natural memory.

1329. **Stipulate** (verb) to demand an express term in an agreement -- used with for

The General has stipulated that there will be no weapons after 72 hours," said the spokesman for the international force, Colonel Gerard Dubois. "Weapons that remain in Bunya will be confiscated," he told reporters in Bunya.

1330. **Stock** (noun) the original as a person, race, language, or animal from which others derive: source

The low-cost technology pioneered by Seahorse Ireland could be transferred to poorer parts of the world where seahorse stocks are fast becoming depleted.

1331. **Strenuous** (adjective) marked by vigorous physical exertion; requiring great effort

As an individual gets older, he starts to lose his ability to perform strenuous activities such as running or swimming.

1332. **Stretching** (verb) pull an object in different directions

Increasing body heat also reduces the risk of muscular damage when stretching that can happen to 'cold' muscles.

1333. **Striated** (verb) to mark with a line or band of different color or texture

To the east of the Amargosa Range is the Amargosa Desert, striated by the wide washes of the Amargosa River which intermittently flows south from Beatty, Nevada, through Death Valley Junction, curving to the west and then north to enter Death Valley.

1334. **Strife** (noun) a state of disagreement and disharmony

The late 1780's were years of great strife on the Island of Hawaii. Kamehameha, who later became the first king of the Hawaiian Islands, was at war with his rival Keoua.

1335. **Strike** (noun) to set upon with violence force

More important, the records allow researchers to predict the impact of significant events from volcanic eruptions to global warming that could strike us today.

1336. **Strip** (verb) to remove clothing, covering, or surface matter from; to deprive of possessions

But the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) says the new rules would strip overtime from millions of other middle-income jobholders.

1337. **Stroke** (noun) sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion caused by rupture or obstruction (as by a clot) of an artery of the brain

Insufficient angiogenesis can occur following stroke.

1338. **Stumble** (verb) to make an error

Too many job seekers stumble through interviews as if the questions are coming out of left field.

1339. **Subdivisions** (noun) one of the parts into which something is divided

Another way of identifying the thesis is to ask, "What is the unifying principle of this essay"? Or "What idea does everything in this essay talk about"? Or "Under what single main statement could all the subdivisions fit"?

1340. **Subdue** (verb) to make or become less severe or extreme

Intent on using the land for raising cattle and growing crops, early pioneers did not subdue nature's rawness.

1341. **Subliminal** (adjective) existing or functioning outside the area of conscious awareness

In 1957, a controversy developed in the United States over subliminal stimuli in which a movie theater over a period of six weeks flashed messages for 1/3,000 of a second: "Hungry? Eat popcorn!" A sixty percent increase in the sale of popcorn was reported.

1342. **Submerged** (adjective) being beneath the surface or the bottom of a liquid

The most distinguished feature of the Atlantic is the mid-ocean ridge, a gigantic submerged mountain range larger in area than the Alps and the Himalayas combined.

1343. **Subsequent** (adjective) following something else in time

His continued skepticism, however, shaped his subsequent theological studies at Crosier Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, and at Boston University, where he received a doctorate in systematic theology in 1955.

1344. **Subside** (verb) to become less active or intense

When large areas of the sea floor elevate or subside, a tsunami can be created.

1345. **Subsidy** (noun) a grant by a government to a private person or company to assist an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public

The rivalry involves two of the best-run companies in the hemisphere, yet each side protests that the other doesn't play fair because it relies on taxpayer subsidies.

1346. **Subsistent** (noun) the minimum as of food and shelter necessary to support life

Subsistent farming, in which a family is completely self-reliant, has decreased rapidly since the advent of the industrial revolution.

1347. **Substitute for** (verb) one that takes the place of another; to give up in return for something else

Although these maps are valuable for the general location of unstable areas, they cannot be substituted for a careful on-site investigation.

1348. **Subtle** (adjective) so slight as to be difficult to notice or appreciate

The subtle differences indicating the onset of a flu or cold may be difficult to distinguish.

1349. **Sue** (verb) to institute or subject to legal proceedings

Even if a murder suspect is found innocent of all charges in a criminal court, he or she may be sued in a civil court for a large sum of money.

1350. **Suffocating** (adjective) so powerful as to stop the breathing of

In 1912, Garret Morgan invented what is now called a gas mask; the then called "Safety Hood and Smoke Protector" contained enough air to allow someone to stay in a room full of suffocating gases and smoke from fifteen to twenty minutes.

1351. **Sugary** (adjective) having or suggesting the taste of sugar

The digestive system changes the large carbohydrates in mashed potatoes into sugary glucose.

1352. **Suicidal** (adjective) having the tendency to take one's own life voluntarily and intentionally

People with Multiple Personality Disorder may experience any of the following: depression, mood swings, suicidal tendencies, and sleep disorders.

1353. **Sum up** (verb) to recapitulate the salient facts of

There are four types of politeness strategies, described by Brown and Levinson, that sum up human "politeness" behavior: Bald On Record, Negative Politeness, Positive Politeness, and Off-Record-Indirect Strategy.

1354. **Summon** (verb) to demand to appear, come, or assemble

Summoned by von Colloredo to Vienna in 1781, he was dismissed after a series of arguments.

1355. **Superimpose** (verb) to place or lay over or above something

With conventional two-dimensional X-ray pictures, things at different depths are superimposed, causing potential confusion to the viewer.

1356. **Supernatural** (adjective) of or relating to an order of existence beyond the visible observable universe; especially of or relating to God or a god, demigod, spirit, or devil

But in spite of their supernatural powers, many gods, goddesses, and heroes of mythology have human characteristics.

1357. **Supersonic** (adjective) of, being, or relating to speeds from one to five times the speed of sound in air

The idea of a supersonic passenger plane gained momentum in the 1950s, after Chuck Yeager's 1947 blast through the sound barrier.

1358. **Superstition** (noun) irrational fear of the unknown

Due to events which sometimes cannot be explained, communities have developed superstitions which have been passed from one generation to the next.

1359. **Suppress** (verb) to hold something in check

If fires are always suppressed, dense underbrush soon becomes so abundant that a simple spark can start a fire within minutes.

1360. **Supremacy** (noun) the condition or fact of being dominant

After Admiral Nelson won a victory at Trafalgar, Spain in 1805, England established a naval supremacy that would last for 100 hundred years.

1361. **Surpass** (verb) to be greater or better than; to go beyond the limits of

The Grand Canyon, a long narrow gorge in Arizona, surpasses in its enormity and beauty any other geological wonder in the United States.

1362. **Surrender** (verb) to undergo capture, defeat, or ruin

As the battles continued, many of Sitting Bull's followers surrendered.

1363. **Surveillance** (noun) close watch kept over someone or something as by a detective

The Pentagon is developing an urban surveillance system that would use computers and thousands of cameras to track record and analyze the movement of every vehicle in a foreign city.

1364. **Survey** (verb) to look over; to view broadly or from a height

Before a person reads a book, he should survey the chapter, the title, headings, and subheadings, captions under pictures, charts, graphs or maps.

1365. **Sustaining** (adjective) to keep in a condition of good repair, efficiency, or use

An abundant supply of water on the Moon would make establishment of a self-sustaining lunar colony much more feasible and less expensive than presently thought.

1366. **Sustenance** (noun) the means to support life

During the early colonial years in America, many people traveled on horseback and relied on corn for sustenance.

1367. **Swallowing** (noun) the act of causing food to pass from the mouth into the stomach

Our larynxes are low in our throats, and our vocal tracts have a sharp right-angle bend that creates two independently modifiable resonant cavities which is physiological design to making breathing, swallowing, and chewing less efficient.

1368. **Swamp** (noun) a usually low-lying area of waterlogged ground and standing water

All lakes undergo an aging process, in which a crystal-clear lake becomes a swamp full of plant growth called algae.

1369. **Swell** (verb) to make or become greater or larger

The wind generated swell one sees at a California beach, for example, spawned by a storm out in the Pacific and rhythmically rolling in, one wave after another, might have a period of about 10 seconds and a wave length of 150 m.



1370. **Sweeping** (adjective) marked by wholesale and indiscriminate inclusion: extensive

In a victory for President Bush, both houses of Congress approved sweeping Medicare legislation early Friday to give seniors a prescription drug benefit while creating a broad new role for private insurance in the government run program.

1371. **Switch** (noun) device for making and breaking the connection in an electrical circuit

In several famous and controversial demonstrations, chimpanzees have been taught to use some hand signs based on American Sign Language, to manipulate colored switches or tokens, and to understand some spoken commands.

1372. **Symbiotic** (adjective) the intimate living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship; a cooperative relationship

Giraffes have a symbiotic relationship with tickbirds. These small birds ride on the giraffe's back, eating pesky insects off its skin. In return for food, the birds serve as an early warning signal, alerting giraffes to any approaching predators with a loud chirp.

1373. **Sympathetic** (adjective) cognizant of and comprehending the needs, problems, and views of others

The latter, at first sympathetic to the Mozart's, later became irritated by Wolfgang's prolonged absences and stubborn ways.

1374. **Synthesize** (verb) to combine and adapt in order to attain an effect

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., synthesized ideas drawn from many different cultural traditions. Born in Atlanta on January 15, 1929, King's roots were in the African American Baptist church.

1375. **Tableau** (noun) a graphic description or representation

A small introductory gallery shows 18th- and 19th-century electrostatic apparatus, including a globe machine probably designed by Benjamin Franklin, several leyden jars for storing electric charges, and a twin-plate generator of about 1800 in an active tableau of a parlor game called the electric kiss.

1376. **Tackle** (verb) to start work on vigorously

After getting detailed instructions from their professor, the students went to the library to tackle their research project.

1377. **Tactile** (adjective) discernible by touch

The octopus has two separate areas for storage in its brain: one for visual memories, the other for tactile memories.

1378. **Tagger** (noun) one who makes an inscription or drawing made on some public surface such as a rock or wall

In the graffiti wars in Philadelphia, the city is winning. Taggers are turning their talents to painting murals –1,200 to date—which not only decorate but revitalize these urban neighborhoods.

1379. **Tailored** (adjective) made to individual specifications

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the majority, rejected the arguments made by the administration of U.S. President George W. Bush that affirmative action policies should be voided, noting that the U.S. Constitution "does not prohibit the law school's narrowly tailored use of race in admissions."

1380. **Tamper** (verb) to interfere so as to weaken or change for the worse--used with "with"

Jackson and Cleveland pleaded guilty to tampering with evidence and agreed to testify.

1381. **Tangle** (noun) a complicated situation or problem

That way we avoid all those political tangles that have nothing to do with degrees of difference between languages.

1382. **Tee totaling** (adjective) characterized as having complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks

"We trust state and local officials," Peters said, suggesting it doesn't make sense to promote pedestrian safety for South Dakota's wide-open spaces or drunken-driving programs in largely tee totaling Utah.

1383. **Temperate** (adjective) used to describe a climate that has a range of temperatures within moderate limits

Situated close to the Pacific Ocean, San Diego has a temperate climate with temperatures ranging from 60 - 75 degrees F.

1384. **Tempting** (adjective) causing craving or desire to arise

It is tempting to think that if language evolved by gradual Darwinian natural selection, we must be able to find some precursor of it in our closest relatives, the chimpanzees.

1385. **Tendency** (noun) a way that somebody or something typically behaves or is likely to react or behave

Some people with mental disorders have a tendency toward self-persecution, self-sabotage, and even violence.

1385. **Tender** (noun) something offered, as in money

Gold and silver were declared as legal tender, and as such were used for all payments.

1386. **Tentative** (adjective) likely to have many later changes before it becomes final and complete

Today, we believe science is testable, explanatory, and tentative.

1387. **Terrify** (verb) to make somebody feel very frightened or alarmed

They represent a terrifying and destructive force that kills more than two out of every five Americans.

1388. **Textbook example** (noun phrase) one by which others are compared; a standard of comparison

Hawaii's volcanoes have, therefore, become the textbook example of non-explosive volcanism, and the term "Hawaiian type" is used to refer to such eruptions.

1389. **Theatrical** (adjective) full of exaggerated or false emotion

Starting with the Retablo de Maese, Pedro Cervantes, demonstrates a mastery of theatrical illusion which, absent from part one, becomes another narrative function in part two.

1390. **Theocracy** (noun) government of a state by immediate divine guidance or by officials who are regarded as divinely guided

The Puritan government of Massachusetts in the 1600's and 1700's has been called a theocracy.

1391. **Theological** (adjective) of, or relating to the study of God and his relation to the world

His continued skepticism, however, shaped his subsequent theological studies at Crosier Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, and at Boston University, where he received a doctorate in systematic theology in 1955.

1392. **Theoretical** (adjective) about, involving, or based on a belief used as the basis for action

The causes of crime can be explained through several theoretical perspectives.

1393. **Therapists** (adjective) somebody trained to treat disease, disorders, or injuries, especially somebody who uses methods other than drugs and surgery

According to therapists who specialize in Multiple Personality Disorder, the host (the victim/survivor's basic personality) is not necessarily aware of the existence of these alters.

1394. **Thermal** (noun) a rising body of warm air

When a hang-glider gets caught in a thermal, his aircraft will spiral upward for hundreds of feet.

1395. **Thermonuclear** (adjective) of or relating to the transformations in the nucleus of atoms of low atomic weight as hydrogen that require a very high temperature for their inception as in the hydrogen bomb or in the sun

Fusion produces the energy of the sun and other stars and the explosive force of thermonuclear weapons.

1396. **Thesis** (noun) a proposition advanced as an argument

The thesis of a reading passage determines the structure, so the structure, once a reader begins to sense it, can lead him to the thesis.

1397. **Thievery** (noun) stealing something from a person or place

In Roman mythology, Mercury is the god of commerce, travel and thievery, the Roman counterpart of the Greek god Hermes, the messenger of the Gods.

1398. **Thoroughfare** (noun) a course affording passage from one place to another

Situated close to busy thoroughfares, McDonald's make its profits on high volume and quick turnover.

1399. **Thrall** (noun) to make a slave of

Twenty thousand years ago, the Earth was held in thrall by a relentless ice age.

1400. **Threats** (noun) the expression of a deliberate intention to cause harm or pain

If such a multi-day sequence could be forecast, valuable lead time might be gained on flooding threats.

1401. **Threshold** (noun) a level, point, or value above which something is true or will take place and below which it is not or will not

Supporters and opponents alike agree the income threshold needs to be raised.

1402. **Thrive** (verb) to fare well; to grow rapidly and luxuriantly

Many businesses thrived while William Jefferson Clinton was President of the United States.

1403. **Tide** (noun) something suggestive of running water

When it finally reaches the coast, a tsunami may appear as a rapidly rising or falling tide, a series of breaking waves, or even a bore.

1404. **Tier** (noun) a row, rank, or layer of articles; especially: one of two or more rows, levels, or ranks arranged one above another; a group of political or geographical divisions that form a row across the map

The middle tier is serious candidates who have yet to catch fire: Joe Lieberman (despite high name recognition in the polls), John Edwards (despite financial support from his fellow trial lawyers and some creative speeches about specific issues) and Bob Graham.

1405. **Tilt** (verb) to slant or cause something to slant

Unstable areas may sometimes be identified by trees or telephone poles tilted at odd angles, or by curved tree trunks.

1406. **Tip** (verb) to move from true vertical or horizontal; to shift the balance of power or influence

After one of several indecisive battles, probably in 1790, the balance was suddenly tipped in favor of Kamehameha when a natural disaster struck.

1407. **Tissue** (noun) organic body material in animals and plants made up of large numbers of cells that are similar in form and function and their related intercellular substances

They enter the heart of the palms and feed on the tender tissues within.

1408. **Titter** (noun) the act of laughing in a nervous, affected, or partly suppressed manner

The aim of this site is to help you avoid low grades, lost employment opportunities, lost business, and titters of amusement at the way you write or speak.

1409. **Token** (noun) something that represents, expresses, or is a symbol of something else

In several famous and controversial demonstrations, chimpanzees have been taught some hand signs based on American Sign Language, to manipulate colored switches or tokens, and to understand some spoken commands.

1410. **Tolerance** (noun) the acceptance of the differing views of other people, for example, in religious or political matters, and fairness toward the people who hold these different views

The Constitution guarantees religious tolerance, which is why many people decided to settle in America.

1411. **Toll** (noun) a grievous or ruinous price—especially: cost in life or health By that time, she said, age and an assassination attempt had taken its toll on the man who once proclaimed, "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."

1412. **Ton** (noun) unit of weight equivalent to 2,000 pounds

Some of the wagons, on which the early pioneers depended, could carry up to eight tons of supplies.

1413. **Topography** (noun) the features on the surface of an area of land

Things such as wind, temperature, relative humidity, topography, and fuel levels all need to be considered.

1414. **Torch** (noun) a stick of wood dipped in wax or with one end wrapped in combustible material, set on fire and carried, especially in the past, as a source of light

Forestry officials used drip torches to start the fire, avoiding large logs on the ground that was home to small animals.

1415. **Torrential** (adjective) relating to large amounts of liquids such as water or lava

Sometimes a slow-moving sequence of mesoscale convective systems will extend over several days, causing torrential rains over a large area.

1416. **Torture** (noun) excruciating punishment; the act of subjecting another to extreme physical cruelty, as in punishing

The Sun Dance was a type of self-torture which included a loss of consciousness.

1416. **Totality** (noun) the state of being complete or total

At its worst, it could cause some to disagree with the totality of the comments.

1417. **Tout** (verb) to praise or recommend somebody or something enthusiastically

Jones and Dewey are respectively touted as prominent west coast and east coast psychics.

1418. **Toxin** (noun) a poison produced by a living organism, especially bacteria, capable of causing disease and stimulating the production within the body of antibodies to counter their effects

General causes for primary brain cancer can include a prior head injury, infections, exposure to chemical toxins such as insecticides and fungicides and exposure to radiation such as microwave or radio frequencies.

1419. **Tract** (noun) system of body parts or organs that collectively serve some purpose

Vomiting and diarrhea are dangerous and can cause damage to the digestive tract.

1420. **Traction** (noun) a pulling force exerted on something

The developing world is slower to catch on, but a movement by astronomers and geoscientists in South Africa to establish a National Working Group to assess NEO impact risk and mitigation is gaining traction.

1421. **Trait** (noun) a distinctive element

A unique trait to the Sperm Whale is that it can dive down deep into the ocean for long periods of time.

1422. **Trance** (noun) a state in which somebody is dazed or stunned or in some other way unaware of the environment and unable to respond to stimuli

Specialists generally believe that people with Multiple Personality Disorder may experience any of the following: depression, mood swings, suicidal tendencies, sleep disorders, headaches, amnesia, time loss, trances, and 'out of body experiences.



1422. **Transform** (verb) to change people or things completely, especially improving their appearance or usefulness

The pupae will require another 1.5 to 2 months before it transforms into an adult and becomes a threat to the palms.

1423. **Transplantation** (noun) the act of moving something from one place into another

The transplantation of a pig heart into a human body revolutionized modern surgical medicine.

1424. **Trap** (verb) to prevent air, gas, heat, or a fluid from escaping

Gases trapped in ice cores show the dramatic impact that human activities have had on the planet since the Industrial Revolution.

1425. **Trauma** (noun) an extremely distressing experience that causes severe emotional shock and may have long lasting psychological effects

Since the 1970s, therapists who believe in the reality of Multiple Personality Disorder generally believe it to be caused by very severe abuse during childhood violence so extreme that the child cannot absorb the trauma in its entirety.

1426. **Tread** (verb) to step or walk on or over

West Africa promised a peace force of at least 5,000 troops for Liberia if warring sides halt fighting, and France suggested Saturday it was open to contributing troops \_ stepping in where the United States, has so far declined to tread.

1427. **Treadmill** (noun) an automatic machine allowing runners to run in place

Because of the intense cold and snow, Minnesota long distance runners often use treadmills during the winter.

1428. **Treaty** (noun) a formal contract or agreement negotiated between countries or other political entities

They have also identified spike representing fallout from stepped up atmospheric testing that took place just prior to the 1963 Test Ban Treaty, which allowed for underground tests only.

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1429. **Trek** (verb) to make one's way arduously

The students had been missing since Saturday, when they trekked into the woods after visiting the telescope.

1430. **Tremendous** (adjective) extremely large, powerful, or great

The fusion process released tremendous amounts of heat and light which could then combat the compressing force of gravity; eventually, the two forces reached equilibrium.

1431. **Trend** (noun) a general tendency, movement, or direction

A growing trend toward emphasis on neural aspects of various cognitive processes has spawned what is referred to as the Cognitive Neuropsychology track, with students studying jointly in cognitive and in clinical neuropsychology.

1432. **Tribe** (noun) a group of people sharing a common ancestry

Sitting Bull and the Sioux realized they could not defeat the army alone, and they must stand with other tribes.

1433. **Tributary** (noun) channeling material, supplies, into something more inclusive

Many tributaries flow into the Mississippi River, making it one of the longest rivers in the world.

1434. **Trigger** (verb) to set something off, bring something about, or make something happen

Slab and other avalanches can be hard or soft, wet or dry and can be triggered naturally or artificially.

1435. **Triumph** (verb) to conquer or win a victory over, as in battle or a competition

During the Civil War, the Union Army triumphed over the Confederate Army in the bloodiest battle ever fought in American History.

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1436. **Trough** (noun) a long shallow often v-shaped receptacle for the drinking water or feed of domestic animals

In the 17th century, the Conestoga wagon had a trough attached to its rear end, so the horses could feed.

1437. **Trounce** (verb) to render totally ineffective by decisive defeat

The San Antonio Spurs trounced the Los Angeles Lakers in the playoffs.

1438. **Tsunami** (noun) a long high sea wave caused by an earthquake on the ocean floor

Tsunamis are unlike wind generated waves, which many of us may have observed on a local lake or at a coastal beach, in that they are characterized as shallow water waves, with long periods and wave lengths.

1439. **Turmoil** (noun) a state or condition of extreme confusion, agitation, or commotion

To escape the escalating turmoil, Church headquarters moved from New York to Ohio, then to Missouri, and later to Illinois.

1440. **Twilight** (noun) the period between afternoon and nighttime

It recommended that drivers turn on their headlights at the first sign of twilight.

1441. **Ubiquitous** (adjective) ever present in all places

The Coconut Palm, considered to some as the Tree of Life, is a ubiquitous species to the Pacific Islands.

1442. **Ultracold** (adjective) marked by an extremely low temperature

To reduce the number of other effects that could create similar signals, physicists shield the detector and keep it ultracold.

1443. **Ultrafast** (adjective) marked by an extremely high rate of speed

A hydroelectric dam is built in mountainous land, where the water will have a steep drop that will build up pressure to keep the turbines turning ultrafast.

1444. **Ultraviolet** (adjective) situated beyond the visible spectrum at its violet end used of radiation having a wavelength shorter than wavelengths of visible light and longer than those of X rays

Some air pollutants have reduced the capacity of the atmosphere to filter out the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

1445. **Unanimous** (adjective) shared as a view by all the people concerned, with nobody disagreeing

Adams helped draft the Declaration of Independence, secured its unanimous adoption in Congress, and wrote his wife on July 3, 1776, that "the most memorable Epoch in the History of America has begun."

1446. **Underbrush** (noun) shrubs, small trees, or other vegetation growing beneath the trees in a forest

If fires are always suppressed, dense underbrush soon becomes so abundant that a simple spark can start a fire within minutes.

1447. **Underclassman** (noun) a member of the freshman or sophomore class in a school or college

Juniors, too, may have their math grades substituted for their test scores, though underclassmen that did not pass will have to retake the exam.

1448. **Undercut** (verb) to offer to sell at lower prices than or to work for lower wages than a competitor

Even computer maker Gateway has joined the fray. It undercut competitors last fall with its debut of a \$3,000 42-inch plasma TV and promises to have a dozen other plasma, LCD and rear-projection models for sale later this year.

1449. **Undergo** (verb) to participate in or partake of personally

Some patients suffering from chronic pain undergo hypnosis, a highly concentrated but relaxed awareness, in which the perception of pain is altered.

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1450. **Underlying** (adjective) arising from or going to the root of the source Contrary to what is popularly believed, the underlying cause of the Civil War was the issue of state rights.

1451. **Underpin** (verb) support, substantiate

Laws forbidding homosexual sex, once universal, now are rare. Those on the books are rarely enforced but underpin other kinds of discrimination, lawyers for two Texas men had argued to the court.

1452. **Undertook** (verb) to begin to do something or to set out on something

In 1770, Leopold and Wolfgang undertook a tour through Italy.

1453. **Undistinguished** (adjective) without definite or distinctive characteristics

Having undistinguished progeny, Abraham Lincoln was born of humble beginnings

1454. **Undulating** (adjective) having or causing to have a curved or sinuous form or surface

Sounds waves like other types of frequencies are often transmitted in an undulating manner.

1455. **Unflattering** (adjective) not pleasingly suited to the wearer

Sweaters with stripes are unflattering to the wearer because they can make her look fatter than she is.

1456. **Unfold** (verb) to be disclosed gradually

The details of the double murder unfolded during the three-month trial.

1457. **Uniformity** (noun) a style or other feature that identifies somebody or something as a member of a certain group

The tiny seeds of this tree are well known for their uniformity and consistent weight.

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1458. **Unprecedented** (adjective) having no earlier parallel or equivalent

Collectively, these frozen archives give scientists unprecedented views of global climate over the eons.

1459. **Unruly** (adjective) difficult to control, manage, discipline, or govern

Children with autism are not unruly kids who choose not to behave.

1460. **Unsustainable** (adjective) not capable of giving support or relief to

Misuse or depletion of the Earth's treasures to meet those needs, for example unsustainable logging, poor farming practices, and overfishing, threatens human life and health around the world.

1461. **Unveil** (verb) to make public

In celebration of the Smithsonian National Museum of African Art's 15th anniversary on the National Mall, the museum unveiled a major interior redesign of its entrance pavilion on October 3.

1462. **Upgrade** (verb) to raise the quality of

America's Bicentennial gift from the people of West Germany, the Einstein Planetarium has been upgraded to include a first-of-its-kind, Sky Vision™ dual digital projection system and six-channel digital surround sound.

1463. **Uphold** (verb) to keep from yielding or failing during stress or difficulty

The war had overthrown peace-time standards and ideals, and not even President Woodrow Wilson could uphold them.

1464. **Upholstered** (adjective) relating to materials such as fabric, padding, and springs used to make a soft covering especially of a seat

A cross between fast-food and restaurant dining, the family restaurant, characterized by its soft lights, upholstered booths, and food prepared to order, is the fastest growing phenomenon in the food service industry today.

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1464. **Uplift** (verb) to raise the spirits of

Accentuating the positive uplifts a worker, which can increase the productivity of a workforce.

1465. **Upright** (adjective) standing vertically or straight upward

According to legend, St Francis was observed standing upright in his tomb after his death. Zurbaran attempted to capture the fact that it is a corpse by painting a somewhat frightening face.

1466. **Uprising** (noun) an act or instance of rising, especially a usually localized act of popular violence in defiance usually of an established government: rebellion

In the office, however, a booming subwoofer may trigger an uprising among your coworkers.

1467. **Upturn** (adjective) overturned completely; to turn or cause to turn from a vertical or horizontal position

Due to the massive wind-driven waves, the ship was upturned, hence causing all on board the ship to drown.

1468. **Upward** (adjective) in, to, or toward a higher place, level, or position

The eyes are staring upward, and the lips are parted.

1469. **Urbanity** (noun) refined, effortless beauty of manner, form, and style

Mark Twain, known for his urbanity and his artistic integrity, developed a love for writing about the South.

1470. **Utilize** (verb) to put into action or use

To best utilize a writing center tutor, a student should take a copy of the writing assignment and have a rough draft ready for review.

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1471. **Vacuous** (adjective) devoid of serious occupation: idle; marked by lack of ideas or intelligence: stupid

Even if, in the end, all they collectively learn is that a household of African twenty something's can be as self-obsessed, vacuous and obnoxious as reality-television contestants in other parts of the world.

1472. **Vaguely** (adv) in a way that is not detailed or exact

We find relationships that are vaguely reminiscent of the way biologists can group species into families, and these in turn into the larger classes, phyla, and so on.

1473. **Vain** (adjective) excessively proud, especially of your appearance

In a pungent diary, vivid letters, learned tracts, and patriotic speeches he revealed himself as a quintessential Puritan, patriarch of an illustrious family, tough minded philosopher of the republic, sage, and sometimes a vain, stubborn, and vitriolic partisan.

1474. **Valve** (noun) a device controlling the flow of liquid through a pipe

"Lefty loosey" and "righty tighty" is a saying which helps one to remember how to turn a valve on or off.

1475. **Vaporized** (adjective) characterized as converting (as by the application of heat or by spraying) into a substance in the gaseous state as distinguished from the liquid or solid state

Treating these states of matter differently in the simulation could explain another peculiar aspect of the moon's composition: its dearth of easily vaporized "volatile" compounds such as water.

1476. **Varied** (adjective) showing or characterized by many different forms or kinds

She said that it can be found over varied country, embracing the mountains up to altitudes of 8000 ft, the seacoasts levels, inland plains, desert areas.



1477. **Vast** (adjective) of extraordinary size and power

The ocean is believed to be a vast storehouse of natural resources, the exploitation of which depends on three factors: knowledge of geology, advances in technology, and the legal protection for investments of national governments or private industry.

1478. **Veiled** (adjective) obscured as if by a veil: disguised

At the time, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Organization for Women opposed a guardian for the fetus, calling such a proposed move a veiled attempt by the governor to eliminate the possibility of an abortion.

1479. **Velocity** (noun) the speed at which something moves, happens, or is done

As the body is crushed into a smaller and smaller volume, the gravitational attraction increases hence the escape velocity gets bigger.

1480. **Venerable** (adjective) calling forth respect through age, character, and attainments; broadly: conveying an impression of aged goodness and benevolence; impressive by reason of age

Like the steam engine, the internal-combustion engine has a long and venerable history.

1481. **Venom** (noun) a poisonous fluid produced by an animal and injected by a bite or sting in order to immobilize prey or defend itself

The venom of the rattlesnake is injected through fangs which fold back when the mouth is closed.

1482. **Venture** (verb) to take a risk in the hope of gaining advantage

Some businesspersons venture in real estate and the stock market as possible ways of getting a lucrative return on their investments.

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1483. **Verdant** (adjective) green with growing plants

Locusts prefer warm, damp, verdant places in which they settle, feed, and reproduce.

1484. **Verity** (noun) the quality of being true or real

More than simply a renowned Mississippi writer, the Nobel Prize winning novelist and short story writer is acclaimed throughout the world as one of the greatest writers of the twentieth century, one who transformed his "postage stamp" of native soil into an apocryphal setting in which he explored, articulated, and challenged "the old verities and truths of the heart."

1485. **Vertebrate** (noun) any of the class of animals having a backbone as a distinguishing anatomical feature

Rhipidistian fishes eventually gave rise to all land vertebrates.

1486. **Vertically** (adverb) at a right angle to the horizon or to level ground

Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water.

1487. **Vibrant** (adjective) full of or characterized by a lively, emphatic, eager quality

Having a vibrant personality, Gus Sanderson is liked by everyone he knows at work.

1488. **Viewpoint** (noun) a personal perspective from which somebody considers something

While healthcare strategies abound from diverse viewpoints and divergent professional groups, no one strategy has all the answers to reform the medical healthcare enterprise.

1489. **Vigorous** (adjective) extremely strong and active, physically and mentally

A pamphlet entitled "A Dissertation on the Canon and the Feudal Law and Town Instructions" denouncing the Stamp Act (1765) marked him as a vigorous, patriotic penman, and, holding various local offices, he soon became a leader among Massachusetts radicals.

1490. **Virtually** (adv) near to in quantity or amount

Except for dietary fibers (nuts, husks, bran, celery strings and such), our gut disassembles virtually everything we eat into smaller components that our body can use.

1491. **Virtuoso** (noun) a musician who shows exceptional ability, technique, or artistry

Both children played the keyboard, but Wolfgang became a violin virtuoso as well.

1492. **Virus** (noun) anything that is injurious, destructive, or fatal

Smallpox, influenza, polio, rabies, and measles are diseases caused by viruses.

1493. **Vivid** (adjective) producing strong and distinct mental images

In a pungent diary, vivid letters, learned tracts, and patriotic speeches he revealed himself as a quintessential Puritan.

1494. **Volatile** (adjective) characterized by or subject to rapid or unexpected change

The Consumer Price Index, the most widely used gauge of U.S. inflation, was unchanged last month, the Labor Department said. But the so-called core CPI, which strips out volatile food and energy prices, climbed 0.3 percent after two consecutive flat readings.

1495. **Volume** (noun) a single book that belongs to a set of books

Among her volumes of poetry are *A Brave and Startling Truth* (Random House, 1995), *The Complete Collected Poems of Maya Angelou* (1994), *Wouldn't Take Nothing for My Journey Now* (1993), *Now Sheba Sings the Song* (1987), *I Shall Not Be Moved* (1990), and *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Die* (1971), which was nominated for the Pulitzer prize.

1496. **Vomit** (verb) to expel the contents of the stomach through the mouth as a result of a series of involuntary spasms of the stomach muscles

Bulimia nervosa, on the other hand, is when a person consumes large amounts of food, but then induces vomiting or diarrhea to avoid weight gain.

1497. **Vortex** (noun) any whirling motion or mass; a whirlpool or whirlwind

Scientists Christopher Davis, Stanley Trier, and colleagues have also gained new insight on a type of low-pressure center that connects one mesoscale convective vortex to the next.

1498. **Vow** (noun) a solemn promise or assertion; specifically: one by which a person is bound to an act, service, or condition

A spouse may feel that he or she is fulfilling wedding vows.

1499. **Voyage** (noun) a course or period of traveling by other than land routes

Henry sent out more than 50 expeditions but went on none of these voyages himself.

1500. **Wandering** (adjective) leading the life of a person or animal without a fixed home; moving from place to place

To survive the ice ages, man learned to anticipate and to adapt to the habits of animals, including their wandering migrations.

1501. **Wanton** (adjective) merciless, inhumane

There are reports that several hundred innocent civilians have been killed in fighting in and around Monrovia and of wanton destruction of property and widespread looting.

1502. **Wares** (noun) manufactured articles; goods

Because there was a colonial preference for imported wares and because there were bad economic conditions, the glass business of Caspar Wistar failed in 1774.

1503. **Warrant** (verb) to be proper or sufficient occasion for

When conditions warranted, gold and silver miners arrived in California.

1504. **Wary** (adjective) trying attentively to avoid danger, risk, or error

People wary of aggressive drivers make good defensive drivers who are less likely to have an accident.

1505. **Watery** (adjective) lower than normal in strength or concentration due to a mixture

Once all the "good stuff" is removed from the small intestine, our gut passes the indigestible watery gruel that is left to the colon.

1506. **Waver** (verb) to become unsure or begin to change from a previous opinion

Although he never wavered in his devotion to colonial rights and early committed himself to independence as an unwelcome last resort, Adams's innate conservatism made him determined in 1770 that the British soldiers accused of the Boston Massacre receive a fair hearing.

1507. **Webcast** (noun) a transmission of sound and images (as of an event) via the World Wide Web

She also answered questions during a live webcast from children around the world.

1508. **White-collar** (adjective) of, relating to, or constituting the class of salaried employees whose duties do not call for the wearing of work clothes or protective clothing

More white-collar workers would lose eligibility due to new language that redefines what qualifies as professional, executive and administrative work.

1509. **Wholesale** (adjective) without discrimination; having no pattern, purpose, organization, or structure

The wholesale evolutionary restructuring of some reptiles over a period of thousands of years equipped the new animals to escape their predators and to find food more easily.

1510. **Widespread** (adjective) existing or happening in many places, or affecting many people

Earlier studies of firefighter mortality that did not identify brain cancer as a cause of death were done before the widespread introduction of plastics in the 1950s.

1511. **Wield** (verb) to exert one's authority

Yet he wielded political power virtually to the end, prevailing upon President Bush to appoint his 29-year-old son, Strom Jr., as U.S. Attorney in South Carolina in 2001.

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1512. **Windmill** (noun) a building with a set of wind driven revolving sails or blades attached to the side of its roof that drive a grinding machine inside

In more modern times in the United States, windmills were erected as the West was developed during the late 19th century.

1513. **Wipe out** (verb) to destroy completely: annihilate

On the other hand, the general public in developing countries has a host of other problems than the possibility that a large bolide could wipe out mankind

1514. **Withdrawal** (noun) the act of taking money from a bank account, or the amount of money taken out

That a withdrawal of \$35,000 was made after his wife's murder is evidence that the suspect is a flight risk.

1515. **Wizardry** (noun) the use of supernatural powers to influence or predict events

It was once believed that witchcraft and wizardry was practiced among some of the citizens of Salem, Massachusetts.

1516. **Wobbly** (adjective) lacking stability

Home buying has jumped as borrowing costs plummet, providing support to a wobbly economy.

1517. **Woe** (noun) a condition of deep suffering from misfortune, affliction, or grief

An economist at Fannie Mae, the top source of U.S. housing finance, said accounting woes at the second largest such financing source, Freddie Mac, had little impact on mortgage lending over the last week.

1518. **Wound** (verb) to cause or inflict an injury to the body (as from violence, accident, or surgery) that involves laceration or breaking of a membrane (as the skin) and usually damage to underlying tissues

In a surprise attack, Little Turtle's forces killed or wounded about 900 American soldiers.

1519. **Wreath** (noun) something—usually made of some type of plant—intertwined into a circular shape

The Russian president also visited Westminster Abbey where he laid a wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

1520. **Wreckage** (noun) broken and disordered parts or material from something

One man died in the wreckage of a flattened workshop and seven other people were injured in Deshler, about 75 miles southwest of Lincoln near the Kansas line

1521. **Wretchedness** (noun) a state of prolonged anguish and privation

That many poets such as Edgar Allen Poe suffered wretchedness beyond anyone's imagination served as inspiration for their verses.

1522. **Wring** (verb) to squeeze or twist especially so as to make dry or to extract moisture or liquid; to extract or obtain by or as if by twisting and compressing

The rule would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which were the first law preventing employers from wringing 60-hour work weeks from their rank-and-file without compensation.

1523. **Yield** (noun) a product; especially: the amount or quantity produced or returned

The introduction of machinery to farming vastly improved crop yields.

1524. **Zone** (noun) an area regarded as separate or kept separate, especially one with a particular use or function

It is learned that a city-state is a region consisting of one or more historic central cities surrounded by cities and towns which have a shared identification, function as a single zone for trade, commerce and communication, and are characterized by social, economic and environmental interdependence.

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