

## 1-500 Words A-E

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 is a reflection of 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.”

## REFERENTS

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.

## Instructions for mastering the vocabulary words

When you come across a word you do not know on the “500 College Level Words” list, quickly write it down onto a 3 x 5 inch notecard (use one word on each notecard). On the back of the notecard, 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 notecards regularly. Write sentences using the new words. Add synonyms and antonyms to your notecards everyday. Little by little you will begin to increase your knowledge of informal, formal, and academic vocabulary.

1.     **absorb** (verb) to occupy the full attention of; 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) 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) 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; 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 or product of building up  
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 an 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 receive 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 put to use by children in acquiring their mother tongue.
14. **acronym (noun)** a word for example, 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)** the process of arousing something to action  
The learning theory is based on the assumption 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; 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 particular 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.
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

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.

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 end result achieved

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

30. aggregate (adjective) formed by a collection of particulars 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 is based on the assumption 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

Similar to 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 particular persons or things

The industries affected -- including oil refineries, steel, cement, ceramics, glass and paper -- will feel the pinch next March when EU governments must say how they will **allocate** the CO2 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 particular aspect of someone (i.e., personality) or something

Various triggers can cause one of the **alters** to emerge and 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.

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, 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, who **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 are similar to city states of **antiquity** (e.g. Athens, Rome, Carthage) or medieval times (e.g. the Hanseatic League), except that these modern citistates 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 So. 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 particular function  
The right exercise **apparatuses** helps 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 put to use  
A Cognitive Psychology program is especially geared towards the **application** of formal and computational modeling and neuroscience methods to these basic questions.
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.
67. **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.
68. **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.

69. arrogantly (adverb) with a conceited belief in one's superiority to others  
Psychics realize that we **arrogantly** think of ourselves as unique and more different than similar, when in fact it is just the opposite.
70. 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.
71. articulate (verb) to put into words  
John Adams, in his speeches and writings **articulated** the colonial cause and brilliantly championed American rights in Congress.
72. 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.
73. artificially (adverb) the manner in which 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**.
74. 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.
75. assassinate (verb) the act of killing someone for political or religious reasons  
It was unfortunate that President John F. Kennedy was **assassinated**.
76. 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.
77. 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**.
78. 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.
79. 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.

80. **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.

81. **atheists** (adjective) 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**.

82. **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.

83. **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.

84. **atrocities** (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.

85. **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.

86. **audit** (verb) 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.

87. **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.

88. **autobiography** (noun) a written account of one's life

Mayu 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' Merry Like Christmas (1976), Gather Together in My Name (1974), and I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1969), which was nominated for the National Book Award.

89. **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.

90. **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.

91. **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.

92. 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.

93. azure (adjective) deep blue color

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

94. 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.

95. backed (adjective) characterized as promoting the interests or cause of or upholding or defending as valid or right

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.

96. 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.

97. bald (noun) without the usual covering

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

98. ballistic (adjective) moving under the force of gravity only

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

100. balmy (adjective) not severe, temperate

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

101. 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.

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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**.

105. 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.

106. **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.

107. **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).

108. **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.

109. **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.

110. **bestow** (verb) to convey as a gift -- usually used with *on* or *upon*

According to tradition, Brigid took vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience in the presence of the missionary bishop, Saint Patrick, who **bestowed** on her the nun's veil.

111. **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.

112. **bicentennial** (adjective) lasting two hundred years or occurring every two hundred years

Maya Angelou returned to the U.S. 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.

113. **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**.

114. **bipedal** (adjective) a two-footed animal

Anatomical details indicate that *A. anamensis*, 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.

115. **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.

116. **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.

117. **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.

118. **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.

119. **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.

120. **bleak** (adjective) cold and forbidding; dark and depressing

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

121. **blemish** (noun) something that mars the appearance

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

122. **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.

123. **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.

124. **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, then reaches down the Sierra Nevada through Southern California and into western Arizona.

125. **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**.

126. **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.

127. **bogus** (adjective) fraudulently or deceptively imitative

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

128. **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.

129. **bone** (noun) any piece of hard tissue making up the skeleton

Another benefit of exercising is that it increases **bone** mass.

130. **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.

131. **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.

132. **botch** (verb) to foul up hopelessly -- often used with *up*

The Maryland inmate claims inexperienced lawyers badly **botched** his trial.

133. **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.

134. **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.

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

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

136. **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.

137. **breakage** (noun) an act, instance, or consequence of making something unuseable 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.

138. **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.

139. **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.

140. **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.

141. **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."

142. **bristle** (noun) a short stiff coarse hair or filament

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

143. **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.

144. bubble up (verb) to become progressively greater as in size, amount, number, or intensity

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

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. built-up (adjective) covered with buildings

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

148. 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.

149. 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 conmen who sought to attract visitors and investors to this **burgeoning** mining area.

150. 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 laying in the sun on rocks, and on the side of roads.

151. burst (verb) 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.

152. 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.

153. calisthenic (adjective) fitness excercises

After doing some boxing\_style punch drills and after flicking your wrists, you can also do some **calisthenic** excercises such as sit\_ups, crunches, and push\_ups).

154. 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.

155. **campaign** (noun) an organized effort to accomplish a purpose  
Miguel Cervantes fought in the Corfúú, Navarino, and Tunis **campaigns**.
156. **canal** (noun) man-made waterway for inland navigation or irrigation  
Many slow moving rivers feed many **canals** that irrigate farmlands.
157. **candor** (noun) unreserved, honest, or sincere expression  
Her look of **candor** depicts a sense or realness to her characters, which is why she is a talented actress.
158. **canister** (noun) an often cylindrical container for holding a usually specified object or substance  
Canpolat and Mayor Mehmet Ozhasaki said a gas **canister** had likely exploded in the kitchen, causing the building's collapse.
159. **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**.
160. **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**.
161. **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.
162. **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.
163. **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.
164. **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.
165. **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 can not reach their CO2 **caps**.
166. **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.
167. **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.

168. carat (noun) unit of weight for precious stones

The weight of a diamond is expressed in **carats**.

169. 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.

170. 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 Cinegrill.

171. 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**.

172. 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.

173. carbohydrate (noun) energy producing organic compound containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen

There are three main food categories: **carbohydrates**, fats, and proteins.

174. 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.

175. cardiovascular (adjective) of the heart and the blood vessels as a unified body system

About one of every two Americans die of **cardiovascular** disease.

176. 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.

177. carnivore (noun) any of an order (Carnivora) of typically flesh-eating mammals that includes dogs, foxes, bears, raccoons, and cats

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.

178. 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.

179. 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 really worth worrying about?

180. causative (adjective) producing an effect

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

181. **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/her 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**.

182. **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.

183. **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.

184. **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.

185. **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.

186. **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.

187. **cellulose** (noun) the chief substance composing the cell walls or fibers of all plant tissue

Starch and **cellulose** are complex carbohydrates.

188. **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.

189. **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.

190. **centrist** (adjective) moderate, not extreme

The Senate bill was **centrist** enough for Frist and Democratic Leader Tom Daschle to support it.

191. **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.

192. **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.

193. **championing** (verb) 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."

194. charm (noun) the power or quality or 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.

195. cherish (verb) the recognize the value of; to have the highest regard for

Americans **cherish** the freedom of owning a car.

196. 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.

197. chlorophyll (noun) green pigment found in plant cells

Many seaweeds and other plants that do not appear to be green also have **chlorophyll** and therefore can convert the sun's energy into food.

198. 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.

199. 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.

200. 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.

201. 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.

202. circulated (adjective) something which is passed out

The New York Times is one of the most widely **circulated** US newspapers.

203. 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 DARPA technologies if they are applied to **civilians** by commercial or government agencies outside the Pentagon.

204. 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."

205. 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 Quijote sought to revive, and at the same time originated the theme of the **clairvoyance** of insanity.

206. 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.

207. **clash** (verb) to fail to be in agreement with

Larry **clashed** with his professor over the grade he had received on his research paper.

208. **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.

209. **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.

210. **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.

211. **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.

212. **cluster** (noun) a number of entities making up or considered a unit

Amphibians lay **clusters** of eggs in bushes in close proximity to ponds.

213. **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**.

214. **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.

215. **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.

216. **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.

217. **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.

218. **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.

219. **collectively** (adverb) the manner of gathering something into a whole; as, of, or characteristic of a group acting together

**Collectively**, these frozen archives give scientists unprecedented views of global climate over the eons.

220. 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.

221. colossal (adjective) vast, enormous, gigantic, mammoth

A **colossal** earthquake registering 8.4 on the Richter Scale occurred in Alaska in the 1960's.

222. 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.

223. 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**.

224. combat (verb) to strive in opposition with force

Once all of the hydrogen is turned into helium, a star will stop fusing hydrogen and will lose its ability to **combat** gravity.

225. 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.

226. 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.

227. 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.

228. 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.

229. 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.

230. 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 have a tendency 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."

231. 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.

232. 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.

233. 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.

234. 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.

235. compose of (verb) to be the constituents 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.

236. 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.

237. compound (noun) consisting of two or more interconnected parts

A molecule is a **compound** or group of atoms.

238. 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.

239. comprise of (verb) to have as integral parts

On the east side of the valley is the Amargosa Range, **comprised of** three separate units.

240. 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**.

241. 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.

242. 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.

243. 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.

244. concrete (adjective) having actual reality

There is no **concrete** proof for the existence of a supreme being, which is why some people are atheists.

245. 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.

246. **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.

247. **conducive** (adjective) tending to promote or assist

Our intense winter storms, high rainfall amounts, and steep terrain area all **conducive** to land sliding.

248. **confluence** (noun) the act or fact of coming together

A **confluence** of researchers brought about the invention of the atomic bomb.

249. **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.

250. **confound** (verb) to throw a person into confusion or perplexity

Earlier this week, Fed policymakers 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.

251. **conical** (adjective) resembling a cone in shape

The **conical** shaped space rocket was launched into space.

252. **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- is not the image **conjured up** when most people create a picture of a family.

253. **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 **con-men** who sought to attract visitors and investors to this burgeoning mining area.

254. **consciousness** (noun) the condition of being aware

The Sun Dance was a type of self\_torture which included a loss of **consciousness**.

255. **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.

256. **consequence** (noun) something brought about by a cause

Deviance is seen as a **consequence** of society's decision to apply that term to a person, and deviant behavior is behavior that society labels as deviant.

257. **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.

258. 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 their part to **conserve** water.

259. consistently (adverb) without variation or change

Long\_time Death Valley residents say that daily temperatures at Badwater are **consistently** higher than those at Furnace Creek.

260. consort (noun) a husband or wife

Prince Albert was Queen Elizabeth's **consort**, and he was her first cousin and the nephew of the king of the Belgians, Leopold I.

261. conspiring (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.

262. 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.

263. 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.

264. 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.

265. 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.

266. consultant (noun) one who advises another, especially officially or professionally

Business **consultants** often advise their clients to make long-term investments.

267. 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 seria.

268. containment (noun) the state of holding back or within fixed limits; to restrain

increasingly drawn into discussions about healthcare reform, particularly when it relates to cost\_**containment**.

269. 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.

270. contentious (adjective) inclined to act in a hostile way; given to arguing

A **contentious** argument erupted during the classroom debate.

271. continental (noun) 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.

272. contour (adjective) following contour lines or forming furrows or ridges along them

**Contour** plowing diminishes water-polluting runoff.

273. 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.

274. 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 \_ 10 seconds. You then relax and your partner stretches you further, repeating the process.

275. contrive (verb) to form a strategy for

Chimpanzees require massive regimented teaching sequences **contrived** by humans to acquire quite rudimentary abilities.

276. conversely (adverb) the manner of being the opposite of

Lack of physical activity causes an increase in body fat. **Conversely**, regular exercise lead to a loss of body fat.

277. convert (verb) to change in different

Our gut **converts** the protein from our dinner lamb chop into smaller amino acids.

278. 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.

279. 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.

280. 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.

281. 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.

282. 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.

283. **coordinator** (noun) one who brings something into accord; one who combines and adapts in order to attain a particular effect.

Maya Angelou became the northern **coordinator** for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

284. **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**.

285. **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 the majority of the planet.

286. **corporate** (adjective) being a commercial organization

**Corporate** interviewers are looking for applicants who display purpose and commitment to their future occupation.

287. **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.

288. **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.

289. **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.

290. **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.

291. **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.

292. **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.

293. **coupe** (noun) a 2-door automobile often seating only two persons; *also* : one with a tight-spaced rear seat

The Corvette **Coupe**, from the United States, is a popular sports car.

294. **coveted** (adjective) 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.

295. **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.

296. **crack** (noun) to undergo partial breaking

A small pebble caused a **crack** in the windshield.

297. **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.

298. **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.

299. **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.

300. **cratered** (verb) to exhibit bowl-shaped depressions caused by the impact of a meteorite

Mercury is in many ways similar to the Moon: its surface is heavily **cratered** and very old.

301. **creaking** (verb) a prolonged grating or squeaking sound

Yards **creaking** and making groaning sounds can be early warnings of slope failure.

302. **cremated** (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.

303. **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.

304. **criterion** (noun) a standard of comparison

In order for doctors to know whether or not a baby is normal, there are certain **criteria** or standards of judgment, but individual babies will vary somewhat from these standards.

305. **critique** (noun) evaluative and critical discourse

William Faulkner was a keen **critique** of the literature of his time.

306. **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.

307. **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.

308. **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.

309. **crushing** (verb) pressing forcefully so as 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.

310. **crustal** (adjective) relating to the outer exterior of the earth consisting of rock

Tectonic earthquakes are a particular 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.

311. **crystalized** (adjective) formed with a clear colorless rock

Diamond is the name given to the **crystalized** form of the element Carbon.

312. **cull** (noun) something rejected especially as being inferior or worthless

Animal activists are angry about the kangaroo **cull**.

313. **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.

314. **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.

315. **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.

316. **current** (noun) occurring in or belonging to the present time

Although the three **currents** discussed so far in 20<sup>th</sup> century painting may also be found in sculpture, the parallelism should not be overstressed.

317. **curved** (adjective) 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.

318. **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.

319. **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.

320. **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**, Viswanathan 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.

321. **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.

322. **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.

323. **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.

324. **deal with (verb)** to be occupied or concerned

Politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of **dealing with** face threatening acts.

325. **dearth (noun)** an inadequate supply

The model offers no way to explain the moon's confounding **dearth** of iron.

326. **debris (noun)** an accumulation of fragments of rock

Landslides, mud flows and **debris** avalanches frequently accompany other natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

327. **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.

328. **decipher (verb)** to make understandable

Few historians today have the capability of **deciphering** scrolls written in ancient Egyptian.

329. **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

330. **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.

331. **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.

332. **deem (verb)** to have an opinion

Any human caused blazes are to be suppressed immediately as well as any natural fires **deemed** dangerous.

333. **default** (noun) a failure to pay financial debts

The trend has been to raise rates because of the increasing number of **defaults** among consumers.

334. **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.

335. **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.

336. **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 breakup the asteroid into many smaller and uncontrolled pieces.

337. **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.

338. **degradation** (noun) the act or an instance of demoting

Don Quijote shows how not distinguishing between the two leads to the moral **degradation** of his hero and, consequently, of his public.

339. **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.

340. **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 pull outs the twig covered with **delectable** insects.

341. **delegate** (noun) one who stands in for another; one who is given authority to represent another

In 1774\_76, Adams was a Massachusetts **delegate** to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

342. **deleterious** (adjective) harmful often in a subtle or unexpected way

There is increasing evidence that some beaked whales may have stranded as a result of loud sounds made by mid-range navy sonars. This has produced a great deal of concern about the possible **deleterious** effects of noise pollution on marine mammals.

343. **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.

344. **delta** (noun) the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river

Extending outward fifty miles on both sides of the Mississippi River, the **delta** in Mississippi and Louisiana experiences floods during the spring.

345. **demise** (noun) a cessation of existence or activity

Columbia's **demise** on Feb. 1, 2003, not only cost the lives of seven astronauts; it leaves a gaping hole in the busy shuttle manifest, which is now focused on building and supplying the International Space Station.

346. **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.

347. **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.

348. **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.

349. **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.

350. **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.

351. **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.

352. **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.

353. **derange** (verb) to disturb the health or physiological functioning of

The writer became **deranged** due to his heavy consumption of alcohol and drugs.

354. **derogatory** (adjective) tending or intending to belittle

**Derogatory** language is not permitted in the workplace.

355. 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.

356. 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.

357. 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.

358. 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.

359. 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.

360. detect (verb) to perceive

Scientists **detected** Chernobyl radioactivity in snow at the South Pole\_\_ a graphic reminder of how small our planet is.

361. detergent (noun) a cleansing agent such as soap

Waste water often containing **detergents** encourage the growth of algae.

362. 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.

363. determinate (adjective) having defined limits

In a sharp contrast to monkeys, human children pick up thousands of words spontaneously, combine them in structured sequences where 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.

364. 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.

365. 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.

366. **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.

367. **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.

368. **devoid** (verb) 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.

369. **devoting** (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.

370. **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, features, past experiences and sometimes the future of a person without the use of standard psychological or other formal **diagnostic** procedures.

371. **diarrhea** (noun) abnormally frequent intestinal evacuations with more or less fluid stools

Bulimia nervosa is when a person consumes large amounts of food, but then induces vomiting or **diarrhea** in an attempt to avoid weight gain.

372. **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 **diaspora** in Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

373. **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.

374. **differential** (adjective) making a distinction between individuals or classes

The theory is called **differential** association. It denotes a person's associations that differ from those of other persons

375. **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:



376. **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.

377. 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.

378. disavow (verb) to deny responsible for; disclaim, repudiate

The Israeli Prime Minister has decided to **disavow** talks with the Palenstinians.

379. 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**.

380. 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.

381. discharge (verb) to release from military duty

After being **discharged** from the military, Elvis Presley went back to singing and starring in movies.

382. 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(ies), creating a separate identity to hold memories and emotions.

383. discredited (adjective) 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.

384. 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**.

385. 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.

386. disenchanting (adjective) disappointed; dissatisfied

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.

387. 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**.

388. dismantle (verb) to take to pieces; *also* : 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**," he said.

389. 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 Constanze Weber from Germany, much to his father's **dismay**.

390. 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**.

391. dispense (verb) to prepare and distribute as in medication

But 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.

400. disperse (verb) to cause to separate and go in various directions

Diamonds allow light to be reflected and **dispersed** as a rainbow of color.

401. 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.

402. 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.

403. disrepute (noun) loss of or damage to one's reputation

Multiple Personality disorder was being thrown into **disrepute** because many people were giving phony demonstrations of alter switching during television talk shows.

404. 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.

405. disseminate (verb) to pass something out; to spread out

Many plants depend upon the wind to **disseminate** their pollen.

406. dissertation (noun) a formal, lengthy exposition on a topic

Graduation requirements include an empirical research project, a general preliminary examination, and a **dissertation** project.

407. 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.

409. 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.

410. 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.

411. distinguishable (adjective) making noticeable or different from something else

Brown diamond shaped markings are found along the middle of the rattlersnake's back. These **distinguishable** markings stand out against their lighter body color.

412. **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.

413. **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.

414. **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.

415. **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.

416. **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."

417. **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.

418. **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 **doctorate** degree.

419. **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 actually occur about as often as explosive eruptions from volcanoes in the Cascade Range of the Pacific Northwest, which includes Mount St. Helens, Washington.

420. **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.

421. **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.

422. **dominant** (adjective) most important, influential, or significant

The abuse memories contained within the alters are not typically accessible to the **dominant** personality.

423. **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.

424. **downdraft** (noun) a downward air current

The strength of intense **downdrafts** that emerge from Rocky Mountain storms and stir up severe weather downstream.

425. **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.

426. **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."

427. **downslope** (noun) moving from place of higher elevation to a place of lower elevation

In spring, the built up snow melts and runs **downslope** into brooks. These brooks flow down and join a river.

428. **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 and stir up severe weather downstream.

429. **drainage** (noun) the act, the process, or method for carrying off waster 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.

430. **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.

431. **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.

432. **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.

433. **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.

434. **drunkenness** (noun) given to habitual excessive use of alcohol **b** : 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**.

435. **dusk** (noun) the period between afternoon and nighttime

It is recommended that a driver turn his lights on at the first signs of **dusk**.

436. 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.

437. 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.

438. dye (noun) something that gives color

Ancient peoples used fermentation to make beer and used plants to produce **dyes** and medicines.

439. 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.

440. 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 a **dysfunctions** in family life.

441. easternmost (adjective) the farthest east of a boundary or territory

On the **easternmost** edge of Colorado lies a Native American settlement.

442. 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.

443. eclipse (verb) to be greater or better than

Albert Einstein **eclipsed** his predecessors with his revolutionary breakthroughs in relativity.

444. echolocation (noun) a process of locating distant or invisible objects by means of sound waves reflected back 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.

445. 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.

446. efficiency (noun) the power or capacity to produce a desired result

Anyone who can read and write can improve the **efficiency** of their memory.

447. 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.

448. elaborate (adjective) complexly detailed

Our gut can best be described as a very **elaborate** food "disassemble" plant.

449. 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 haematopoietic cancers for most firefighters.

450. 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.

451. 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.

452. elusive (adjective) characterized by or exhibiting evasion

Since September 11, 2001, American military have been searching for the ever so **elusive** Osama bin Laden.

453. 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.

454. 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.

455. embattled (adjective) 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.

456. embellishing (verb) to endow with beauty and elegance by way of a notable addition

The success of the cold reading lies in the sifter **embellishing** selected statements from the reading, with details that make the generalizations appear more accurate than they are.

457. embezzlement (noun) to steal money entrusted to one's care

Dubbed the king of white collar crime, Mark Hansen was twice imprisoned for **embezzlement**.

458. embracing (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.

459. emerging (verb) to begin to appear or develop

Because to compete in the **emerging** global economy, citistates must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities and train their workforce to excel in an increasingly competitive world marketplace.

460. emission (noun) discharged vapor or fumes

In 1972 a law was passed to control the **emission** of coal into the atmosphere.

461. 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 a instrument for improving the lives of African Americans.

462. 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.

463. 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.

464. 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.

465. 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.

466. 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.

467. encroachment (noun) the act of trespassing or intruding on the property of another

From 1863 to 1868, the Sioux fought the army's **encroachment**.

468. 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.

469. endangered (adjective) to subject to danger or destruction

Fires help habitats and are important to **endangered** species of animals that rely on these plants for survival.

470. 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**.

471. enduring (adjective) 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**.

472. engaging (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.

473. engulf (verb) to flow over completely

At this point in its life, the Sun's envelope will expand to **engulf** all of the inner solar system out to Mars.

474. 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/she will need in his or her professional career.

475. enlarge (verb) to express at greater length or in detail; to make or become greater or larger

Citistates' importance was **enlarged** through the 1990s by the rapid flowering of the Internet and the digital revolution.

476. 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.

477. 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.

478. 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.

479. enraged (adjective) 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.

480. 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.

481. ensemble (noun) a group of musicians engaged in a performance

An **ensemble** of violinists played at the wedding.

482. ensue (verb) to occur as a consequence

A large battle **ensued** but the Vikings were eventually able to resist the attack.

483. 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**.

484. enthralling (adjective) 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.

485. **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.

486. **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**.

487. **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.

488. **envision** (verb) to picture to oneself: think

But scientists **envision** nonmilitary uses.

489. **envoys** (verb) 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.

490. **eon** (noun) a long time

Collectively, these frozen archives give scientists unprecedented views of global climate over the **eons**.

491. **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.

492. **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.

493. **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.

494. **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.

495. **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**.

496. **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.

497. **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."

498. **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.

499. **eradicate** (verb) to destroy all traces of  
Even though smallpox was **eradicated** two years after the last known case was reported in Somolia in 1977, it is still considered a danger due to the potential terrorist threat it poses if used as a biological weapon.

500. **erect** (verb) to make or form a structure  
In more modern times in the United States, windmills were **erected** as the West was developed during the late 19th century.