

# 500 College Level Words

E-P

by

Michael Buckhoff

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. Little by little you will begin to increase your knowledge of informal, formal, and academic vocabulary.

1. erode (verb) to consume gradually, as by chemical reaction, friction, etc.

Powerful waves caused by a storm off the coast of the Atlantic Ocean **eroded** more than 150 miles of coastline.

2. eruption (noun) a sudden, violent explosion, as from a volcano

The Indonesian volcano Toba blew its top in the largest volcanic **eruption** of the last half million years.

3. essentially (adverb) as an inborn and basic element

Studies of lunar samples revealed that the interior of the Moon is **essentially** devoid of water, so no underground supplies could be used by lunar inhabitants.

4. eternal (adjective) existing or occurring without interruption or end

It was not until the end of World War II that the **eternal** succession of international wars ceased in Europe.

5. enterprise (noun) a project or undertaking that is especially difficult, complicated, or risky; a unit of economic organization or activity

Over the last 125 years, scientific research and science-based technology have been the most profound agents of change in American life, and science has grown into a complex **enterprise** interwoven with all aspects of our culture.

6. ethical (adjective) involving or expressing moral approval or disapproval

The American Medical Association (AMA) on Tuesday endorsed cloning for research purposes, saying it is medically **ethical** but allowing doctors who oppose the practice to refuse to perform it.

7. ethnography (noun) descriptive anthropology, which is the study of man in relation to distribution, origin, classification, and relationship to races, physical character, environmental and social relations and culture

Data from the two locations of Stirling's **ethnography** show a uniform preference for marriage within the community as well as an interesting contrast in rates of endogamy.

8. eutrophied (adjective) rich in dissolved nutrients such as phosphates but often shallow in and seasonally deficient in oxygen

As a result of pollution, a lake can become **eutrophied**, hence making it distasteful and unhealthy.

9. evaporate (verb) to pass off as vapor by being heated

There is a special critical initial strength such that the field cannot decide whether to **evaporate** away or collapse to form a black hole.

10. excavate (verb) to expose to view by or as if by digging away a covering

Gold jewelry and other precious items recovered from royal tombs **excavated** at the ancient Assyrian capital of Nimrud, and objects from the royal cemetery at Ur, have been found where they were stashed for safety—in a vault below the Central Bank in Baghdad—before the onset of the Gulf War in 1990.

11. exceed (verb) to go beyond the limits of

The life span of five Western Diamondbacks at the San Diego Zoo has **exceeded** 15 yrs.

12. excel (verb) to be greater or better than

Because to compete in the emerging global economy, citistates have no choice: they must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities, grow smarter, protect their air and water, achieve more social equity, and train their workforce to **excel** in an increasingly competitive world marketplace.

13. exceptional (adjective) far above others in quality or excellence

As the boycott continued during 1956, King gained national prominence as a result of his **exceptional** oratorical skills and personal courage.

14. excess (adjective) being more than is needed, desired, or appropriate

Of 14 studies on the mortality of firefighters, 11 found **excess** risk for brain cancer.

15. exclusively (adverb) to the exclusion of any other possibility

Kinesiology is a class **exclusively** for those majoring in Physical Education

16. exert (verb) to bring to bear steadily or forcefully

Athletes must not over **exert** themselves too much when stretching but instead they should let their flexibility increase over time.

17. exhume (verb) to take out of the grave or tomb

The investigation calls for **exhuming** and testing the remains of Billy the Kid's mother and Ollie L. ``Brushy Bill" Roberts. Roberts, who died in 1950, swore he was William H. Bonney, the name most often given by the Kid as his real one.

18. exhibition (noun) an act of showing or displaying

Many sculptures and paintings are on **exhibition** at the National Gallery of Art.

19. expenditure (noun) something spent to obtain a benefit or desired result

Total healthcare **expenditures** have risen from \$41 billion in 1965 to \$750 billion in 1991 and approximately \$800 billion in 1992.

20. expectant (adjective) expecting the birth of a child

Putting bacteria back into the equation for **expectant** mothers and infants may help reduce the risk of developing eczema (or dermatitis, as it is sometimes called) well into childhood.

21. explode (verb) to come open or fly apart suddenly and violently, as from internal pressure

In April 1986, Russia's nuclear power station at Chernobyl **exploded**, killing 250 people and sending radioactive fallout around the world.

22. exploit (noun) a great or heroic deed

Given to reading books of chivalry, the protagonist Alonso Quijano, influenced by the **exploits** of his heroes, loses his mind and decides to become a knight, go out in search of adventure and impose justice according to the code of the knights errant.

23. exposure (noun) the condition of being laid open to something undesirable or injurious

General causes for primary brain cancer can include a prior head injury, infections, exposure to chemical toxins such as insecticides and fungicides and **exposure** to radiation such as microwave or radio frequencies.

24. express (verb) to convey in language or words of a particular form

This led to a professor at Stanford University to multiply this ratio by 100 to **express** a child's performance. He called this the intelligence quotient, or IQ.

25. exquisite (adjective) of such tasteful beauty as to elicit admiration

Although the Neanderthal man was not yet fully human and although he had a brain volume larger than that of modern man, he made **exquisite** tools of stone.

26. extirpate (verb) to destroy completely, to wipe out

The insecticides sprayed around the house have successfully **extirpated** the termite infestation.

27. extol (verb) to pay tributes or homage to; to honor (a deity) in religious worship

Benjamin Franklin **extols** the virtues of honesty, integrity, high moral standard in some of his writings.

28. extraordinary (adjective) far beyond what is usual, normal, or customary

Quincy Jones has won an **extraordinary** number of Grammy Awards both as musician and producer.

29. extraneous (adjective) not part of the essential nature of a thing; not relevant or pertinent to the subject; not applicable

An essay with poor development, simplistic organization, and **extraneous** details will score 3.0 or lower on the Test of Written English.

30. eye-catching (adjective) of such a character as to overwhelm

At the performance, the jugglers made such an **eye-catching** performance that they were given a five minute standing ovation.

31. facet (noun) the particular angle from which something is considered

The album ranged widely across the various **facets** of contemporary Rhythm and Blues including the dance hit Ai No Corrida and making a star out of James Ingram with his lead vocals featured on Just Once and One Hundred Ways.

32. facilitation (noun) the act of smoothing, aiding, assisting, or helping

Progressive neuromuscular **facilitation** is the process of providing force during stretching so as to improve the flexibility of an athlete.

33. fall out of favor (verb phrase) losing one's popularity

By 1900 small electric wind systems were developed to generate direct current, but most of these units **fell out of favor** when rural areas became attached to the national electricity grid during the 1930s.

34. fallout (noun) radioactive nuclear debris

In April 1986, Russia's nuclear power station at Chernobyl exploded, killing 250 people and sending radioactive **fallout** around the world.

35. farce (noun) a false, derisive, or impudent imitation of something

That there was gold in many parts of the Sacramento River turned out to be a **farce**.

36. far-flung (adjective) widely spread or distributed

We follow them from the Dodger camp in Santa Domingo to spring training in Florida and through their first years in America and professional baseball in places as **far-flung** and overwhelmingly white as Great Falls, Montana.

37. far-reaching (adjective) covering a wide scope

The crash of the Stock Market in 1929 had **far-reaching** effects on the US economy.

38. fatality (noun) a termination of life, usually the result of an accident or a disaster

Many fatalities which have occurred from floods in the Midwest.

39. fatigue (noun) the condition of being extremely tired

In general, a high measure of cardio respiratory endurance is the ability to perform about 60 minutes of vigorous exercise without too much **fatigue**.

40. fearlessness (noun) the quality of mind enabling one to face danger or hardship

courageously, with decision, and unwavering firmness

The Sioux fought against hostile tribes and white intruders. Soon, Sitting Bull became known for his **fearlessness** in battle.

41. feasible (adjective) capable of occurring or being done

The cost analysis of a proper prescribed burn and the cost of battling a blaze in the load fuel laden forests need to be considered to see which method is more economically **feasible** given the tight budgetary constraints with which the government has to operate.

42. feat (noun) A great or heroic deed; something completed successfully

Swimming across the English Channel is an athletic **feat** that few people ever accomplish.

43. feature (noun) a distinctive element

A cold reading is the description of the personality, characteristics, **features**, past experiences and sometimes the future of a person without the use of standard psychological or other formal diagnostic procedures.

44. feedback (noun) information about the result of an experiment or action

Constructive **feedback** to a child's positive behaviors is essential in conditioning him to exhibit good behavior.

45. feedstock (noun) a supply stored or hidden or future use

Recycled materials, such as aluminum, also provide manufacturers with valuable **feedstock**. For example, recycled aluminum cans are used to make new cans.

46. fermentation (noun) breaking down of a substance by microorganisms, such as yeasts and bacteria, usually in the absence of oxygen, especially of sugar in making alcohol

In ancient times, people used **fermentation** to make beer and used plants to produce dyes and medicines.

47. fertility (noun) the quality or state of being capable of breeding or reproducing

Although the impact of age on a woman's fertility has been well-studied, experts say this is the first time such a strong association has been found between age and male **fertility** in the time it takes to conceive a child.

48. fetus (noun) a developing human from usually three months after conception to



birth

Upon birth, a polar bear's cubs are born blind, hairless, a pound in weight, more **fetus** than young animal.

49. fidelity (noun) faithfulness or devotion to a person, a cause, obligations, or duties  
In order to be considered a good Christian, a church-goer must practice marital **fidelity**.

50. figure (noun) mathematical calculations

According to **figures** compiled by Standard & Poor's DRI division for the US Conference of Mayors and National Association of Counties, the US's 314 metro regions are clearly the economic drivers, providing 84 percent of new jobs, 95 percent of high\_tech jobs, 88 percent of the country's income.

51. filter (verb) clarify, refine, clean

An electric pump **filters out** most of the impurities in a swimming pool.

52. finished (adjective) marked by having the highest quality

Japanese businesses are adept at importing raw materials and exporting **finished** products to countries all over the world.

53. finite (adjective) limited, having a specific number

A black hole oscillates increasingly rapidly, performing an infinite number of oscillations in a **finite** time.

54. fizz (noun) bubbles, hisses, and foams in a beverage as gas escapes

Torp rejected Greenpeace's suggestion that CO2 injection was illegal, noting that it was legally sold and exported \_\_\_ it is the ingredient that puts **fizz** in beer or soft drinks.

55. fizzle (verb) to fail or end feebly especially after a promising start — often used with out

Three decades after the concept of Pan-Africanism **fizzled** out, satellite television is working where liberation philosophy did not: connecting and modernizing the world's poorest continent.

56. flair (adjective) an innate or inborn capability; having a natural talent

Director and film producer, Steven Spielberg, has a **flair** for captivating his audiences with the special effects and superb acting in his movies.

57. flank (noun) one of two or more contrasted parts or places identified by its location with respect to a center.

The slab avalanche is usually easily recognized by its distinct crown and **flanks**. Slab and other avalanches can be hard or soft, wet or dry and can be triggered naturally or artificially.

58. flare (noun) signal, bright light, or firework used as a signal

Crew members began to fire **flares** into the sky when they realized that the ship was doomed to sink.

59. flashback (noun) scene in a movie or book set in a time earlier than the main action

Some movie directors use **flashbacks** as a way to create a more dramatic story.

60. **flaunting** (verb) to display or obtrude oneself to public notice

It was a sure sign that Embraer can fly as high as its competitor — a point driven home at the São Paulo show as Embraer opened a new front in the battle, **flaunting** its first executive jet, the attractively priced \$20 million Legacy.

61. fleet (noun) number of vehicles or aircraft operating under one proprietor

Americans throw away enough aluminum every three months to rebuild our entire commercial air **fleet**.

62. flexibility (noun)

To maintain **flexibility**, stretching must be performed at least every 36 hours.

63. flick (verb) sudden movement or jerk, especially of the wrist

You can warm\_up by running, jogging (around or on the spot), skipping, and jumping. Do some star\_jumps (jumping jacks). Warm your arms by swinging them around. Loosely do boxing\_style punch drills. Loosely **flick** your wrists.

64. flippant (adjective) lacking proper respect or seriousness

Much of Mark Twain's writings were **flippant**, and he used his characters to criticize the culture and politics of his era.

65. flock (verb) a very large number of things grouped together

A **flock** of geese was seen just south of Orlando, Florida.

66. flourishing (adjective) improving, growing, or succeeding steadily

J.C. Penny started a **flourishing** business in which he offered customers retail products at wholesale prices.

67. flowering (noun) to blossom; to reach a peak

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

68. fluffy (adjective) downy, soft, light, puffy

**Fluffy** down-filled pillows provide much needed to those who suffer from insomnia.

69. fluid (adjective) substance, especially a gas or liquid, whose shape is determined by its container

Hawaii's volcanic eruptions are typically characterized by the relatively quiet outflow of very fluid **lava** and by sometimes spectacular lava fountains.

70. flux (noun) something suggestive of running water

The tsunami's energy **flux**, which is dependent on both its wave speed and wave height, remains nearly constant.

71. foe (noun) one who is hostile to or opposes the purpose or interests of another

In three remarkable careers\_\_ as a **foe** of British oppression and champion of Independence (1761\_77), as an American diplomat in Europe (1778\_88), and as the first vice\_president (1789\_97) and then the second president (1797\_1801) of the United States\_\_ John Adams was a founder of the United States.

72. follow-up (adjective) a news story presenting new information on a story published earlier

In a **follow-up** report published in the May 31 issue of *The Lancet*, the same group of researchers report that after four years, the

children who were exposed to the probiotic were 40% less likely to have atopic eczema than the children in the placebo group.

73. forbidding (adjective) so disagreeably austere as to discourage approach  
Despite the **forbidding** conditions, scientists have found certain fish and other animals to exist in the oceans' deepest regions.

74. fore (noun) something that occupies a front position; in or into a position of prominence  
At the end of the 19th century, a new way of transmitting power came to the **fore** -- electricity.

75. forecaster (noun) one who predicts future events such as the weather  
Computer modeling to track these downdrafts and the cloud\_level ice crystals that help produce them were developed to give **forecasters** the edge in predicting severe storm systems, and possibly flooding, over the plains.

76. former (adjective) having been such previously The term "Multiple Personality Disorder" or (MPD) has been largely replaced by Dissociative Identity Disorder or (DID). As the **former** name implies, MPD/DID is a mental condition in which two more personalities appear to inhabit a single body.

77. formidable (adjective) causing or able to cause fear; imposing a severe test of bodily or spiritual strength  
The curved horn protruding from the Rhino's head is a **formidable** weapon with which its competitors will be confronted.

78. foremost (adjective) most important, influential, or significant  
Alan Greenspan, one of the **foremost** economists in the US, has been chairman of the Federal Reserve for a number of years.

79. formula (noun) chemical symbols showing the parts of a substance  
The **formula** for glucose is usually written as C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. Glucose, once manufactured by the plant, is used to create many of the more complex carbohydrates.

80. formulate (verb) to use in ingenuity in making, developing, or achieving  
Alternate between your flash cards and notes and test yourself (orally or in writing) on the questions you **formulated**. Make additional flash cards if necessary.

81. fossil (noun) natural fuel such as coal or gas  
Atmospheric carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxides from coal\_ and oil\_burning power plants, cars, and other **fossil\_fuel\_burning** sources have climbed along with the world population, with as yet unknown effects on the climate system.

82. foster (verb) to promote and sustain the development of  
Hunters, traders, miners, and cattle ranchers, all of whom moved to the frontier areas of the United States in the 1800's, did little to **foster** the birth of civilization in those areas.

83. fountain (noun) jet or jets of water made to spout for ornamental purposes or for drinking  
Water is important for firefighting and for filling **fountains** and swimming pools.

84. franchise (noun) the right to be and exercise the rights of a corporation  
A businessperson may purchase the rights to a **franchise** such as Taco Bell, which gives him/her the rights to a proven system of operation and a trademark, and thus offering customers assurance that the meal will be as expected.

85. frigid (adjective) very cold; lacking all friendliness and warmth

The precise composition, and relative proportions of that dust and gas, hold clues to the materials and physical conditions present in the **frigid** outer regions of the solar system where comets are formed.

86. frontier (noun) a region that forms the margin of settled or developed territory

Many were attracted to the American **frontier** by cheap land and a hunger for adventure.

87. fructose (noun) the simple sugar found in honey and fruits

While Glucose and **Fructose** are absorbed directly into the blood stream, Sucrose is hydrolyzed during digestion according to the following equation:

Sucrose + H<sub>2</sub>O → Glucose + **Fructose**

88. fuel (noun) material burned or used as a source of heat or power

Fats are necessary for some things such as **fuel** for our body, so it is important to get about 30% of our calories from fats.

89. fugitive (noun) one who flees, as from home, confinement, captivity, justice, etc.

Because Bloodhounds have an innate ability to pick up even the smallest traces of a scent, they are most effective in tracking down **fugitives**.

90. function (noun) a large or important social gathering

When we are surrounded by a group of adults at a formal function, in which our parents are attending, we must say, "Could you please pass me that plate, if you don't mind?" and "I'm sorry, I don't mean to interrupt, but I am not able to hear the speaker in the front of the room."

91. fundamental (adjective) A broad and basic rule or truth

The court described marriage as one of the basic civil rights of man and the most important relation in life. The court also noted that the right to marry is part of the **fundamental** right to privacy in the U.S. Constitution.

92. fungicide (noun) A substance which destroys any of a group or nonphotosynthetic organisms feeding on organic matter

General causes for primary brain cancer can include a prior head injury, infections, exposure to chemical toxins such as insecticides and **fungicides** and exposure to radiation such as microwave or radio frequencies.

93. funnel (verb) to move to a focal point or into a conduit or central channel

There also have been persistent reports that Saudi charities and members of the royal family have **funneled** money to terrorists, including Osama bin Laden.

94. fuse (verb) to put together into one mass so that the constituent parts are more or less homogeneous

The core thus begins to **fuse** helium into carbon to make enough energy to maintain its balance with the crushing force of gravity.

95. fuselage (noun) the central body portion of an airplane designed to accommodate passengers, crew, and cargo

In designing an aircraft, every square inch of wing and **fuselage** must be considered in relation to the physical characteristics of the metal of which it is made.

96. gadget (noun) an often small mechanical or electronic device with a practical use

but often thought of as a novelty Online search engine Google introduced several new **gadgets** in its popular toolbar for Web browsers, hoping to build even greater brand loyalty amid heightened competition.

97. gage, gauge (verb) to judge how people feel about something or what they are likely to do

Officials hope to gauge the effects alcohol programs.

98. galaxy (noun) one of billions of systems, each including stars, nebulae, star clusters, globular clusters, and interstellar matter that make up the universe  
Some prominent scientists believe that the evolution of the universe depended on a series of explosions, and that the shockwaves from these explosions were essential in the formation of the **galaxy**.
99. gargantuan (adjective) of extraordinary size and power  
During the ice age, **gargantuan** glaciers formed that were so water-depleting that sea levels around the world fell by three hundred and fifty feet.
100. garner (verb) to collect something bit by bit  
To garner support for the recall of the recently elected governor, the activists will have to get 900,000 signatures from registered voters.
101. gaunt (noun) having little flesh or fat on the body  
The **gaunt**, philandering cowboy has become a stock character in Western movies.
102. gaze (verb) an act of directing the eyes on an object  
After a long **gaze** into the student's eyes, the professor decided to discipline the student for plagiarism.
103. gelatinous (adjective) resembling a glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by boiling; especially: a colloidal protein used as a food, in photography, and in medicine  
Scientists named the new species of jellyfish *granrojo*, Spanish for "big red." It's a predator—a **gelatinous** blood-red cannonball between two and three feet (60 and 90 centimeters) across that floats through the deep ocean waters quietly devouring prey.
104. gender (noun) a grammatical correspondence to a classification of the two sexes and sexlessness  
Employers value graduates who have a keen understanding of the impact of cultural, racial, and **gender** diversity in the workplace, and who comprehend the global nature of business and industry.
105. gene (noun) a unit of heredity composed of DNA or RNA and forming part of a chromosome that determines a particular characteristic of a person  
The genetic basis is believed by researchers to be highly complex, probably involving several **genes** in combination.
106. generic (adjective) relating to or characteristic of a whole group or class; being or having a nonproprietary name; having no particularly distinctive quality or application  
Aventis said the FDA cannot make a ruling on the application before February 24, 2004, and that it would mount legal challenges to make **generic** versions of its Lovenox drug.
107. genre (noun) a kind of style or art  
His career spans nearly all types of popular music from jazz to rock to dance and all **genres** between.
108. gentle (adjective) of small intensity  
Jaggar called Kilauea "the safest volcano on Earth" because of its typically **gentle** activity.
109. gesture (verb) to make bodily motions to augment or replace spoken expression  
She **gestured** her friend to come over to the counter at which point she served him a drink.
110. get-go (noun) the very beginning -- used in the phrase *from the get-go*  
There have been biblical scholars questioning the authenticity of the so-called Jesus box from the **get-go**. Yesterday the Israel Antiquities Authority issued a report calling the box a fake.
111. gizzard (noun) a muscular organ which is part of a bird's stomach  
A bird can swallow its food whole because it has a **gizzard**, whose principal function is to break up the food into small particles for

digestion.

112. glacier (noun) a mass of land ice formed by an accumulation of snow on high ground  
Scientists collect ice cores by driving a hollow tube deep into the miles\_thick ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland (and in **glaciers** elsewhere).

113. glucose (noun) a simple sugar found in blood, fruit, etc.  
**Glucose** is a type of carbohydrate.

114. glamorous (adjective) full of an exciting and often illusory and romantic attractiveness; *especially* : alluring or fascinating personal attraction  
The public regarded air travel as exciting and **glamorous**; the airlines worked hard to add safety, reliability, and comfort to the public perception.

115. go into effect (verb phrase) to put into action or use; to carry out the functions, requirements, or terms of something, especially laws or regulations  
Nitrates didn't begin to climb significantly until after 1950, when cars and oil\_powered plants appeared in a big way. Scientists credit the leveling off in sulfates and nitrates in the atmosphere after the 1972 U.S. Clean Air Act **went into effect**.

116. gorge (noun) a narrow passage through land; a narrow steep-walled canyon or part of a canyon  
Rich in geological and biological history, the Grand Canyon is a long, narrow **gorge** in Arizona.

117. gorgeous (adjective) marked by extraordinary elegance, beauty, and splendor  
We were went on a hike through the **gorgeous** mountains of Colorado.

118. govern (verb) to exercise the authority or influence over  
With all the fear and oppression of a dictatorship, Hitler **governed** the people ruthlessly.

119. gradient (noun) deviation from a particular direction  
If the neutron star is too large, the gravitational forces overwhelm the pressure **gradients** and collapse cannot be halted.

120. grading (noun) certain degree in rank, degree, quality, proficiency  
This light dispersion, or color flash, has no effect on the technical **grading** of color.

121. gradual (adjective) proceeding very slowly by degrees  
It is tempting to think that if language evolved by **gradual** Darwinian natural selection, we must be able to find some precursor of it in our closest relatives, the chimpanzees.

122. grasp the main point (verb phrase) to perceive and recognize the meaning of  
When you think you have **grasped the main point**, the whole essay goes to prove, underline it and write thesis in the margin.

123. gravitate toward (verb phrase) to have a tendency toward  
Sociology majors who are interested in organizational theory **gravitate toward** organizational planning, development, and training.

124. gravity (noun) a force that attracts a body to the center of the earth or some other celestial body  
Whenever a plane is in flight, there are four forces acting on it: **gravity**, lift, drag, and thrust.

125. graze (verb) to make light and momentary contact with, as in passing

While at war, some soldiers experienced close combat in which bullets from enemy fire literally **grazed** by their heads.

126. greatly (adverb) to a high degree 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.

127. gregariousness (noun) the act of associating with others of one's kind  
Meteorology and the **gregariousness** of the insect are two factors in the development of a desert locust plague.

128. grid (noun) network of lines, electrical power connections, gas supply lines  
By 1900 small electric wind systems were developed to generate direct current, but most of these units fell out of favor when rural areas became attached to the national electricity **grid** during the 1930s.

129. grim (adjective) stern or forbidding in action or appearance; gloomy, somber  
The statistics paint a **grim** picture. According to the World Resources Institute, more than 80 percent of the Earth's natural forests already have been destroyed.

130. groaning (adjective) making a deep sound expressing pain, grief, disappoint  
After the accident, there were **groaning** sounds, indicating that there was someone trapped underneath the vehicle.

131. gross (adjective) consisting of an overall total exclusive of deductions  
Snow, in prepared comments for *Money* magazine's Money Summit in New York, said he sees annual **gross** domestic product growth near 3.5 percent by the latter part of 2003.

132. groundbreaking(adjective) characterized as being a new idea, method, or device:  
innovative  
The project's centerpiece is **groundbreaking** computer software that is capable of automatically identifying vehicles by size, color, shape and license tag, or drivers and passengers by face.

133. groundwork (noun) anything on which something immaterial , such as an argument or charge, rests  
Trying to escape overwhelming fear and pain by imagining you are somewhere else- or someone else-seems to lay the **groundwork** for separating off some parts of your identity.

134. groupie (noun) diligent follower of music groups, celebrities, or activities  
Authors Jones and Dewey are respectively touted as prominent west coast and east coast psychics. Not being your typical psychic **groupie**, it should come as no surprise that I have never heard of either one.

135. grueling (adjective) trying or taxing to the point of exhaustion  
Sophie, then 36, was airlifted to hospital and undertook a **grueling** two and a half hour operation to end the potentially life threatening ectopic pregnancy, where the foetus grew outside her womb.

136. gush (verb) to emit a sudden enormous flow  
Fuel **gushed** from a vandalized pipeline and exploded in southeastern Nigeria, killing at least 105 villagers as they scavenged gasoline.

137. gut (noun) the intestine, stomach organs of the body  
Our **gut** can best be described as a very elaborate food "disassemble" plant.

138. gutter (noun) shallow trough along the eaves of the house; or a channel at the side of a street to drain off rainwater  
Used aluminum beverage cans remain the most recycled item in the U.S., but other types of aluminum, such as siding, **gutters**, storm window frames and lawn furniture, can also be recycled.

139. haggle (verb) to negotiate over the terms of a purchase, agreement, or contract

Many felt--or were told--that the dealer wouldn't **haggle** because of special pricing or financing on the vehicle.

140. handicap (verb) to have an unfavorable condition, circumstance, or characteristic

In searching for a cure for the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) virus, researchers have been **handicapped** because of a lacking of funding by the government.

141. habitat (noun) the natural environment of an animal or plant

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

142. hail (verb) to greet with enthusiastic approval: praise, acclaim

Economists, however, **hailed** the report, saying it suggested consumer spending could rise at a 3 percent pace in the second quarter.

143. hallucination (noun) an erroneous perception of reality

Certain kinds of illicit drugs are known to cause users to experience **hallucinations**.

144. halt (verb) to prevent the occurrence or continuation of a movement, action, or operation

If the neutron star is too large, the gravitational forces overwhelm the pressure gradients and collapse cannot be **halted**.

145. hammer (verb) to make repeated efforts; *especially* : to reiterate an opinion or attitude

The most effective technique is to start with the dealer's cost and bargain slowly up from there, rather than starting with the asking price and trying to **hammer** that downwards.

146. hamper by (verb) to interfere with the progress of

Electric car production is **hampered** by the limited energy supply of their batteries.

147. handicraft (noun) an occupation requiring great skill with the hands; the articles fashioned by those engaged in handicraft

Acting as a sideline to farming and other occupations, traditional **handicrafts** are important to many Native American tribes.

148. hardy (adjective) capable of withstanding adverse conditions

Llamas are used to protect cattle and sheep herds from wolves. Among the oldest domestic animals in the world, they are **hardy**, intelligent, and easy to train.

149. harness (verb) to make use of, i.e., natural resources, especially to produce energy

The challenge of the 21st century is to **harness** such forces, and civic will, for strategic regional planning.

150. hatch (verb) to cause to come into existence

The Goliath and Hercules Beetle lay their eggs in rubbish heaps, rotting trees trunks, sawdust, and other vegetative matter. These **hatch** into small larvae in 10 to 18 days.

151. hatchling (noun) an animal which has recently emerged from an egg, chrysalis, or pupa



Being a fraction of the size of sea-feeding adults, the parr are able to sneak up and fertilize a female's eggs without being noticed. Up to 40 percent of **hatchlings** are fathered by these parr.

152. hazardous (adjective) involving risk, loss, or injury  
It is prohibited to dispose of **hazardous** waste along the highway.

153. head (verb) to point or proceed in a certain direction  
Dr. Eric Topol, cardiology chief at the Cleveland Clinic, said the polypill idea runs counter to the way medicine is **headed** in the future, which is toward personalized medication based on an individual's genetic profile.

154. headfirst (adverb) with the head foremost  
Like black bears, porcupines climb down a tree backward because their hind paws cannot support them if they go down **headfirst**.

155. head-on (adjective) with the head or front making the initial contact  
Strong neck and shoulder muscles and an extra-thick skull absorb the impact of **head-on** collisions.

156. headwater (noun) streams flowing at the sources of a river  
Lake Itasca, located in upstate Minnesota, contains the **headwaters** to the Mississippi River.

157. headquarters (noun) administrative center of an organization  
Today, we find the national park **headquarters** and overnight accommodations in this area, including Furnace Creek Ranch and Furnace Creek Inn.

158. headway (noun) forward movement  
Remarkably, the Salmon fish makes significant **headway** against the swift currents of a river.

159. heaps (noun) a disordered pile of something  
Many insects are known to lay their eggs in garbage **heaps**.

160. hearing (noun) a chance to be heard; preliminary appearance in a court, a chance to state someone's case  
Adams's innate conservatism made him determined in 1770 that the British soldiers accused of the Boston Massacre receive a fair **hearing**.

161. heartland (noun) a central geographical region especially of the U.S. in which mainstream or traditional values predominate  
His story dramatizes the profound changes taking place in America's **heartland**.

162. hemisphere (noun) half of the earth as divided by the equator  
Badwater is the lowest point in the **hemisphere** at 282 feet below sea level.

163. herald (verb) to make known the presence or arrival of  
With ominous dark clouds quickly approaching from the horizon, the storm **heralded** trouble for the city of Tupelo.

164. heredity (noun) the sum of the qualities and potentialities genetically derived from one's ancestors  
**Heredity** may sometimes be a deciding factor in why some people become clinically obese.

165. heresy (noun) an opinion, doctrine, or practice contrary to the truth or to generally accepted beliefs or standards  
Vigorously opposing this teaching, the First Council of Constantinople reasserted the Nicene condemnation of Arianism as **heresy** in 381, and Arianism soon disappeared from the Roman Empire.

166. heretofore (adverb) up to this time; hitherto

Satellites, combined with state-of-the-art imaging techniques, offer ordinary humans something **heretofore** found only among comic-book superheroes: the gift of super sight.

167. heyday (noun) the period of one's greatest strength, vigor, or prosperity

After all, you don't have to be a wizard to realize that overloading on real estate today makes about as much sense as overloading on tech funds did during their **heyday** in the late '90s.

168. hiatus (noun) an interruption in time or continuity; break

After a six-year **hiatus** in human space flight, NASA debuted the space shuttle Columbia with a radical new idea: a reusable spaceship that would take off like a conventional rocket and land like a glider.

169. hibernate (verb) to spend the winter in a state of temporary inactivity

Snakes **hibernate** in the burrows of other small animals, but they are often seen laying in the sun on rocks, and on the side of roads.

170. hide (noun) the skin of an animal

The Assiniboins, a tribe of Plains Indians, made their clothing from the **hides** of their dead prey.

171. hieroglyphics (noun) written in , or constituting, or belonging to a system of writing in mainly pictorial characters

It is agreed by most historians that the English alphabet descended from ancient Egyptian **hieroglyphics**.

172. highlight (verb) to draw attention to something, such as marking a text with a yellow pen

An active reader underlines/**highlights** important points he has just read.

173. hijack (verb) to steal by stopping a vehicle on the highway; to commandeer a flying airplane especially by coercing the pilot at gunpoint

A fourth airplane traveling from Newark to San Francisco was **hijacked** and, after turning east from its westerly course across Pennsylvania and Ohio, crashed in rural Somerset County, Pennsylvania at 10:03 a.m.

174. hind (adjective) forming the part that follows or is behind; rear

When pipistrelle bats sleep, they hang their head downwards from the long curved claws of their hind limbs.

175. hollow (adjective) a space in an otherwise solid mass

The entire digestive system from the mouth to the anal sphincter is a single, long, **hollow** muscular tube about 30 feet long.

176. home run (noun) a hit in baseball that enables the batter to make a complete circuit of the bases and score a run

The controversial supplement used by baseball slugger Mark McGwire during his 1998 record-breaking **home run** streak has once again struck out. Researchers found that androstenedione, known as "andro" for short, doesn't live up to its marketers' claims.

177. homologous (adjective) having the same relation, relative position; corresponding

Though artificial chimp signaling systems have some analogies to human language (e.g., use in communication, combinations of more basic signals), it seems unlikely that they are **homologous**.

178. hoodlum (noun) gangster, thug, goon

In some inner cities, there are **hoodlums** who steal cars and sell drugs.

179. hoofed (adjective) relating to a curved covering of horn that protects the front of

or encloses the ends of her digits of an ungulate mammal and that corresponds to a nail or claw  
Large **hoofed** animals such as sheep tend travel in groups called flocks.

180. host (noun) a very large number of things grouped together  
At the old school, there are a **host** of old desks, chairs, and tables which could be auctioned off at the outdoor market next week.

181. hostile (adjective) having or showing unfriendliness or an eagerness to fight  
The Sioux fought against **hostile** tribes and white intruders.

182. hotspot (noun) a place in the upper mantle of the earth at which hot magma from the lower mantle upwells to melt through the crust usually in the interior of a tectonic plate to form a volcanic feature; a place in the crust overlying a hot spot  
Volcanoes located away from the edges of continental plates puzzled scientists for years, until most concluded that **hotspots** of lava rising from deep in the Earth were the cause.

183. household (adjective) things pertaining to the family living in a house  
Group A and Group B had to remember sixteen **household** items in a given set of time. The group, which was given the items in an organized fashion, remembered the items faster and retained the list longer.

184. hue (verb) gradation of color; the attribute of colors that permits them to be classed as red, yellow, green, blue, or an intermediate between any contiguous pair of these colors  
On our image quality tests, the system's 17-inch FPD1730 LCD monitor displayed crisp and legible fonts on a newsletter and vibrant **hues** on a test photo.

185. humanitarian (noun) characterized by kindness and concern for others  
Georgia was established by a group of **humanitarians** who were determined to create a settlement for debtors imprisoned in British jails.

186. hunk (noun) an irregularly shaped mass of indefinite size  
Frederic Remington, having some success also as a sculptor, was known to take a **hunk** of clay and in just a few months turn it into a work of art.

187. hunker (verb) to settle in or dig in for a sustained period  
**Hunkered** down in a windowless conference room, five scholars analyzed a high school student's essay with a scrutiny normally reserved for the likes of Hemingway or Dickens.

188. hurtle (verb) to move rapidly or forcefully  
The effect would have been as though a lousy cosmic golfer tore up a giant chunk of turf and sent it **hurtling** into orbit.

189. herculean (adjective) of, relating to, or characteristic of Hercules, a mythical Greek hero renowned for his great strength and especially for performing 12 labors imposed on him by Hera; *often not capitalized* : of extraordinary power, extent, intensity, or difficulty  
But despite the **herculean** title, there's one thing he hasn't mastered. After hundreds of media interviews, roles in three films, and a large fan base that Viesturs calls the "Grateful Ed Tour," he still struggles to fully answer this question: Why climb?

190. hurl (verb) to send through the air with a motion of the hand or arm  
During 18 days in May 1924, hundreds of steam explosions from Kilauea **hurled** mud, debris, and hot rocks weighing as much as 8 tons (7,000 kg) as far as two-thirds of a mile (1 km) from the center of Halema'uma'u the current crater within the larger volcanic depression (caldera) at Kilauea's summit.

191. hustler (noun) one who deceives another for financial gain  
Many **hustlers** sought to attract visitors and investors to the burgeoning mining areas of California during the 1800's.
192. hybrid (adjective) offspring of two plants or animals of different species or different varieties; a thing composed of diverse elements  
**Hybrid** cars, designed to run on gasoline and electric power, will be more the rule than the exception as US auto manufacturers become more environmentally aware.
193. hype (noun) extravagant or intensive publicity promotion  
Although several successful mining ventures were launched, much of the **hype** was bogus, a fact which suggests that most miners did not make much money even though they were told that they would.
194. hypersensitive (adjective) being extremely sensitive to something; having an acute reaction to external stimuli  
Immunizing patients with bee venom can better prevent serious or even fatal reactions to the more than one million Americans who are **hypersensitive** to bee stings.
195. hypoxia (noun) a deficiency of oxygen reaching the tissues of the body  
When climbers reach the summit of Mount Everest, few feel as if they're on top of the world. The thin air at this extreme altitude offers only a third of the oxygen available at sea level. Lack of oxygen, or **hypoxia**, starts a chain of reactions that can result in altitude sickness.
196. hypnosis (noun) state like sleep in which one acts only one external suggestion  
Most people have observed mild dissociative episodes in which they lose touch with their surroundings. Examples include daydreaming, highway **hypnosis**, or losing oneself in a movie or book.
197. hypothesize (verb) a proposition made as basis for reasoning, without the assumption of its truth  
One attempt to solve the dark matter problem **hypothesizes** the existence of an undiscovered particle already existed in the very early universe.
198. icon (noun) an object of extreme devotion  
Raccoons are known for their intelligence and ability to get out of any jam. Their cunning and survival skills make them one of the **icons** of the American wilderness. Humans well know that it's nearly impossible to outsmart them and keep them out of garbage cans!
199. ideal (noun) a fervent hope, wish, or goal  
Cervantes's work, a keen critique of the literature of his time, presented the clash between reality and the **ideals** which Don Quijote sought to revive, and at the same time originated the theme of the clairvoyance of insanity.
200. ideology (noun) visionary theorizing; the integrated assertions, theories and aims that constitute a sociopolitical program  
England was the world's most industrialized country in 1800, and from England the new industrial machinery, style of work, and **ideology** spread to the United States.
201. idiosyncrasy (noun) a peculiar behavior  
Known for having many **idiosyncrasies**, Mark Twain's best work is his novel *Huckleberry Finn*.
202. ignoble (adjective) having or proceeding from low moral standards  
Former **ignoble** President Clinton engaged in an illicit sexual relationship with an intern named Monica Lewinsky.
203. illegible (adjective) undecipherable; not understandable  
The professor was unable to score the student's essay because of her **illegible** handwriting.
204. ill-founded (adjective) having no basis or foundation in fact  
It is important to remember that it was after this battle that the Union soldiers realized that hopes for an easy victory over the south

were **ill\_founded**.

205. illumination (noun) something that serves to explain or clarify

A moment of great **illumination** for a child is when he develops the ability to conceive of things that are not present to the senses.

206. illusion (noun) an erroneous perception of reality

Starting with the Retablo de maese Pedro, Cervantes demonstrates a mastery of theatrical **illusion** which, absent from part one, becomes another narrative function in part two.

207. illustrious (adjective) widely known and esteemed

Adams revealed himself as a quintessential Puritan, patriarch of an **illustrious** family, tough\_minded philosopher of the republic, sage, and sometimes a vain, stubborn, and vitriolic partisan.

208. immersion (noun) the act of someone or something being absorbed or involved

The learning which occurs in the formal language classroom may be unlike the learning which occurs during **immersion**, such that early instruction does not necessarily have the advantage for ultimate performance that is held by early immersion.

209. immortality (noun) endless life after death

Alchemists searched for an elixir that would produce **immortality**.

210. immune (adjective) having a high degree of resistance to a disease

This "hygiene hypothesis" also holds that a healthy bacterial balance in the intestines is especially important in the development of a mature **immune** system, and the use of probiotic supplements like *Lactobacillus* GG can stimulate the growth of beneficial bacteria in baby's stomach.

211. impairment (noun) an act, instance, or consequence of breaking

Multiple Personality Disorder is viewed by some as an extreme level of dissociation, which may result in serious **impairment** or inability to function.

212. impending (adjective) about to occur at any moment

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a few writers who faced **impending** financial ruin went on to write some of the greatest books of all time.

213. imperceptible (adjective) so small as to be undiscernible

Because of this shoaling effect, a tsunami, **imperceptible** at sea, may grow to be several meters or more in height near the coast.

214. imperfection (adjective) something that mars the appearance or causes inadequacy of failure

The fewer the **imperfections**, the rarer and more valuable the diamond.

215. impetus (noun) stimulation or encouragement resulting in increased activity

The intellectual and methodological developments in art history and Sinology, but more profoundly the growth of systematic archaeology in China which resulted in numerous datable materials, provided tremendous **impetus** to the study of Chinese art, with researchers and art historians making great strides, discovering, confirming, re-constructing and reinterpreting art in China.

216. implication (noun) a subtle quality underlying or felt to underlie a situation or action

Johnson and Newport's assertions have wide ranging **implications** for classroom teaching.

217. imply (verb) to convey an idea by indirect, subtle means

Cooler stars are redder than hotter, bluer stars, **implying** that bluer stars must be younger than redder stars.

218. imposing (verb) to force another to accept a burden; to take advantage of unfairly

A speaker may try not to directly **impose** by asking for a pen. Instead he would rather it be offered once the teacher realizes he needs one, and you are looking to find one.

219.    impression (noun) an idea or thought derived or prompted by a natural tendency or impulse  
The police officer got the **impression** to stop the car. Little did he know that he would find more than 50 kilograms in marijuana.
220.    in accordance with (prepositional phrase) so as the state of individuals who are in  
utter agreement  
The governor **in accordance with** the mayor of Los Angeles has decided to increase taxes on its upper class citizens.
221.    inability (noun) a lack of physical, mental, financial, or legal power to perform  
Due to his **inability** to read fluently, I recommend that he retake his English Literature class.
222.    inauguration (noun) the act or process of formally admitting a person to  
membership or office  
Angelou wrote and delivered a poem, "On The Pulse of the Morning," at the **inauguration** for President Bill Clinton at his request.
223.    incarcerated (adjective) relating to one who is imprisoned  
Because the U.S. prison population is overwhelmingly male, most **incarcerated** parents are fathers.
224.    incentive (verb) something that causes and encourages a given response  
Aluminum has a high market value and continues to provide an economic **incentive** to recycle.
225.    incessantly (adverb) continuing or following without interruption  
In spite of how mad it is, even though the global catch of most species is no longer growing, the size and number of fishing boats, lines, nets, pots and traps continues to expand **incessantly**.
226.    incidentally (adverb) by chance  
**Incidentally**, these 6,000 languages are not just a huge jumbled collection, but most of them are related to other languages.
227.    incline (verb) to move from true vertical or horizontal  
Although the plane of the Moon's orbit about the Earth is **inclined** about 50, it's equator is **inclined** about 6.50, resulting in a 1.50 **inclination** of the Moon's spin axis to its orbital plane around the Sun.
228.    inclusion (noun) a solid, liquid, or gaseous body enclosed within a rock  
In addition to internal **inclusions**, surface irregularities are referred to as blemishes.
229.    inclusive (adjective) including everything; comprehensive  
A family is the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children. Despite this all-**inclusive** definition, a lesbian or gay couple- with or without children-is not the image conjured up when most people create a picture of a family.
230.    inconceivable (adjective) not to be believed; difficult to imagine or fathom  
It is **inconceivable** that Hitler and his regime were responsible for the deaths of more than six million Jews.
231.    in conjunction with (prepositional phrase) so as with a combination of events or  
circumstances  
In Oregon, a private land\_owner named Ned Livingston burned his acres of forest **in conjunction with** the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Klamath\_Lake District of the Oregon Department of Forestry.
232.    inconsistent (adjective) following no predictable pattern  
The Ontario report found a probable link between firefighting and cancer even though the evidence was **inconsistent**.

233. increasingly (adverb) progressively; more and more

Because to compete in the emerging global economy, citistates have no choice: they must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities, grow smarter, protect their air and water, achieve more social equity, and train their workforce to excel in an **increasingly** competitive world marketplace.

234. incumbent (noun) the holder of an office or ecclesiastical benefice

He lost a race in South Carolina for the only time in his career four years later, when he challenged **incumbent** Sen. Olin Johnston for renomination.

235. induction (noun) the act of process of formally admitting a person to membership or office

The **induction** of Roger Staubach, a quarterback for Dallas Cowboys football franchise, into the Hall of Fame was well deserved.

236. inedible (adjective) not fit to be eaten

When humans learned to make fire, they had the means to cook plants which had previously been **inedible**.

237. inertia (noun) a property of matter by which it remains at rest or in uniform motion in the same straight line unless acted upon by some external force

In the case of the whale the **inertia** of its dense ear bone may hold the bone still while the whale vibrates around it.

238. inevitable (adjective) incapable of being avoided or evaded

Age took its **inevitable** toll on Thurmond as he neared retirement, and he was guided through the Capitol in a wheelchair.

239. infection (noun) contamination of harmful organisms or extremely destructive or harmful matter

General causes for primary brain cancer can include a prior head injury, **infections**, exposure to chemical toxins such as insecticides and fungicides and exposure to radiation such as microwave or radio frequencies.

240. infinite (adjective) without beginning or end

Instead it oscillates increasingly rapidly, performing an **infinite** number of oscillations in a finite time.

241. inflammatory (adjective) tending to cause an instance of irritating, as of a part of the body

It is amazing that even individuals who suffer from **inflammatory** bowel disease are often unaware of how their digestive system really works.

242. inflict (verb) to cause to undergo or bear, as something unwelcome or damaging

Physical violence **inflicted** on others is an ever-growing epidemic in the United States.

243. infrared (adjective) situated outside the visible spectrum at its red end -- used of radiation having a wavelength between about 700 nanometers and 1 millimeter

The key is the ability of remote-sensing devices to "see" energy in wavelengths not visible to the human eye, for example **infrared** bands.

244. infringe (verb) an act in defiance of another person's rights

In 1761, John Adams began to think and write and act against British measures that he believed **infringed** on colonial liberties and the right of Massachusetts and the other colonies to self-government.

245. ingenuity (noun) skill or cleverness in devising or combining; inventiveness

**Ingenuity** can help get children walking safely, but in the end tax dollars are needed to build speed bumps, extend curbs or install walk signs that indicate how many seconds people have left to cross the street.

246. ingredient (noun) one of the individual entities contributing to a whole  
Avalanches are formed by a combination of three things that together are known as the "Avalanche Triangle." These three **ingredients** may be present in one location but absent 10 feet away. The three legs of the triangle are snowpack, terrain and weather.
247. inhabitant (noun) one who lives in a place for an extended period of time  
Moon is essentially devoid of water, so no underground supplies could be used by lunar **inhabitants**.
248. inherit (verb) to receive property from one who has died; to receive genetic characteristics from a parent  
Another theory is the belief that these disorders can be **inherited** through family genes.
249. initial (adjective) at or near the start of a period, development, or series  
There is a special critical **initial** strength such that the field cannot decide whether to evaporate away or collapse to form a black hole.
250. initiate (verb) to go about the initial step in doing something  
He was concerned with the load fuel in his forest and decided to thin it out before **initiating** the burn.
251. inject (verb) to force or shoot in, such as a liquid  
The venom of a rattlesnake is **injected** through fangs which fold back when the mouth is closed.
252. injurious (adjective) causing harm or injury  
In some cases, aggressive and/or self\_ **injurious** behavior may be present.
253. innate (adjective) possessed at birth; of or arising from the most basic structure of an individual.  
It has been documented repeatedly that learners achieve better results depending on the age at which they begin to learn a second language. Even though some researchers try to attribute this phenomenon to other factors, I believe that there is an **innate** age\_ related factor.
254. innovation (noun) a new unusual thing; inventiveness  
Recently, many **innovations** in the medical field allow doctors to successfully treat some diseases which were once terminal.
255. insanity (noun) serious mental illness or disorder impairing a person's capacity to function normally and safely  
His all night and drug bingeing eventually led him to insanity.
256. inscribe (verb) to form letters, characters, or words on a surface with an instrument  
The words "We will always remember you" was inscribed onto his tombstone.
257. insecticide (noun) a chemical agent which kills insects  
Melathion is an **insecticide** used to exterminate insects such as fruit flies and mosquitoes.
258. insight (noun) deep, thorough, or mature understanding; the power to discern the true nature or a person or situation  
Scientists have gained new **insight** on a type of low\_ pressure center that connects one mesoscale convective vortex to the next.
259. insistently (adverb) so as to compel immediate action or attention  
Why the short story is the most popular form of literature today may be a reflection of the modern way of living that **insistently** demands that all current fiction be short.



260. insomnia (noun) habitual sleeplessness  
People may suffer from **insomnia** because of extreme stress.
261. inspection (noun) a close of systematic study; the act of examining carefully  
According to World Power Technologies' owner manual, monthly maintenance consists of visual **inspections** of the mechanical condition of the turbine, inspecting the tower, and testing the brake. Annual maintenance consists of battery inspections and an up close inspection of the turbine.
262. instability (noun) the quality or condition of being erratic and un dependable  
They are very dangerous life threatening disorders which usually intensify emotional **instability**.
263. instant (adjective) occurring immediately  
The Brothers Johnson were an **instant** success releasing such hits as Strawberry Letter 23 and the celebratory dance hit, Stomp.
264. instigate (verb) to stir to action or feeling  
There have been recent efforts of **instigating** prescribed burning as a means of forest management.
265. institution (noun) the act of founding or establishing  
On the other hand, there are those who decry marriage as a sexist and patriarchal **institution** that should be avoided at all costs.
266. insurgency (noun) a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as belligerency The search for the missing troops went on amid a rash of confrontations between Iraqis and U.S. personnel -- what one U.S. military official has called a "classic phase of **insurgency**."
267. instrumental (adjective) most important, influential, or significant  
In World War II, penicillin was **instrumental** in keeping wounds from getting infected and in helping speed the recovery of wounds that did not become infected.
268. intact (adjective) untouched especially by anything that harms or diminishes:  
entire  
The first American steam engine was not made in America at all, but imported **intact** from England.
269. integral (adjective) constituting or forming part of the essence of something  
1979 and 1980 were **integral** in defining mainstream R&B dance music of the early 1980's.
270. integration (noun) the act, process, or result of abolishing racial segregation  
of African Americans into White only schools during the early 1960's caused widespread protests among segregationists in the South.
271. intelligible (adjective) capable of being readily understood  
Language is a form of speech distinctly different from others (otherwise we call them dialects of each other), adding for good measure not, or only partially, **intelligible** to others without special study.
272. intense (adjective) extreme in degree , strength, or effect  
**Intense** winter storms, high rainfall amounts, and steep terrain areas are all conducive to land sliding.
273. intensive (adjective) covering all aspects with painstaking accuracy  
At Harvard, and in six further years of **intensive** reading while he taught school and studied law in Worcester and Boston, he mastered the technicalities of his profession and the literature and learning of his day.
274. iteration (noun) the action or a process of iterating or repeating; a procedure

in which repetition of a sequence of operations yields results successively closer to a desired result; the repetition of a sequence of computer instructions a specified number of times or until a condition is met

Big Brother Africa is actually the third **iteration** of the program; the first two featured South African contestants only and the winners were both white men.

275. intercept (verb) to receive a communication or signal directed elsewhere usually secretly

U.S. intelligence analysts believe Saddam Hussein is more likely to be alive than dead, a conclusion bolstered in recent weeks by **intercepted** communications among Saddam loyalists, The New York Times reported Friday, citing government officials.

276. interchange (noun) the act, process, or an instance of putting each of (two things) in the place of the other

Although many food plants had traveled halfway around the globe by 1492, not one food crop had crossed the Atlantic Ocean. That is why 1492 is such a crucial date in the history of the world's food supply: Columbus' voyages initiated the **interchange** of plants between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, which in effect doubled the food crop resources available to peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

277. interdisciplinary (adjective) of or between more than one branch of learning

Cognition and perception graduate students may easily elect to pursue programs of study with an **interdisciplinary** breadth. For example, a student with strong interests in aging may participate extensively in the developmental area and the Institute of Gerontology; one attracted to problems in social cognition might work with members of the social psychology program at the Institute for Social Research; and an individual who wished to model problem solving behavior may study with artificial intelligence specialists in the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Department.

278. interfere (verb) to intervene without good judgement in the affairs of others

His house was bombed, and he was convicted along with other boycott leaders on charges of conspiring to **interfere** with the bus company's operations.

279. interminably (adverb) so as to be endless or tediously long

While in France, he would sometimes go to the café that James Joyce would frequent, but the **interminably** shy Faulkner never mustered the nerve to speak to him.

280. intermittently (adverb) in an irregular and unpredictable manner; at irregular intervals

To the east of the Amargosa Range is the Amargosa Desert, striated by the wide washes of the Amargosa River which **intermittently** flows south from Beatty, Nevada, through Death Valley Junction, curving to the west and then north to enter Death Valley below Jubilee Pass.

281. internal (adjective) located farther in, or within something

Another benefit of exercising is that it increases bone mass. It is important to keep healthy and strong bones because they provide movement and protect our **internal** organs.

282. internship (noun) a specific length of time in which a worker (often cases a student) works for a company in order to gain experience

A person should look for an entry\_level job, gain experience through **internships**, and watch for opportunities of specialized training or advanced education.

283. interpolate (verb) to insert words into a book

Part one of Cervantes's book **interpolates** peripheral episodes into the main plot.

284. intervention (noun) the act or instance of intruding in other people's affairs  
With appropriate **intervention**, many of the associated behaviors can be positively changed, even to the point in some cases, that the child or adult may appear to the untrained person to no longer have autism.
285. intricate (adjective) complexly detailed; difficult to understand due to intricacy  
The entire small intestine is lined with **intricate** sets of muscles, which are never at complete rest.
286. intrigue (noun) a secret plan to achieve an evil or illegal end  
In 1768 he composed his first opera, La Finta Semplice, for Vienna, but **intrigues** prevented its performance, and it was first presented a year later at Salzburg.
287. intruder (noun) a person who goes into a building with a criminal intent  
The rattle is the most distinguishing feature of the snake, and is a horny section at the end of the tail, which serves to scare off **intruders**.
288. inversely (adverb) in an inverted order or manner, as when one quantity is greater or less according as another is less or greater  
In the Pacific Ocean, where the typical water depth is about 4000 m, a tsunami travels at about 200 m/s, or over 700 km/hr. Because the rate at which a wave loses its energy is **inversely** related to its wave length, tsunamis not only propagate at high speeds, they can also travel great, transoceanic distances with limited energy losses.
289. invincible (adjective) incapable of being conquered, overrun, or subjugated  
Juan Gil obtained Cervantes's freedom in 1580 in exchange for 500 ducats. Once back in Spain, he became a tax collector for the **Invincible** Armada.
290. invoke (verb) bring about, cause  
Our giant impact hypothesis had the advantage of **invoking** a stochastic catastrophic event that might happen only to one or two planets out of nine.
291. inwardly (adverb) in the mind or heart; privately; secretly  
She **inwardly** keeps her feelings from the rest of her family.
292. irregularity (noun) lack of smoothness or regularity  
To determine a diamond's clarity, an expert views it under 10 power magnification. In addition to internal inclusions, surface **irregularities** are referred to as blemishes.
293. irrigate (verb) to cause a stream to flow over land so as to water it  
These slow moving rivers feed many canals that **irrigate** farmlands.
294. irritate (verb) to trouble the nerves or peace of mind of, especially by repeated, needless trouble  
The latter, at first sympathetic to the Mozarts, later became **irritated** by Wolfgang's prolonged absences and stubborn ways.
295. isolation (noun) the quality of state of being alone  
A person who engages in criminal behavior can be differentiated by the quality or quantity of his/her learning through associations with those who define criminal activity favorable and the relative **isolation** from lawful social norms.
296. jaw-dropping (adjective) characterized as causing amazement or wonder  
He has been admiring the sleek TV displays for years, watching as prices decline from **jaw-dropping** levels.
297. junction (noun) a point or position at which two or more things are joined  
Just outside of Barstow, California is the **junction** of Interstate 15 and 40.

298. **keen** (adjective) possessing or displaying perceptions of great accuracy and sensitivity; mentally quick and original  
A student who writes and rewrites a writing assignment over several weeks has a **keen** understanding of the processes involved.
299. **keynote address** (noun) an address designed to present the issues of primary interest to an assembly as a political convention and often to arouse unity and enthusiasm  
In a **keynote** address, Robert Kennedy Jr. recalled the confrontation between Wallace and his father, U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy.
300. **kettle** (noun) a metallic vessel for boiling liquids  
To purify water for drinking, a camper should put the water in a **kettle** and boil it for at least 30 minutes.
301. **kin** (noun) a person connected to another person by blood  
There is a clear pattern of lineage endogamy generated by marriages between sons and daughters of brothers and other agnatic **kin**, accounting for approximately a quarter of all marriages.
302. **laden** (adjective) to load, to pile on, as burden or freight  
For the next topic of our lecture today, the cost analysis of a proper prescribed burn and the cost of battling a blaze in the load fuel **laden** forests needs to be considered to see which method is more economically feasible given the tight budgetary constraints with which the government has to operate.
303. **lament** (noun) a crying out in grief; complaint  
In a world where there is a common **lament** that there are no more heroes, too often cynicism and despair are perceived as evidence of the death of moral courage.
304. **land** (verb) gain, secure: *land a job*  
Mary Blake arrived in San Francisco and **landed** work as a singer at the Paradise Hotel, a gambling hall owned by Blackie Norton.
305. **landing** (noun) to set or put on shore from a ship  
The **landings** from the world's wild capture fisheries have continued to decline since reaching a peak of 112 million metric tonnes (mmt) in 1995.
306. **landslide** (noun) downward and outward movement of soil and rock  
The big earthquake of 1906 set off dozens of large **landslides** in the Santa Cruz Mountains, some of which claimed human lives.
307. **larva** (noun) the immature, wingless, and often vermiform feeding form that hatches from the egg of many insects  
After mosquito eggs hatch, the **larvae** hang from the surface film and get air through tubes that break the water's surface at the tail ends of their bodies.
308. **latchkey**(adjective) relating to a young child of working parents who must spend part of the day unsupervised as at home  
Nearly 10.6 million children were being raised by full\_time stay\_at\_home moms last year, up 13 percent in a little less than a decade. Experts credit the economic boom, the cultural influence of America's growing Hispanic population and the entry into parenthood of a generation of **latchkey** kids.
309. **lateral** (adjective) of, at, toward, or from the side or sides  
If done properly, the taping of the **lateral** ligament will immobilize the knee structure to prevent further injury.
310. **latitude** (noun) freedom of action or choice  
Even though some jobs have defined salary ranges, hiring managers generally have some **latitude** to negotiate within that

predetermined range based on a number of different factors.

312. latter (adjective) n

In two further Italian journeys, he wrote two more operas for Milan, *Ascanio in Alba* (1771) and *Lucio Silla* (1772). In 1772, Archbishop von Schrattenbach died, to be succeeded by Hieronymus von Colloredo. The **latter**, at first sympathetic to the Mozarts, later became irritated by Wolfgang's prolonged absences and stubborn ways.

313. launch (verb) to go about the initial step of doing something

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

314. laureate (noun) the recipient of honor or recognition for achievement in an art or science

The Inamori Foundation announced the **laureates** of its 19th Annual Kyoto Prizes, international awards presented to people who have contributed significantly to mankind's betterment in the categories of Advanced Technology, Basic Science, and Arts and Philosophy.

315. laurel (noun) honor or distinction

After his triumphant victory, the military commander recovered his **laurels**.

316. lava (noun) matter flowing from a volcano that solidifies as it cools

Hawai'i's volcanoes are typically characterized by the relatively quiet outflow of very fluid **lava** and by sometimes spectacular **lava** fountains.

317. leakage (noun) action through which matter passes accidentally in or out of something

**Leakage** from swimming pools can be a sign of an unstable slope.

318. lean (adjective) having little flesh or fat on the body

Body Composition is the comparable amounts of fat and **lean** body tissue found in the body.

319. leathery (adjective) resembling or having the appearance of animal skins dressed for use such as for wallets, clothes, shoes, etc.

The wings of pterosaurs, which were somewhat similar to the wings of bats, were made of thin, **leathery** skin stretched across slender bones.

320. legendary (adjective) famous, remarkable

Professor Jones's History exams are **legendary** for failing students.

321. legislature (noun) governmental body in a country which passes laws

The Vermont Supreme Court ordered its state **legislature** to come up with a system providing same-sex couples with traditional marriage benefits and protections.

322. legume (noun) the fruit or seed of leguminous plants (as peas or beans) used for food

Vegetables, fruits, nuts, **legumes**, unrefined cereals, olive oil, cheese and yogurt are eaten most days, as is fish.

323. lexicographer (noun) one who compiles dictionaries

Here's a definition for the **lexicographers** — a nomination for 21st century dictionaries: Citi••state— n. — A region consisting of one or more historic central cities surrounded by cities and towns which have a shared identification, function as a single zone for trade, commerce and communication, and are characterized by social, economic and environmental interdependence.

324. liaison (noun) a sexual relationship prohibited by law

He had one daughter, Isabel, from his **liaison** with Ana de Villafranca.

325. libration (noun) an oscillation— a single swing as of an oscillating body—from one

extreme limit to the other in the apparent aspect of a secondary body as a planet or a satellite as seen from the primary object around which it revolves Libration in longitude enables observers on Earth to see one edge or the other of the far side of the moon.

326. lightning (noun) flash of bright light produced by an electrical discharge between clouds or between clouds and the ground

Currently the policy in parks such as Yellowstone is to allow natural fires started by **lightning** to continue.

327. likelihood (noun) very probable; strong or distinct possibility

Tucker and Crook used the Pennsylvania State University/NCAR mesoscale model to simulate convection (showers and thunderstorms) and to test how different modes of mountain convection affect the **likelihood** of mesoscale convective systems formation downstream.

328. limbo (adjective) a place or state of neglect or oblivion; an intermediate or transitional place or state; a state of uncertainty

Finding a community of people who understand what you're going through is an essential component of getting through what Case calls **limbo** land.

329. limnologist (noun) a scientists who studies life in fresh water

**Limnologists** recognize that the problems of life in running water and still water contrast.

330. lineage (adjective) a group of people sharing common ancestry

The advantage of **lineage** endogamy in Turkey is the imposition of a bride price lower than those in contracts involving more distant social bonds.

331. linger on (verb) to stop temporarily and remain, as if reluctant to leave

The effects of a cold can **linger on** for as long as three weeks.

332. link (verb) to unite or be united in a relationship

There are also mixed results of studies **linking** bladder cancer and firefighting.

333. literacy (noun) ability to read and write; or to have proficiency in something

During the job search, B.A./B.S. sociology graduates should stress their work and internship experience, analytical skills, oral and written communication skills, computer **literacy**, and knowledge of statistics and research design.

334. literal (adjective) taking words in their basic sense without metaphor or allegory

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.

335. literary (adjective) well informed about literature

In January 1925, Faulkner moved to New Orleans and fell in with a **literary** crowd which included Sherwood Anderson (author of Winesburg, Ohio) and centered around The Double Dealer, a literary magazine whose credits include the first published works of Hart Crane, Ernest Hemingway, Robert Penn Warren, and Edmund Wilson.

336. lofty (adjective) extending to a great height

When feeding in a field, crows usually post a sentinel on a **lofty** perch to sound a warning if any danger should approach.

337. longevity (noun) long life

Recent research has shown that regular exercise and a healthy lifestyle can increase **longevity**.

338. longitude (noun) angular distance east of west from the prime meridian

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. At that point the Sun would stop, briefly reverse course, and stop again before resuming its path toward the horizon and decreasing in apparent size.

339. longstanding (adjective) of long duration

There has been a **longstanding** tradition to divide early history into periods according to the hard materials such as stone, copper, bronze, and iron, from which cutting tools and weapons were made.

340. loom (verb) to be imminent—about to occur at any moment, being or occurring in the time ahead

At no time has this enormous growth of medical costs **loomed** larger as a social question than now.

341. loophole (noun) a means of escape; *especially* : an ambiguity or omission in the text through which the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation may be evaded

Consumer advocates have worried that the list would be laden with **loopholes** without the support of the FCC, which oversees the nation's telephone system.

342. looter (noun) one who seizes and carries away by force especially in war

The cases were not found until last week because the basement of the bank was flooded, possibly deliberately by bank officials as a way to protect the treasures from **looters**.

343. lose touch (verb) to depart from reality; to not have regular contact with someone or something

Most people have observed mild disassociative episodes in which they **lose touch** with their surroundings.

344. lumbering (noun) lacking dexterity and grace in physical movement

Tom Keith, although a **lumbering** sort of character, is quite effective as a steel worker.

345. luminescent (adjective) the natural emission of light by an insect or animal

Most of the squid on which whales prey are **luminescent**.

346. lure (verb) to beguile or draw into a wrong or foolish course of action

As a way to **lure** their prey, coyotes will often act playful to small mammals and cats.

347. lynching (noun) the act of putting a person to death without a legal trial

Ironically, the practice of **lynching** got its name from William Lynch, who was a law-abiding citizen.

348. lyricism (noun) something likened to verse, as in form or style

Her gift in **lyricism** is what has helped her to successfully write pop-music songs.

349. magnanimity (noun) the quality or state of being generous

Always known for his **magnanimity**, John Fenson left his family with a sizeable inheritance after his death.

350. magnification (noun) enlargement; the act of making something bigger

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

351. magnitude (noun) the quality of being enormous

No one could have predicted beforehand the **magnitude** of the earthquake which was to occur in Alaska.

352. mainstream (noun) the prevailing trend, fashion, etc.

Following Thriller, Quincy Jones worked on fewer **mainstream** dance projects outside of Michael Jackson's Bad.

353. majestic (adjective) large and impressive in size, scope, or extent

A **majestic** movie theater built in Hollywood fifty years ago has finally been torn down.

354. makeshift (adjective) characterized as an usually crude and temporary substitute for something; resource

"We want to make people aware that the captive-bred seahorse is a much better buy," said production manager Ken Maher, from the **makeshift** laboratory in Connemara, west Ireland.

355. malfunction (noun) to work improperly due to mechanical difficulties

At the lower end of the esophagus, a one\_way valve (the esophageal sphincter) prevents the backsplash of stomach contents upward into the esophagus. A **malfunction** of this valve is the most common cause of heartburn.

356. malice (noun) a desire to harm others or to see others suffer

The way the argument played out proved that the customer had convincingly showed **malice** toward the worker.

357. malnutrition (noun) faulty or inadequate nourishment needed to sustain life

An anorexic person, with protruding ribs and resembling a skeleton, often has to be hospitalized for **malnutrition** and forced to eat.

358. manageable (adjective) capable of being governed

Because enrollment must be kept to a **manageable** level, early application at a university of your choice is recommended.

359. mandate (verb) an authoritative indication to be obeyed

On December 5, 1955, five days after Montgomery civil rights activist Rosa Parks refused to obey the city's rules **mandating** segregation on buses, black residents launched a bus boycott and elected King as president of the newly\_formed Montgomery Improvement Association.

360. maneuver (noun) an action calculated to achieve an end

Before the invention of the Heimlich **maneuver**, choking on food was a common cause of accidental death in humans, causing 6,000 deaths a year in the United States.

361. mangled (adjective) to spoil, injure, or make incoherent especially through

ineptitude; characterized as being injured with deep disfiguring wounds

by cutting, tearing, or crushing

He saw a man's **mangled** body almost completely inside her car -- head on the floorboard, torso in the air and a severed leg on the center console.

362. manifestation (noun) an act of showing or displaying

However, better of the disorder has led to the development of better coping mechanisms and strategies for the various **manifestations** of the disability.

363. manipulate (verb) to control one's own advantage by artful or indirect means

Chimpanzees have been taught some hand\_signs based on American Sign Language, to **manipulate** colored switches or tokens, and to understand some spoken commands.

364. manual (noun) a book of instructions

A **manual** on how to repair a slipping transmission has been sent to auto repair shops all over the country.



365. manufacture (noun) to create by forming, combining, or altering materials  
Through the process of photosynthesis, plants convert the light energy into stored energy. Because green plants can **manufacture** their own food, plants are called autotrophs or self\_nourishing.
366. manure (noun) material that fertilizes land; *especially* : refuse of stables and barnyards consisting of livestock excreta with or without litter Leaving germs behind, the housefly is a common pest and disease carrier that lays eggs in garbage and **manure**.
367. map out (verb) to show graphically the direction or location of, as by using coordinates  
At least thirteen acres of a large underground body of water known as the Lost Sea have been **mapped out**, and still divers have found no end to the lake.
368. margin (noun) a fairly narrow line or space forming a boundary  
If your method of recitation included note taking in the left hand **margins** of your notebook, write questions for the notes you have taken.
369. marine (adjective) of or relating to the seas or oceans  
Seals move more efficiently in a **marine** environment.
370. marketplace (noun) an open space in a town where goods are offered for sale  
Because to compete in the emerging global economy, citistates have no choice: they must mobilize all their skills to protect their center cities, grow smarter, protect their air and water, achieve more social equity, and train their workforce to excel in an increasingly competitive world **marketplace**.
371. marsh (noun) a usually low-lying area of waterlogged ground and standing water  
Although fires are thought to be destructive and dangerous, many plants, such as scrub, **marshes** and pine flatwoods depend on fire in order to survive.
372. massacre (noun) the savage killing of many victims  
Adams's innate conservatism made him determined in 1770 that the British soldiers accused of the Boston **Massacre** receive a fair hearing.
373. masterpiece (noun) a work done with extraordinary skill  
For thousands of years, mythology has provided material for much of the world's great art. Myths and mythological characters have inspired **masterpieces** of architecture, literature, music, painting, and sculpture.
374. maternity (adjective) relating to being a mother, or motherhood  
Two months before the birth of her cubs, a mother polar bear instinctively begins to dig a **maternity** den.
375. mate (verb) to engage in sexual intercourse; to copulate  
After the black widow **mates**, she devours her partner.
376. maturity (noun) adulthood; ripeness  
In many countries, there is discrepancy as to what age children reach **maturity**.
377. measure (noun) the formal product of a legislative or judicial body  
In 1761, John Adams began to think and write and act against British **measures** that he believed infringed on colonial liberties and the right of Massachusetts and the other colonies to self\_government.
378. medial (adjective) situated in the middle; at, near, or being the center  
The anterior cruciate ligament, located in the **medial** part of the knee structure, helps to stabilize the knee when a person is in an upright position.

379. median (noun) something, as a type, number, quantity, or degree, that represents a midpoint between extremes on a scale of valuation  
Stated more precisely, the **median** is a number that neither exceeds nor is exceeded by more than half of the observations.
380. meditation (noun) the act or process of thinking  
Don Quijote is an Aristotelian **meditation** on the nature of literature and the role of the writer in society.
381. menace (noun) regarded as a danger to someone or something  
Causing many respiratory illnesses, automobile exhaust is a **menace** to human health.
382. menstrual (adjective) process of ovulation and menstruation in female primates  
An anorexic girl weighs at least 15 percent less than her ideal weight, has an extreme fear of gaining weight, and has missed at least three consecutive **menstrual** periods.
383. merely (adverb) and nothing else or nothing more  
Bats' wings are modifications of the hands of the common mammalian ancestor; flying squirrels' wings are modifications of its rib cage. The two structures are **merely** analogous: similar in function.
384. merry-making (noun) the act of showing happy satisfaction in an event; joyful, exuberant activity  
Meanwhile, at the Union camp at Shiloh, the Federal troops spent a day drilling and **merry\_making**. Hundreds went for a swim in Owl Creek. Others rested.
385. metabolize (verb) to change a substance, i.e., food, and its chemical nature so that it can be used for another purpose  
When Starch is digested, our body hydrolyzes it to glucose. The glucose is then **metabolized** and used for energy.
386. metallic (adjective) consisting or characteristic of metal; having the sheen or luster of metals  
To make the appearance of his automobile more attractive, the owner had his car painted a **metallic** green.
387. meticulous (adjective) showing or marked by attentiveness to all aspects or details  
Professor Brown, known for **meticulous** attention to detail, gives exams consisting of more than 250 questions.
388. metropolis (noun) a large and important town  
The world's lead citistates are its greatest **metropolises** – New York, Tokyo, Paris, Hong Kong, Los Angeles and their global "command and control" competitors, spread from Chicago to Singapore.
389. migrate (verb) an object which travels from one place to a new place; to leave one's native land and to settle in another  
The lunar surface is bombarded with water\_rich objects such as comets, and scientists have suspected that some of the water in these objects could **migrate** to permanently dark areas at the lunar poles, perhaps accumulating to useable quantities.
390. mild (adjective) free from extremes in temperature; free from severity or violence, as in movement  
Most people have observed **mild** disassociative episodes in which they lose touch with their surroundings. Examples include daydreaming, highway hypnosis, or losing oneself in a movie or book.

391. milestone (noun) significant event or stage in a person's life

Since the ability to achieve competency varies to a great degree in adults and less so in children (who possess the same high proficiency capabilities), does this not in itself suggest an overall pattern of ability set on by age? Perhaps, the onset of a sensitive period changes according to the individual just as growth patterns and personal **milestones** are reached at different times in one's life.

392. millennium (noun) a period of 1,000 years

Indeed, fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident has turned up in ice cores, as has dust from violent desert storms countless **millennia** ago.

393. mingle (noun) to take part in social activities

From time to time, a worker should **mingle** with other co-workers at Halloween, Christmas, and New Year's parties.

394. misconception (noun) to be mistaken in judgment

One of the common **misconceptions** many job seekers have, especially recent graduates, is that a degree automatically means more money or a certain amount of it.

395. misnomer (noun) a wrong name or designation

Fixed-rate cards, meanwhile, are something of a **misnomer**, since their rates aren't actually fixed.

396. mnemonic (adjective) a technique or system of improving the memory by the use of certain formulas

Develop **mnemonic** devices for material which needs to be memorized.

397. mobilize (verb) to assemble, prepare, or put into operation, as for war or a similar emergency

Although increasingly portrayed as the pre-eminent black spokesperson, King did not **mobilize** mass protest activity during the first five years after the Montgomery boycott ended.

398. moderate (verb) to make or become less severe; to become less active or intense

The union has hired someone to **moderate** the arguments between the faculty and the administration.

399. moisture (noun) water or other liquid causing a slight dampness or wetness

The child sleeps on a pad that buzzes loudly the moment it detects **moisture**.

400. molecule (noun) the smallest particle of an element or compound

This process of breaking down large **molecules** into their smallest parts so our body can use them is termed digestion.

401. molest (verb) to make annoying sexual advances to; *especially* : to force physical

and usually sexual contact on A California man was charged with **molesting** his daughters almost 50 years ago.

402. momentum (noun) a strength or force that keeps growing

If it impacted the earth with enough **momentum** and if it was largest enough, a meteorite could cause the extinction of the human species.

403. monopoly (noun) exclusive control or possession

Even though Thomas Jefferson was against most forms of **monopoly**, he believed that an invention should be protected from attempts to copy it.

404. morale (noun) mental attitudes of a person, especially with regards to confidence and discipline

It is important to have high **morale** in a company so that productivity remains high.

405. morpheme (noun) the smallest meaningful unit of speech

A word may contain more than one **morpheme**, as in *antiestablishment*, where there are three **morphemes**.

406. mortality (noun) the condition of being mortal; especially the nature of man, as having the nature to die

Of 14 studies on the **mortality** of firefighters, 11 found excess risk for brain cancer.

407. mortar (noun) a mixture of cement, lime, or gypsum plaster with sand and water that hardens and is used in masonry or plastering

From a physicist's point of view, the fermions are the bricks of which the world is built, and the bosons are the **mortar** that binds them together.

408. mount (verb) to set on something that elevates

Wheels **mounted** on a frame over a river were the first devices used to harness water power.

409. movingly (adverb) so as a general arousing or stirring of the emotions or feelings

Talking **movingly** to her father upon departure, Karen told him that she would return in two years.

410. multiethnic (adjective) having to do with people in a society or community of many different nationalities

The sociological perspective is crucial for working in today's **multiethnic** and multinational business environment.

411. municipal (adjective) belonging to a city

Although aluminum is less than one percent of the nation's municipal solid waste stream, it remains one of the most valuable recyclable materials.

412. murkiness (noun) a heavy dimness or obscurity caused by or like that caused by overhanging fog or smoke; the act of being darkly vague or obscure

But the idea of securing a "critical mass" of underrepresented students, which the court endorsed, may create more **murkiness** about limits of race-based school policies, critics say.

413. mushroom (verb) to well up and spread out laterally from a central source; to become enlarged or extended; to spring up suddenly or multiply rapidly

As the Earth's population continues to **mushroom**, can ways be found to manage natural resources without causing ecological collapse?

414. muster (verb) to come together; to assemble, prepare, or put into operation

While in France, he would sometimes go to the café that James Joyce would frequent, but the interminably shy Faulkner never **mustered** the nerve to speak to him.

415. mutation (noun) the process or result of making or becoming different

Driven by dizzying **mutations** in medical costs, program directors and staff ponder the disruptive dynamism of these new reforms.

416. muzzle (noun) a device, as of straps, fastened over the mouth of an animal to prevent its biting or eating

Dogs should wear muzzles when they are certain to have contact with other dogs and children.

417. mystical (adjective) difficult to explain or understand

Coconut trees possess the **mystical** ability to conjure up a tropical paradise atmosphere wherever they may be found.

418. mythology (noun) a body of traditional beliefs and notions accumulated about a particular subject

In Roman **mythology**, Mercury is the god of commerce, travel and thievery, the Roman counterpart of the Greek god Hermes, the messenger of the Gods.

419. nag (verb) to scold or find fault constantly

**Nagging** another person can cause resentment, ultimately resulting in a destroyed friendship.

420. naked (adjective) not wearing any clothes; without the aid of a microscope or telescope

If the inclusions are not visible to the **naked** eye, a higher clarity does not really improve the appearance of a diamond but rather the rarity and price.

421. natal (adjective) of or connected with one's birth

Both villages show a similar level of in\_marriage among women currently resident within the village, 67% for Sakaltutan and 63% for Elbasi, indicating an approximate ratio of two women marrying and resident within their **natal** village for every one who marries out.

422. nationwide (noun) throughout the whole nation—an organized geopolitical unit

As we use more and more water, the **nationwide** supply is rapidly being used up.

423. navigable (adjective) capable of being passed, traversed, or crossed

In the United States, there are few **navigable** rivers through which ocean-liners can travel.

424. negotiate (verb) to come to an agreement about

In April 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte **negotiated** the sale of the Louisiana Territory with the envoys of President Thomas Jefferson.

425. neolithic (adjective) of or relating to the latest period of the Stone Age characterized by polished stone implements; belonging to an earlier age and now outmoded

Once considered a "**Neolithic** backwater" by archaeologists, Papua New Guinea is emerging as one of the handful of places on Earth where agricultural practices developed independently from other cultures.

426. networking (noun) the developing of contacts or exchanging of information with others in an informal network

In a short time, the reforms might well be a dynamic instability in the care and **networking** of patients with cardiovascular diseases.

427. neurological (adjective) relating to the branch of medicine dealing with the nervous system

The result of a **neurological** disorder that affects the functioning of the brain, autism and its associated behaviors have been estimated to occur in as many as 1 in 500 individuals.

428. newfangled (adjective) showing marked departure from previous practice

The economics theories of today are merely a **newfangled** form of former theories first posed in the 1960's.

429. newfound (adjective) newly found

She mentions inner growth, a new sense of self and self-respect, a heightened sense of priorities, and a **newfound** independence as she assumed the bulk of responsibilities and decision making.

430. nobility (noun) the quality or state of possessing outstanding qualities in character, quality, or rank

Showing a **nobility** of character that has worldwide appeal, Lincoln, a Republican, was the first member of his party to become president.

431. nocturnal (adjective) of or occurring the night

Many rattlesnakes are **nocturnal**, but they can also be seen during the daytime.

432. nominate (verb) to select someone for an office, a position, or an award

Among her volumes of poetry are *A Brave and Startling Truth* (Random House, 1995), *The Complete Collected Poems of Maya Angelou* (1994), *Wouldn't Take Nothing for My Journey Now* (1993), *Now Sheba Sings the Song* (1987), *I Shall Not Be Moved* (1990), *Shaker, Why Don't You Sing?* (1983), *Oh Pray My Wings Are Gonna Fit Me Well* (1975), and *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Diie* (1971), which was **nominated** for the Pulitzer prize.

433. norm (noun) an accepted way or behaving in a certain group

A person who engages in criminal behavior can be differentiated by the quality or quantity of his/her learning through associations with those who define criminal activity favorable and the relative isolation from lawful social **norms**.

434. notch (noun) a v-shaped indentation of an edge or surface

It is said that the notorious Billy the Kid made a **notch** on his pistol grip for each of his victims.

435. notion (noun) something believed or accepted as true by a person

The Battle at Shiloh changed all preconceived **notions** that the Civil War would be short-lived.

436. notwithstanding (preposition) [notwithstanding their lack of experience, they

were an immediate success] — often used after its object [the motion passed, our objection notwithstanding]: despite  
Seahorses are no ordinary sea creatures, **notwithstanding** their monogamy which is highly unusual for the animal kingdom. It is the male who receives eggs from his female partner and fertilizes them himself.

437. novelistic (adjective) of or pertaining to new and unusual; being the first of its kind

Los trabajos is the best evidence not only of the survival of Greek **novelistic** themes but also of the survival of forms and ideas of the Spanish novel of the second Renaissance.

438. nucleus (noun) a source of further growth and development

A family is the basic unit in society having as its **nucleus** two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children.

439. nuptial (adjective) of or relating to marriage or the marriage ceremony; characteristic of or occurring in the breeding season

Winged males and female carpenter ants engage in a **nuptial** flight in late spring and early summer.

440. obesity (noun) being overweight, very fat

**Obesity** is a high percentage of body fat, whereas a physically fit individual has a low percentage of body fat.

441. objective (adjective) expressing or dealing with facts or conditions as perceived without distortion by personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations

Researcher Lu Wang, of the University of Minnesota, and colleagues say previous studies have shown that the fatty acid composition of the blood provides an **objective** estimate of the dietary intake of saturated fat for weeks to months before the sample is taken.

442. obligate (verb) to impose as a duty or moral obligation

In different social situations, we are **obligated** to adjust our use of words to fit the occasion.

443. oblong (adjective) deviating from a square, circular, or spherical form by elongation in one dimension

The Earth was distorted into an **oblong** shape before it gravitationally rebounded

444. obnoxious (adjective) so objectionable as to bring out a feeling of extreme dislike

People with **obnoxious** personalities have difficulty in finding long-lasting friendships

445. obstacle (noun) something that impedes or prevents entry or passage

Concerning the method of natural association, it is learned when someone is faced with a memory **obstacle** that reminds him/her of something in the past, he/she can use that image.

446. occurrence (noun) something significant that happens

Landslides area are a common **occurrence** in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

447. offensive (adjective) the act of attacking

Realizing that he could not wait for another Federal advance, Johnston began concentrating forces at Corinth, Mississippi, where he hoped to take the **offensive** and destroy General Grant's Army of the Tennessee before it could be joined by General Don Carlos Buell's Army of the Ohio.

448. omen (noun) an occurrence or phenomenon believed to portend a future event

In the decade before the Spanish arrived in Mexico, Aztec Emperor Montezuma II and his people were filled with a sense of foreboding. A series of evil **omens** had foretold of calamities to come. A fiery comet crossed the sky. The temple of Huitzilopochtli, the god of war, burst into flames. The Lake of Mexico boiled and rose, flooding into houses.

449. ongoing (adjective) actually in process, continuing, progressing

One should never trust a single information source—stability evaluation is an **ongoing** process.

450. onset (noun) the initial stage of a developmental process; the act of attacking

Type II diabetes which is adult **onset** diabetes, is reduced by regular exercise because it improves the regulation of blood glucose.

451. opt (verb) to make a choice; especially : to decide in favor of something

Home users who want an inexpensive system with decent graphics should **opt** for one of the older-generation NVidia GeForce3 cards.

452. optical (adjective) of, relating to, or being objects that emit light in the visible range of frequencies

In 1936, Einstein calculated that an observer on Earth, given the correct line of sight, might see multiple images of a single, distant object—a cosmic **optical** illusion, so to speak.

453. optimism (noun) a tendency to expect a favorable outcome or to dwell on hopeful aspects

An atmosphere of **optimism** and a promise of prosperity among the settlers of Chattanooga caused the city to prosper from 2,000 in 1865 to 12,000 in 1877.

454. optional (adjective) not imposed on one by authority

It is learned that the writing process has a minimum of four stages and that there is an **optional** fifth stage of writing.

455. oratorical (adjective) of or relating to the art of public speaking

As the boycott continued during 1956, King gained national prominence as a result of his exceptional **oratorical** skills and personal courage.

456. orbit (adjective) of or relating to a course, process, or journey that ends where it began or repeats itself

19th century astronomers made very careful observations of Mercury's orbital parameters but could not adequately explain them using Newtonian mechanics.

457. organism (noun) something resembling a living thing in its complexity of structure or functions

Researchers have learned that many different **organisms** can be conditioned to respond to practically any stimuli—such as lights, sounds or tastes.

458. originate (verb) to have as one's home or place or origin

Sulfates, which **originate** primarily in coal-fired power plants, started rising around 1900.

459. ornament (noun) the act of furnishing with decorations

Even department stores in some non-Christian countries are decorated with **ornaments** during the Christmas season.

460. oscillate (verb) to move back and forth with a steady rhythm

There is a special critical initial strength such that the field cannot decide whether to evaporate away or collapse to form a black hole. Instead it **oscillates** increasingly rapidly, performing an infinite number of oscillations in a finite time.

461. osmotic (adjective) relating to the diffusion through a semipermeable membrane typically separating a solvent and a solution that tends to equalize their concentrations

Since saltwater fishes have blood with a lower concentration of salts than the surrounding seawater, **osmotic** pressure tends to force water out of the body fluids and to raise the internal salt concentration.

462. outcome (noun) something brought about by a cause

This **outcome** is a reflection of strong sense of solidarity within the corporate peasant community, also apparent in the tendency for almost every man to remain within his village over his lifetime.

463. outdated (adjective) to make or become no longer in use; of a style or method formerly in style

Several **outdated** theories about the cause of autism have been proven to be false.



464. outflow (noun) the act of being in a state of motion, as air moving away from something

The strength of the rain-cooled **outflow** from the mountain storms is critical to downstream mesoscale convective system development.

465. outlaw (noun) one that is unconventional or rebellious ; a lawless person or a fugitive from the law

Gov. Bill Richardson scheduled a news conference Tuesday to detail how the state will aid an investigation launched by Lincoln County, where the Old West **outlaw** made a dramatic escape from custody 122 years ago.

466. outpost (noun) a security detachment thrown out by a main body of troops to protect it from enemy surprise; an outlying or frontier settlement

In addition to its African possessions, Carthage held a number of **outposts** on the Spanish mainland.

467. outreach (adjective) reaching out or extending

The Center for Earth and Planetary Studies (CEPS) is the scientific research unit within the Collections and Research Department of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution. CEPS performs original research and **outreach** activities on topics covering planetary science, terrestrial geophysics, and the remote sensing of environmental change.

468. outset (noun) beginning, start

From the **outset**, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was a missionary church.

469. outstrip (verb) to be greater or better than

Even though the train is not the preferred method of transportation in the United States, in Europe it can compete with the airlines and cars, and in some cases even **outstrip** them, as the most popular way to travel from one country to another.

470. outwardly (adverb) toward or on the outside; in regard to external appearance or action

Some people with mental disorders have a tendency toward self-persecution, self-sabotage, and even violence (both self-inflicted and **outwardly** directed).

471. outweigh (verb) to make up for the defects of

The evolutionary selective advantages for language must have been very large to **outweigh** such a disadvantage.

472. overgraze (verb) to feed on growing herbage, attached algae, or phytoplankton to the point of damaging vegetational cover

The problem is one of environmental degradation; the land is **overgrazed** and the kangaroos themselves suffer pretty badly once all the food is gone for them.

473. overlying (adjective) lying on or over

Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the **overlying** water.

474. overriding (adjective) occupying a more elevated or superior position; dominating

The court emphasized that race cannot be the **overriding** factor, but a majority acknowledged a broad social value in encouraging all races to learn and work together.

475. over-the-counter (adjective) sold lawfully without prescription  
The names of all medicines you are currently taking, including both **over-the-counter** and prescription medication as well as any dietary supplements. It is important for your doctor to know this information in order to prescribe the medicine that will be the most helpful.
476. overturned (verb) to turn or cause to turn from a vertical or horizontal position  
The Vikings quickly **overturned** the boats and killed all but one Indian, who was able to get away.
477. overwhelmingly (adverb) convincingly so as to have little doubt  
The evidence seems to **overwhelmingly** state that there is indeed a critical period by which learning must commence in order to afford the learner the chance to achieve native-like capabilities.
478. owing (verb) on account of; as a result of, through  
The scientific question is whether the chimps' abilities are homologous to human language—that is, whether the two systems show the same basic organization **owing** to descent from a single system in their common ancestor.
479. painstaking (adjective) showing or marked by attentiveness to all aspects or details  
Paying **painstaking** attention to detail, French artist Lucien Rudaux was the first to combine his artistic talents with his knowledge of astronomy.
480. pale (adjective) of a moderately white color; lacking color  
Due to the intense ultraviolet rays of the sun, the paint on the car oxidized, causing it to change to a **pale** yellow.
481. paleoanthropologist (noun) one who studies in a branch of anthropology dealing with fossil hominids—any of a family (Hominidae) of erect bipedal primate mammals comprising recent humans together with extinct ancestral and related forms That announcement was made this week by **paleoanthropologist** Tim White of the University of California at Berkeley. White, who co-led the joint U.S.-Ethiopian research team that made the discovery, noted that the skulls, which are between 154,000 and 160,000 years old, are the oldest known fossils of modern humans, or *Homo sapiens*.
482. pamphlet (noun) a small unbound booklet or leaflet  
A **pamphlet** entitled A Dissertation on the Canon and the Feudal Law and town instructions denouncing the Stamp Act (1765) marked him as a vigorous, patriotic penman, and, holding various local offices, he soon became a leader among Massachusetts radicals.
483. paradigm (noun) example of a pattern or ideas of particular theories about a given subject  
Cognitive Psychology is an empirical science and depends on careful experimental procedures and **paradigms** to test theories about these mental processes.
484. paralyze (verb) to render powerless or motionless by inflicting severe injury; to render helpless, as by emotion  
The hiker was **paralyzed** with fear after seeing the mountain lion face to face.
485. parameter (noun) constant element or factor, especially one serving as a limit or boundary  
19th century astronomers made very careful observations of Mercury's orbital **parameters** but could not adequately explain them using Newtonian mechanics.
486. parasite (noun) an organism living in, with, or on another organism  
A new theory suggests that human hairlessness evolved as a strategy to shed the ticks, lice, fleas and other **parasites** that nestle deep in fur.
487. pare (verb) to diminish or reduce by or as if by trimming off an outside, excess, or irregular part of something  
Under new CEO Paul Tellier, a proven cost cutter, Bombardier Inc., the parent company of Bombardier Aerospace, is **paring** down its operations to become nimbler and more focused on its core businesses, making trains and planes.

488. parody (noun) a false, mocking, or disrespectful imitation of something  
Many writers make a distinction between poetic truth and historical truth and attempt, through the use of **parody**, to set their boundaries.
489. particle (noun) a tiny amount  
The introduction of more compression causes the new helium **particles** inside of the core to collide hard enough so that they can stick together and fuse.
490. partisan (adjective) showing an inclination for or against something that inhibits impartial judgement  
Divisive and **partisan** politics is quite common among governmental offices in many countries.
491. pass (noun) an narrow passage through mountains  
Sitting just west of the Nevada boundary, in the basin and range district of the Mojave Desert, Death Valley is all but surrounded by mountain ranges, with a few roads connecting the valley to the outside world through narrow **passes**.
492. passionate (noun) fired with intense feeling  
It is mentioned in many history books that Abigail Adams was a wise, learned, strong\_willed, **passionate**, and patriotic woman.
493. pastorate (noun) office in which a priest or minister is in charge of a church or a congregation  
Rejecting offers for academic positions, King decided while completing his Ph. D. requirements to return to the South and accepted the **pastorate** of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.
494. pasture (noun) grassland suitable for grazing  
The settlers to the new world called the New World "Vinland," an old Norse term for grassland or **pasture**.
495. patriarchal (adjective) relating to system of society or government ruled by men  
Some decry marriage as a sexist and **patriarchal** institution that should be avoided at all costs.
496. patron (adjective) a person chosen, named, or honored as a special guardian, protector, or supporter  
Some authorities believe the Romans named the month for Juno, the **patron** goddess of marriage.
497. payload (noun) the load carried by a vehicle exclusive of what is necessary for its operation; especially : the load carried by an aircraft or spacecraft consisting of things such as passengers or instruments necessary to the purpose of the flight  
Scientists have worked for years to harness the power that viruses have to invade cells, replacing unwanted elements of herpes and other viruses with disease-fighting genes in hopes the new genetic **payload** would correct a targeted illness.
498. peak (noun) the highest point of a mountain  
The western side of the valley is defined by the Panamint Range, with Telescope **Peak** its highest spot at an elevation of 11,049 feet.
499. peasant (noun) small farmer or agricultural worker  
Stirling observed only a small number of cases in which a man married more than one wife in the Turkish **peasant** villages he studied.
500. pebble (noun) a small smooth stone worn by the action of water  
The 3\_mile\_wide comet will not be destroyed or knocked from its orbit. It's like if you throw a **pebble** at a moving car. You're not going to knock the car off course, unless you frighten the driver.

