

# NOVA CSS ACADEMY

## vocabulary

1. **Abasement** /noun/ humiliation or degradation
2. **Abash** /tr. verb/ make (someone) feel embarrassed, disconcerted, or ashamed
3. **Abate** /tr. & inter. verb/ make something less intense, become less intense
4. **Abdicate** /intr. verb/ (of a monarch) renounce one's throne  
/tr. verb/ fail to do or fulfil (one's duty or responsibility etc.)
5. **Abduct** /tr. verb/ kidnap
6. **Aberrant** /adj./ away from an accepted standard
7. **Abet** /tr. verb/ encourage or assist (someone) to do something wrong, in particular to commit a crime
8. **Abeyance** /mass noun/ a state of temporary disuse or suspension
9. **Abhor** /tr. verb/ regard with disgust and hatred
10. **Abjure** /tr. verb/ solemnly renounce (a belief, cause, or claim)
11. **Abnegation** /mass noun/  
1- the action of renouncing or rejecting something
12. 2- self-denial
13. **Abominable** /adj./  
1- causing moral revulsion  
2- very bad or terrible
14. **Aboriginal** / adj./  
1- inhabiting or existing in a land from the earliest times or from before the arrival of colonists  
2- indigenous
15. **Abrade** /tr. verb/ scrape or wear away by friction or erosion
16. **Abrasive** /adj./  
1- (of a substance or material) capable of polishing or cleaning a hard surface by rubbing or grinding.  
2- showing little concern for others' feelings  
/noun/ a substance used for grinding, polishing, or cleaning a hard surface

17. Abridge /tr. verb/  
1- (often as adjective **abridged**) shorten (a book, film, speech, etc.) without losing the sense  
2- (in Law) curtail a right or privilege
18. Abrogate /tr. verb/  
1- repeal or do away with (a law, right, or formal agreement).  
2- evade (a responsibility or duty)
19. Abscond /intr. verb/ leave hurriedly and secretly, typically to escape from custody or avoid arrest
20. Abstemious /adj./ indulging only very moderately in something, especially food and drink
21. Abysmal /adj./  
1- extremely bad; appalling  
2- [literary] very deep
22. Abyss /noun/  
1- a deep or seemingly bottomless chasm.  
2- a wide or profound difference between people
23. Accede /verb followed by **to**/  
1- agree to a demand, request, or treaty  
2- assume an office or position
24. Acclamation /noun/ loud and enthusiastic approval
25. Acclimate /verb followed by 'to'/become accustomed to a new climate or new conditions; adjust [also acclimatise in British English]
26. Acclivity /noun/ an upward slope
27. Accolade /noun/  
1- an award or privilege granted as a special honour or as an acknowledgement of merit  
2- [usually in plural] appreciation
28. Accomplice /noun/ a person who helps another commit a crime
29. Accoutre /tr. verb/ clothe or equip in something noticeable or impressive
30. Accreditation /noun/ the action or process of officially recognising someone as having a particular status or being qualified to perform a particular activity
31. Acculturate /tr. verb/ assimilate to a different culture, typically the dominant one [intr. verb followed by **to**]

32. Accumulate /tr. verb/ gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of
33. Acquiesce /intr. verb followed by **in**/ accept something reluctantly but without protest
34. Acquit /tr. verb/ free (someone) from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty
35. Acrophobia /mass noun/ extreme or irrational fear of heights
36. Aculeate /adj./ (of an insect) having a sting
37. Acumen /mass noun/ the ability to make good judgements and take quick decisions
38. Adamant /adj./ refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind
39. Adduce /tr. verb/ cite as evidence
40. Adhere /intr. verb followed by **to**/ stick fast to (a surface or substance, religion)
41. Adjourn /tr. verb/ break off (a meeting, legal case, or game) with the intention of resuming it later  
/intr. verb followed by **to** adverbial/ (of a group of people) go somewhere for rest or refreshment
42. Adjudicate /tr. verb/ make a formal judgement on a disputed matter
43. Admonish /tr. verb/ reprimand firmly
44. Adulterate /tr. verb/ render (something) poorer in quality by adding another substance
45. Affluent /adj./ having a great deal of money; wealthy
46. Aggrandise /tr. verb/  
1- increase the power, status, or wealth of  
2- enhance the reputation of (someone) beyond what is justified by the facts  
[He hoped to aggrandise himself by dying a hero's death.]
47. Aggravate /tr. verb/ make (a problem, injury, or offence) worse or more serious
48. Agoraphobia /mass noun/ extreme or irrational fear of open or public places
49. Alacrity /mass noun/ brisk and cheerful readiness
50. Alienate /tr. verb/ make (someone) feel isolated or estranged

51. Alimony /mass noun/ a husband's (or wife's) provision for a spouse after separation or divorce
52. Allegiance /mass noun/ loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause
53. Alleviate /tr. verb/ make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe
54. Allude /verb followed by **to**/ suggest or call attention to indirectly; hint at # (of an artist or a work of art) recall (an earlier work or style) in such a way as to suggest a relationship with it
55. Allure /tr. verb/ powerfully attract or charm; tempt  
/mass noun/ the quality of being powerfully and mysteriously attractive or fascinating
56. Ambiance /noun/ the character and atmosphere of a place
57. Ambivalent /adj./ having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone
58. Ambivert /noun/ a person who has a balance of extrovert and introvert features in their personality
59. Amble /intr. verb followed by adverb of place/ walk or move at a slow, relaxed pace. [They ambled along the riverbank.]
60. Ambush /tr. verb/ make a surprise attack on (someone) from a concealed position  
/noun/ a surprise attack by people lying in wait in a concealed position
61. Ameliorate /tr. verb/ make (something bad or unsatisfactory) better
62. Amenities /noun/ a desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place
63. Amorphous /adj./  
1- without a clearly defined shape or form  
2- lacking a clear structure or focus {an amorphous and leaderless legislature}
64. Amputate /tr. verb/ cut off (a limb) by surgical operation
65. Anachronism /noun/  
1- a thing belonging or appropriate to a period other than that in which it exists, especially a thing that is conspicuously old-fashioned  
2- the action of attributing something to a period to which it does not belong [It is anachronism to suppose that the official morality of the age was mere window dressing.]

66. Analogous /adj./ comparable in certain respects, typically in a way which makes clearer the nature of the things compared
67. Anarchy /mass noun/ a state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority or other controlling systems
68. Anathema /mass noun/ something or someone that one vehemently dislikes [Racial hatred was **anathema to** her]
69. Anecdote [noun/ a short amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person
70. Anguish /mass noun/ severe mental or physical pain or suffering /intr. verb/ be extremely distressed about something [I spent the next two weeks anguishing about whether I'd made the right decision.]
71. Animosity /noun/ strong hostility
72. Annex/tr. verb/  
1- add as an extra or subordinate part, especially to a document  
2- add (territory) to one's own territory by appropriation
73. Annihilate /tr. verb/  
1-destroy utterly; obliterate  
2- defeat utterly
74. Annul /tr. verb/  
1- declare invalid (an official agreement, decision, or result)  
2- declare (a marriage) to have had no legal existence
75. Anterior /adj./ nearer the front, especially in the front of the body, or nearer to the head or forepart
76. Anthropogenic /adj./ (chiefly of environmental pollution and pollutants) originating in human activity
77. Antidote /noun/ a medicine taken or given to counteract a particular poison [There is no known **antidote to** the poison of the pufferfish.]
78. Antipathy /noun/ a deep-seated feeling of aversion {his fundamental **antipathy to** capitalism}
79. Antiquated /adj./ old-fashioned or outdated
80. Apocalyptic /adj./ describing or prophesying the complete destruction of the world [The struggle between the two countries is assuming apocalyptic proportions.]

81. Apoplectic /adj./ overcome with anger; furious [Mathews was **apoplectic with** rage at the decision.]
82. Apostasy /noun/ the abandonment or renunciation of a religious or political belief or principle
83. Appalling /adj./ causing shock or dismay; horrific
84. Appease /tr. verb/ pacify or placate (someone) by acceding to their demands
85. Apprehend/tr. verb/  
1- arrest (someone) for a crime  
2- understand or perceive
86. Apprise /tr. verb/ inform or tell (someone)  
[I thought it right to **apprise** Jane **of** what had happened.]
87. Apropos /adj./ with reference to; concerning [She remarked **apropos of** the initiative, 'It's not going to stop the abuse'.]  
/pred. adj./ very appropriate to a particular situation [The song feels **apropos to** a midnight jaunt.]
88. Arbitration /mass noun/ the use of an arbitrator to settle a dispute
89. Arcane /adj./ understood by few; mysterious or secret
90. Ardent /adj./ very enthusiastic or passionate
91. Arduous /adj./ involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring {an arduous journey}
92. Armageddon /noun/ (in the New Testament) the last battle between good and evil before the Day of Judgement
93. Artefact /noun/ an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest
94. Ascertain /tr. verb/ find (something) out for certain; make sure of
95. Askew / predicative adj./ not in a straight or level position {Her hat was slightly askew.]  
/adverb/ the plan went askew
96. Assiduous /adj./ showing great care and perseverance
97. Assimilate /tr. verb/  
1- take in and understand fully (information or ideas) [Marie tried to assimilate the week's events.]  
2- absorb and integrate (people, ideas, or culture) into a wider society or

culture [Pop trends are **assimilated into** the mainstream with alarming speed.]

98. Attenuate /tr. verb/ reduce the force, effect, virulence or value of sth
99. Audacious /adj./  
1- showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks  
2- showing an impudent lack of respect
100. Augment /tr. verb/ make (something) greater by adding to it; increase
101. Auspices /noun-archaic/ a divine or prophetic token {commonly used in an idiom 'under the auspices of'}
102. Auspicious /adj./ conducive to success; favourable
103. Austerity /noun/  
1- sternness or severity of manner or attitude  
2- plainness and simplicity in appearance  
3- difficult economic conditions created by government measures to reduce public expenditure
104. Autopsy /noun/ a post-mortem examination to discover the cause of death or the extent of disease
105. Avaricious /adj./ having or showing an extreme greed for wealth or material gain
106. Awry /adverb/ away from the usual or expected course; amiss [Many youthful romances go awry.]
107. Badger /tr. verb/ repeatedly and annoyingly ask (someone) to do something [Journalists badgered him about the deals. | Tom had finally **badgered her into** going.]
108. Backfire /intr. verb/  
1- (of a plan or action) have an opposite and undesirable effect to what was intended [Overzealous publicity **backfired on** her.]  
2- (of a vehicle or its engine) undergo a mistimed explosion in the cylinder or exhaust
109. Backlash /mass noun/ a strong negative reaction by a large number of people, especially to a social or political development
110. Backpedal /intr. verb/ reverse one's previous action or opinion
111. Bamboozle /tr. verb/ cheat or fool
112. Barricade /noun/ an improvised barrier erected across a street or other thoroughfare to prevent or delay the movement of opposing forces

- /tr. verb/ block or defend with a barricade
113. Bedraggled /adj./ dishevelled, untidy, disordered (clothes, hair, appearance)
114. Beguile /tr. verb/ charm or enchant (someone), often in a deceptive way
115. Belabour /tr. verb/  
1- attack (someone) physically or verbally [Tom was belabouring Mathews with fists.]  
2-argue or discuss (a subject) in excessive detail [There is no need to belabour the point. ]
116. Bellicose /adj./ demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight
117. Belligerent /adj./ engaged in a war or conflict, as recognised by international law [This council requests both the belligerent states to exercise restraint in their counter offensive against each other.]
118. Bemoan /tr. verb/ express discontent or sorrow over (something)
119. Bequeath /tr. verb/ leave (property) to a person or other beneficiary by a will or without a will
120. Berate /tr. verb/ scold or criticise (someone) angrily
121. Bewilder / tr. verb/ cause (someone) to become perplexed and confused
122. Bicameral /adj./ (of a legislative body) having two chambers
123. Bigot /noun/ a person who is intolerant towards those holding different opinions
124. Bipartisan /adj./ of or involving the agreement or cooperation of two political parties that usually oppose each other's policies
125. Bizarre /adj./ very strange or unusual
126. Blanch /tr. verb/  
1-make white or pale by extracting colour [The cold blanched her face.]  
2- /intr. verb/ flinch or grow pale from shock, fear, or a similar emotion [He visibly **blanched at** this reminder of mortality.]
127. Bland /adj./  
1-lacking strong features or characteristics and therefore uninteresting  
2. showing no strong emotions
128. Blasphemy /noun/ the action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things

129. Blatant /adj./  
1- (of bad behaviour) done openly and unashamedly {blatant lie}  
2- completely lacking in subtlety; very obvious [She forced herself to resist his blatant charm.]
130. Bloated /adj./  
1-swollen with fluid or gas  
2- excessive in size or amount
131. Bloc /noun/ a group of countries or political parties with common interests who have formed an alliance {the Soviet bloc | the parliamentary bloc}
132. Bludgeon /noun/ a thick stick with a heavy end, used as a weapon  
/tr. verb/ beat (someone) repeatedly with a bludgeon or other heavy object
133. Bluestocking /noun often derogatory/ an intellectual or literary woman
134. Bolster /tr. verb/support or strengthen [The fall in interest rates is starting to bolster confidence.]
135. Bonhomie /mass noun/ cheerful friendliness; geniality
136. Bourgeois /noun/  
1- belonging to or characteristic of the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes  
2- (in Marxist contexts) attached with or upholding the interests of capitalism
137. Breach /noun/  
1- an act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct  
2- a gap in a wall, barrier, or defence, especially one made by an attacking army  
/tr. verb/  
1- break or fail to observe (a law, agreement, or code of conduct)  
2- make a gap in and break through (a wall, barrier, or defence)
138. Broach /tr. verb/ 1- raise (a difficult subject) for discussion [He broached the subject he had been avoiding all evening.]  
2- open and start using the contents of (a bottle or other container) [Boxed wines will remain in good condition for up to four months once broached.]  
/intr. verb/ (of a fish or sea mammal) rise through the water and break the surface [The salmon broach, then fall to slap the water.]
139. Broker /tr. verb/ arrange or negotiate (an agreement)  
/noun/ a person who buys and sells goods or assets for others
140. Browbeat /tr. verb forms are browbeat, browbeaten/ intimidate (someone), typically into doing something, with stern or abusive words

141. Bucolic /adj./ relating to the pleasant aspects of the countryside and country life
142. Bulwark /noun/ a defensive wall; a person or thing that act as defence
143. Burgeoning /tr. verb/ begin to grow or increase rapidly; flourish [Manufacturers are keen to cash in on the burgeoning demand.]
144. Burnish /tr. verb/ polish (something, especially metal) by rubbing
145. Buttress /noun/ a structure of stone or brick built against a wall to strengthen or support it  
/tr. verb/ increase the strength of or justification for; reinforce
146. Cachet /noun/ the state of being respected or admired; prestige [No other company had quite the cachet of Jaguar.]
147. Cacophony /noun/ a harsh discordant mixture of sounds {plural cacophonies}
148. Calamity noun/ an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster
149. Camouflage /noun/  
1- the disguising of military personnel, equipment, and installations by painting or covering them to make them blend in with their surroundings  
2- actions or devices intended to disguise or mislead  
/tr. verb/  
1- hide or disguise the presence of (a person, animal, or object) by means of camouflage  
2. conceal the existence of (something undesirable) [Grievances should be discussed, not camouflaged.]
150. Candour /mass noun/ the quality of being open and honest; frankness
151. Capitulate /intr. verb/ cease to resist an opponent or an unwelcome demand; yield [The patriots had to **capitulate to** the enemy forces.]
152. Capricious /adj./ given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behaviour
153. Carnival /noun/ a public event or celebration, typically held outdoors and involving stalls, entertainment, and processions
154. Castigate /tr. verb/ reprimand (someone) severely
155. Cataclysm /noun/  
1- a large-scale and violent event in the natural world {the cataclysm at the end of the Cretaceous Period}  
2- a sudden violent political or social upheaval {the cataclysm of the First

World War}

156. Catastrophe /noun/ an event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering; a disaster
157. Catechism /noun/ a series of fixed questions, answers, or precepts used for instruction {the preventive health catechism 'more exercise, less tobacco and alcohol, and better diet'}
158. Catharsis /noun (plural catharses)/ the process of releasing, and thereby providing relief from, strong or repressed emotions
159. Cede /tr. verb/ give up (power or territory) [The Island was ceded to Britain.]
160. Census /noun/ an official count or survey, especially of a population
161. Certitude /mass noun/ absolute certainty or conviction that something is the case
162. Chagrin /noun/ annoyance or distress at having failed; humiliation on failing to do sth  
/verb used as adjective be chagrined/ feel distressed or humiliated [He was chagrined when his friend poured scorn on him.]
163. Charlatan /noun/ a person falsely claiming to have a special knowledge or skill
164. Chastise /tr. verb/ rebuke or reprimand severely
165. Chauvinist /noun/ a person displaying aggressive or exaggerated patriotism; a person displaying excessive or prejudiced support for their own cause, group
166. Chivalrous /adj./ (of a man or his behaviour) courteous and gallant, especially towards women [Our host was more chivalrous towards women than us.]
167. Circumscribe /tr. verb/ restrict (something) within limits
168. Circumspect /adj./ wary and unwilling to take risks [The officers were very circumspect in their statements.]
169. Clamour /noun/ a loud and confused noise, especially that of people shouting  
/intr. verb/ (of a group of people) shout loudly and insistently; make a vehement protest or demand [The students were clamouring for reduction in the fee.]
170. Clandestine /adj./ kept secret or done secretly
171. Claustrophobia /mass noun/ extreme or irrational fear of confined places
172. Clique /noun/ a small close-knit group of people who do not readily allow others to join them

173. Clomp /intr. verb with adverb of direction/ walk with a heavy tread
174. Clumsy /adj./ 1- awkward in movement or in handling things [the cold made my fingers clumsy.]  
2- difficult to handle or use; unwieldy [clumsy devices]; [The legal procedure is far too clumsy.]  
3- lacking social skills; tactless [His choice of words was clumsy.]
175. Coagulate /intr. tr. verb/ (of a fluid, especially blood) change to a solid or semi-solid state; /tr. verb/ cause (a fluid) to change to a solid or semi-solid state
176. Coalesce /intr. verb/ come together to form one mass or whole;  
/tr. verb/ combine (elements) in a mass or whole
177. Coalition /noun/ a temporary alliance for combined action, especially of political parties forming a government
178. Coax /tr. verb/ persuade (someone) gradually or gently to do something [the trainees were **coaxed into** doing boring work.]  
(**coax something from/out of**) obtain something from (someone) by gradual or gentle persuasion [We coaxed our fare money out of my father.]
179. /verb with object and adverbial/ arrange (something) carefully into a particular shape or position [her lovely hair had been coaxed into ringlets.]
180. Coerce /tr. verb/ persuade (an unwilling person) to do something by using force or threats [He was **coerced into** giving evidence.]
181. Cognisant /adj./ having knowledge or awareness
182. Commodious /adj./ roomy and comfortable
183. Commotion /noun/ a state of confused and noisy disturbance
184. Compunction /mass noun usually with negative/ a feeling of guilt or moral scruple that prevents or follows the doing of something bad [They used their tanks **without compunction.**]
185. Conceal /tr. verb/ not allow to be seen; hide some fact or secret
186. Concede /reporting verb with a following clause/admit or agree that something is true after first denying or resisting it [I had to concede that I had overreacted.]  
/tr. verb/ admit (defeat) in a match or contest [Ellen conceded defeat after the election. || They conceded the match to their opponents.]  
<in sports> fail to prevent an opponent scoring (a goal or point) [ They have conceded only one goal in seven matches.]

187. Conceited /adj./ excessively proud of oneself; vain
188. Concerted /attr. adj./ done with great effort or determination
189. Concoct /tr. verb/ create or devise (a story or plan)
190. Concord /noun/ agreement or harmony between people or groups
191. Concomitant /adj./ naturally accompanying or associated [He loved travel, with all its concomitant worries.]
192. Confabulate /intr. verb followed by **with**/engage in conversation; talk
193. Confiscate /tr. verb/ take or seize (someone's property) with authority
194. Conflagration /noun/ an extensive fire which destroys a great deal of land or property
195. Conflate /tr. verb/ combine (two or more sets of information, texts, ideas, etc.) into one
196. Confluence /noun/  
1-the junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approximately equal width  
2- an act or process of merging {the confluence of world markets}
197. Confute /tr. verb/ prove (a person or an assertion or accusation) to be wrong
198. Confound /tr. verb/  
1- cause surprise or confusion in (someone), especially by not according with their expectations  
2- defeat (a plan, aim, or hope) [We will confound these tactics by the pressure groups.]  
3- mix up (something) with something else [He was forever **confounding** managerialism **with** idealism.]
199. Conglobulate /intr. verb/ join closely together
200. Conglomerate /noun/ a thing consisting of a number of different and distinct parts or items that are grouped together
201. Conjecture /reporting verb/ form an opinion or supposition about (something) on the basis of incomplete information  
/noun/ an opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information
202. Connivance /mass noun/ willingness to allow or be secretly involved in an immoral or illegal act
203. Consensus /noun/ a general agreement

204. Consortium /noun/ an association, typically of several companies
205. Conspicuous /adj./ clearly visible
206. Consternation /mass noun/ a feeling of anxiety or dismay, typically at something unexpected [To his consternation, his car wouldn't start .]
207. Consummate /tr. verb/  
1- make (a marriage or relationship) complete by having sexual intercourse  
2- complete (a transaction) {The property sale is consummated}
208. Contiguous /adj./ sharing a common border; touching [The Southern Ocean is **contiguous with** the Atlantic.]
209. Contagious /adj./ (of a disease) spread from one person or organism to another, typically by direct contact
210. Contemplate /tr. verb/  
1- look thoughtfully for a long time at [He contemplated his image in the mirror.]  
2- think about [She was contemplating action for damages.]  
/intr. verb/ think deeply and at length [He sat morosely contemplating.]
211. Contemporaneous /adj./ existing at or occurring in the same period of time
212. Contingency /noun/ a future event or circumstance which is possible but cannot be predicted with certainty
213. Contraband /adj./ relating to traffic in illegal goods {the contraband market, a contraband wine}
214. Contrive /tr. verb/ create or bring about (an object or a situation) by deliberate use of skill and artifice [His opponents contrived a cabinet crisis.]  
# followed by an infinitive [He contrived **to create** shortage of sugar.]
215. Conundrum /noun/ a confusing and difficult problem or question
216. Convolute /tr. verb/ make (an argument, story, etc.) complex and difficult to follow
217. Coronation /noun/ the ceremony of crowning a sovereign or a sovereign's consort
218. Corroborate /tr. verb/ confirm or give support to (a statement, theory, or finding)
219. Coterie /noun/ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes, especially one that is exclusive of other people {a coterie of friends and advisors}

220. Countenance /noun/  
1- a person's face or facial expression [His impenetrable eyes and inscrutable countenance give little away.]  
2- /mass noun/ support or approval [The queen was giving her specific countenance to the occasion.]  
/tr. verb/ admit as acceptable or possible [He was reluctant to countenance the use of force.]
221. Counterfeit /adj./ made in exact imitation of something valuable with the intention to deceive or defraud {counterfeit £10 notes}  
/noun/ a fraudulent imitation of something else [He knew the tapes to be counterfeits.]  
/verb/ imitate fraudulently [My signature is extremely hard to counterfeit.]
222. Counterpart /noun/ a person or thing that corresponds to or has the same function as another person or thing in a different place or situation
223. Covert /adj./ not openly acknowledged or displayed {a covert operation}
224. Covetous /adj./ having or showing a great desire to possess something belonging to someone else
225. Cronyism /noun/ the appointment of friends and associates to positions of authority, without proper regard to their qualifications
226. Culpable /adj./ deserving blame [Mercy killing is less culpable than murder.]
227. Cumbersome /adj./ large or heavy and therefore difficult to carry or use; procedures that advance slowly because of complexities
228. Cynical /adj./  
1- believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity  
2- contemptuous; mocking [He gave a cynical laugh.]  
3- concerned only with one's own interests and typically disregarding accepted standards in order to achieve them
229. Dainty /adj./ (of a person) delicate and graceful in build or movement [He is one of the daintiest players in the game.]  
# (of food) particularly good to eat and served in a small portion
230. Dastardly /adj./ wicked and cruel [We condemn this dastardly act.]
231. Dearth /noun/ a scarcity or lack of something
232. Debacle /noun/ a sudden and ignominious failure; a fiasco
233. Debar/tr. verb/ exclude or prohibit (someone) officially from doing something

234. Debauch /tr. verb/ destroy or debase the moral purity of someone
235. Debilitate /tr. verb/ make (someone) very weak and infirm
236. Debility /noun/ physical weakness, especially as a result of illness
237. Debris /mass noun/ scattered pieces of rubbish or remains
238. Debunk /tr. verb/ expose the falseness or hollowness of (an idea or belief)
239. Debut /noun/ a person's first appearance or performance in a particular capacity or role  
/intr. verb followed by an adverbial/ perform in public for the first time [The Rolling Stones debuted in 2015.]
240. Decadence /mass noun/ moral or cultural decline as characterised by excessive indulgence in pleasure or luxury
241. Decimate /tr. verb/ kill, destroy, or remove a large proportion of
242. Deescalate /tr. verb/ reduce the intensity of (a conflict or potentially violent situation)
243. De-escalate /tr. verb/ reduce the intensity of (a conflict or potentially violent situation)
244. De facto /adverb/ in fact, whether by right or not [The country was de facto divided between two states.]  
/adj./existing or holding a specified position in fact but not necessarily by legal right {a de facto one-party system}
245. Defecate /intr. verb/ discharge faeces from the body
246. Defiance /noun/ open resistance; bold disobedience [The demonstration was held **in defiance of** official warnings.]
247. De jure /adverb/ according to rightful entitlement or claim; by right [The resolution declared that the independent Republic of Latvia proclaimed on November 18, 1918 was still in existence de jure.]  
/adj./ existing or holding a specified position by legal right [He had been de jure king since his father's death.]
248. Delectable /adj./ (of food or drink) delicious
249. Deleterious /adj./ causing harm or damage
250. Delimitation /noun/ the legal process of determining the limits (of constituencies)

251. Delineate /tr. verb/  
1- describe or portray (something) precisely [The law should delineate the rights of the transgender.]  
2- indicate the exact position of (a border or boundary)
252. Delinquent /noun & adj./ (typically of a young person) tending to commit crime, particularly minor crime
253. Demagogue /noun/ a political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular desires and prejudices rather than by using rational argument
254. Demeanour /noun/ outward behaviour or bearing [He wore a happy demeanour.]
255. Dementia /noun/ a chronic or persistent disorder of the mental processes caused by brain disease or injury and marked by memory disorders, personality changes, and impaired reasoning.
256. Demur /intr. verb/ raise objections or show reluctance
257. Demure /adj./ (of a woman or her behaviour) reserved, modest, and shy
258. Denigrate /tr. verb/ criticise unfairly; disparage
259. Denounce /tr. verb/ publicly declare to be wrong or evil [ He was widely denounced as a traitor. Our foreign minister denounced the use of violence against the oppressed Kashmiri people.]
260. Deportment /noun/ the way a person stands and walks, particularly as an element of etiquette
261. Dereliction /noun/  
1- (**dereliction of duty**) the shameful failure to fulfil one's obligations  
2- the state of having been abandoned and become dilapidated
262. Derisive /adj./ expressing contempt or ridicule
263. Derogatory /adj./ showing a critical or disrespectful attitude
264. Desolation /noun/  
1- a state of complete emptiness or destruction  
2- great unhappiness or loneliness [In choked desolation, she watched him leave.]
265. Desperate /adj./  
1- feeling or showing a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with  
2- (of a situation) extremely serious or dangerous [There is a desperate shortage of teachers.]

3- (of a person) violent or dangerous {a desperate criminal}  
4- /predicative adj./ (of a person) having a great need or desire for something [I am **desperate** for a cigarette.]  
/with infinitive/ [Other women are desperate to get back to work.]

266. Despicable /adj./ deserving hatred and contempt
267. Despondent adj./ in low spirits from loss of hope or courage
268. Detangle /tr. verb/ remove tangles from (hair)
269. Détente /noun/ the easing of hostility or strained relations, especially between countries
270. Detrimental /adj./ tending to cause harm
271. Devious /adj./  
1- showing a skilful use of underhand tactics to achieve goals  
2- (of a route or journey) longer and less direct than the most straightforward way [They arrived at the town by a devious route.]
272. Devout / adj./  
1- having or showing deep religious feeling or commitment  
2- totally committed to a cause or belief
273. Diabolic /adj./ relating to or characteristic of the Devil
274. Diatribe /noun/ a forceful and bitter verbal attack against someone or something
275. Digress /intr. verb/ leave the main subject temporarily in speech or writing [You have digressed from the main point.]
276. Dilapidate /tr. verb/ cause (something) to fall into disrepair or ruin
277. Dilate /tr. verb/ make or become wider, larger, or more open [His eyes dilated with wonder.]  
/intr. verb followed by **on**/ speak or write at length on (a subject) [The faithful could hear the minister dilate on the role religion could play.]
278. Discern /tr. verb/ recognise or find out [I can discern no difference between the two policies.]
279. Discursive /adj./ digressing from subject to subject  
<philosophy> proceeding by argument or reasoning rather than by intuition
280. Disgruntle /tr. verb/ make (someone) angry or dissatisfied

281. Disparage /tr. verb/ regard or represent as being of little worth
282. Disposition /noun/  
1- a person's inherent qualities of mind and character [He has a sadistic disposition.]  
2- the way in which something is placed or arranged, especially in relation to other things [the plan shows the disposition of the rooms.]
283. Disseminate /tr. verb/ spread (something, especially information) widely
284. Dissident /noun/ a person who opposes official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state
285. Dissimulate /tr. verb/ conceal or disguise (one's thoughts, feelings, or character)
286. Dissipate /intr. verb/ (with reference to a feeling or emotion) disappear or cause to disappear [Her concern for the adopted son had totally dissipated.]
287. Distraught /adj./very worried and upset [A distraught woman was sobbing.]
288. Dither /intr. verb/ be indecisive [He was dithering about his role in this matter.]  
/mass noun/ indecisive behaviour
289. Divulge /tr. verb/ make known (private or sensitive information); disclose
290. Docile /adj./ ready to accept control or instruction; submissive
291. Dossier /noun/ a collection of documents about a particular person, event, or subject
292. Dubious /adj./ that which is questionable
293. Dungeon /noun/ a strong underground prison cell, especially in a castle
294. Duplicity /noun/ deceitfulness
295. Duress /mass noun/ threats, violence, constraints, or other action used to coerce someone into doing something against their will or better judgement [These confessions were extracted **under duress.**]
296. Earnest /adj./ resulting from or showing sincere and intense conviction {an earnest student} [Two nurses were in earnest conversation.]
297. Ebullient /adj./ cheerful and full of energy
298. Eccentric /adj./ (of a person or their behaviour) unconventional and slightly strange

- /noun/ a person of unconventional and slightly strange views or behaviour
299. Echelons /noun/ a level or rank in an organisation, a profession, or society {the upper echelons of the business world}
300. Ecstasy /noun/ an overwhelming feeling of great happiness or joyful excitement
301. Effigy /noun/  
1- a roughly made model of a person that is made in order to be damaged or destroyed as a protest;  
2- a sculptor or model of a person
302. Effluent /noun/ liquid waste or sewage discharged into a river or the sea
303. Effusive /adj./ showing or expressing gratitude, pleasure, or approval in an unrestrained or heartfelt manner
304. Egalitarian /adj./ believing in or based on the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities  
/noun/ a person who advocates or supports the principle of equality for all people
305. Egregious /adj./ outstandingly bad; shocking {egregious abuse of copyright}
306. Elation /mass noun/ great happiness and exhilaration
307. Elicit /tr. verb/ evoke or draw out (a reaction, answer, or fact) from someone [I tried to **elicit** a smile **from** Jane. || They failed to elicit any information from the suspect.]
308. Eloquent /adj./ fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing
309. Elucidate /tr. verb/ make (something) clear; explain
310. Emaciated /adj./ abnormally thin or weak, especially because of illness or a lack of food [He was so emaciated that he could hardly stand.]
311. Emanate /intr. verb/ (of a feeling, quality, or sensation) issue or spread out from (a source); originate from, get produced by [Corruption often emanates from poverty and greed.]
312. Emasculate /usually as adjective **emasculated**/ deprive (a man) of his male role or identity [He feels emasculated, because he cannot control his sons' behaviour.]
313. Embargo /noun/ an official ban on trade or other commercial activity with a particular country  
/tr. verb/ impose an official ban on (trade or a country or commodity); officially

ban publication

314. Embellish /tr. verb/ make (something) more attractive by the addition of decorative details or features
315. Embezzlement /mass noun/ theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer
316. Embitter /tr. verb/ make (someone) feel bitter or resentful
317. Embroil /tr. verb/ involve (someone) deeply in an argument, conflict, or difficult situation {get embroiled in sth, get embroiled with sth}
318. Emissary /noun/ a person sent as a diplomatic representative on a special mission
319. Empathy /mass noun/ the ability to understand and share the feelings of another
320. Empirical /adj./ based on, concerned with, or verifiable by observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic
321. Emulate /tr. verb/ match or surpass (a person or achievement), typically by imitation
322. Enamour /verb (be enamoured of/with/by/ be filled with love for [It is not difficult to see why Edward is enamoured of her.]
323. Endeavour / verb followed by an infinitive/ try hard to do or achieve something /noun/ an attempt to achieve sth; an enterprise or undertaking
324. Endemic /adj./ (of a disease or condition) regularly found among particular people or in a certain area
325. Endorse /tr. verb/  
1- declare one's public approval or support of  
2- write (a comment) on a document [The speed and accuracy achieved will be endorsed on the certificate.]
326. Enervate /tr. verb/ make (someone) feel drained of energy or vitality /adj./ lacking in energy or vitality
327. Engulf /tr. verb/  
1- (of a natural force) sweep over (something) so as to surround or cover it completely;  
2- (of a feeling) take someone into control;  
3- eat voraciously

328. Enjoin /verb with object and infinitive/ instruct or urge (someone) to do something [The court enjoined members to trade fairly.]  
More  
prescribe (an action or attitude) to be performed or adopted [The charitable deeds **enjoined on** him by religion.]
329. Ennui /mass noun/ a feeling of listlessness and dissatisfaction arising from a lack of occupation or excitement [He succumbed to ennui and despair.]
330. Enshrine /tr. verb/ preserve (a right, tradition, or idea) in a form that ensures it will be protected and respected [The right of all workers to strike was **enshrined in** the new constitution.]
331. Entangle /tr. verb/  
1- cause to become twisted together with or caught in  
2- involve (someone) in difficulties or complicated circumstances from which it is difficult to escape
332. Ephemeral /adj./ lasting for a very short time
333. Epicurean /noun & adj./ (**epicurean**) a person devoted to sensual enjoyment, especially that derived from fine food and drink
334. Epiphany / noun/  
1- a moment of sudden and great revelation or realization  
2- A Christian festival (Epiphany) celebrated on the 6th of January.
335. Epitomise /tr. verb/ be a perfect example of [Child abuse epitomises the misery of the weak and destitute in our society.]
336. Epoch /noun/ a particular period of time in history or a person's life
337. Equity /noun/ the quality of being fair and impartial
338. Errand /noun/ a short journey undertaken in order to deliver or collect something, especially on someone else's behalf
339. Erratic /adj./ not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable [Her breathing was erratic.]
340. Escalate /intr. verb/ increase rapidly [The prices of commodities have escalated.]  
/tr. verb/ make sth increased [Our intervention may escalate this war.]
341. Escapade /noun/ an act or incident involving excitement, daring, or adventure
342. Eschew /tr. verb/ deliberately avoid using; abstain from

343. Esoteric /adj./ intended for or likely to be understood by only a small number of people with a specialised knowledge or interest
344. Espionage /mass noun/ the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information
345. Ethos /noun/ the characteristic spirit of a culture, era, or community as manifested in its attitudes and aspirations {a deviation from the ethos of tribal society}
346. Euphemism /noun/ a mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing
347. Euphoria /mass noun/ a feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness
348. Euthanasia /mass noun/ the painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma
349. Eve-teasing /mass noun/ the making of unwanted sexual remarks or advances by a man to a woman in a public place
350. Evince /tr. verb/ reveal the presence of (a quality or feeling); indicate
351. Evoke /tr. verb/ bring or recall (a feeling, memory, or image) to the conscious mind
352. Excavate /tr. verb/ extract (material) from the ground by digging  
# reveal or extract (buried remains) while excavating an area [Clothing and weapons were excavated from the burial site.]
353. Excommunicate /tr. verb/officially exclude (someone) from participation in the sacraments and services of the Christian Church
354. Excoriate /tr. verb/ damage or remove part of the surface of (the skin)  
2- criticise someone severely
355. Excruciate /tr. verb/ torment (someone) physically or mentally
356. Exculpate /tr. verb/ show or declare that (someone) is not guilty of wrongdoing
357. Exhume /tr. verb/ dig out (something buried, especially a corpse) from the ground
358. Exile /noun/ the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons; also used for a person who lives in exile  
/tr. verb/ expel and bar (someone) from their native country, typically for political or punitive reasons

359. Exodus/noun/ a mass departure of people
360. Exonerate /tr. verb/ (of an official body) absolve (someone) from blame for a fault or wrongdoing
361. Exorcise /tr. verb/  
1- drive out or attempt to drive out (a supposed evil spirit) from a person or place  
2- completely remove (something unpleasant) from one's mind or memory [she wanted to exorcise some of the pain.]
362. Exorbitant /adj./ (of a price or amount charged) unreasonably high
363. Exotic /adj./  
1- originating in or characteristic of a distant foreign country;  
2- attractive or striking because colourful or out of the ordinary  
/noun/ exotic animal or plant [We have planted exotics in our garden.]
364. Expatriate /noun/ a person who lives outside their native country  
/adj./ of or related to a person who lives abroad  
/tr. verb/ send (a person or money) abroad
365. Expedient /adj./ (of an action) convenient and practical although possibly improper or immoral  
# (of an action) suitable or appropriate [Holding a public inquiry into this case is not expedient.]
366. Expedite /tr. verb/ make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly
367. Explicit /adj./ stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt
368. Expunge /tr. verb/ obliterate or remove completely (something unwanted or unpleasant)
369. Expurgate /tr. verb/ remove matter thought to be objectionable or unsuitable from (a text or account)
370. Extenuate /tr. verb/ mitigate or lessen the seriousness of a guilt or action
371. Extol /tr. verb/ praise enthusiastically
372. Extortionate /adj./ (of a price) much too high
373. Extradite /tr. verb/ hand over (a person accused or convicted of a crime) to the jurisdiction of the foreign state in which the crime was committed

374. Extramural /adj./ (of a course of study) arranged for people who are not full-time members of a university or other educational establishment
375. Extraneous /adj./ irrelevant or unrelated to the subject being dealt with belonging to; of external origin
376. Extrapolate /tr. verb/  
1- extend the application of (a method or conclusion) to an unknown situation by assuming that existing trends will continue or similar methods will be applicable  
2- estimate or conclude (something) by extrapolating
377. Extravagant /adj./ lacking restraint in spending money or using resources
378. Extrovert /adj./ an outgoing, socially confident person  
<Psychology> a person predominantly concerned with external things or objective considerations
379. Exuberant /adj./ full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness
380. Fabulate /intr. verb/ relate invented stories
381. Facade /noun/  
1- the principal front of a building, that faces on to a street or open space [The house has a wooden facade.]  
2- a deceptive outward appearance [She is still able to manage a public facade that allures her voters.]
382. Facetious /adj./ treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour
383. Facsimile /noun/ an exact copy, especially of written or printed material  
/tr. verb/ make a copy of sth [The ride was facsimiled for another theme park.]
384. Factotum /noun/ an employee who does all kinds of work
385. Fanatic /noun/ a person filled with excessive and single-minded zeal, especially for an extreme religious or political cause
386. Fascism /noun/ an authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organisation
387. Fastidious /adj./ very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail; very concerned about matters of cleanliness
388. Fatalism /noun/ the belief that all events are predetermined and therefore inevitable

389. Fatalistic /adj./ relating to or characteristic of the belief that all events are predetermined and therefore inevitable
390. Fathom /tr. verb usually with negative/  
1- understand (a difficult problem or an enigmatic person) after much thought [The locals could not **fathom out** the reason behind his new-found prosperity.]  
2- measure the depth of (water) {an attempt to fathom the ocean}
391. Fauna /noun/ the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period
392. Felony /noun/ a crime regarded in the US and many other judicial systems as more serious than a misdemeanour [He pleaded guilty to six felonies.]
393. Fetter /tr. verb/ restrain with chains or manacles, typically around the ankles  
Fetters /plural noun/ [The criminal was not able to move in fetters.]
394. Feud /noun/ a prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute  
/intr. verb/ [He feuded with the FBI.]
395. Fiasco /noun/ a complete failure, especially a ludicrous or humiliating one
396. Fictitious /adj./ not real or true; imaginary or fabricated
397. Fief /noun/ an estate of land, especially one held on condition of feudal service
398. Fiendish /adj./ extremely cruel or unpleasant
399. Filial /adj./ relating to or due from a son or daughter
400. Filibuster /noun/ an action such as prolonged speaking which obstructs progress in a legislative assembly in a way that does not technically contravene the required procedures  
/tr. verb/ act in an obstructive manner in a legislative assembly, especially by speaking at inordinate length
401. Flabbergast /tr. verb/ surprise (someone) greatly; astonish
402. Flagellation /noun/ flogging or beating as a religious discipline
403. Flagrant /adj./ (of an action considered wrong or immoral) conspicuously or obviously offensive
404. Flamboyant /adj./ (of a person or their behaviour) tending to attract attention because of their exuberance, confidence, and stylishness  
# bright, colourful and very noticeable
405. Flimsy /adj./ insubstantial and easily damaged  
# (of a pretext or account) weak and unconvincing

406. Flippant /adj./not showing a serious or respectful attitude
407. Flora /mass noun/ the plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period
408. Flounder /intr. verb/ struggle or stagger clumsily in mud or water  
# struggle mentally; show or feel great confusion [She floundered, not knowing quite what to say.]
409. Foment /tr. verb/ instigate or stir up (an undesirable or violent sentiment or course of action) [They accused him of fomenting political unrest in Bengal.]
410. Foray /noun/ a sudden attack or incursion into enemy territory, especially to obtain something  
/intr. verb followed by adverb of direction/make or go on a foray [The soldiers forayed into the bunker.]
411. Forestall /tr. verb/ prevent or obstruct (an anticipated event or action) by taking advance action  
# act in advance of (someone) in order to prevent them from doing something
412. Forged /adj./ copied fraudulently; fake
413. Frailty /noun/ the condition of being weak and delicate  
# weakness in character or morals
414. Freak /noun/ a very unusual and unexpected event or situation [The accident was a total freak.]  
/intr. verb/ behave or cause to behave in a wild and irrational way, typically because of the effects of extreme emotion or drugs [he **freaked out** and smashed the place.]  
/tr. verb/ [What he'd said had really **freaked her out.**]
415. Freight /noun/ goods transported in bulk by truck, train, ship, or aircraft [There is a decline in the amount of freight carried by rail.]  
# as modifier { a freight train }  
/tr. verb/ transport (goods) in bulk by truck, train, ship, or aircraft [The metals had been freighted from the city.]
416. Fret /intr. verb/ be constantly or visibly anxious [She is always fretting about the cost of groceries.]  
/tr. verb/ cause anxiety to  
/noun/ a state of anxiety [She was in continuous fret.]
417. Frivolous /adj./ not having any serious purpose or value [Rules should be made to stop frivolous lawsuits.]  
# (of a person) carefree and superficial
418. Frown /intr. verb/ furrow one's brows in an expression indicating disapproval, displeasure, or concentration

- /noun/ a facial expression or look characterised by a frowning of one's brows
419. Frugal /adj./ sparing or economical as regards money or food
420. Fugitive /noun/ a person who has escaped from captivity or is in hiding
421. Fulminate /intr. verb/ express vehement protest [all **fulminated against** the new presidential ordinance.]  
<Literary> explode violently or flash like lightning [Thunder fulminated around the house.]
422. Furore /noun/ an outbreak of public anger or excitement
423. Gargantuan /adj./ enormous
424. Garrulous /adj./ excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters
425. Geriatric /adj./ relating to old people, especially with regard to their health care  
/noun/ an old person, especially one receiving special care {a rest home for geriatrics}
426. Gerrymander /tr. verb/ manipulate the boundaries of (an electoral constituency) so as to favour one party or class
427. Ghastly /adj./ causing great horror or fear {one of the most ghastly crimes}
428. Gracious /adj./ courteous, kind, and pleasant, especially towards someone of lower social status
429. Grapple /intr. verb/ engage in a close fight or struggle without weapons; wrestle [A young man **grappled with** the miscreant after the knife attack.]  
/tr. verb/ seize hold of (someone) [I grappled the young man around the throat.]
430. Graffiti /noun/ writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed illicitly on a wall or other surface in a public place [Most of the city walls were covered with graffiti.]  
# graffitied is used as an adjective {the graffitied walls}
431. Gregarious /adj./ (of a person) fond of company; sociable
432. Hackneyed /adj./ (of a phrase or idea) having been overused; unoriginal and trite
433. Haggard /adj./ looking exhausted and unwell, especially from fatigue, worry, or suffering
434. Hallucination /noun/ an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present [After returning from the battlefield, she is suffering from

horrific hallucinations.]

435. Harbinger /noun/ a person or thing that announces or signals the approach of another; a forerunner for sth
436. Habitable /adj./ suitable or good enough to live in The house should be habitable by Sunday.]
437. Harbour /tr. verb/ keep (a thought or feeling, typically a negative one) in one's mind, especially secretly [She started to harbour feeling of resentment against her step-mother.]  
# give a home or shelter to [Once these woods harboured a variety of birds.]  
# shelter or hide (a criminal or wanted person) [He was suspected of harbouring an escaped prisoner.]
438. Harrowing /adj./ acutely distressing
439. Haven /noun/ a place of safety or refuge
440. Havoc /noun/ widespread destruction
441. Headstrong /adj./ energetically wilful and determined
442. Hearsay /noun/ information received from other people which cannot be substantiated; rumour
443. Hedonistic /adj./ engaged in the pursuit of pleasure; sensually self-indulgent
444. Henchman /noun/ a faithful follower or political supporter, especially one prepared to engage in crime or violence by way of service
445. Heresy /noun/ belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious (especially Christian) doctrine  
# opinion profoundly at odds with what is generally accepted
446. Heretic /noun/ a person believing in or practising religious heresy  
# a person holding an opinion at odds with what is generally accepted
447. Hermit /noun/ a person living in solitude as a religious discipline
448. Hoax /noun/ a humorous or malicious deception
449. Homicide /noun chiefly American/ the killing of one person by another
450. Hoodwink /tr. verb/ deceive or trick somebody
451. Hooliganism /noun/ violent or rowdy behaviour by young troublemakers, typically in a gang

452. Horrendous /adj./ extremely unpleasant, horrifying, or terrible
453. Hubris /noun/ excessive pride or self-confidence
454. Hydrophobia /noun/ extreme or irrational fear of water, especially as a symptom of rabies in humans
455. Iconoclast /noun/ a person who attacks or criticises cherished beliefs or institutions
456. Idolatrous /adj./ relating to or practising idolatry; idol-worshipping {idolatrous religions}
457. Idiosyncrasy /noun/  
1- a mode of behaviour or way of thought peculiar to an individual  
2- a distinctive or peculiar feature or characteristic of a place or thing
458. Idyll /noun/ an extremely happy, peaceful, or picturesque period or situation, typically an idealised or unsustainable one
459. Ignominy /noun/ public shame or disgrace {the ignominy of being in prison}
460. Impasse /noun/ a situation in which no progress is possible, especially because of disagreement; a deadlock
461. Impeccable /adj./ in accordance with the highest standards; faultless
462. Impecunious /adj./ having little or no money [He belonged to an impecunious family.]
463. Impervious /adj./ not allowing fluid to pass through  
# (**impervious to**) unable to be affected by [He worked, apparently impervious to the heat.]
464. Impinge /intr. verb/ have an effect, especially a negative one [Several factors **impinge on** market efficiency.]
465. Implacable /adj./  
1- unable to be appeased or placated {an implacable enemy of hers}  
2- relentless, unable to be stopped
466. Implant /tr. verb/ insert or fix (tissue or an artificial object) in a person's body, especially by surgery [Electrodes had been **implanted in** his brain.]  
/intr. verb/ (of a fertilised egg) become attached to the wall of the uterus [Some days later the fertilised egg implants into the lining of the uterus.]  
# establish (an idea) in a person's mind [This idea was implanted in my mind by a coincidence.]  
/noun/ a thing implanted in something else, especially a piece of tissue,

prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body

467. Implausible /adj./ (of an argument or statement) not seeming reasonable or probable; failing to convince
468. Implead /tr. verb/ <Law>prosecute or take proceedings against
469. Implicate /tr. verb/ show (someone) to be involved in a crime
470. Implicit /adj./ suggested though not directly expressed
471. Implode /tr. &intr. verb/ collapse or cause to collapse violently inwards
472. Impromptu /adj./ done without being planned or rehearsed [He delivered an impromptu speech.]  
/adverb/ [She spoke impromptu.]
473. Improvise /tr. verb/ produce or make (something) from whatever is available
474. Impugn /tr. verb/ dispute the truth, validity, or honesty of (a statement or motive); call into question
475. Impunity /noun/ exemption from punishment or freedom from the injurious consequences of an action
476. Impute /tr. verb/ represent (something, especially something undesirable) as being done or possessed by someone; attribute {the crimes **imputed to** Richard} [The Christians believe that Christ's righteousness has been imputed to them.]
477. Inadvertently /adverb/ without intention; accidentally [His name had been inadvertently omitted from the list.]
478. Inalienable /adj./ not subject to being taken away from or given away by the possessor [The shareholders have the inalienable right to dismiss directors.]
479. Incandescent /adj./  
1- emitting light as a result of being heated  
2- full of strong emotion; passionate [She felt an incandescent love for life.]  
3- extremely angry [I am incandescent at the way I've been treated.]
480. Incapacitate /tr. verb/ prevent from functioning in a normal way
481. Incarcerate /tr. verb/ imprison or confine
482. Incarnate /postpositive adj./ represented in the most fundamental or extreme form [Here is capitalism incarnate.]  
/verb/ (of a person) be the living embodiment of (a quality) [Abdul Sattar Edhi was a man who incarnated the pain of the entire community.]

# put (a concept or quality) into concrete form {a desire to make things which will incarnate their personality}

483. Incensed /adj./ very angry; enraged
484. Inchoate /adj./ just begun and so not fully formed or developed; rudimentary { a still inchoate democracy }
485. Incendiary /adj./ (of a device or attack) designed to cause fires {an incendiary bomb}  
# tending to stir up conflict  
/noun/ an incendiary bomb or device [They took some incendiaries with them.]  
# a person who stir up conflict
486. Inceptive /adj./ relating to or marking the beginning of something; initial {the inceptive period of the program}
487. Incessant /adj./ (of something regarded as unpleasant) continuing without pause or interruption
488. Incest /noun/sexual relations between people classed as being so closely related that their marriage with each other is considered a sin
489. Incinerate /tr. verb/ destroy (something, especially waste material) by burning [Waste packaging is to be incinerated rather than buried in landfills.]
490. Incipient /adj./ beginning to happen or develop [They were not conscious of their incipient love.]
491. Incisive /adj./ (of a person or mental process) intelligently analytical and clear-thinking  
# (of an action) quick and direct
492. Incite /tr. verb/ urge or persuade (someone) to act in a violent or unlawful way [He **incited** loyal subjects **to** rebellion.]
493. Inclination /noun/ a person's natural tendency or urge to act or feel in a particular way; disposition
494. Inclement /adj./ (of the weather) unpleasantly cold or wet [Inclement weather hampered their speed.]
495. Incorporeal /adj./ not composed of matter; having no material existence
496. Incurable /adj./ (of a person or their behaviour) not able to be changed or reformed
497. Inculcate /tr. verb/ accuse or blame; incriminate

498. Incur /tr. verb/ become subject to (something unwelcome or unpleasant) as a result of one's own behaviour or actions [I will pay any expenses incurred.]
499. Incursion /noun/ an invasion or attack, especially a sudden or brief one [Our incursion into the enemy territory was stopped the next day.]  
<figurative>[They made an incursion into the electronic-media market.]
500. Indelible /adj./  
1- (of ink or a pen) making marks that cannot be removed  
2- not able to be forgotten
501. Indictment /noun/ a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime [His indictment dealt a heavy blow to the party's reputation.]  
# a thing that serves to illustrate that a system or situation is bad and deserves to be condemned [These rapidly escalating crime figures are an indictment of our society.]
502. Indifferent /adj./ having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned
503. Indigent /adj./ poor; needy  
/noun/ a needy person
504. Indignation /noun/ anger or annoyance provoked by what is perceived as unfair treatment
505. Indolent /adj./ wanting to avoid activity or exertion; lazy
506. Ineluctable /adj./ unable to be resisted or avoided; inescapable {the ineluctable facts of history}
507. Inexorable /adj./ impossible to stop or prevent  
# (of a person) impossible to persuade; unrelenting
508. Infatuate /verb usually used as **be infatuated with**/ be inspired with an intense but short-lived passion or admiration for
509. Infest /tr. verb/ (of insects or animals) be present (in a place or site) in large numbers, typically so as to cause damage or disease [The house is **infested with** cockroaches.]
510. Ingenuous adj./ (of a person or action) innocent and unsuspecting
511. Ingest /tr. verb/  
1- take (food, drink, or another substance) into the body by swallowing or absorbing it  
2- absorb (information) [He spent his days ingesting the contents of the library.]
512. Ingrain /tr. verb/ firmly fix or establish (a habit, belief, or attitude) in a person

513. Ingratiate /(*ingratiate oneself*) bring oneself into favour with someone by flattering or trying to please them
514. Inimical /adj./ tending to obstruct or harm; hostile, unfriendly
515. Iniquitous /adj./ grossly unfair and morally wrong
516. Injunction /noun/ an authoritative warning or order  
<Law> a judicial order restraining a person from beginning or continuing an action threatening or invading the legal right of another, or compelling a person to carry out a certain act
517. Insidious /adj./ proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with very harmful effects
518. Insolvent /adj./unable to pay debts owed
519. Insolence /noun/ rude and disrespectful behaviour
520. Insurmountable /adj./ too great to be overcome
521. Insurgency /noun/ an active revolt or uprising
522. Interlocutor /noun/ a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation
523. Intervene /intr. verb/ take part in something so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events [You had better not intervene in this dispute.]  
/with infinitive/ [Their forces intervened to halt the attack.]
524. Itinerant /adj./ travelling from place to place  
/noun/ a person who travels from place to place
525. Intractable /adj./ hard to control or deal with
526. Intramural /adj./  
1- situated or done within the walls of a building  
2- taking place within a single educational institution  
3- forming part of normal university or college studies
527. Intransigent /adj./ unwilling or refusing to change one's views or to agree about something [I tried my level best to persuade her, but she was intransigent.]
528. Introvert /noun/ a shy, reticent person
529. Inveterate /attributive adj./ having a particular habit, activity, or interest that is long-established and unlikely to change {an inveterate gambler}

530. Invidious /adj./ (of an action or situation) likely to arouse or incur resentment or anger in others
531. Invigorate /tr. verb/ give strength or energy to
532. Invoke /tr. verb/  
1- cite or appeal to (someone or something) as an authority for an action or in support of an argument [The defence lawyer invoked article 235 of the constitution.]  
2- call earnestly for [She invoked his help against this attack.]
533. Irascible /adj./ having or showing a tendency to be easily angered
534. Ire /noun/ anger
535. Irk /tr. verb/ irritate; annoy
536. Irredeemable /adj./ not able to be saved, improved, or corrected [So many irredeemable mistakes have been made.]
537. Islamophobia /noun/ dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims, especially as a political force
538. Iterate /tr. verb/ perform or utter repeatedly
539. Itinerant /noun/ a person who travels from place to place
540. Itinerate /intr. verb/ (especially of a Church minister or a magistrate) travel from place to place to perform one's professional duty
541. Jabber /intr. verb/ talk in a rapid, excited, and often incomprehensible way [He jabbered on about football.]
542. Jaunt /noun/ a short excursion or journey made for pleasure [I am planning to make a jaunt to Europe.]
543. Jeopardise /tr. verb/ put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure
544. Jettison /tr. verb/ abandon or discard (someone or something that is no longer wanted)
545. Juncture /noun/  
1- a particular point in events or time [It is difficult to say at this juncture whether this upturn can be sustained.]  
2- a place where things join [The plane crashed at the juncture of two mountains.]

546. Kerfuffle /noun/ a commotion or fuss, especially one caused by conflicting views
547. Knack /noun/ an acquired or natural skill at doing something [He had a **knack for** communicating.]
548. Knapsack /noun/ a soldier's or hiker's bag with shoulder straps, carried on the back, and typically made of canvas or other weatherproof material
549. Knead /tr. verb/ work (moistened flour or clay) into dough or paste with the hands
550. Laborious /adj./ requiring considerable time and effort
551. Labyrinth /noun/ a complicated irregular network of passages or paths in which it is difficult to find one's way
552. Lacerate /tr. verb/  
1- tear or make deep cuts in (flesh or skin)  
2- criticise someone very severely
553. Lackadaisical /adj./ lacking enthusiasm and determination; carelessly lazy
554. Lacklustre /adj./ lacking in vitality, force, or conviction; uninspired or uninspiring
555. Lacuna /noun/ an unfilled space; a gap; a missing space in a book or manuscript; a flaw
556. Laggard noun/ a person who makes slow progress and falls behind others
557. Lambast /tr. verb/ criticise (someone or something) harshly
558. Liaison /noun/ communication or cooperation which facilitates a close working relationship between people or organisations
559. Libel /noun/ <Law> a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation; a written defamation  
# a false and typically malicious statement about a person
560. Libertine /noun/ a person, especially a man, who freely indulges in sensual pleasures without regard to moral principles
561. Lifhack /noun/ a strategy or technique adopted in order to manage one's time and daily activities in a more efficient way
562. Linchpin /noun/ a person or thing vital to an enterprise or organisation
563. Littoral /adj./ relating to or situated on the shore of the sea or a lake

564. Lopsided /adj./ with one side lower or smaller than the other {a lopsided grin}
565. Loquacious /adj./ tending to talk a great deal; talkative
566. Ludicrous /adj./ so foolish, unreasonable, or out of place as to be amusing
567. Lunatic /noun & adj./ a person who is mentally ill
568. Lynch /tr. verb/ (of a group of people) kill (someone) for an alleged offence without a legal trial, especially by hanging
569. Macabre /adj./ disturbing because concerned with or causing a fear of death
570. Maim /tr. verb/ wound or injure (a person or animal) so that part of the body is permanently damaged
571. Malfeasance /mass noun/ <Law> wrongdoing, especially by a public official
572. Malice /noun/ the desire to harm someone; ill will [I bear no malice towards you.]
573. Malleable /adj./  
 1- (of a metal or other material) able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking  
 2- easily influenced; pliable [They are as malleable and easily led as sheep.]
574. Manoeuvre /verb with object and adverbial/ carefully guide or manipulate (someone or something) in order to achieve an end [They were manoeuvring him into betraying his friend.]  
 /intr. verb/ move skilfully or carefully [The lorry was unable to manoeuvre comfortably in the narrow street]  
 /with object and adverbial of direction/ [She tried to manoeuvre her trolley round the people.]  
 /intr. verb/ manipulate a situation to achieve an end [Rand was manoeuvring to elope with the girl.]  
 /noun/  
 1- a movement or series of moves requiring skill and care [Snowboarders performed daring manoeuvres on precipitous slopes.]  
 2- (**manoeuvres**) a large-scale military exercise of troops, warships, and other forces [The Russian vessel was **on manoeuvres**.]
575. Manipulate /tr. verb/ alter or present (data) so as to mislead [Nations may still be able to manipulate their own data.]  
 # control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or unscrupulously [The masses were deceived and manipulated by a tiny group.]  
 # handle or control (a tool, mechanism, information, etc.) in a skilful manner [He manipulated the dials of the set.]

576. Maritime /adj./ connected with the sea, especially in relation to seaborne trade or naval matters
577. Maverick /noun & adj./ an unorthodox or independent-minded person
578. Meander /intr. verb with adverbial of direction/  
1- (of a river or road) follow a winding course [The river meandered through a meadow.]  
2- wander at random [Kids meandered in and out.]  
/noun/ a winding curve or bend of a river or road [The river flows in sweeping meanders.]
579. Mediate /intr. verb/ intervene in a dispute in order to bring about an agreement or reconciliation [Williams tried to **mediate between** the powers to end the war.]  
/tr. verb/ intervene in (a dispute) to bring about an agreement [We have set up a tribunal to arbitrate and mediate disputes.]
580. Megalomania /noun/ delusion about one's own power or importance (typically as a symptom of manic or paranoid disorder)
581. Melancholy /noun & adj./ a feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause
582. Memoir /noun/  
1- a historical account or biography written from personal knowledge  
2- an essay on a learned subjects
583. Mendacity/ noun/ untruthfulness
584. Metamorphosis noun/ (in an insect or amphibian) the process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages  
# a change of the form or nature of a thing or person into a completely different one {his metamorphosis from a politician to talk-show host}
585. Meteorology /noun/  
1- the branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere, especially as a means of forecasting the weather  
2- the climate and weather of a region
586. Meticulous /adj./ showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise
587. Miasma /noun/  
1- an unpleasant or unhealthy smell or vapour [**a miasma of** petrified meat hung around him.]
588. Milieu /noun/ a person's social environment  
2- an oppressive or unpleasant atmosphere which surrounds or emanates from

something

589. Misanthropic /adj./ having or showing a dislike of other people; unsociable
590. Misconstrue /tr. verb/ interpret (a person's words or actions) wrongly [My comment was deliberately misconstrued.]
591. Misdemeanour /noun/ a minor wrongdoing [The player can expect a suspension for his latest misdemeanour.]
592. Misnomer /noun/ a wrong or inaccurate name or designation
593. Misogynist /noun/ a person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women
594. Modality /noun/ a particular method or procedure [The modalities of troop withdrawals will be discussed in tomorrow's meeting.]
595. Mollify /tr. verb/ appease the anger or anxiety of (someone)
596. Monocle /noun/ a single eyeglass, kept in position by the muscles around the eye
597. Monolith /noun/ a large single upright block of stone, especially one shaped into or serving as a pillar or monument  
# something of a huge size  
# a large, impersonal political, corporate, or social structure regarded as indivisible and slow to change [Independent voices have been crowded out by the media monoliths.]
598. Monotheism /noun/ the doctrine or belief that there is only one God
599. Moratorium /noun/ a temporary prohibition of an activity [The district government has imposed a moratorium on polythene bags.]
600. Morbid /adj./ characterised by an abnormal and unhealthy interest in disturbing and unpleasant subjects, especially death and disease
601. Moribund /adj./ (of a person) at the point of death; (of a thing) in terminal decline, apparently not able to revive
602. Morose /adj./ sullen and ill-tempered
603. Muliebrity /noun/ womanly qualities; womanliness
604. Mundane /adj./  
1- lacking interest or excitement; dull  
2- of this earthly world rather than a heavenly or spiritual one

605. Myopia /noun/  
1-the quality of being short-sighted  
2- lack of foresight or intellectual insight
606. Narcissism /mass noun/ extreme selfishness, with a grandiose view of one's own talents and a craving for admiration, as characterising a personality type
607. Nascent /adj./ (especially of a process or organisation) just coming into existence and beginning to display signs of future potential
608. Nazism /mass noun/ the political principles of the National Socialist German Workers' Party
609. Necrophilia /mass noun/ sexual intercourse with or attraction towards corpses
610. Necrophobia /mass noun/ extreme or irrational fear of death or dead bodies
611. Nemesis /noun/ the inescapable agent of someone's or something's downfall
612. Niche /noun/  
1- a shallow recess, especially one in a wall to display a statue or other ornament  
2- (**one's niche**) a comfortable or suitable position in life or employment [He is now head chef at a leading law firm and feels he has found his niche.]  
3- a specialised segment of the market for a particular kind of product or service
613. Nihilist /noun/ a person who believes that life is meaningless and rejects all religious and moral principles
614. Nonchalant /adj./ (of a person or manner) feeling or appearing casually calm and relaxed; not displaying anxiety, interest, or enthusiasm [She gave a nonchalant shrug.]
615. Noose /noun/ a loop with a running knot, tightening as the rope or wire is pulled and used to trap animals or hang people
616. Nostalgia /noun/ a sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past [I was overcome with acute nostalgia for my days at university.]
617. Nuance /noun/ a subtle difference in or shade of meaning, expression, or sound
618. Nuisance /noun/ a person or thing causing inconvenience or annoyance [It is a nuisance having all those people clomping through the house.]  
[nuisance caller] a person who makes a telephone call to threaten, annoy, or sexually harass someone  
[nuisance value] the significance of a person or thing arising from their capacity

to cause inconvenience or annoyance

619. Nuptials /noun/ a wedding
620. Obdurate /adj./ stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action
621. Obfuscate /tr. verb/ make obscure, unclear, or unintelligible
622. Obituary /noun/ a notice of a death, especially in a newspaper, typically including a brief biography of the deceased person
623. Oblivion /noun/ the state of being unaware or unconscious of what is happening around one [He drank himself into oblivion.]
624. Obnoxious /adj./ extremely unpleasant
625. Obscure /tr. verb/  
1- not discovered or known about; uncertain  
2- not clearly expressed or easily understood  
/tr. verb/ make unclear and difficult to understand  
# keep from being known
626. Obsequies /noun/ funeral rites
627. Obsequious /adj./ obedient or attentive to an excessive or servile degree
628. Obstinate /adj./ stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one to do so
629. Obtuse /adj./  
1- annoyingly insensitive or slow to understand  
2- (of an angle) more than 90° and less than 180°
630. Odious /adj./ extremely unpleasant; repulsive
631. Oligarchy /noun/ a small group of people having control of a country or organisation  
# government by an oligarchy
632. Omen /noun/ an event regarded as a sign or warning of good or evil
633. Ominous /adj./ giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen; threateningly inauspicious
634. Omnipresent /adj./ widely or constantly encountered; widespread, present everywhere at the same time [God is omnipresent.]

635. Onerous /adj./ (of a task or responsibility) involving a great deal of effort, trouble, or difficulty
636. Onslaught /noun/ a fierce or destructive attack
637. Opportunist /adj./ a person who takes advantage of opportunities as and when they arise, regardless of planning or principle
638. Orchestrate /tr. verb/ plan or coordinate the elements of (a situation) to produce a desired effect, especially surreptitiously [The situation has been orchestrated by a tiny minority.]
639. Oscillate /verb/  
1- move or swing back and forth in a regular rhythm  
2- followed by an adverbial/ vary or fluctuate between two states, limits, opinions, etc.
640. Ostentatious /adj./ characterised by pretentious or showy display; designed to impress
641. Ostracise/tr. verb/ exclude from a society or group
642. Ovation /noun/ a sustained and enthusiastic show of appreciation from an audience, especially by means of applause
643. Overarch form an arch over
644. Override /tr. verb/ use one's authority to reject or cancel (a decision, view, etc.)  
# be more important than
645. Overt /adj./ done or shown openly; plainly apparent
646. Overtures /noun often in plural/(usually **overtures**) an approach or proposal made to someone with the aim of opening negotiations or establishing a relationship [He began **making overtures to** British merchant banks.]
647. Paeon /noun/ a creative work (like a son) expressing enthusiastic praise
648. Pageant /noun/ a public entertainment consisting of a procession of people in elaborate, colourful costumes, or an outdoor performance of a historical scene
649. Palatable /adj./ (of food or drink) pleasant to taste  
  
# (of an action or proposal) acceptable or satisfactory
650. Palliate /tr. verb/  
1- make (a disease or its symptoms) less severe without removing the cause  
2- disguise the seriousness of (an offence)  
# lessen or moderate (fears or suspicions)

651. Pandemic /noun/ (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world
652. Pandemonium /noun/ wild and noisy disorder or confusion; uproar
653. Paparazzo /noun/ (plural paparazzi) a freelance photographer who pursues celebrities to get photographs of them
654. Paradigm /noun/ a typical example or pattern of something; a pattern or model
655. Paramour /noun/ a lover, especially the illicit partner of a married person
656. Paraphernalia /noun/ (plural is the same) miscellaneous articles, especially the equipment needed for a particular activity
657. Parry /tr. verb/  
1- ward off (a weapon or attack) with a countermove  
2- answer (a question or accusation) evasively
658. Parsimonious /noun/ very unwilling to spend money or use resources
659. Paternalistic /adj./ relating to or characterised by the restriction of the freedom and responsibilities of subordinates or dependants in their supposed interest
660. Pathos /noun/ a quality that evokes pity or sadness [The actor injects his customary humour and pathos into the role.]
661. Patriarchy /mass noun/ a system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line
662. Paucity /noun/ the presence of something in only small or insufficient quantities or amounts
663. Pauper/noun/ a very poor person
664. Peasantry /noun/ smallholders and agricultural labourers of low social status
665. Pedantic /adj./ excessively concerned with minor details or rules; over-scrupulous
666. Pejorative /adj./ expressing contempt or disapproval
667. Penchant /noun/ a strong or habitual liking for something or tendency to do something
668. Penitent /adj./ feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done wrong; repentant

669. Penurious /adj./  
1- extremely poor; poverty-stricken  
2- unwilling to spend money; mean
670. Perforate /tr. verb/  
1- make a row of small holes in (paper) so that a part may be torn off easily  
2- pierce and make a hole or holes in sth
671. Perilous /adj./ exposed to imminent risk of disaster or ruin
672. Periphery /noun/  
1- the outer limits or edge of an area or object  
2- a marginal or secondary position in, or aspect of, a group, subject, or sphere of activity
673. Perjury /noun/ the offence of wilfully telling an untruth or making a misrepresentation under oath
674. Permeate /tr. verb/ spread throughout (something); pervade
675. Pernicious /adj./ having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way  
{pernicious influence of the denizens of jail}
676. Perseverance /mass noun/ persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success
677. Pervasive /adj./ (especially of an unwelcome influence or physical effect) spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people
678. Pestilence /noun/ a fatal epidemic disease, especially bubonic plague
679. Petulant /adj./ (of a person or their manner) childishly sulky or bad-tempered
680. Petrify /tr. verb/ make (someone) so frightened that they are unable to move
681. Piracy /noun/ the practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea  
# the unauthorised use or reproduction of another's work
682. Placate /tr. verb/ make (someone) less angry or hostile
683. Plagiarism /noun/ the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own
684. Plague /noun/  
1- (usually **the plague**) a contagious bacterial disease characterised by fever and delirium, typically with the formation of buboes and sometimes infection of the lungs (pneumonic plague)  
# any contagious disease that spreads rapidly and kills many people  
2- a thing causing trouble or irritation

/verb/ cause continual trouble or distress to

685. Plaudits /noun/ praise
686. Plausible /adj./ (of an argument or statement) seeming reasonable or probable
687. Plebiscite /noun/ the direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution
688. Plethora /noun/ a large or excessive amount of something [There are plethora of examples which prove this point.]
689. Pliant /adj./ easily influenced or directed; yielding  
# (of material) easily bent
690. Plummet /intr. verb/ fall or drop straight down at high speed  
# decrease rapidly in value or amount
691. Pluralistic /adj./ relating to or advocating a system in which two or more states, groups, principles, sources of authority, etc., coexist
692. Plutocracy /noun/ government by the wealthy
693. Polarise / tr. verb/ divide or cause to divide into two sharply contrasting groups or sets of opinions or beliefs [The cultural sphere has **polarised into** two competing ideological positions.]
694. Polemic /noun/ a strong verbal or written attack on someone or something [His **polemic against** the cultural relativism of the Sixties is often unpalatable.]
695. Polyandry /noun/ polygamy in which a woman has more than one husband
696. Polygamy /noun/ the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time
697. Polyglot /adj./ knowing or using several languages; (of a book) having the text translated into several languages  
/noun/ a person who knows and is able to use several languages
698. Polytheism /noun/ the belief in or worship of more than one god
699. Ponderous /adj./  
1- slow and clumsy because of great weight  
2- (especially of speech or writing) dull or laborious
700. Pontificate /intr. verb/ express one's opinions in a pompous and dogmatic way

701. Porous /adj./ (of a rock or other material) having minute interstices through which liquid or air may pass
702. Posterior /adj./  
1- further back in position; of or nearer the rear or hind end  
2- coming after in time or order; later
703. Posthumous /adj./ occurring, awarded, or appearing after the death of the originator
704. Precarious /adj./ not securely held or in position; dangerously likely to fall or collapse
705. Precipice /noun/ a very steep rock face or cliff, especially a tall one
706. Preclude /tr. verb/ prevent from happening; make impossible  
# (**preclude someone from**) (of a situation or condition) prevent someone from doing something
707. Preempt /tr. verb/  
1- take action in order to prevent (an anticipated event) happening; forestall  
2- act in advance of (someone) in order to prevent them doing something
708. Prejudice /noun/  
1- preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience  
2- dislike, hostility, or unjust behaviour deriving from preconceived and unfounded opinions
709. Prenatal /adj./ before birth; during or relating to pregnancy
710. Preposterous /adj./ contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous
711. Pristine /adj./ in its original condition; unspoilt, neat and clean as if fresh
712. Privy /adj./ (**privy to**) sharing in the knowledge of (something secret or private)  
[He was no longer privy to her innermost thoughts.]
713. Probity /noun/ the quality of having strong moral principles; honesty and decency
714. Proclivity /noun/ a tendency to choose or do something regularly; an inclination or predisposition towards a particular thing
715. Procrastinate /intr. verb/ delay or postpone action; put off doing something
716. Profligate /adj./ recklessly extravagant or wasteful in the use of resources

717. Prognostic /adj./ relating to or serving to predict the likely course of a medical condition
718. Proliferate /tr. & intr. verb/ increase rapidly in number; multiply
719. Prolific /adj./  
1- (of an artist, author, or composer) producing many works  
2- (of a plant, animal, or person) producing much fruit or foliage or many offspring  
3- characterised by plentiful wildlife or produce [Once prolific forests have turned into wastelands.]
720. Prompt /tr. verb/  
1- (of an event or fact) cause or bring about (an action or feeling) [Violence prompted a wave of refugees to flee the country.]  
# (**prompt someone to/to do something**) cause someone to take a course of action [Curiosity prompted him to look inside.]  
3- supply a forgotten word or line to (an actor) during the performance of a play  
/adj./ done without delay; immediate  
/noun/  
1- an act of encouraging a hesitating speaker [With barely a prompt, Barbara talked on].  
2- a word or phrase spoken as a reminder to an actor of a forgotten word or line
721. Propensity /noun/ an inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way [Such patients have a propensity for violence.]
722. Prophetic /adj./ accurately predicting what will happen in the future [His warnings proved prophetic.]
723. Propitious /adj./ giving or indicating a good chance of success; favourable [The timing for such a meeting seems propitious.]
724. Propound /tr. verb/ put forward (an idea or theory) for consideration by others
725. Proscribe /tr. verb/ forbid, especially by law
726. Protrude /tr. verb/ extend beyond or above a surface [Something like a fin protruded from the water.]
727. Provenance /noun/ the place of origin or earliest known history of something [A carpet of Kashmiri provenance was laid in the lounge.]  
# the beginning of something's existence; something's origin [They try to understand the whole universe, its provenance and fate.]
728. Providence /noun/ the protective care of God or of nature as a spiritual power

729. Provident /adj./ making or indicative of timely preparation for the future [She has learnt to be provident.]
730. Pugnacious /adj./ eager or quick to argue, quarrel, or fight
731. Punitive /adj./  
1- inflicting or intended as punishment [The king took no punitive measures against the rebels.]  
2- (of a tax or other charge) extremely high
732. Purge /tr. verb/  
1- rid (someone) of an unwanted feeling, memory, or condition [This good act **purged** Martha **of** the terrible guilt that had haunted her.]  
2- remove a group of undesirable people from (an organisation or place) in an abrupt or violent way [The Turkish president has started a massive programme to purge the army of unsatisfactory officers.]
733. Purportedly /adverb/ as appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so; allegedly [The photos purportedly show Nina with a lover.]
734. Purveyor /noun/  
1- a person who sells or deals in particular goods {a purveyor of large luxury vehicles}  
2- a person or group who spreads or promotes an idea, view, etc.
735. Putrefy /intr. verb/ (of a body or other organic matter) decay or rot and produce a fetid smell
736. Putrid /adj./ (of organic matter) decaying or rotting and emitting a fetid smell {a butcher who sold putrid meat}  
# of or characteristic of rotting matter {the putrid smells from the slaughterhouses}
737. Putsch /noun/ a violent attempt to overthrow a government; a coup
738. Qualm /noun/ an uneasy feeling of doubt, worry, or fear, especially about one's own conduct
739. Quaint /adj./ attractively unusual or old-fashioned
740. Quandary /noun/ a state of perplexity or uncertainty over what to do in a difficult situation
741. Quarantine /noun/ a state, period, or place of isolation in which people or animals that have arrived from elsewhere or been exposed to infectious or contagious disease are placed [Many animals die in quarantine.]  
/tr. verb/ put in quarantine [I quarantine all new fish for one month.]

742. Quarry /noun/ a place, typically a large, deep pit, from which stone or other materials are or have been extracted  
/tr. verb/ extract (stone or other materials) from a quarry
743. Quash /tr. verb/ reject as invalid, especially by legal procedure [His conviction was quashed on appeal.]
744. Quench /tr. verb/ satisfy (one's thirst) by drinking; satisfy a desire
745. Quiescent /adj./ in a state or period of inactivity or dormancy
746. Quill /noun/ (also **quill pen**) a pen made from a main wing or tail feather of a large bird by pointing and slitting the end of the shaft
747. Quintessential /adj./ representing the most perfect or typical example of a quality or class [He was the quintessential tough guy—strong, silent, and self-contained.]
748. Quiver /intr. verb/ tremble or shake with a slight rapid motion [Juliet's lower lip quivered.]  
/noun/  
1- a slight trembling movement or sound, especially one caused by a sudden strong emotion [She could not help the quiver in her voice.]  
2- an archer's portable case for holding arrows
749. Ragged /adj./  
1- having a rough or irregular surface or edge {a ragged coastline}  
2- suffering from exhaustion or stress [He looked a little ragged, a little shadowy beneath the eyes.]
750. Rampant /adj./ (especially of something unwelcome) flourishing or spreading unchecked
751. Rancour /noun/ bitterness or resentfulness, especially when long standing [He spoke without rancour.]
752. Rapport /noun/ a close and harmonious relationship in which the people or groups concerned understand each other's feelings or ideas and communicate well [she was able to establish a good rapport with the children. || She **had an instant rapport with** animals.]
753. Rapprochement /noun/ (especially in international affairs) an establishment or resumption of harmonious relations [There are signs of growing rapprochement between the two countries.]
754. Raucous /adj./ making or constituting a disturbingly harsh and loud noise

755. Ravenous /adj./ extremely hungry [He was extremely tired and ravenous.]  
# (of hunger or need) very great; voracious {a ravenous appetite}
756. Recalcitrant /adj. & noun/ having an obstinately uncooperative attitude towards authority or discipline
757. Recant /intr. verb/ say that one no longer holds an opinion or belief, especially one considered heretical
758. Reconnaissance /noun/ military observation of a region to locate an enemy or ascertain strategic features
759. Reconnoitre /tr. & intr. verb/ make a military observation of (a region) [They reconnoitred the area two weeks before the attack.]
760. Recondite /adj./ (of a subject or knowledge) little known; abstruse
761. Recriminate /intr. verb/ make counter accusations
762. Redress /tr. verb/ remedy or set right (an undesirable or unfair situation)  
/noun/ remedy or compensation
763. Redundant /adj./ not or no longer needed or useful; superfluous  
# (of words or data) able to be omitted without loss of meaning or function
764. Refulgent /adj./ shining very brightly [The panther's refulgent green eyes were fixed on me.]
765. Refurbish /tr. verb/ renovate and redecorate (something, especially a building)
766. Regime /noun/  
1- a government, especially an authoritarian one  
2- a coordinated programme for the promotion or restoration of health; a regimen [You are advised a low-calorie, low-fat regime.]
767. Regimen /noun/ a prescribed course of medical treatment, diet, or exercise for the promotion or restoration of health [The doctor has prescribed a regimen of two injections per day.]
768. Reiterate /reporting verb & tr. verb/ say something again or a number of times, typically for emphasis or clarity
769. Rejuvenate /tr. verb/ make (someone or something) look or feel better, younger, or more vital [This amazing drink rejuvenates the skin.]
770. Relentless /adj./ unceasingly intense; harsh or inflexible
771. Relinquish /tr. verb/ voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up

772. Reminiscence /noun/ a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator [He often narrates his reminiscences of his early days in Parliament.]
773. Remonstrate /intr. verb/ make a forcefully reproachful protest
774. Remorse /noun/ deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed
775. Rendition /noun/  
1- a performance or interpretation, especially of a dramatic role or piece of music  
2- (also **extraordinary rendition**) [*mass noun*] (especially in the US) the practice of sending a foreign criminal or terrorist suspect covertly to be interrogated in a country with less rigorous regulations for the humane treatment of prisoners
776. Renegade /noun/  
1- a person who deserts and betrays an organisation, country, or set of principles; a person who abandons religion; an apostate  
2- a person who behaves in a rebelliously unconventional manner
777. Repatriate /tr. & intr. verb/ send (someone) back to their own country; send money back to one's own country; come back to one's own country
778. Reprieve /tr. verb/ cancel or postpone the punishment of (someone, especially someone condemned to death)  
/noun/ a cancellation or postponement of a punishment
779. Reprimand /noun/ a formal expression of disapproval [The trainee received a reprimand for breach of rules.]
780. Reprisal /noun/ an act of retaliation
781. Reproach /tr. verb/ express to (someone) one's disapproval of or disappointment in their actions [Her friends **reproached** her **for** not thinking enough about her family.]  
# (**reproach someone with**) accuse someone of [His wife reproached him with cowardice.]
782. Repudiate /tr. verb/ refuse to accept
783. Rescind /tr. verb/ revoke, cancel, or repeal (a law, order, or agreement)
784. Restitution /noun/ the restoration of something lost or stolen to its proper owner  
# restoration of something to its original state  
# recompense for injury or loss [He was ordered to pay £6,000 in restitution.]
785. Resurrect /tr. verb/ restore (a dead person) to life  
# revive or revitalise (something that is inactive, disused, or forgotten) [The

deal collapsed and has yet to be resurrected.]

786. Resuscitate /tr. verb/ revive (someone) from unconsciousness or apparent death  
# make (something) active or vigorous again [The government is taking desperate measures to resuscitate the ailing economy.]
787. Reticence /noun/ the quality of being reticent; reserve
788. Retrieve /tr. verb/ get or bring (something) back from somewhere  
# find or extract (information stored in a computer)
789. Retrospect /noun/ a survey or review of a past course of events or period of time
790. Reverberate /intr. verb/ (of a loud noise) be repeated several times as an echo [Her deep booming laugh reverberated around the room.]  
# (of a place) appear to vibrate because of a loud noise [The hall **reverberated with** laughter.]
791. Reverie /noun/ a state of being pleasantly lost in one's thoughts; a daydream [a knock on the door broke her reverie.]  
/mass noun/ [I slipped into reverie.]
792. Revile /tr. verb/ criticise in an abusive or angrily insulting manner
793. Revoke /tr. verb/ officially cancel (a decree, decision, or promise)
794. Revulsion /noun/ a sense of disgust and loathing
795. Rife /pred. adj./ (especially of something undesirable) of common occurrence; widespread [The streets were rife with rumour and fear.]
796. Rogue /noun/ a dishonest or unprincipled man
797. Roguery /noun/ conduct characteristic of a rogue, especially acts of dishonesty or playful mischief
798. Rudimentary /adj./ involving or limited to basic principles
799. Rumpus /noun/ a noisy disturbance; a row
800. Sabotage /tr. verb/ deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage  
/noun/ the action of sabotaging something
801. Saboteur /noun/ a person who engages in sabotage

802. Sacrament /noun/ a thing of mysterious and sacred significance; a religious symbol
803. Sacrosanct /adj./ (especially of a principle, place, or routine) regarded as too important or valuable to be interfered with
804. Sagacious /adj./ having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgement; wise or shrewd
805. Salubrious /adj./ health-giving; healthy
806. Sanguine /adj./ optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation [The prime minister is sanguine about the prospects of improvement in economy.]
807. Saprophagous /adj./ (of an organism) feeding on or obtaining nourishment from decaying organic matter
808. Sarcophagus /noun/ a stone coffin, typically adorned with a sculpture or inscription and associated with the ancient civilisations of Egypt, Rome, and Greece
809. Sardonic /adj./ grimly mocking or cynical
810. Satisfy /tr. verb/ satisfy (a desire or an appetite) to the full
811. Scapegoat /noun/ a person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others, especially for reasons of expediency  
/tr. verb/ make a scapegoat of [Secret police scapegoated a few of the ringleaders to put an end to the issue.]
812. Scavenger /noun/ a person who searches for and collects discarded items
813. Scepticism /noun/ doubt as to the truth of something
814. Scornful adj./ feeling or expressing contempt or derision
815. Scourge /noun/ a person or thing that causes great trouble or suffering
816. Scrumptious /adj./ (of food) extremely appetising or delicious  
# (of a person) very attractive
817. Scrupulous /adj./ (of a person or process) careful, thorough, and extremely attentive to details
818. Secede /intr. verb/ withdraw formally from membership of a federal union, an alliance, or a political or religious organisation [Bangladesh seceded from Pakistan in 1971.]

819. Seditious /noun/ conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch
820. Sepulchral /adj./ relating to a tomb or interment  
# gloomy, dismal [He delivered a speech in sepulchral tone.]
821. Servility /mass noun/ an excessive willingness to serve or please others
822. Sever /tr. verb/ divide by cutting or slicing, especially suddenly and forcibly
823. Shriveled /intr. verb/ wrinkle and contract or cause to wrinkle and contract, especially due to loss of moisture  
/tr. verb/ [The hot wind shrivelled the flowers.]
824. Shroud /noun/ a length of cloth or an enveloping garment in which a dead person is wrapped for burial  
/tr. verb/ cover or envelop so as to conceal from view [Why Jane left her home is still shrouded in mystery.]
825. Siege /noun/ a military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling those inside to surrender
826. Symbiosis /noun/ interaction between two different organisms living in close physical association, typically to the advantage of both  
# a mutually beneficial relationship between different people or groups
827. Slam /tr. verb/ shut (a door, window, or lid) forcefully and loudly  
/intr. verb/ get shut with force  
2- (**slam into**) crash into; collide heavily with [The car mounted the pavement, slamming into a lamp post.]
828. Slander /noun/ the action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation  
# a false and malicious spoken statement  
/tr. verb/ make false and damaging statements about (someone) [They were accused of slandering the head of state.]
829. Solemn /adj./  
1- formal and dignified  
2- not cheerful or smiling, serious  
3- characterised by deep sincerity [He swore a solemn oath to keep faith.]
830. Solicit /tr. verb/  
1- ask for or try to obtain (something) from someone [He called a meeting to solicit our views.]  
2- accost someone and offer one's or someone else's services as a prostitute: (as noun **soliciting**) [Although prostitution was not itself an offence, soliciting

was.]

831. Solvency /mass noun/ the possession of assets in excess of liabilities; ability to pay one's debts
832. Soporific /adj./ tending to induce drowsiness or sleep  
# tediously boring or monotonous
833. Sordid /adj./ involving immoral or dishonourable actions and motives; arousing moral distaste and contempt
834. Spasmodic /adj./ occurring or done in brief, irregular bursts [Spasmodic fighting has claimed scores of deaths in the region.]
835. Speculate /intr. verb/ form a theory or conjecture about a subject without firm evidence
836. Spite /noun/ a desire to hurt, annoy, or offend someone, a grudge  
/tr. verb/ deliberately hurt, annoy, or offend (someone)
837. Sporadic /adj./ occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated [Sporadic fighting broke out soon after the talks failed.]
838. Sprawl /intr. verb/ sit, lie, or fall with one's arms and legs spread out in an ungainly way [The door shot open, sending him sprawling across the pavement.]  
/noun/ an ungainly or carelessly relaxed position in which one's arms and legs are spread out  
# a group or mass of something that has spread out in an untidy or irregular way [A sprawl of buildings has devalued the scenic beauty of this region.]
839. Sprout /intr. verb/ (of a plant) put out shoots  
# appear or develop suddenly and in large numbers [Plush new hotels are **sprouting up** everywhere.]
840. Spurious /adj./  
1- not being what it purports to be; false or fake  
2- (of a line of reasoning) apparently but not actually valid [This spurious reasoning results in nonsense.]
841. Squabble /noun/ quarrel noisily over a trivial matter [The boys were squabbling over a ball.]
842. Squalid /adj./  
1- (of a place) extremely dirty and unpleasant, especially as a result of poverty or neglect  
2- showing or involving a contemptible lack of moral standards {a squalid attempt to save themselves from electoral embarrassment}

843. Squelch /intr. verb/ make a soft sucking sound such as that made by treading heavily through mud  
/noun/ a soft sucking sound made when pressure is applied to liquid or mud {the squelch of their feet}
844. Stack /tr. verb/  
1- arrange (a number of things) in a pile, typically a neat one  
2- fill or cover (a place or surface) with stacks of things [He spent most of the time stacking shelves.]  
3- shuffle or arrange (a pack of cards) dishonestly so as to gain an unfair advantage [I know the cards are stacked.]  
4- cause (an aircraft) to fly in circles while waiting for permission to land at an airport [I hope we aren't stacked for hours over Kennedy.]  
/noun/  
1- a pile of objects, typically one that is neatly arranged  
2- a number of aircraft flying in circles at different altitudes around the same point while waiting for permission to land at an airport
845. Stagnate /intr. verb/ (of water or air) cease to flow or move; become stagnant  
# cease developing; become inactive or dull
846. Stalk /tr. verb/ pursue or approach stealthily  
# harass or persecute (someone) with unwanted and obsessive attention [For five years she was stalked by a man who would taunt and threaten her.]  
/noun/ a stealthy pursuit of someone or something
847. Stalemate /noun/ a position counting as a draw, in which a player is not in check but cannot move except into check  
/tr. verb/ bring to or cause to reach stalemate (as adjective **stalemated**) [The currently stalemated peace talks.]
848. Stalwart /adj./ loyal, reliable, and hard-working  
/noun/ a loyal, reliable, and hard-working supporter of or participant in an organisation or team
849. Standpoint /noun/ an attitude to a particular issue [He writes on religion **from the standpoint of** a believer.]
850. Staunch /adj./  
1- very loyal and committed in attitude [He was a staunch supporter of socialism.]  
2- (of a wall) of strong or firm construction [These staunch walls could withstand attack by cannon.]
851. Steadfast /adj./ resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering
852. Stench /noun/ a strong and very unpleasant smell {the stench of rotting fish}

853. Stifle /tr. verb/ make (someone) unable to breathe properly; suffocate
854. Stooge /noun/ (derogatory) a subordinate used by another to do unpleasant routine work
855. Strangle /tr. verb/ squeeze or constrict the neck of (a person or animal), especially so as to cause death  
# hamper or hinder the development or activity of sth
856. Strident /adj./  
1- (of a sound) loud and harsh; grating  
2- presenting a point of view, especially a controversial one, in an excessively forceful way [Public pronouncements on the crisis became less strident.]
857. Stringent /adj./ (of regulations, requirements, or conditions) strict, precise, and exacting [The brochure contains stringent guidelines on air pollutions.]
858. Stymie /tr. verb/ prevent or hinder the progress of
859. Sublime /adj./ of very great excellence or beauty  
# producing an overwhelming sense of awe or other high emotion through being vast or grand (as noun **the sublime**) {a sense of the sublime}  
# (of a person's attitude or behaviour) extreme or unparalleled [He had the sublime confidence of youth.]
860. Sub judice /adj./ <Law>under judicial consideration and therefore prohibited from public discussion elsewhere
861. Subterfuge /noun/ deceit used in order to achieve one's goal
862. Subvert /tr. verb/ undermine the power and authority of (an established system or institution)
863. Succinct /adj./ (especially of something written or spoken) briefly and clearly expressed [Always use short and succinct sentences.]
864. Succumb /intr. verb/ fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force [We cannot merely give up and **succumb to** despair.]
865. Suffrage noun/ the right to vote in political elections
866. Supercilious /adj./ behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others
867. Superfluous /adj./ unnecessary, especially through being more than enough
868. Supremacist /noun/ an advocate of the supremacy of a particular group, especially one determined by race or sex

869. Surreptitious /adj./ kept secret, especially because it would not be approved
870. Surveillance /noun/ close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal
871. Susceptible /adj./  
1- likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing [Patients with liver disease may be **susceptible to** infection.]
872. Suspicion /noun/ a feeling or belief that someone is guilty of an illegal, dishonest, or unpleasant action
873. Swagger /intr. Verb with adverbial/ walk or behave in a very confident and arrogant or self-important way [He swaggered along the corridor.]  
/noun/ a very confident and arrogant or self-important gait or manner
874. Sybaritic /adj./ fond of sensuous luxury or pleasure; self-indulgent
875. Sycophant /noun/ a person who acts obsequiously towards someone important in order to gain advantage
876. Synchronise /tr. verb/ cause to occur or operate at the same time or rate [Soldiers used watches to synchronise movements.]  
/intr. verb/ agree with something else [Their version failed to synchronise with the police view.]
877. Taciturn /adj./ (of a person) reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little
878. Tainted /adj./ contaminated or polluted
879. Tantamount /adj./ followed by **to**/ equivalent in seriousness to; virtually the same as
880. Tarnish /tr. & intr. verb/ lose or cause to lose lustre, especially as a result of exposure to air or moisture
881. Tenacious /adj./ tending to keep a firm hold of something; clinging or adhering closely
882. Throes /noun/ intense or violent pain and struggle, especially accompanying birth, death, or great change
883. Thwart /tr. verb/ prevent (someone) from accomplishing something  
# oppose (a plan, attempt, or ambition) successfully [The government had been able to thwart all attempts by opposition leaders to form new parties.]
884. Torment /noun/ severe physical or mental suffering [Their deaths have left both families in torment.]

/tr. verb/ cause to experience severe mental or physical suffering

885. Torrential /adj./ (of rain) falling rapidly and in copious quantities
886. Tortuous /adj./ full of twists and turns {a tortuous road}  
# excessively lengthy and complex {a tortuous argument}
887. Transcend /tr. verb/ be or go beyond the range or limits of (a field of activity or conceptual sphere) [This was an issue transcending party politics.]
888. Transmute /tr. verb/ change in form, nature, or substance [The raw material of his experience was **transmuted into** stories.]
889. Trappings /noun/ the outward signs, features, or objects associated with a particular situation, role, or job [She has the trappings of a good leader.]
890. Treatise /noun/ a written work dealing formally and systematically with a subject [I have read his treatise on fundamentalism in religion.]
891. Trenchant /adj./ vigorous or incisive in expression or style { trenchant criticism }
892. Trite /adj./ (of a remark or idea) lacking originality or freshness; dull on account of overuse
893. Troll /noun/ a person who makes a deliberately offensive or provocative online post  
/tr. verb/  
1- make a deliberately offensive or provocative online post with the aim of upsetting someone or eliciting an angry response from them  
2- carefully and systematically search an area for something [A group of companies is **trolling for** partnership opportunities in this city.]  
/with object/ [I spent tonight trolling the Internet for expensive lighting gear.]  
/tr. verb/ sing (something) in a happy and carefree way [He trolled a note or two.]
894. Truce /noun/ an agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time
895. Turncoat /noun/ a person who deserts one party or cause in order to join an opposing one
896. Turpitude /noun/ depraved or wicked behaviour or character { acts of moral turpitude }
897. Tyranny /noun/ cruel and oppressive government or rule  
# cruel, unreasonable, or arbitrary use of power or control
898. Ubiquitous /adj./ present, appearing, or found everywhere

899. Ulterior /adj./ existing beyond what is obvious or admitted; intentionally hidden
900. Ululate /intr. verb/ howl or wail as an expression of strong emotion, typically grief
901. Unabated /adj./ without any reduction in intensity or strength
902. Unassailable /adj./ unable to be attacked, questioned, or defeated
903. Unassuming /adj./ not pretentious or arrogant; modest
904. Unbecoming /adj./ (of behaviour) not fitting or appropriate; unseemly [It was unbecoming for a teacher to do anything of this sort.]
905. Unctuous /adj./ excessively flattering or ingratiating; oily
906. Undaunted /adj./ not intimidated or discouraged by difficulty, danger, or disappointment
907. Unequivocal /adj./ leaving no doubt; unambiguous
908. Unleash /tr. verb/  
1- release (a dog) from a leash  
2- cause (a strong or violent force) to be released or become unrestrained
909. Unsavoury /adj./ (of food) disagreeable to taste, smell, or look at  
# disagreeable and unpleasant because morally disreputable
910. Unscathed /adj./ without suffering any injury, damage, or harm
911. Unscrupulous /adj./ having or showing no moral principles; not honest or fair
912. Upheaval /noun/ a violent or sudden change or disruption to something
913. Urbane /adj./ (of a person, especially a man) courteous and refined in manner
914. Utopia /noun/ an imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect
915. Vacillate /intr. verb/ waver between different opinions or actions; be indecisive
916. Vacuous /adj./ having or showing a lack of thought or intelligence; mindless
917. Vagabond /noun/ a person who wanders from place to place without a home or job
918. Vainglorious /adj./ excessively proud of oneself or one's achievements; overly vain

919. Valiant /adj./ possessing or showing courage or determination
920. Vandal /noun/ a person who deliberately destroys or damages property belonging to others
921. Vandalisation /noun/ the act of deliberately destroying or damaging public or private property
922. Vanguard /noun/  
1- a group of people leading the way in new developments or ideas  
2- the foremost part of an advancing army or naval force
923. Vanquish /tr. verb/ defeat thoroughly
924. Vaunt /tr. verb/ boast about or praise (something), especially excessively
925. Venal /adj./ showing or motivated by susceptibility to bribery; corrupt
926. Vendetta /noun/ a blood feud in which the family of a murdered person seeks vengeance on the murderer or the murderer's family
927. Venerate /tr. verb/ regard with great respect; revere
928. Veracity /noun/ conformity to facts; accuracy
929. Vestige /noun/ a trace or remnant of something that is disappearing or no longer exists {the last vestiges of colonialism}
930. Veteran /noun/ a person who has had long experience in a particular field
931. Vigilant /adj./ keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties
932. Vigilante /noun/ a member of a self-appointed group of citizens who undertake law enforcement in their community without legal authority, typically because the legal agencies are thought to be inadequate
933. Vindicate /tr. verb/  
1- clear (someone) of blame or suspicion  
2- show or prove to be right, reasonable, or justified
934. Vivacious /adj./ (especially of a woman) attractively lively and animated
935. Vociferous /adj./ expressing or characterised by vehement opinions; loud and forceful
936. Voracious /adj./ wanting or devouring great quantities of food
937. Vortex /noun/ a whirling mass of fluid or air, especially a whirlpool or whirlwind

938. Votary /noun/ a person, such as a monk or nun, who has made vows of dedication to religious service.  
# a devoted follower, adherent, or advocate of someone or something [He was a votary of John Keats.]
939. Vulnerable /adj./ exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally [We were in a vulnerable position. || Small fish are **vulnerable to** predators.]
940. Vulpine /adj./ relating to a fox or foxes
941. Waddle /intr. Verb with adverbial of direction/ walk with short steps and a clumsy swaying motion [They waddled across the road.]
942. Wail /noun/ a prolonged high-pitched cry of pain, grief, or anger  
/intr. verb/ utter a wail ["Why did you leave me?" she wailed.]  
make a prolonged high-pitched sound [The wind wailed and buffeted the timber structure.]
943. Wane /intr. verb/ (of a state or feeling) decrease in vigour or extent; become weaker
944. Wanton /adj./ (of a cruel or violent action) deliberate and unprovoked
945. Wean /tr. verb/ accustom (an infant or other young mammal) to food other than its mother's milk  
# (often **wean someone off**) accustom (someone) to managing without something which they have become dependent on [The doctor tried to wean her off the sleeping pills.]
946. Weary /adj./ feeling or showing extreme tiredness, especially as a result of excessive exertion
947. Weird /adj./ very strange; bizarre
948. Whine /noun/ a long, high-pitched complaining cry [The dog gave a small whine.]  
/tr. verb/ give or make a long, high-pitched complaining cry or sound [The dog whined and scratched at the backdoor.]
949. Wiggle /tr. & intr. verb/ move or cause to move up and down or from side to side with small rapid movements
950. Wile /noun/ devious or cunning stratagems employed in manipulating or persuading someone to do what one wants [She had been trying out her feminine wiles on Sam.]
951. Wilt /intr. verb/ (of a plant, leaf, or flower) become limp through heat, loss of water, or disease; droop

# (of a person) lose energy

952. Wreak /tr. verb/  
1- cause (a large amount of damage or harm [Torrential rainstorms **wreaked havoc** yesterday.]  
2- inflict (vengeance) [He was determined to **wreak** his revenge **on** the girl who had rejected him.]
953. Xenophile /noun/ an individual who is attracted to foreign peoples, manners, or cultures
954. Xenophobic /adj./ having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries
955. Xeric /adj./ (of an environment or habitat) containing little moisture; very dry
956. Zealot /noun/ a person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their religious, political, or other ideals
957. Zenith /noun/ the time at which something is most powerful or successful
958. Zephyr /noun/ <Literary>a soft gentle breeze
959. Zest /noun/ great enthusiasm and energy
960. Zionism /noun/ a movement for (originally) the re-establishment and (now) the development and protection of a Jewish nation in what is now Israel. It was established as a political organisation in 1897 under Theodor Herzl

NOVA

The image shows the word "NOVA" in a stylized, blue, sans-serif font. The letter 'O' is replaced by a blue circle containing a white five-pointed star. A thin, grey, curved line arches over the 'O' and extends slightly to the left and right. The letters 'N', 'V', and 'A' have sharp, pointed terminals on their right sides, giving the logo a dynamic, forward-moving appearance.

NOVA

The word "NOVA" is rendered in a bold, blue, sans-serif font with sharp, pointed terminals. The letter 'O' is replaced by a blue circle containing a white five-pointed star. A light blue, curved swoosh arches over the 'O' and extends to the right, passing behind the 'V' and 'A'.

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