



Barron's GRE High-Frequency 333 Words - Vocabulary

<https://englishing.app/courses/barrons-gre-high-frequency-333-words>

 **Articles in Course: 13**

 **Vocabulary Count: 300 out of 333 words**

#	Word	Meaning	Example
1	flout //flaʊt//	To openly disregard or show contempt for a rule or law.	<i>The company was fined for flouting environmental regulations.</i>
2	disparate // 'dɪspərət//	fundamentally different or distinct in kind; not allowing comparison	<i>The project combined disparate ideas from art and technology.</i>
3	penchant //ˈpɛʃɔ̃//	a strong or habitual liking for something or tendency to do something	<i>She has a penchant for collecting rare books.</i>
4	probity //ˈprɒbɪti//	The quality of having strong moral principles; honesty and decency.	<i>The judge was admired for his integrity and probity.</i>
5	secrete //sɪˈkri:t//	to produce and release a substance from a cell, gland, or organ	<i>The pancreas secretes insulin to regulate blood sugar levels.</i>
6	maverick // 'mævərɪk//	an independent thinker who does not go along with a group or rules	<i>She was a political maverick who challenged traditional ideas.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
7	contrite //kən'traɪt//	feeling or showing remorse or guilt	<i>She was contrite after realizing her mistake.</i>
8	pragmatic //præɡ 'mætɪk//	Dealing with problems in a practical and sensible way rather than depending on theories or ideals.	<i>She took a pragmatic approach to solving the business challenge.</i>
9	dismiss //dɪs'mɪs//	to remove someone from a job or position; to decide something is not important	<i>The manager dismissed the employee for being late too often.</i>
10	Magnanimity // ,mæɡ.nə'nɪ.mi.ti//	generosity in forgiving an insult or injury; nobility of spirit or action; generosity	<i>He showed great magnanimity in victory.</i>
11	caustic //ˈkɔːstɪk//	able to burn or corrode by chemical action; severely sarcastic	<i>Her caustic remarks hurt his feelings.</i>
12	forestall //fɔː'stɔːl//	to prevent by acting in advance; to anticipate and counter	<i>They forestalled the crisis by taking immediate action.</i>
13	aesthetic //es 'θetɪk//	concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty	<i>The room was decorated in an aesthetic style that pleased everyone.</i>
14	implicit //ɪm'plɪsɪt//	Suggested or understood without being directly stated.	<i>Her trust in him was implicit.</i>
15	diatribe // 'daɪətɪb//	A forceful and bitter verbal attack against someone or something.	<i>The politician launched a diatribe against his opponents.</i>
16	tractable // 'træktəbəl//	easy to control or influence	<i>The child was surprisingly tractable during the long journey.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
17	default //dɪ'fɔ:lt//	failure to fulfill an obligation, especially to repay a loan	<i>The company defaulted on its loan payments.</i>
18	inchoate //ɪn'koʊ.ɪt/ or /ɪn'koʊ.eɪt//	Just begun and not fully formed; rudimentary.	<i>His inchoate ideas needed more research to be developed.</i>
19	precarious //prɪ 'keəriəs//	not securely held; dangerously unstable or uncertain	<i>The climber was in a precarious position on the edge of the cliff.</i>
20	discrete //dɪ'skri:t//	individually separate and distinct	<i>The course is divided into three discrete modules.</i>
21	obdurate // 'ɑ:bdʒʊrət//	Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or course of action.	<i>He remained obdurate despite everyone's pleas.</i>
22	burnish //ˈbɜ:rnɪʃ//	To polish something by rubbing; to enhance or improve.	<i>He burnished the old table until it shone.</i>
23	facilitate //fə 'sɪlɪteɪt//	to make an action or process easier or smoother	<i>The new software will facilitate communication between departments.</i>
24	relegate //ˈreɪlɪgeɪt//	to assign to a lower rank, position, or category	<i>The manager decided to relegate the player to the bench.</i>
25	facetious //fə 'si:ʃəs//	Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humor	<i>He was being facetious when he said he wanted to live on the moon.</i>
26	penury //ˈpenjʊəri//	extreme poverty or destitution	<i>He grew up in penury but became successful later in life.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
27	misanthrope // 'mɪsən,θrəʊp//	a person who dislikes or distrusts humankind	<i>The old man was considered a misanthrope who avoided all social gatherings.</i>
28	deterrent //dɪ 'tɜːrənt//	Something that discourages or prevents someone from doing something.	<i>The new law is expected to be a deterrent against crime.</i>
29	viscous //ˈvɪskəs//	Having a thick, sticky consistency between solid and liquid.	<i>Honey is a viscous liquid that flows slowly.</i>
30	euphemism // 'juːfəˌmɪzəm//	A mild or indirect word or expression used to replace one considered too harsh or blunt.	<i>He used the euphemism 'passed away' instead of saying 'died'.</i>
31	impassive //ɪm 'pæsɪv//	Not showing or feeling emotion; expressionless.	<i>Despite the shocking news, she remained impassive.</i>
32	exculpate // 'ɛkskʌlpeɪt//	to show or declare that someone is not guilty of wrongdoing	<i>The lawyer worked hard to exculpate his client.</i>
33	Frugality //fruː 'gæl.ə.ti//	the quality of being economical in use or expenditure; not wasteful	<i>His frugality during his youth allowed him to save enough money for retirement.</i>
34	alleviate //əˈliːviɛt//	to make suffering, pain, or a problem less severe	<i>The medicine helped alleviate her headache.</i>
35	deference // 'dɛfərəns//	Polite submission or respect for someone else's opinion or judgment.	<i>She showed great deference to her elders.</i>
36	iconoclastic // ,aɪ.kə.nəˈklæs.tɪk//	Characterized by attacking or rejecting cherished beliefs, traditions, or established values.	<i>Her iconoclastic views challenged the conventional wisdom of the industry.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
37	discrepancy //dɪ'skrɛpənsi//	a lack of compatibility or similarity between two or more facts	<i>There was a discrepancy between the two reports.</i>
38	ambiguous //æm'biɡjuəs//	Open to more than one interpretation; unclear or uncertain.	<i>His answer was so ambiguous that no one understood his real opinion.</i>
39	striated // 'strai.eɪ.tɪd//	marked with thin lines, grooves, or stripes	<i>The muscle fibers appeared striated under the microscope.</i>
40	tortuous // 'tɔ:rtʃuəs//	Full of twists and turns; excessively complex or complicated.	<i>The tortuous mountain road made driving very difficult.</i>
41	Garrulous // 'gær.ə.ləs//	excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters; chatty and rambling in speech	<i>The garrulous old man at the coffee shop would talk for hours about his travels.</i>
42	satiate // 'seɪʃi,eɪt//	To satisfy fully, especially with food or desire.	<i>The large meal satiated his hunger.</i>
43	vacillate // 'væslɪ,eɪt//	to waver between different opinions or actions; be indecisive	<i>He vacillated between studying law and becoming a writer.</i>
44	log //lɒɡ//	A part of the trunk or a large branch of a tree that has fallen or been cut off; also to record information systematically.	<i>The workers carried a heavy log to the truck.</i>
45	propensity //prə'pɛnsəti//	a natural tendency or inclination to behave in a particular way	<i>She has a propensity to trust people too easily.</i>
46	emulate // 'ɛm.jʊ ,leɪt//	to imitate someone or something with the intent to equal or surpass	<i>Young athletes often emulate their idols.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
47	impede //ɪmˈpiːd//	to slow down, block, or hinder progress or movement	<i>Heavy traffic impeded our progress to the airport.</i>
48	capricious //kəˈprɪʃəs//	given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behavior	<i>The stock market can be capricious, shifting dramatically without warning.</i>
49	irascible //ɪˈræsbəl//	Easily angered; quick-tempered.	<i>His irascible nature often got him into trouble.</i>
50	diffidence //ˈdɪfɪdəns//	Lack of self-confidence; shyness or modesty.	<i>Her diffidence made it hard for her to speak in public.</i>
51	salubrious //səˈluːbrɪ.əs//	Health-giving; promoting well-being.	<i>They decided to move to a more salubrious neighborhood with cleaner air.</i>
52	contentious //kənˈtenʃəs//	likely to cause disagreement or argument; controversial	<i>The contentious issue of immigration dominated the debate.</i>
53	loquacious //ləˈkwetʃəs//	tending to talk a great deal; very talkative	<i>The loquacious child entertained everyone with endless stories.</i>
54	assuage //əˈswetʃɪz//	To make an unpleasant feeling less intense; to ease or relieve.	<i>The kind words helped assuage her anxiety.</i>
55	ameliorate //əˈmiːliəreɪt//	to make something better or improve a bad situation	<i>Policies were introduced to ameliorate living conditions in the city.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
56	opprobrium //ə 'prəʊ.bri.əm//	Harsh criticism or public disgrace.	<i>The scandal brought opprobrium on the politician.</i>
57	negate //ni'geɪt//	To cancel out or make ineffective; to deny the truth of something.	<i>The new evidence will negate the claims made earlier.</i>
58	implode //ɪm'plɒʊd//	To collapse or burst inward violently.	<i>The old building imploded during the demolition.</i>
59	prohibitive //prə 'hɪbɪtɪv//	Too high or expensive to be affordable; serving to prevent or discourage action.	<i>The cost of the medication is prohibitive for many families.</i>
60	malingerer //mə 'lɪŋgərər//	a person who pretends to be sick to avoid duty or work	<i>The manager suspected that John was a malingerer.</i>
61	imperturbable // ɪm'pɜːrtərbəbəl//	Unable to be upset or excited; calm.	<i>He remained imperturbable even when faced with tough questions.</i>
62	reticent //rɪtɪsənt//	not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily; reserved	<i>She was reticent about her personal life.</i>
63	gregarious //grɪ 'gɛəriəs//	Fond of company; sociable.	<i>She is a gregarious person who loves meeting new people.</i>
64	empirical //ɛm 'pɪrɪkəl//	based on observation or experience rather than theory	<i>The theory needs to be supported by empirical data.</i>
65	porous //pɔːrəs//	Having tiny holes that allow liquid or air to pass through.	<i>The soil is very porous and drains quickly.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
66	disingenuous // ,dɪsɪn'dʒɛnjʊəs//	not candid or sincere; giving a false appearance of honesty or openness	<i>She gave a disingenuous excuse for missing the meeting.</i>
67	commensurate //kə'mɛnjərət//	corresponding in size, degree, or extent; proportionate	<i>Salary will be commensurate with experience.</i>
68	precipitate //prɪ 'sɪpɪteɪt//	As a verb: to cause an event or situation, often suddenly or prematurely; as a noun: a solid formed in a chemical solution; as an adjective: done hastily.	<i>The government's decision to raise taxes precipitated widespread protests.</i>
69	aberrant // 'æb.ə.rənt//	deviating from what is normal or expected; abnormal	<i>His aberrant behavior shocked everyone at the meeting.</i>
70	austere //ɔ:'stiə//	Severe or strict in manner, attitude, or appearance; plain and simple.	<i>The monk lived an austere life in the mountains.</i>
71	supersede //su:pər 'si:d//	To replace or take the place of something because it is more modern or effective.	<i>This new law will supersede the old regulations.</i>
72	subpoena //sə 'pi:nə//	a legal document ordering someone to attend court; to summon someone with such a document	<i>The witness received a subpoena to appear in court next week.</i>
73	precursor //pri: ,kɜrsər//	Something or someone that comes before another and indicates the approach of something else.	<i>The steam engine was a precursor to modern trains.</i>
74	desultory //dɛsəl ,tɔ:ri//	lacking a clear plan, purpose, or enthusiasm	<i>His desultory conversation bored the audience.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
75	prodigal // 'prɒdɪɡəl//	spending money or resources freely and recklessly; wastefully extravagant	<i>The prodigal son returned home after wasting his inheritance.</i>
76	stipulate // 'stɪp.jʊ.leɪt//	to demand or specify a condition in an agreement or contract	<i>The contract stipulates that payment must be made within 30 days.</i>
77	inundate // 'ɪn.ʌn.deɪt//	To flood or overwhelm with a large quantity of things.	<i>The company was inundated with job applications.</i>
78	abstemious //æb 'sti:mɪəs//	not self-indulgent, especially when eating and drinking; moderate or sparing in consumption	<i>She lived an abstemious lifestyle, avoiding excesses of all kinds.</i>
79	gainsay //,geɪn'seɪ//	To deny, contradict, or speak against.	<i>No one could gainsay the evidence presented in court.</i>
80	sporadic //spə 'rædɪk//	Occurring irregularly or in scattered instances rather than continuously.	<i>The region experienced sporadic rain showers throughout the week.</i>
81	dormant // 'dɔ:rmənt//	Inactive or in a state of rest; temporarily not active or growing.	<i>The volcano has been dormant for centuries.</i>
82	aggregate // 'æɡ.rɪ.ɡət/ (noun/adjective), / 'æɡ.rɪ.ɡeɪt/ (verb)	A whole formed by combining several elements; to combine into a total.	<i>The data was aggregated to provide a clearer picture of the market.</i>
83	efficacy //'efɪkəsi//	The ability to produce the intended result; effectiveness.	<i>The efficacy of the new policy is still being evaluated.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
84	impervious //ɪm 'pɜːrviəs//	Not allowing fluid to pass through; unable to be affected by something.	<i>The jacket is impervious to rain.</i>
85	assiduous //ə 'sɪdʒuəs//	showing great care, attention, and effort in doing something	<i>She was assiduous in her studies, rarely missing a day of revision.</i>
86	pathological // ,pæθə'lɑːdʒɪkəl//	Relating to disease; extreme or obsessive in a way that is abnormal.	<i>He has a pathological fear of failure.</i>
87	sanction // 'sæŋkʃən//	An official permission or approval; also a penalty imposed to enforce rules.	<i>The government imposed sanctions on the company for violating trade laws.</i>
88	indolent // 'ɪndələnt//	Wanting to avoid activity or exertion; lazy.	<i>The indolent cat slept in the sun all afternoon.</i>
89	obsequious //əb 'siːkwɪəs//	Excessively obedient or attentive in a servile way.	<i>The waiter gave an obsequious bow to every customer.</i>
90	rescind //rɪ'sɪnd//	to revoke, cancel, or repeal a law, order, or agreement	<i>The company decided to rescind the job offer.</i>
91	plummet //plʌm.ɪt//	to fall straight down at high speed	<i>Stock prices plummeted after the sudden market crash.</i>
92	onerous //ə'nərəs//	involving a great deal of effort, difficulty, or burden	<i>Fulfilling the contract proved to be an onerous task for the company.</i>
93	castigation // ,kæstɪ'geɪʃən//	Severe criticism or punishment for wrongdoing.	<i>The manager's harsh castigation shocked the entire team.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
94	craven //ˈkreɪvən//	cowardly; lacking courage	<i>He was too craven to stand up for his beliefs.</i>
95	dirge //dɜːrdʒ//	A mournful song, piece of music, or poem expressing grief, often for the dead.	<i>The choir sang a solemn dirge at the funeral.</i>
96	apathy //ˈæpəθi//	a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern	<i>The students showed apathy towards the new rules.</i>
97	propitiate //prəˈpɪʃieɪt//	to win or regain the favor of someone by doing something that pleases them	<i>He offered gifts to propitiate the angry gods.</i>
98	dichotomy //daɪˈkɒtəmi//	A division or contrast between two things that are completely different.	<i>There is a clear dichotomy between good and evil.</i>
99	recalcitrant //rɪˈkælsɪtrənt//	stubbornly resistant to authority or control	<i>The recalcitrant student refused to follow the rules.</i>
100	mitigate //ˈmɪtɪˌgeɪt//	to make less severe, serious, or painful	<i>The new policies aim to mitigate the effects of climate change.</i>
101	paucity //ˈpɔːsɪti//	the presence of something in only small or insufficient quantities	<i>The project was delayed due to a paucity of funds.</i>
102	immutable //ɪˈmjuːtəbl//	unchangeable; not able to be altered	<i>The laws of nature are immutable.</i>
103	eclectic //ɪˈklektɪk//	Selecting or deriving ideas, styles, or tastes from a broad and diverse range of sources.	<i>Her taste in music is eclectic, ranging from classical to hip-hop.</i>

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104	discerning //dɪˈsɜːrnɪŋ//	having good judgment or insight; able to distinguish well	<i>He is a discerning reader who notices subtle details.</i>
105	fledgling //ˈfledʒlɪŋ//	A young bird just learning to fly; also used for a person or organization that is inexperienced or new.	<i>The fledgling company is growing rapidly despite challenges.</i>
106	Problematic //ˌprɒb.ləˈmæt.ɪk//	causing problems; troublesome; difficult to deal with	<i>The new policy changes are problematic and need to be reviewed.</i>
107	Inadvertently //ɪn.ədˈvɜːr.tənt.li//	without being aware of what you are doing; unintentionally; by mistake	<i>She inadvertently deleted the important file while cleaning her computer.</i>
108	attenuate //əˈtɛnjuːeɪt//	To reduce the force, effect, or value of something.	<i>The medicine helps attenuate the severity of the symptoms.</i>
109	perfidious //pəˈfɪdiəs//	deceitful and untrustworthy	<i>The spy was executed for his perfidious actions.</i>
110	conundrum //kəˈnʌndrəm//	a confusing and difficult problem or question	<i>The issue of climate change presents a serious conundrum for policymakers.</i>
111	solicitous //səˈlɪsɪtəs//	showing concern or care for someone's health, happiness, or comfort	<i>She was always solicitous about the well-being of her students.</i>
112	ebullient //ɪˈbʊliənt//	cheerful and full of energy	<i>She was ebullient after receiving the good news.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
113	reprobate //ˈreprə ,beɪt//	A person of immoral character; to express disapproval of; morally corrupt.	<i>The old reprobate spent his days gambling and drinking.</i>
114	goad //ɡoʊd//	to provoke, annoy, or urge someone to take action	<i>He tried to goad his opponent into making a mistake.</i>
115	aver //əˈvɜːr//	to state or assert something confidently and strongly	<i>She averred that she was innocent.</i>
116	implacable //ɪm ˈplækəbəl//	unable to be appeased, calmed, or pacified	<i>The soldiers faced an implacable enemy who refused to surrender.</i>
117	anomalous //ə ˈnɒmələs//	deviating from what is standard, normal, or expected	<i>Scientists observed an anomalous result during the experiment.</i>
118	qualified // ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd//	officially recognized as being trained or knowledgeable for a particular job or activity	<i>She is a qualified doctor with years of experience.</i>
119	exigency // ˈeksɪdʒənsɪ//	an urgent need or demand requiring immediate attention	<i>In times of war, the exigency of the situation requires quick decisions.</i>
120	pervasive //pə ˈveɪsɪv//	spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people	<i>The pervasive influence of technology is seen in every aspect of life.</i>
121	inconsequential //,ɪn,kɒnsɪˈkwɛnʃəl//	Not important or significant; too small to matter.	<i>The mistake was minor and inconsequential.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
122	lethargic //lə 'θɑ:rdʒɪk//	Feeling sluggish, drowsy, or lacking energy.	<i>After the long journey, he felt lethargic and went straight to bed.</i>
123	shard //ʃɑ:rd//	a broken piece of glass, metal, or pottery	<i>He cut his finger on a shard of glass.</i>
124	foment //foʊ'ment//	To instigate or stir up (an undesirable or violent sentiment or course of action).	<i>The rebel leader tried to foment unrest among the people.</i>
125	insensible //ɪn 'sensəbl//	Unconscious; unaware of or indifferent to something.	<i>He was insensible to the cold as he lay in the snow.</i>
126	converge //kən 'vɜ:rdʒ//	to come together from different directions; to meet at a point	<i>The roads converge at the city center.</i>
127	plasticity //plæs 'tɪsəti//	the quality of being easily shaped or molded; adaptability	<i>The brain's plasticity allows it to adapt after injury.</i>
128	arduous // 'ɑ:rdʒuəs//	Involving or requiring a lot of effort; very difficult and tiring.	<i>Climbing the mountain was an arduous task.</i>
129	coagulate //koʊ 'ægjə,leɪt//	to cause a liquid, especially blood, to change into a solid or semi-solid state	<i>The blood quickly coagulated after the cut.</i>
130	torpor //ˈtɔ:rpər//	A state of physical or mental inactivity; lethargy.	<i>The heat induced a state of torpor in the workers.</i>
131	welter //ˈwɛltər//	to roll or toss about in a confused or disorderly way; to be in turmoil	<i>The city weltered in chaos after the sudden blackout.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
132	levee //ˈlevi//	An embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river or to hold back water.	<i>The town built a levee to protect itself from flooding.</i>
133	morose //məˈrouz//	sullen, gloomy, or ill-tempered	<i>He became morose after losing his job.</i>
134	digression //daɪˈɡreʃən//	A temporary departure from the main subject in speech or writing.	<i>Her story was full of interesting digressions.</i>
135	autonomous //ˌɔːtɒnəməs//	Having the freedom to govern or control oneself; independent.	<i>The region is largely autonomous and makes its own decisions.</i>
136	abeyance //əˈbeɪəns//	a state of temporary suspension or inactivity	<i>The project was held in abeyance until funds became available.</i>
137	partisan //ˈpɑːrtɪzən//	A strong supporter of a party, cause, or person; showing biased allegiance.	<i>The debate quickly turned partisan, with each side defending their own agenda.</i>
138	indeterminate //ˌɪndɪˈtɜːrmənət//	Not exactly known, defined, or established; vague or uncertain.	<i>The project was delayed for an indeterminate amount of time.</i>
139	viable //ˈvaɪəbəl//	capable of working successfully or able to survive	<i>They need a viable business plan to attract investors.</i>
140	laud //lɔːd//	To praise someone or something highly, especially in public.	<i>The critic lauded the actor's performance as a masterpiece.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
141	placate //plə'keɪt//	to make someone less angry or hostile; to calm or soothe	<i>He tried to placate the angry customer with a refund.</i>
142	confound //kən'faʊnd//	to confuse or surprise someone, often by acting against their expectations	<i>The magician's trick seemed to confound the entire audience.</i>
143	idolatry //aɪ'dɒlətri//	The worship of idols or extreme admiration for someone or something.	<i>The priest condemned the idolatry practiced in the village.</i>
144	stigma //ˈstɪgmə//	a mark of shame or disgrace associated with a particular circumstance or quality	<i>There is still a stigma around mental health issues in many societies.</i>
145	desiccate //ˈdesɪkeɪt//	to dry up completely or remove the moisture from something	<i>The hot sun can quickly desiccate plants in the desert.</i>
146	inured //ɪ'njuəd//	Accustomed to something, especially something unpleasant.	<i>After years of hardship, she was inured to suffering.</i>
147	deride //dɪ'reɪd//	to mock or ridicule someone or something	<i>The critics derided the new movie for its poor script.</i>
148	condone //kən'dəʊn//	To accept or allow behavior that is morally wrong or offensive.	<i>The manager refused to condone harassment in the workplace.</i>
149	decorum //dɪ'kɔːrəm//	behavior in keeping with good taste and propriety	<i>The students maintained decorum during the ceremony.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
150	refractory //rɪ 'fræktəri//	Stubborn or resistant to control, authority, or treatment.	<i>The refractory child refused to follow the teacher's instructions.</i>
151	coda //ˈkɒdə//	the concluding passage of a piece of music or a literary work	<i>The novel ends with a reflective coda that ties up the themes.</i>
152	oscillate //ˈɑːsɪleɪt//	To move or swing back and forth at a regular speed.	<i>The fan oscillates to spread air around the room.</i>
153	abscond //əb 'skɒnd//	to leave secretly and quickly, often to avoid arrest or punishment	<i>The thief tried to abscond with the stolen jewelry.</i>
154	enervate //ɛnə ,veɪt//	To weaken or drain someone of strength or vitality.	<i>The long hours of work enervated him.</i>
155	beneficent //bə 'nefɪsənt//	generous or doing good	<i>The beneficent leader donated funds to build a hospital.</i>
156	levity //ˈlevɪti//	Lightness of manner or speech, especially when inappropriate; lack of seriousness.	<i>His attempt to bring levity to the tense meeting was appreciated.</i>
157	erudite //ˈɛrjʊ,daɪt//	having or showing great knowledge or learning	<i>The professor gave an erudite lecture on philosophy.</i>
158	fatuous //ˈfætʃuəs//	silly or foolish, especially in a self-satisfied way	<i>His fatuous comments during the meeting annoyed everyone.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
159	mollify //ˈmɒlɪfaɪ//	To calm or soothe someone's anger or anxiety.	<i>The manager tried to mollify the angry customers with discounts.</i>
160	engender //ɪnˈdʒɛndər//	to cause or give rise to a feeling, situation, or condition	<i>His policies engendered trust among the citizens.</i>
161	dupe //djuːp//	To deceive or trick someone into believing or doing something.	<i>He was duped into buying a fake watch.</i>
162	stint //stɪnt//	a period of time spent doing a particular job or activity	<i>She did a short stint as a teacher before moving abroad.</i>
163	itinerary //aɪˈtɪnəri//	A planned route or schedule of a journey or trip.	<i>The travel agent gave us a detailed itinerary for our vacation.</i>
164	antipathy //ænˈtɪpəθi//	a deep-seated feeling of dislike or aversion toward something or someone	<i>There was a mutual antipathy between the two rival companies.</i>
165	guileless //ˈgaɪlləs//	Innocent and without deceit	<i>Her guileless smile won everyone's heart.</i>
166	equivocate //ɪˈkwɪvəˌkeɪt//	To speak ambiguously or avoid giving a clear answer.	<i>The politician equivocated when asked about the scandal.</i>
167	supposition //ˌsʌpəˈzɪʃən//	An assumption or belief that something is true without certain proof.	<i>His plan was based on the supposition that the market would recover quickly.</i>
168	plethora //ˈplɛθərə//	an excessive amount of something	<i>She has a plethora of books on her shelf.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
169	convoluted // 'kɒnvəlu:tɪd//	complex, intricate, and difficult to follow	<i>The plot of the movie was so convoluted that I lost track halfway.</i>
170	reverent // 'revərənt//	Showing deep and solemn respect.	<i>They listened to the speech in a reverent silence.</i>
171	abate //ə'beɪt//	to become less intense or widespread	<i>The storm began to abate after midnight.</i>
172	fallacious //fə 'leɪ.fəʃəs//	based on a mistaken belief; logically unsound	<i>His argument was based on fallacious reasoning.</i>
173	alacrity //ə'læk.rə.ti//	Cheerful willingness, eagerness, or readiness to do something.	<i>She accepted the invitation with alacrity.</i>
174	exacerbate //ɪg 'zæsəɪ,bet//	to make a problem, situation, or feeling worse	<i>His rude remarks only served to exacerbate the tension.</i>
175	gouge //gaʊdʒ//	To cut or scoop out a deep hole or groove; to overcharge unfairly.	<i>He accidentally gouged a hole in the wooden table.</i>
176	incongruity // ,ɪnkən'gru:əti//	The state of being inconsistent or out of place.	<i>The incongruity of his cheerful mood during the funeral shocked everyone.</i>
177	derivative //dɪ 'rɪvətɪv//	Something that is based on another source; in math, a measure of how a function changes.	<i>The film was criticized for being too derivative of earlier works.</i>
178	homogeneous // ,hɒm.mə'dʒi:.ni.əs//	Consisting of parts or elements that are all the same kind; uniform in composition.	<i>The population of the village is fairly homogeneous in culture and tradition.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
179	esoteric //,ɛsə'tɛrɪk//	intended for or understood by only a small number of people with special knowledge	<i>The professor gave an esoteric lecture on ancient philosophy.</i>
180	tacit //tæsɪt//	understood or implied without being stated	<i>There was a tacit agreement to avoid the subject.</i>
181	substantiate //səb'stænjɪeɪt//	To provide evidence to support or prove the truth of something.	<i>The lawyer worked to substantiate the claims with solid evidence.</i>
182	futile //fjuː.təl//	Incapable of producing any useful result; pointless.	<i>All their efforts to save the old tree were futile.</i>
183	Dogmatic //dɒg'mætɪk//	opinionated; rigid in beliefs; inclined to lay down principles as incontrovertibly true	<i>He has very dogmatic views about politics.</i>
184	refute //rɪ'fju:t//	To prove a statement, argument, or theory to be false or invalid.	<i>The lawyer refuted the witness's testimony with solid evidence.</i>
185	boorish //bʊəriʃ//	Rude, insensitive, and lacking manners or refinement.	<i>His boorish behavior ruined the dinner party.</i>
186	enhance //ɪn'hæns//	to improve the quality, value, or extent of something	<i>The new features will enhance the user experience.</i>
187	diverge //daɪ'vɜːrdʒ//	to separate from a path, opinion, or standard	<i>The two friends began to diverge in their career choices.</i>
188	luminous //lʊː.mɪ.nəs//	Emitting or reflecting light, especially in the dark; shining brightly.	<i>The luminous stars lit up the night sky.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
189	buttress //ˈbʌtrəs//	a structure built against a wall for support; to support or strengthen	<i>The cathedral walls were buttressed to prevent collapse.</i>
190	harangue //həˈræŋ//	to deliver a long, passionate, and often angry speech	<i>The politician harangued the crowd for over an hour.</i>
191	bombastic //bɒmˈbæstɪk//	using pompous or inflated language with little meaning	<i>The professor's bombastic lecture impressed no one.</i>
192	complaisant //kəmˈpleɪzənt//	willing to please others or to accept what they do or say without protest	<i>He was too complaisant to refuse their demands.</i>
193	daunt //dɔːnt//	to make someone feel intimidated, discouraged, or less confident	<i>The steep climb did not daunt the experienced hikers.</i>
194	ostentatious //ˌɒstənˈteɪʃəs//	Characterized by a showy or pretentious display intended to impress others.	<i>He wore an ostentatious gold chain to the party.</i>
195	proliferate //prəˈlɪfəreɪt//	To increase rapidly in number or spread quickly.	<i>Social media has allowed misinformation to proliferate.</i>
196	zealot //ˈzel.ət//	A person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their ideals.	<i>He was considered a zealot for his strict political views.</i>
197	appease //əˈpiːz//	to calm or pacify someone by meeting their demands	<i>The manager tried to appease the angry customer.</i>
198	latent //ˈleɪtənt//	Existing but not yet developed or obvious; hidden or concealed.	<i>She had a latent talent for music that emerged later in life.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
199	Quiescent //kwaɪ 'esnt//	quiet; peaceful; inactive; dormant; at rest	<i>The volcano has been quiescent for over a century.</i>
200	catalyst //kætəlɪst//	Something that speeds up or causes an event or change without being changed itself.	<i>The speech was the catalyst for widespread protests.</i>
201	truculence // 'trʌk.jʊ.ləns//	Aggressiveness or eagerness to fight.	<i>His speech was full of truculence and threats.</i>
202	platitude // 'plætɪtju:d//	a remark or statement that is overused and unoriginal	<i>He kept repeating the same platitudes during the speech.</i>
203	recondite //rɛkən ,daɪ/ or /rɛkəndaɪ//	Little known or difficult to understand.	<i>The professor's lecture was full of recondite theories.</i>
204	verbose //vɜ:r'boʊs//	Using or expressed in more words than are needed; wordy.	<i>His verbose explanation confused the audience instead of clarifying the issue.</i>
205	ingenuous //ɪn 'dʒɛnjʊəs//	Innocent, naive, and unsuspecting; showing childlike simplicity and sincerity.	<i>Her ingenuous smile revealed her genuine kindness.</i>
206	malleable // 'mæliəbəl//	Easily shaped or influenced; capable of being bent or adapted.	<i>Gold is a highly malleable metal used in jewelry.</i>
207	repudiate //rɪ 'pjʊ:.di.eɪt//	to refuse to accept, recognize, or support something	<i>He repudiated the claim that he was involved in the scandal.</i>
208	banal //bə'nɑ:l/ or / 'beɪnəl//	Lacking originality; boringly obvious and commonplace.	<i>His speech was full of banal clichés.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
209	adulterate //ə 'dʌltəreɪt//	to make something poorer in quality by adding another substance, usually of lower quality	<i>The company was fined for adulterating its products with cheap chemicals.</i>
210	neophyte //ˈniːə ,faɪt//	A beginner or novice in a subject, skill, or belief.	<i>As a neophyte in programming, she often asked for guidance from her mentor.</i>
211	savor //ˈseɪ.vər//	To enjoy something completely, especially by dwelling on it.	<i>He savored every bite of the delicious cake.</i>
212	gullible //ˈɡʌl.ə.bəl//	Easily deceived or tricked.	<i>She was so gullible that she believed every rumor.</i>
213	indigence // 'ɪn.dɪ.dʒəns//	a state of extreme poverty or destitution	<i>The charity was founded to help people living in indigence.</i>
214	meticulous //mə 'tɪkjʊləs//	Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.	<i>The artist was meticulous in painting every tiny detail.</i>
215	delineate //dɪ 'lɪniət//	to describe, portray, or define something precisely and clearly	<i>The contract clearly delineates the responsibilities of each party.</i>
216	hyperbole //haɪ 'pɜːrbəli//	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.	<i>Saying he could run a thousand miles in a day is pure hyperbole.</i>
217	venerate //ˈvɛnə ,reɪt//	to regard with great respect; revere	<i>People venerate saints for their holiness.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
218	phlegmatic //flɛg 'mæt.ɪk//	having an unemotional and stolidly calm disposition	<i>Despite the chaos, he remained phlegmatic and composed.</i>
219	profound //prə 'faʊnd//	very great or intense; showing deep insight or understanding	<i>Her speech had a profound impact on the audience.</i>
220	officious //ə'fɪʃəs//	Excessively eager to offer unwanted help or advice; meddlesome.	<i>The officious guard kept interrupting the visitors with unnecessary instructions.</i>
221	skeptic //ˈskɛptɪk//	A person who doubts or questions accepted beliefs or claims.	<i>The scientist was a skeptic of theories without solid evidence.</i>
222	compendium //kəm'pɛndiəm//	A collection of concise but detailed information about a subject.	<i>The book is a compendium of ancient myths and legends.</i>
223	reproach //rɪ 'prɒtʃ//	An expression of disapproval or disappointment; to criticize someone for doing wrong.	<i>She reproached him for arriving late to the meeting.</i>
224	incorporate //ɪn 'kɔ:pəreɪt//	to include something as part of a whole; to form a legal corporation	<i>The teacher incorporated new technology into her lessons.</i>
225	specious //ˈspi:ʃəs//	Superficially plausible but actually false; misleading in appearance.	<i>The politician's argument was specious, sounding convincing but lacking real evidence.</i>
226	lassitude // 'læstjʊ:d//	a state of physical or mental weariness; lack of energy	<i>After the long hike, a feeling of lassitude swept over the group.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
227	endemic //ɛn 'dɛmɪk//	Regularly found among particular people or in a certain area.	<i>Malaria is endemic in some tropical countries.</i>
228	equanimity // ,ɛkwə'nɪmɪti//	Calmness and composure, especially in a difficult situation.	<i>He faced the criticism with equanimity.</i>
229	chicanery //ʃɪ 'keɪnəri//	The use of trickery or deception to achieve a purpose.	<i>The politician was accused of chicanery to win the election.</i>
230	occlude //ə'klu:d//	To block or close up an opening or passage.	<i>The pipe was occluded by mineral deposits.</i>
231	felicitous //fə 'lɪsɪtəs//	well-chosen, appropriate, or pleasing; marked by good fortune or happiness	<i>She made a felicitous remark that lightened the mood.</i>
232	strut //strʌt//	to walk with a stiff, proud, and confident gait, often to show off	<i>He strutted across the stage after winning the award.</i>
233	rarefied // 'reə.rɪ.fɑɪd//	Of high moral, intellectual, or cultural value; distant from ordinary life.	<i>He works in the rarefied world of classical music.</i>
234	propriety //prə 'praɪəti//	Conformity to accepted standards of behavior or morality.	<i>He always behaved with the utmost propriety in public.</i>
235	laconic //lə'kɒnɪk//	using very few words; concise to the point of seeming rude or mysterious	<i>His laconic reply ended the conversation quickly.</i>
236	sage //seɪdʒ//	A profoundly wise person, or wise through reflection and experience.	<i>The old sage was respected for his wisdom.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
237	anachronism //ə 'nækɹə,nɪzəm//	something that is out of its proper time period, especially something old-fashioned in a modern context	<i>Using a typewriter today feels like an anachronism.</i>
238	irresolute //ɪ 'ɪzələt//	uncertain or indecisive; lacking determination	<i>He stood irresolute at the crossroads, unsure which path to take.</i>
239	burgeon // 'bɜːrdʒən//	To grow or develop rapidly; to flourish.	<i>The city's population began to burgeon after the new factory opened.</i>
240	inherent //ɪn 'herənt//	Existing in something as a natural, permanent, or essential quality.	<i>There are inherent risks in extreme sports.</i>
241	stolid //'stɒlɪd//	Calm, dependable, and showing little emotion or animation.	<i>Despite the chaos around him, he remained stolid and composed.</i>
242	fervor //'fɜːrvər//	intense and passionate feeling	<i>She spoke with great fervor about the importance of education.</i>
243	apprise //ə'praɪz//	to inform or notify someone	<i>The manager will apprise the staff of the new policies.</i>
244	document // 'dɒkjʊmənt//	Noun: A written, printed, or electronic record that provides information or evidence. Verb: To record information in written or electronic form.	<i>She carefully documented all the expenses of the trip.</i>
245	disjointed //dɪs 'dʒɔɪntɪd//	Lacking order, coherence, or connection; disconnected.	<i>The movie felt disjointed and hard to follow.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
246	artless //ˈɑːrtləs//	Without deception or pretentiousness; natural and simple.	<i>Her artless smile made everyone feel at ease.</i>
247	effrontery //ɪˈfrʌntəri//	shameless or rude boldness	<i>He had the effrontery to lie even when caught red-handed.</i>
248	perennial //pəˈreniəl//	lasting or existing for a long time, or recurring continually	<i>Climate change is a perennial concern for scientists.</i>
249	dissolution //ˌdɪsəˈluːʃən//	the act of formally ending or breaking apart something, such as an organization or marriage	<i>The dissolution of the company was announced yesterday.</i>
250	embellish //ɪmˈbɛlɪʃ//	to make something more attractive by adding decorative details or features	<i>She embellished her story with unnecessary details.</i>
251	prevaricate //ˌpriːvəˈrɪkeɪt//	to avoid telling the truth by not giving a direct answer	<i>The politician began to prevaricate when asked about the scandal.</i>
252	amalgamate //əˈmælgəmeɪt//	to combine or unite to form one organization or structure; to merge	<i>The two companies decided to amalgamate their operations.</i>
253	ambivalence //æmˈbɪvələns//	The state of having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something.	<i>He felt ambivalence about moving to a new city.</i>
254	vituperative //ˌvɪtjʊːpəˈrətɪv//	Characterized by abusive or harsh language.	<i>The teacher's vituperative remarks left the students in tears.</i>
255	resolution //ˌrɛzəˈluːʃən//	A firm decision to do or not to do something; the quality of being determined.	<i>She made a resolution to exercise daily.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
256	obviate //ˈɑːbviət//	To remove a need or difficulty; to prevent or avoid something.	<i>This new system obviates the need for manual data entry.</i>
257	Whimsical // 'wɪm.zɪ.kəl//	playfully quaint or fanciful, especially in an appealing and amusing way	<i>The artist created whimsical sculptures that delighted children.</i>
258	metamorphosis //,metə'mɔːrfəʊsɪs//	A process of transformation from one form to another, especially in biology, such as the change from a caterpillar to a butterfly.	<i>The metamorphosis of the tadpole into a frog is fascinating.</i>
259	tirade //taɪ'reɪd//	a long, angry, or critical speech	<i>The manager launched into a tirade about poor performance.</i>
260	preamble //ˈpriː ,æmbəl//	a preliminary statement, especially the introduction to a formal document	<i>The preamble of the constitution outlines its guiding principles.</i>
261	veracious //və 'reɪʃəs//	Truthful, honest; habitually speaking the truth.	<i>She gave a veracious account of what happened that day.</i>
262	distill //dɪ'stɪl//	To purify a liquid by heating and cooling; to extract the essential meaning or most important aspects.	<i>The factory distills water to make it safe for drinking.</i>
263	spectrum // 'spektrəm//	A range of different things, often related to colors, ideas, or classifications.	<i>The festival attracted people from across the political spectrum.</i>
264	disabuse //,dɪsə 'bjuːz//	To free someone from a false belief or misconception.	<i>The teacher tried to disabuse the students of their misunderstanding.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
265	disparage //dɪs'pærɪdʒ//	to criticize someone or something in a way that shows a lack of respect	<i>It is unfair to disparage people for their opinions.</i>
266	permeable // 'pɜːrmiəbəl//	allowing liquids or gases to pass through	<i>The soil in this area is very permeable to water.</i>
267	mundane //mʌn'deɪn//	lacking interest or excitement; dull and ordinary	<i>She tried to escape her mundane routine by traveling.</i>
268	disseminate //dɪ'sɛmɪneɪt//	to spread information, knowledge, or ideas widely	<i>The organization works to disseminate health information to rural communities.</i>
269	compliant //kəm'plaiənt//	Willing to agree with or follow rules, requests, or demands.	<i>She was compliant with all the safety requirements.</i>
270	insinuate //ɪn'sɪnjuet//	To suggest or hint something indirectly and often unpleasantly.	<i>He insinuated that she had lied about her qualifications.</i>
271	dissemble //dɪ'sɛmbəl//	to conceal one's true motives, feelings, or beliefs; to pretend	<i>He tried to dissemble his anger with a forced smile.</i>
272	elicit //ɪ'lɪsɪt//	To draw out a response, answer, or reaction from someone.	<i>The teacher's question elicited thoughtful answers from the students.</i>
273	wary //weəri//	Feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems.	<i>She was wary of trusting strangers.</i>
274	grandiloquent //græn'dɪləkwənt//	Using lofty, pompous, or extravagant language to impress others.	<i>The politician's grandiloquent speech failed to connect with ordinary people.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
275	discredit //dɪs 'kredɪt//	To harm the reputation of someone or something; loss of respect or credibility.	<i>The scandal discredited the politician in the eyes of the public.</i>
276	soporific //,sɒpə 'rɪfɪk//	tending to induce drowsiness or sleep; causing sleepiness	<i>The professor's lecture was so soporific that half the class fell asleep.</i>
277	dissonance // 'dɪsənəns//	Lack of harmony or agreement, especially in sound or ideas.	<i>The dissonance between his words and actions was obvious.</i>
278	tangential //tæŋ 'dʒɛŋʃəl//	relating to or along a tangent; slightly or indirectly related to something	<i>His remarks were tangential to the main topic of discussion.</i>
279	lucid //ˈluːsɪd//	expressed clearly; easy to understand; showing clarity of thought	<i>She gave a lucid explanation of the complex problem.</i>
280	Piety //paɪ.ə.ti//	the quality of being religious or reverent; devout religious belief and practice	<i>His piety was evident in his daily prayers.</i>
281	approbation // ,æprə'beɪʃən//	approval or praise	<i>The plan won the approbation of the board members.</i>
282	denigrate //ˈdɛnɪ ,grɛɪt//	to criticize unfairly; to belittle or disparage someone or something	<i>He was quick to denigrate the achievements of his colleagues.</i>
283	transgression // træns'grɛʃən//	an act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct; a violation or sin	<i>The court forgave his first transgression but warned him not to repeat it.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
284	admonish //əd'mɒnɪʃ//	to warn or reprimand someone firmly; to advise or urge earnestly	<i>The teacher admonished the students for being late.</i>
285	contention //kən'tɛnʃən//	heated disagreement or argument; a point asserted in debate	<i>The main contention between the two parties was over tax reform.</i>
286	insipid //ɪn'sɪpɪd//	lacking flavor, interest, or excitement; dull	<i>The soup was insipid and needed more seasoning.</i>
287	proscribe //prə'skraɪb//	to forbid something by law or authority	<i>The new law will proscribe the use of harmful chemicals in farming.</i>
288	analogous //ə'næləgəs//	Comparable in certain respects, typically in a way that makes clearer the nature of the things compared.	<i>The human brain is analogous to a computer in processing information.</i>
289	pedantic //pə'dæntɪk//	Excessively concerned with minor details or rules; overly academic or bookish.	<i>Her pedantic explanations made the lecture dull.</i>
290	invective //ɪn'vektɪv//	Insulting, abusive, or highly critical language.	<i>The politician's speech was filled with invective against his opponents.</i>
291	Paragon //pær.ə.gən//	a person or thing regarded as a perfect example of a particular quality; a model of excellence	<i>She was considered a paragon of virtue and kindness.</i>
292	eulogy //ju:lədʒi//	A speech or piece of writing that praises someone, especially after their death.	<i>Her brother delivered a heartfelt eulogy at the funeral.</i>

#	Word	Meaning	Example
293	extrapolation // ɪkˌstræp.əˈleɪ.ʃən//	The process of estimating or predicting something based on extending known information.	<i>The company's financial extrapolation suggests steady growth.</i>
294	intransigence // ɪnˈtræn.sɪ.dʒəns//	Refusal to change one's views or to agree about something.	<i>The negotiations failed due to the intransigence of both parties.</i>
295	intractable //ɪn ˈtræk.tə.bəl//	Difficult or impossible to manage, control, or solve.	<i>The conflict has become an intractable problem.</i>
296	tenuous //ˈten.ju.əs//	Very weak, thin, or slight; lacking a strong basis.	<i>The evidence against him is quite tenuous.</i>
297	recant //rɪˈkænt//	to withdraw or renounce a statement or belief formally	<i>He recanted his previous statement in court.</i>
298	flag //flæɡ//	a piece of fabric with a symbol or colors; or to mark or signal attention	<i>They raised the national flag during the ceremony.</i>
299	inert //ɪˈnɜːrt//	lacking the ability or strength to move or act; chemically inactive	<i>The patient remained inert on the bed.</i>
300	saturate //ˈsætʃə ,reɪt//	to fill completely with something until no more can be absorbed	<i>The heavy rain saturated the ground within minutes.</i>