

HIGH SCHOOL SAT VOCABULARY ADDITIONS

1.

1. Enhance—verb—to make greater, as in cost, value, attractiveness, etc.; heighten; augment.
In order to enhance my social status, I decided to start wearing deodorant.
2. Glutton—noun—a person who greedily eats too much.
It is never fun to be around a glutton. It is often very disgusting to watch them eat.
3. Obscure—adjective—not clear or distinct; faint or undefined.
The directions for our homework assignment were obscure.
4. Engender—verb—to bring into being; bring about; cause; produce pity
Both achieved great academic distinction and engendered deep loyalty in their students.
5. Delineate—verb—to trace the outline of; sketch out
Can I rely on the title plan to delineate the exact boundary of my property?
6. Nefarious—adjective—very wicked; villainous; iniquitous
The nefarious woman stole my money and broke my heart.
7. Querulous—adjective—inclined to find fault; complaining
The querulous couples were an embarrassment to all married people.

2.

8. Obliterate—verb—to completely destroy
The atom bomb obliterated the city.
9. Vernacular—noun—using the native language of a country or place
The Christian faith began to spread as soon as the Bible was translated into the common vernacular.
10. Pugnacious—adjective—eager and ready to fight; quarrelsome; combative
That young boxer is quite pugnacious.
11. Tout—verb—to praise or publicize loudly or extravagantly
I asked him to tout my cause because he had more public influence than I did.
12. Extol—verb—to praise highly
Luke's dad extolled him for his moving speech that evening.
13. Quell—verb—to thoroughly overwhelm and reduce to submission or passivity
My brother enjoys trying to quell people with his muscles.
14. Brawn—noun—muscular strength
Someone who is brazen and brawny should be watched carefully.

3.

15. Efface—verb—to make inconspicuous; withdraw from notice
The interior designer effaced her own skill as she praised her student.
verb—to rub or wipe out; obliterate; erase.

The new home was effaced by the storm.

16. Hinder—verb—restrain; get in the way of
One of Jessica’s competitors tried to hinder her as she ran the race.
17. Hiatus—noun—any gap or opening; break or rest from something
There was a hiatus in the wall that was dark and intimidating.
She took a hiatus from her volunteer work.
18. Kindle—verb—ignite; set on fire
My pastor feels that many people in our church need to rekindle their relationship with God.
19. Copious—adjective—very plentiful; abundant
There are copious amounts of food in the world, and yet it’s funny that so many go hungry.
20. Artisan—noun—a skilled workman or craftsman.
Daniel was an amazing artisan in metalwork.
21. Corroborate—verb—to make more certain; confirm; to support with evidence or authority
He corroborated my account of the accident.
- _____ 4. _____
22. Amorous—adjective—showing or expressing love
He showed his love to her with an amorous letter.
23. Decorous—adjective—characterized by dignified propriety in conduct, manners, appearance, character, etc.
The outfit he wore was quite decorous compared to his usual wardrobe.
24. Expedite—verb—to speed up the progress of; hasten
The man was trusted to expedite the directives of the board.
25. Idyllic—adjective—charmingly simple or rustic; pleasing or picturesque in natural simplicity
The lady was happy with her idyllic life in Tahiti.
26. Juxtapose—verb—to place side by side, esp. for comparison or contrast
He juxtaposed the two objects on the table so that he could compare them and find the one that was his.
27. Incandescent—adjective—brilliant; masterly; extraordinarily lucid; strikingly bright, radiant, or clear
The lady was full of the incandescent vitality of youth.
28. Exasperate—verb—to irritate or provoke to a high degree; annoy extremely; to excite the anger of
In order to exasperate the already annoyed teacher, he started to mimic every word he said.
- _____ 5. _____
29. Discordant—adjective—being at variance; disagreeing; incongruous
The pastor had views discordant with true Christian ideas.
30. Volatile—adjective—tending or threatening to break out into open violence; explosive

Some protests can become volatile if not taken care of properly.
The stock market crash created volatile market conditions.

31. Distend—verb—to expand by stretching, as something hollow or elastic
His stomach distended with the huge meal he had eaten.

32. Fecund—adjective—producing or capable of producing offspring, fruit, vegetation, etc. in abundance.
Very productive or creative intellectually.
The fecund tomato plant gave us enough tomatoes to sell at the store.
His fecund mind produced many inventive solutions to the problem.

33. Sage—noun—a profoundly wise person; a person venerated for the possession of wisdom, judgment, and experience.
Adjective—wise
The president should be a sage in order to be able to lead our country well.
His teacher offered the boy some sage advice.

34. Vacuous—adjective—expressing or characterized by a lack of ideas or intelligence; without contents; empty
I was disappointed when I saw the vacuous look on my grandmother's face.

35. Deride—verb—to laugh at in scorn or contempt; scoff or jeer at; mock
I saw the children deride the new girl because her shirt is on backwards.

6.

36. Scrutinize—verb—to examine in detail with careful or critical attention
The chemistry professor made sure to scrutinize all that was done with the explosive concoction.

37. Histrionic—adjective—deliberately affected or self-consciously emotional; of or pertaining to actors or acting
Tim was histrionic about the broken pencil; he continued crying on the floor until the teacher yelled.

38. Didactic—adjective—intended for instruction; instructive; intending to teach a moral lesson
Pastor's didactic teaching helped the young man see his fault in his life.

39. Assail—verb—to attack vigorously or violently; assault; to undertake with the purpose of mastering
She witnessed someone assail a teenager in the dark parking lot.

40. Benevolent—adjective—characterized by or expressing goodwill or kindly feelings.
The benevolent girl helped her neighbor who had fallen down the steps.

41. Bucolic—adjective—relating to or typical of rural life
The lives of shepherds are very bucolic.

42. Pretentious—adjective—making usually unjustified or excessive claims (as of value or standing)
The girl made many pretentious remarks about her family's wealth and importance.

7.

43. Gullible—adjective—easily duped, cheated, fooled
The gullible boy believed his friends when they told him that gullible was written in the sky.

44. Convivial—adjective—relating to, occupied with, or fond of feasting, drinking, and good company
The convivial man threw many parties during the holiday season.
45. Discrete—adjective—constituting a separate entity; individually distinct
Amongst the various desserts, the little boy smelled the very discrete scent of his favorite apple pie.
46. Discreet—adjective—respectful of propriety; modest.
The insurance adjustor was very discreet in his handling of the claim.
47. Fabricate—verb—to prepare, make, or fashion; OR to make up for the purpose of deception
He fabricated the toy plane out of miscellaneous discarded materials.
Instead of telling the truth about the broken window, the little boy fabricated a story about an alien spaceship blasting the window open so that they could use the glass to make swords.
48. Gesticulate—verb—to make gestures especially when speaking
Whenever Mr. Enderle explains a math problem that he likes, he will gesticulate.
49. Laud—noun—praise or acclaim
The returning heroes were greeted with much laud by the mayor and the townspeople.
- _____ 8. _____
50. Belabor—verb—to explain or insist on excessively
A lawyer usually tries to belabor the obvious when it is in favor of his client.
51. Reiterate—verb—to say or do again or repeatedly; repeat, often excessively
The girl kept reiterating her request.
52. Conflagration—noun—a destructive fire, usually an extensive one
The conflagration left nothing of the house but the brick chimney.
53. Induce—verb—to bring about, produce, or cause
The doctor prescribed medication for the lady to induce sleep since she was having trouble.
54. Soporific—adjective—causing or tending to cause sleep
Josh couldn't manage to stay awake while the soporific teacher taught the class.
55. Anarchy—noun—political and social disorder due to the absence of governmental control
The death of the king was followed by a year of anarchy.
56. Strident—adjective—making or having a harsh sound; grating
The author had a strident tone in his writings.
- _____ 9. _____
57. Myriad—adjective—of an indefinitely great number; innumerable
I love the myriad stars of a summer night.
Noun—a great number, a multitude.
There were a myriad of stars in the sky.

58. Nonchalant—adjective—coolly unconcerned, indifferent, or unexcited; casual
Sometimes people with a nonchalant manner can really annoy me.
59. Malleable—adjective—capable of being extended or shaped by hammering or by pressure from rollers
Gold is very malleable and can be pounded as thin as paper.
60. Ludicrous—adjective—causing laughter because of absurdity; provoking or deserving derision; ridiculous.
It is ludicrous to call a cottage a mansion.
61. Abridge—verb—to shorten by omissions while retaining the basic contents.
I read an abridged edition of the novel.
To deprive; cut off
The new law might abridge our freedom of expression.
62. Lethargy—noun—apathetic or sluggish inactivity; abnormal drowsiness
The war roused the nation from its lethargy.
63. Recondite—adjective—beyond ordinary knowledge or understanding; hidden from sight
God seems to have some recondite principles.
- _____ 10. _____
64. Conspicuous—adjective—easily seen or noticed; obvious to eye or mind
The man's unmatched socks were conspicuous because of his shorts.
65. Archaic—adjective—marked by the characteristics of an earlier period
Making women wear skirts long enough to cover their ankles is an archaic form of dress.
66. Imminent—adjective—likely to occur at any moment
The cancer patient's death seems imminent.
67. Predator—noun—one that victimizes, plunders, or destroys, especially for one's own gain
Pirates are marked by a predator-like nature.
The lioness is a predator of many African animals.
68. Coalesce—verb—to grow together or into one body.
The two lakes coalesced into one.
The graft has begun to coalesce with the skin on his burned leg.
69. Exalt—verb—to raise in rank, honor, power, character, quality, etc.
He was exalted to the position of president.
70. Exult—verb—to show or feel a lively or triumphant joy
They exulted over their victory.
- _____ 11. _____
71. Extraneous—adjective—existing or coming from the outside; foreign; OR not forming an essential part
There were extraneous substances in our water.
He has an extraneous role in the play.

72. Incantation----noun--the chanting of words or formulas that are believed to cast a spell or perform other magic.

The witches' incantations of evil scared the young children.

73. Assuage—verb—to calm (passion, anger, etc.); pacify.

I was able to assuage the lion's hunger by giving it my chicken.

74. Insuperable—adjective--that which cannot be overcome or passed over; insurmountable.

The insuperable mountain passage caused death to all who explored it.

75. Assiduous—adjective--done with constant and careful attention.

The brain surgery would take an assiduous hand.

76. Indulgent—adjective--kind or lenient, often to excess

The indulgent grandma gave many cookies to her favorite grandchild.

77. Avarice—noun--too great a desire to have wealth; cupidity.

Avarice, or covetousness, is a biblical no-no.

_____ 12. _____

78. Squander—verb--to spend or use wastefully or extravagantly

The man did squander his money on fatty foods, leaving none for vegetables.

79. Penurious—adjective--unwilling to part with money or possessions; mean; miserly; stingy

Some would say that Scrooge is penurious.

80. Debunk—verb--to expose the false or exaggerated claims, pretensions, glamour, etc. of.

I was able to debunk the false claims of the evolutionist.

81. Eccentric—adjective--deviating from the norm, as in conduct; odd; unconventional

A pig-faced, lion-tailed kangaroo sounds like an eccentric idea.

82. Labyrinth—noun--an intricate structure of interconnecting passages through which it is difficult to find one's way; a maze.

Julie faced a labyrinth of rules and regulations at her new job.

83. Loquacious—adjective--talking or tending to talk freely; talkative; garrulous

My best friend tends to be very loquacious around me, but what she says is meaningful.

84. Repudiate—verb--to reject the validity or authority of; to refuse to recognize

Many teenagers repudiate their parents' authority.

_____ 13. _____

85. Superficial—adjective--being at, on, or near the surface; concerned with comprehending only what is apparent and obvious; shallow

He is an extraordinary but superficial writer.

86. Primordial—adjective--pertaining to or existing in the very beginning

Dinosaurs were a primordial animal millions of years ago.

87. Prevaricate—verb—to speak falsely or misleadingly; to lie
When one is in a bind and tries to get out of a tight jam, one will often prevaricate.
88. Mellifluous—adjective—flowing with sweetness or honey; smooth and sweet
The singer’s voice was very mellifluous.
89. Provincial—adjective—of or pertaining to a province and acting in an unfashionable and unsophisticated way; narrow and self-centered
Wellsboro may be provincial, but it has its own unique history and culture.
90. Contemptuous—adjective—manifesting or feeling contempt; scornful
He was very contemptuous about my new dress.
91. Assertion—noun—something declared or stated positively, often with no support or attempt to prove
The assertion of the independence of the colonies from the British can be found in the *Declaration of Independence*.
- _____ 14. _____
92. Lucid—adjective—clear and easily understood; able to think clearly
The explanation of the new math concept was very lucid to almost everyone in class.
Despite the medication Joel took to control the pain from his dental surgery, he was surprisingly lucid.
93. Enigma—noun—mystery; puzzle
After sixteen years of knowing Laureen, she remains an enigma to me.
94. Diverse—adjective—very different or distinct from one another; varied
The class of 2009 is diverse, because we all have our own interests and desires.
95. Maudlin—adjective—overly or tearfully sentimental, especially because affected by alcohol
The alcoholic is often maudlin after drinking.
96. Desiccate—verb—to remove the moisture from something, or to become free of moisture
In older days to make dried meat people would lay it out in the sun to desiccate.
97. Farcical—adjective—resembling a farce by being ridiculous and confused; absurd
The fairy tale was farcical.
98. Vibrant—adjective—full of liveliness or energy
Some people are very vibrant all of the time; they are balls of energy.
- _____ 15. _____
99. Virulent—adjective—showing great bitterness, malice, or hostility; very bad attack of disease
When a person is mad, he or she can be very virulent towards others.
Some diseases are so virulent that they can kill you.
100. Contrite—adjective—done or said out of a sense of guilt or remorse; to be sorry
Bob was very contrite after being mean to his brother.

101. Incessant—adjective—continuing for a long time without stopping; continuous; unceasing
I thought the incessant speaker would never stop talking.
102. Foible—noun—a minor flaw or shortcoming in character or behavior
The young boy has many unusual foibles, such as eating his salad with his fingers.
103. Lacerate—verb—to tear or rend roughly; wound jaggedly; cause pain
The other day during a game I lacerated my ankle when I slid into an opponent's cleats.
104. Harangue—noun—a long pompous speech; especially one addressed to a gathering
verb—to deliver a harangue to
The president often harangues the public.
105. Exact—verb—to call for, require, demand. To force the payment or yielding of; extort
adjective—accurate and precise
He exacts a high standard of work from his employees.
The doctor said that the cast for my arm had to be exact if I wanted it to heal.

106. Abash—verb—to destroy the self-possession or self-confidence of; to make ashamed or uneasy
The girl was abashed by the school bullies who told her she was ugly.
107. Tact—noun—a keen sense of what to do or say in order to maintain good relationships; the ability to appreciate the delicacy of a situation and to do or say the kindest or most fitting thing; diplomacy
The senator used great tact in order to get his motion accepted.
108. Uncouth—adjective—strange or clumsy in shape or appearance; lacking in polish and grace; lacking sophistication
The country boy lacking in experience with sophisticated social gatherings is often viewed as uncouth.
109. Fetish—noun—a material object regarded with superstitious or extravagant trust or reverence; having irrational reverence toward.
Voodoo involves a number of different fetishes, placing great importance on things like dolls.
110. Phobia—noun—an exaggerated, usually inexplicable and illogical, fear of a particular thing
I have a phobia of water and I won't go near it because of a childhood experience
111. Masticate—verb—to grind or crush (food) with or as if with the teeth
The starving child masticated the food he was given by crushing it with his teeth.
112. Laconic—adjective—using few words; terse; concise
The laconic criminal did not satisfy the reporter or give enough information.

113. Malevolent—adjective—wishing evil or harm to others; malicious
The stepmother devised a malevolent plan to kidnap the princess.
114. Meander—verb—to proceed by a winding or indirect course

Receiving no guidance from his rider, the horse began to meander aimlessly through the meadow.

115. Apex—noun—the highest point; vertex; summit
The man finally reached the apex of the mountain, only to find that it was the wrong one.
116. Nadir—noun—a point on the celestial sphere diametrically opposite the zenith; the place or time of deepest depression; lowest point
Death Valley is the nadir of the United States.
He hit the nadir of his career when he was fired.
117. Disseminate—verb—to scatter or spread widely, as if sowing seed; promulgate extensively; broadcast; disperse
The church members worked hard to disseminate information about their activities.
118. Emaciated—adjective—marked by abnormal thinness caused by starvation or by disease.
The sickly, emaciated form of a starving man stood weakly at the ranger's door.
119. Puissant—adjective—powerful; mighty
The puissant warrior threw his enemy to the ground and made him beg for mercy.
- _____18._____
120. Citadel—noun—a fortress for commanding or defending a city
The king commanded his troops to return to the citadel to protect the city.
121. Atrophy—verb—to waste away the body or an organ as from defective nutrition or nerve damage
His injured arm began to atrophy.
122. Austere—adjective—severe or stern in disposition or appearance
My new teacher frightened me with his austere appearance.
123. Ornate—adjective—adorned, decorated, ornamental, richly and artistically finished
The girl's beaded and embroidered outfit is very ornate.
124. Cerebral—adjective—pertaining to the cerebrum or brain
The teen had a car accident that may cause him to have a cerebral hemorrhage.
125. Incommodious—adjective—inconvenient, tending to inconvenience
The apartment was incommodious because there was too much stuff around.
126. Noisome—adjective—annoying; noxious to health, morally noxious or injurious
The eighth grade class is noisome this year and is wearing the teacher out.
- _____19._____
127. Cacophony—noun—a disagreeable vocal sound
The cacophony of sound coming from the room hurt my ears.
128. Veritable—adjective—being in fact the thing named and not false, unreal, or imaginary
“Her tea . . . was set forth with as much grace as if she had been a veritable guest to her own self”
(Mary Wilkins Freeman).

129. Verbatim—adverb—in the exact words
The boy repeated the Constitution verbatim.
130. Concurrent—adjective—operating or occurring at the same time; concurring or acting in conjunction, agreeing in the same act
Because the two events were concurrent, we could only attend one.
The police officer’s story was concurrent with that of the man in front of them.
131. Evade—verb—to avoid, escape from, or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, sophistry
The criminal tried to evade his court date.
132. Impede—verb—to interfere with or slow the progress of
James wanted to impede the progression of his disease.
133. Askew—adjective—crooked, out of line; with disapproval, scorn, contempt
The picture was askew.
They looked askew at the painting because it had a naked lady in it.
- _____20._____
134. Queue—noun—a waiting line, especially of persons or vehicles
There was a long queue for the bathroom at school.
135. Accolade—noun—a mark of acknowledgment
Matt received an accolade for his accomplishments in high school
136. Torrid—adjective—oppressively hot, parching, or burning climate, weather, or air
The torrid weather caused him to be very thirsty.
137. Trepidation—noun—apprehension; tremulous fear, alarm, or agitation; perturbation
She felt great trepidation before jumping off the cliff.
138. Fraught—adjective—marked by distress; well supplied or provided with
Her relationship with her sister was fraught with emotion and caused her to forget her house keys.
139. Temerity—noun—reckless boldness; rashness
His temerity led him to attempt very dangerous activities.
140. Wane—verb—to decrease in strength, intensity, etc.
Having the flu caused her strength to wane a great deal
- _____21._____
141. Oust—verb—to expel or remove from a place or an occupied position
The class ousted her from presidency because she did not have leadership skills.
142. Connoisseur—noun—a person who is especially competent to pass critical judgments in an art, particularly one of the fine arts, or in matters of taste
The connoisseur told the students her opinion of their art openly and critically.
143. Asunder—adverb—apart or widely separated
The teacher moved the desks asunder to reduce the chatter between students.

144. Raze—verb—to destroy to the ground or to demolish.
After twenty years of rumors that it was haunted, the old mansion was finally razed and replaced with a beauty salon.
145. Blighted—adjective—having the quality of something impaired
His health was blighted after his heart attack.
146. Aghast—adjective—struck with terror, amazement, or horror; shocked
The girl stood aghast as the cat pounced on the innocent mouse.
147. Milieu—noun—the physical or social setting in which something occurs or develops; environment
The milieu of our school is designed to have a positive Christian influence.

22.

148. Arduous—adjective—hard to accomplish or achieve
The boy set about his arduous task with great fervor and so soon conquered it.
149. Coterie—noun—an intimate and often exclusive group of persons with a unifying common interest or purpose.
My coterie of friends goofed around all day long.
150. Awry—adjective or adverb—off the correct or expected course; amiss; wrong
For some unknown reason all of our plans went awry.
151. Table—noun—an article of furniture consisting of a flat, slablike top supported on one or more legs or other supports
The woman asked her daughter to set the table for dinner.
*verb—to postpone consideration of
The committee tabled the motion.
152. Harried—adjective—to be annoyed, disturbed, or distressed
The old man was quite harried by the boys' constant fidgeting.
Verb—to harass, annoy or prove a nuisance to by or as if by repeated attacks; worry
The dog harried the sheep by nipping at their heels.
153. Irascible—adjective—easily provoked to anger; very irritable
The irascible old man yelled at the kids for stepping on his lawn.
154. Congenial—adjective—agreeable, suitable, or pleasing in nature or character
The quiet outdoor environment was congenial to me.

23.

155. Boisterous—adjective—rough and noisy; noisily jolly or rowdy; clamorous; unrestrained
After the New Year came, the crowd at Times Square got very boisterous and even broke a storefront window.
156. Chimerical—adjective—unreal; imaginary; visionary; wildly fanciful; highly unrealistic
My chimerical thoughts of a sports car were shattered after I saw the insurance I would have to pay.

157. Vertigo—noun—a dizzying sensation of tilting within stable surroundings or of being in tilting or spinning surroundings

After spinning around, I experienced vertigo.

158. Fallacious—adjective—deceptive; misleading

The boys told their parents a very fallacious story about what they had been doing that night.

159. Impasse—noun—a position or situation from which there is no escape; deadlock

The men reached an impasse in the negotiations.

160. Zeal—noun—fervor for a person, cause, or object; eager desire or endeavor; enthusiastic diligence; ardor

They disliked his zeal for demonstrating his superiority.

161. Berate—verb—to scold; rebuke

The principal berated the rude boys publicly.

24.

162. Vacillation—noun—unsteady movement; fluctuation. To swing indecisively from one course of action or opinion to another.

His vacillation between staying and leaving irritated everyone.

163. Lassitude—noun—weariness of body or mind from strain; a feeling of lack of interest or energy

We all experienced a feeling of lassitude after the final exams.

164. Garrulous—adjective—wordy or diffuse; given to excessive and often trivial or rambling talk

That was the most garrulous and boring speech ever!

165. Noxious—adjective—harmful or injurious to health or physical well being

The exterminator couldn't go through the noxious fumes in the house.

166. Accost—verb—to confront boldly

The beggar began to accost me for money.

167. Beatific—adjective—showing or producing exalted joy or blessedness

The saint was pictured with a beatific smile.

168. Nuance—noun—a subtle or slight variation, as in meaning, color, or quality; a gradation

In poetry it is important to pick up on every little nuance of meaning.

25.

169. Quagmire—noun—wet, boggy ground, yielding under the foot. Also used to describe a difficult situation that one is caught in.

The quagmire was full of leeches and ducks.

She found herself in a quagmire of bureaucratic red tape.

170. Somber—adjective—mentally depressed or depressing; melancholy.

A funeral is a somber event.

171. Unawares—adverb—without knowing or being aware; unintentionally
You caught me off-guard and unawares.
172. Suffrage—noun—a vote or voting; esp. a vote in favor of some candidate or issue.
The suffrage was counted, even though it had a hanging chad.
Women waited a long time and worked hard to gain suffrage.
173. Cloister—noun—a secluded, quiet place
The cloister in the woods was and is always calming and relaxing after one's busy day.
174. Docile—adjective—capable of being taught; ready and willing to be taught; teachable; submissive
A student should always be docile in the classroom.
175. Surfeit—verb—to feed or supply to excess, satiety, or disgust
To surfeit oneself by eating and drinking is one of the seven deadly sins.
- _____26._____
176. Incongruous—adjective—lacking in harmony; incompatible
Many teenagers find their parents' way of life incongruous with their own desires.
177. Aloof—adverb—cold or unfriendly; apart from
Sometimes you can mistake someone whom you have just met as being aloof when they are really only shy.
178. Harrowing—adjective—extremely disturbing or distressful; causing mental pain
When someone dies, it is very harrowing for their family, both physically and mentally.
179. Chronic—adjective—constant, like a habit; continual/repeating like an illness
During the winter I have chronic colds because germs are constantly being passed between people.
180. Accentuate—verb—to give emphasis to (used with an object)
We had to accentuate the importance of the Bible to the young children.
181. Truncate—verb—to shorten by cutting off a part
He truncated the meeting because of the arrival of his superior.
182. Baneful—adjective—destructive or harmful
The mother's harsh criticism was baneful to the child.
- _____27._____
183. Circumspect—adjective—taking into consideration all possible circumstances and consequences before acting.
Justin was not sufficiently circumspect before he made that decision.
184. Admonish—verb—to advise somebody to do or, more often, not to do something
Adults frequently admonish children when they forget their manners.
185. Tantamount—adjective—equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification, especially something unpleasant
Steven's unpleasant situation was tantamount to a disaster.

186. Neologism—noun—the practice of coining new words or phrases, or of extending the meaning of existing words or phrases OR a new word or phrase or an existing word used in a new sense
John often used neologisms that didn't make sense.

187. Respite—noun—a delay or cessation for a time, especially of anything distressing or trying; an interval of relief
The climbers were glad to receive a respite to drink some water after scaling a cliff.

188. Capitulate—verb—to give in to an argument, request, pressure, or something unavoidable
Many teens capitulate to peer pressure just to be cool.

189. Aphorism—noun—a succinct statement expressing an opinion or a general truth; brief expression of a precept or principle
The wise old man presented many of his beliefs as aphorisms.

_____28. _____
190. Confute—verb—to prove conclusively that somebody is wrong or that something is false, invalid, or faulty
The family of the criminal successfully confuted their son's guilt.

191. Dexterous—adjective—skillful and competent with the hands
The rock climber has to have strong and dexterous hands.

192. Entice—verb—to attract artfully or adroitly or by arousing hope or desire
The little girl tried to entice the puppy by teasing it with her food.

193. Indolent—adjective—habitually lazy
Her indolent son was always missing when there was work to do.

194. Perfunctory—adjective—lacking in interest or enthusiasm; characterized by routine performance
The uncaring nurse provided only perfunctory care for her patient.

195. Vapid—adjective—lacking liveliness, tang, briskness, or force; dull
She sat there with a vapid expression after her sister's death.

_____29. _____
196. Visage—noun—the face, countenance, or appearance of a person or sometimes an animal
The grimy visage of the town made you think of a poor person.

197. Slovenly—adverb—untidy, especially in personal appearance
The slovenly man appeared to be homeless because all of his clothes were torn and dirty.

198. Stolid—adjective—having or showing little emotion.
He accepted his suffering with stolid patience.

199. Taciturn—adjective—habitually untalkative; uncommunicative.
The young boy frustrated his teacher with his taciturn silence.

200. Egregious—adjective—outstandingly bad; outrageous
His behavior was egregious; it was hard to understand why he would do such terrible things.

