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SAT Vocabulary List

400 words, meanings and examples

Study the words in small groups.

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SAT Vocabulary List

Study the words in small groups, and use the examples to see how each word works in a sentence.

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1. Abate (verb)
Meaning: To become less intense or widespread.
Example: The storm began to abate after several hours.

2. Aberration (noun)
Meaning: A departure from what is normal, usual, or expected, typically one that is unwelcome.
Example: His outburst was seen as an aberration from his normally calm demeanor.

3. Abridge (verb)
Meaning: To shorten a text or piece of writing without losing its meaning.
Example: The editor asked her to abridge the novel for younger readers.

4. Abundant (adjective)
Meaning: Present in large quantities; more than enough.
Example: The region is abundant in natural resources like coal and oil.

5. Abut (verb)
Meaning: To border on or touch something.
Example: Their property abuts the edge of the national park.

6. Accentuate (verb)
Meaning: To emphasize or make more noticeable.
Example: The artist used bold colors to accentuate the features of the landscape.

7. Acclaim (noun)
Meaning: Enthusiastic and public praise.
Example: The scientist received worldwide acclaim for her groundbreaking research.

8. Acquaint (verb)
Meaning: To make someone aware of or familiar with something.
Example: I need to acquaint myself with the new software before using it.

9. Adept (adjective)
Meaning: Highly skilled or proficient in something.
Example: She is adept at solving complex math problems.

10. Adjunct (noun)
Meaning: Something added to something else as supplementary rather than essential.
Example: The internship served as an adjunct to his academic studies.

11. Adulation (noun)
Meaning: Excessive admiration or praise.
Example: The celebrity's adulation by fans sometimes bordered on obsession.

12. Affable (adjective)
Meaning: Friendly, good-natured, or easy to talk to.
Example: His affable personality made him popular among his coworkers.

13. Affecting (adjective)
Meaning: Stirring or moving the emotions.
Example: The film's affecting portrayal of loss left many viewers in tears.

14. Affinity (noun)
Meaning: A natural liking or attraction toward something or someone.
Example: She felt an instant affinity for classical music.

15. Alacrity (noun)
Meaning: Brisk and cheerful readiness.
Example: She accepted the challenge with alacrity, eager to prove herself.

16. Altruistic (adjective)
Meaning: Showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish.
Example: Her altruistic actions, such as volunteering at the homeless shelter, inspired others to give back to their community.

17. Amass (verb)
Meaning: Gather together or accumulate a large amount of something.
Example: Over the years, he managed to amass a considerable fortune.

18. Ambiguous (adjective)
Meaning: Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning.
Example: The politician's answer was so ambiguous that it left everyone confused.

19. Ambivalent (adjective)
Meaning: Having mixed or conflicting feelings about something.
Example: She felt ambivalent about moving abroad — excited yet anxious.

20. Ameliorate (verb)
Meaning: To make (something bad or unsatisfactory) better.
Example: The new medication helped ameliorate the symptoms of the disease.

21. Amenable (adjective)
Meaning: Open and responsive to suggestion; easily persuaded.
Example: She was amenable to changing the meeting time.

22. Amiable (adjective)
Meaning: Having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner.
Example: He was known for his amiable personality, always willing to lend a helping hand to others.

23. Amorphous (adjective)
Meaning: Without a clearly defined shape or form.
Example: The plan remained amorphous, with no clear steps for how to achieve the goal.

24. Ample (adjective)
Meaning: Enough or more than enough; plentiful.
Example: There was ample time to finish the essay.

25. Anachronistic (adjective)
Meaning: Belonging to a different time; out of place in its era.
Example: A rotary phone feels anachronistic in a modern office.

26. Analogous (adjective)
Meaning: Similar in a way that allows comparison.
Example: The process is analogous to filtering water through sand.

27. Anecdote (noun)
Meaning: A short and amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
Example: The speaker began her presentation with an anecdote about her childhood to captivate the audience's attention.

28. Anomalous (adjective)
Meaning: Differing from what is standard or expected.
Example: The anomalous result did not match any previous trial.

29. Apathy (noun)
Meaning: Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern.
Example: Voter apathy is a significant challenge in many democratic societies.

30. Apex (noun)
Meaning: The highest point or top of something, especially forming a point.
Example: Reaching the apex of the mountain was the most rewarding moment of their hike.

31. Apparent (adjective)
Meaning: Easy to notice or understand.
Example: The difference became apparent after the second trial.

32. Appraise (verb)
Meaning: Assess the value or quality of something.
Example: The jeweler appraised the diamond at over $5,000.

33. Arcane (adjective)
Meaning: Understood by few; mysterious or secret.
Example: The professor's lectures were often filled with arcane references that went over the heads of most students.

34. Archetypal (adjective)
Meaning: Most typical or original of its kind; serving as a model.
Example: The story follows an archetypal hero's journey.

35. Arduous (adjective)
Meaning: Involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring.
Example: Climbing Mount Everest is an arduous task that requires immense physical and mental strength.

36. Ascetic (adjective)
Meaning: Characterized by severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence, typically for religious reasons.
Example: The ascetic monk lived a simple life of prayer and meditation in the monastery.

37. Assess (verb)
Meaning: To evaluate or judge.
Example: The researchers assessed the reliability of the data.

38. Assuage (verb)
Meaning: To make (an unpleasant feeling) less intense.
Example: Drinking a cup of tea helped assuage her anxiety.

39. Attenuate (verb)
Meaning: To reduce the force, effect, or value of something.
Example: Vaccines work by attenuating the strength of a virus.

40. Attest (verb)
Meaning: To confirm or verify something as true.
Example: Multiple witnesses attested to his honesty.

41. Attrition (noun)
Meaning: The process of reducing something's strength or effectiveness through sustained pressure or attack.
Example: The company was suffering from high employee attrition due to poor working conditions.

42. Augment (verb)
Meaning: To make (something) greater by adding to it; increase.
Example: He augmented his income by taking on a part-time job.

43. Auspicious (adjective)
Meaning: Conducive to success; favorable.
Example: The auspicious beginning of their relationship hinted at a bright future together.

44. Aversion (noun)
Meaning: A strong dislike or disinclination.
Example: She had an aversion to public speaking, preferring to avoid it whenever possible.

45. Banal (adjective)
Meaning: Lacking originality; commonplace; trite.
Example: The author's banal writing style made the story predictable and uninteresting.

46. Begrudgingly (adverb)
Meaning: Reluctantly or unwillingly.
Example: He begrudgingly agreed to help with the project.

47. Behold (verb)
Meaning: To see or observe something remarkable or impressive.
Example: They stopped to behold the breathtaking sunset over the mountains.

48. Belie (verb)
Meaning: To give a false impression of; to contradict.
Example: His calm tone belied how nervous he actually felt.

49. Benevolent (adjective)
Meaning: Well-meaning and kindly.
Example: The benevolent billionaire donated millions of dollars to charity each year.

50. Bolster (verb)
Meaning: To support or strengthen; prop up.
Example: The government introduced measures to bolster the economy during the recession.

51. Bombastic (adjective)
Meaning: High-sounding but with little meaning; inflated.
Example: The politician's bombastic speeches failed to resonate with voters.

52. Briskly (adverb)
Meaning: Quickly, energetically, or in a lively manner.
Example: The jogger ran briskly through the park, enjoying the cool morning air.

53. Buttress (verb)
Meaning: To support, strengthen, or reinforce.
Example: The data buttress the argument that climate change is a pressing issue.

54. Byzantine (adjective)
Meaning: Excessively complicated, with many twists and overlapping rules.
Example: The byzantine application process confused even the counselors.

55. Cacophony (noun)
Meaning: A harsh, discordant mixture of sounds.
Example: The cacophony of car horns outside the window made it difficult to concentrate.

56. Cajole (verb)
Meaning: To persuade someone to do something by sustained coaxing or flattery.
Example: She cajoled her reluctant friend into joining her for a night out.

57. Calibration (noun)
Meaning: The act of adjusting or checking by comparison with a standard.
Example: The technician performed a calibration of the equipment to ensure accurate measurements.

58. Candor (noun)
Meaning: Open honesty or frankness.
Example: I appreciate your candor in discussing the situation with me.

59. Capricious (adjective)
Meaning: Given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behavior.
Example: The stock market is known for its capricious nature, with prices fluctuating unpredictably.

60. Catalyst (noun)
Meaning: A person or thing that precipitates an event or change.
Example: The new technology acted as a catalyst for economic growth in the region.

61. Cathartic (adjective)
Meaning: Providing psychological relief through the open expression of strong emotions.
Example: Writing in her journal proved to be a cathartic experience, helping her process her feelings of grief.

62. Censure (verb)
Meaning: To express strong disapproval or condemnation.
Example: The committee voted to censure the politician for his unethical behavior.

63. Circumspect (adjective)
Meaning: Wary and unwilling to take risks.
Example: The detective was circumspect in his approach, careful not to alert the suspect.

64. Circumspection (noun)
Meaning: The quality of being cautious and prudent.
Example: The diplomat handled the negotiations with great circumspection.

65. Circumvent (verb)
Meaning: To find a way around (an obstacle); to overcome (a problem or difficulty), typically in a clever and surreptitious way.
Example: The hackers attempted to circumvent the security measures put in place by the company.

66. Clandestine (adjective)
Meaning: Kept secret or done secretively, especially because illicit.
Example: The clandestine meeting between the spies was held under the cover of darkness.

67. Coalesce (verb)
Meaning: To come together and form one mass or whole.
Example: Over time, the various political factions coalesced into a unified movement.

68. Cogent (adjective)
Meaning: Convincing or persuasive through clear, logical reasoning.
Example: The lawyer presented a cogent argument that swayed the jury in favor of her client.

69. Cognizant (adjective)
Meaning: Having knowledge or awareness.
Example: She was cognizant of the risks involved but chose to proceed anyway.

70. Commensurate (adjective)
Meaning: Corresponding in size or degree; in proportion.
Example: The salary offered was commensurate with her level of experience and qualifications.

71. Comprehensive (adjective)
Meaning: Complete and covering all or nearly all parts of something.
Example: The textbook offers a comprehensive review of algebra.

72. Conceivable (adjective)
Meaning: Able to be imagined or understood.
Example: In science fiction, almost anything is conceivable, even time travel.

73. Concise (adjective)
Meaning: Giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words; brief but comprehensive.
Example: The CEO's concise presentation summarized the company's annual report in just a few slides.

74. Condescend (verb)
Meaning: To show feelings of superiority; be patronizing.
Example: He often condescended to his coworkers, believing himself to be intellectually superior.

75. Condone (verb)
Meaning: To accept and allow (behavior that is considered morally wrong or offensive) to continue.
Example: By remaining silent, they were seen to condone the bullying behavior of their classmates.

76. Confined (adjective)
Meaning: Restricted in area or volume; cramped.
Example: The prisoners were confined to their cells for 23 hours a day.

77. Confluence (noun)
Meaning: The junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approximately equal width.
Example: The city grew at the confluence of two major rivers, making it a strategic location for trade.

78. Congenial (adjective)
Meaning: Pleasant because of a personality, qualities, or interests that are similar to one's own.
Example: She found the new employee to be congenial, with a sense of humor that matched her own.

79. Conjecture (noun)
Meaning: An opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information.
Example: The newspaper article was filled with conjecture about the cause of the accident.

80. Consecrate (verb)
Meaning: To make or declare (something, typically a church) sacred; dedicate formally to a religious or divine purpose.
Example: The bishop consecrated the new cathedral with a solemn ceremony.

81. Conspicuous (adjective)
Meaning: Easily noticeable; attracting attention.
Example: Her bright red hat made her conspicuous in the crowd.

82. Constrain (verb)
Meaning: To limit or restrict.
Example: A shortage of materials can constrain production.

83. Constraint (noun)
Meaning: A limitation or restriction.
Example: Budget constraints forced the team to cut several features.

84. Contemptuous (adjective)
Meaning: Showing contempt; scornful.
Example: She gave him a contemptuous glance before turning away in disgust.

85. Contentious (adjective)
Meaning: Causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial.
Example: The issue of gun control is highly contentious, with strong opinions on both sides of the debate.

86. Contradict (verb)
Meaning: To be inconsistent with a claim or statement.
Example: The results contradict the original prediction.

87. Contrivance (noun)
Meaning: Something created with skill or ingenuity.
Example: The plot twist felt like a contrivance rather than a natural development in the story.

88. Conundrum (noun)
Meaning: A confusing and difficult problem or question.
Example: Solving the conundrum of how to provide clean water to remote villages is a top priority for humanitarian organizations.

89. Convey (verb)
Meaning: To communicate or express.
Example: The final paragraph conveys the author’s uncertainty.

90. Convoluted (adjective)
Meaning: Extremely complex and difficult to follow.
Example: The plot of the novel was so convoluted that many readers struggled to keep track of the characters' motivations.

91. Copious (adjective)
Meaning: Abundant in supply or quantity.
Example: She took copious notes during the lecture to ensure she didn't miss any important points.

92. Cordial (adjective)
Meaning: Warm and friendly.
Example: The host greeted us with a cordial smile and invited us into her home.

93. Corroborate (verb)
Meaning: To confirm or give support to (a statement, theory, or finding).
Example: The witness's testimony corroborated the suspect's alibi.

94. Counterfactual (adjective)
Meaning: Relating to or expressing what has not happened or is not the case.
Example: The historian presented a counterfactual scenario where the war had never occurred.

95. Counterintuitive (adjective)
Meaning: Contrary to what intuition or common sense would suggest.
Example: The idea that exercising less could lead to better results might seem counterintuitive, but it's supported by scientific research.

96. Credulous (adjective)
Meaning: Too ready to believe things; gullible.
Example: The con artist took advantage of the credulous tourists by selling them fake souvenirs.

97. Cryptic (adjective)
Meaning: Having a meaning that is mysterious or obscure.
Example: The teacher left a cryptic hint on the board.

98. Cursory (adjective)
Meaning: Hasty and therefore not thorough or detailed.
Example: She gave the report only a cursory glance before moving on to more pressing matters.

99. Debilitate (verb)
Meaning: To make (someone) weak and infirm.
Example: The illness debilitated him to the point where he could no longer perform his daily activities.

100. Debunk (verb)
Meaning: To expose the falseness or hollowness of (a myth, idea, or belief).
Example: The scientist sought to debunk the myth that the Earth is flat.

101. Decadence (noun)
Meaning: Moral or cultural decline as characterized by excessive indulgence in pleasure or luxury.
Example: The decadence of the Roman Empire contributed to its eventual downfall.

102. Decimate (verb)
Meaning: To kill, destroy, or remove a large proportion of.
Example: The forest fire decimated the wildlife population, leaving many species on the brink of extinction.

103. Decipher (verb)
Meaning: To convert (a text written in code, or a coded signal) into normal language.
Example: The archaeologist spent years trying to decipher the ancient hieroglyphs.

104. Deference (noun)
Meaning: Humble submission and respect.
Example: He showed deference to his elders by bowing respectfully when they entered the room.

105. Deleterious (adjective)
Meaning: Causing harm or damage.
Example: Smoking has deleterious effects on your health, increasing the risk of various diseases.

106. Demagogue (noun)
Meaning: A political leader who seeks support by appealing to the desires and prejudices of ordinary people rather than by using rational argument.
Example: The demagogue riled up the crowd with fiery speeches full of promises and accusations.

107. Demarcation (noun)
Meaning: The action of fixing the boundary or limits of something.
Example: The river serves as a natural demarcation between the two countries.

108. Demonstrate (verb)
Meaning: To show clearly with evidence.
Example: The results demonstrate a connection between the variables.

109. Denigrate (verb)
Meaning: To criticize unfairly; disparage.
Example: It's not right to denigrate someone's character based on rumors alone.

110. Denounce (verb)
Meaning: To publicly declare to be wrong or evil.
Example: The activist denounced the government's decision to cut funding for education.

111. Deplore (verb)
Meaning: To feel or express strong disapproval of (something).
Example: She deplored the violence that had erupted in the city streets.

112. Deride (verb)
Meaning: To express contempt for; ridicule.
Example: The comedian derided politicians in his stand-up routine, mocking their incompetence and hypocrisy.

113. Derive (verb)
Meaning: To obtain something from a source.
Example: The researchers derive their estimates from public records.

114. Despondent (adjective)
Meaning: In low spirits from loss of hope or courage.
Example: After receiving the rejection letter, he felt despondent and wondered if he would ever achieve his dreams.

115. Despot (noun)
Meaning: A ruler or other person who holds absolute power, typically one who exercises it in a cruel or oppressive way.
Example: The despot ruled over his subjects with an iron fist, suppressing dissent and quashing any opposition.

116. Destitute (adjective)
Meaning: Without the basic necessities of life.
Example: After losing his job, he found himself destitute and homeless.

117. Desultory (adjective)
Meaning: Lacking a plan, purpose, or enthusiasm.
Example: The students gave only a desultory effort to complete their homework.

118. Detractor (noun)
Meaning: A person who criticizes something or someone, often unfairly.
Example: Despite the film's success, there were detractors who found fault with its plot.

119. Dichotomy (noun)
Meaning: A division or contrast between two things that are or are represented as being opposed or entirely different.
Example: The dichotomy between good and evil is a common theme in literature and philosophy.

120. Diffidence (noun)
Meaning: Modesty or shyness resulting from a lack of self-confidence.
Example: His diffidence prevented him from speaking up in meetings, even when he had valuable insights to share.

121. Digress (verb)
Meaning: To deviate or wander away from the main topic or purpose in speaking or writing.
Example: The professor tended to digress during lectures, often going off on tangents unrelated to the course material.

122. Diminish (verb)
Meaning: To make or become smaller or less important.
Example: The effect began to diminish over time.

123. Diminutive (adjective)
Meaning: Extremely or unusually small.
Example: The diminutive kitten could fit in the palm of my hand.

124. Discern (verb)
Meaning: To perceive or recognize something.
Example: It was difficult to discern any pattern in the data without further analysis.

125. Discretion (noun)
Meaning: The freedom to decide what should be done in a particular situation.
Example: The judge used her discretion to reduce the defendant's sentence.

126. Disingenuously (adverb)
Meaning: In a dishonest or insincere way.
Example: He disingenuously claimed he had no knowledge of the plan.

127. Disorienting (adjective)
Meaning: Causing (someone) to lose their sense of direction; confusing.
Example: The maze of narrow streets in the old town was disorienting for tourists, who often found themselves lost and confused.

128. Disparage (verb)
Meaning: To regard or represent as being of little worth.
Example: He disparaged her achievements, belittling her efforts in front of their colleagues.

129. Disparate (adjective)
Meaning: Essentially different in kind; not allowing comparison.
Example: The two groups had disparate goals and interests, making it difficult to find common ground.

130. Disparity (noun)
Meaning: A noticeable difference, especially an unequal one.
Example: The study found a disparity between the two groups.

131. Dispassionately (adverb)
Meaning: Without strong emotion; in an impartial way.
Example: The judge evaluated the evidence dispassionately.

132. Dispersed (adjective)
Meaning: Distributed or spread over a wide area.
Example: The crowd dispersed after the concert ended.

133. Disseminate (verb)
Meaning: To spread or disperse (something, especially information) widely.
Example: The organization's goal is to disseminate knowledge about renewable energy technologies to communities around the world.

134. Dissident (noun)
Meaning: A person who opposes official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state.
Example: The dissident was arrested for speaking out against the government's human rights abuses.

135. Dissonance (noun)
Meaning: Lack of harmony among musical notes; a tension or clash between two opposing elements.
Example: The dissonance between his actions and his words made it difficult to trust him.

136. Distinctive (adjective)
Meaning: Characteristic of one person or thing, and thus serving to distinguish it from others.
Example: The artist's style was distinctive, making her paintings easily recognizable.

137. Docile (adjective)
Meaning: Ready to accept control or instruction; submissive.
Example: The horse was docile and easy to train, making it perfect for beginners.

138. Document (verb)
Meaning: To record something in detail.
Example: The team documented changes in temperature.

139. Dogmatic (adjective)
Meaning: Asserting opinions in an arrogant manner; opinionated.
Example: His dogmatic approach to politics often alienated those with differing viewpoints.

140. Dour (adjective)
Meaning: Relentlessly severe, stern, or gloomy in manner or appearance.
Example: The dour expression on his face suggested that he was not in the mood for conversation.

141. Duplicity (noun)
Meaning: Deceitfulness; double-dealing.
Example: His duplicity was revealed when it was discovered that he had been embezzling company funds.

142. Earnest (adjective)
Meaning: Showing sincere and intense conviction.
Example: She made an earnest effort to complete the project before the deadline.

143. Ebullient (adjective)
Meaning: Cheerful and full of energy.
Example: She greeted us with an ebullient smile, excited to start the day's activities.

144. Eccentric (adjective)
Meaning: Unconventional and slightly strange behavior or character.
Example: The professor's eccentric teaching methods captivated the students.

145. Eclectic (adjective)
Meaning: Deriving ideas, style, or taste from a broad and diverse range of sources.
Example: Her eclectic taste in music ranged from classical symphonies to modern pop songs.

146. Eclipsed (verb)
Meaning: To surpass or outshine someone or something.
Example: Her performance in the competition eclipsed all other contestants.

147. Edifice (noun)
Meaning: A building, especially a large, imposing one.
Example: The cathedral was a majestic edifice that dominated the city skyline.

148. Efface (verb)
Meaning: To erase (a mark) from a surface.
Example: The graffiti was quickly effaced from the wall, leaving no trace behind.

149. Effervescent (adjective)
Meaning: Vivacious and enthusiastic.
Example: Her effervescent personality lit up the room wherever she went.

150. Efficacious (adjective)
Meaning: Effective, producing the desired outcome.
Example: The medication proved to be efficacious in treating the patient's symptoms.

151. Egregious (adjective)
Meaning: Outstandingly bad; shocking.
Example: The company's egregious disregard for safety regulations led to numerous accidents.

152. Elaborate (verb)
Meaning: To explain something in more detail.
Example: The author elaborates on the theory in the next paragraph.

153. Eloquence (noun)
Meaning: Fluent or persuasive speaking or writing.
Example: His eloquence captivated the audience, leaving them hanging on his every word.

154. Eloquent (adjective)
Meaning: Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing.
Example: The eloquent speaker captivated the audience with her powerful words.

155. Emanate (verb)
Meaning: To issue or spread out from (a source).
Example: The warmth emanating from the fireplace filled the room with coziness.

156. Empirical (adjective)
Meaning: Based on observation or experiment.
Example: The claim is supported by empirical evidence.

157. Emulate (verb)
Meaning: To match or surpass (a person or achievement), typically by imitation.
Example: He hoped to emulate his father's success in business by following in his footsteps.

158. Endow (verb)
Meaning: To provide with a quality, ability, or asset.
Example: The scholarship endows students with the opportunity to pursue higher education.

159. Engender (verb)
Meaning: To cause or give rise to (a feeling, situation, or condition).
Example: The controversial decision by the government engendered widespread protests.

160. Enigmatic (adjective)
Meaning: Difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.
Example: The Mona Lisa's enigmatic smile has puzzled art historians for centuries.

161. Entanglement (noun)
Meaning: A complicated involvement that is hard to escape.
Example: The legal entanglement delayed the project for months.

162. Enthrall (verb)
Meaning: To capture the fascinated attention of.
Example: The thrilling plot of the novel enthralled readers from beginning to end.

163. Entice (verb)
Meaning: To attract or tempt by offering pleasure or advantage.
Example: The store enticed customers with promises of huge discounts during the holiday sale.

164. Entrench (verb)
Meaning: To establish firmly and securely.
Example: The company's policy of recycling has become entrenched in its culture.

165. Enumerate (verb)
Meaning: To list items one by one.
Example: Please enumerate the reasons you chose this college.

166. Epitome (noun)
Meaning: A person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type.
Example: She was the epitome of elegance and grace, admired by all who knew her.

167. Equanimity (noun)
Meaning: Mental calmness, composure, and evenness of temper, especially in a difficult situation.
Example: Despite facing criticism from all sides, she maintained her equanimity and refused to be rattled.

168. Equivocal (adjective)
Meaning: Open to more than one interpretation; ambiguous.
Example: His equivocal response left me unsure of where he stood on the issue.

169. Eschew (verb)
Meaning: To deliberately avoid or abstain from something.
Example: Many athletes eschew junk food during training season.

170. Esoteric (adjective)
Meaning: Understood by only a small, specialized group.
Example: Quantum physics can feel esoteric to most people.

171. Euphemism (noun)
Meaning: A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.
Example: "Let go" is a euphemism for "fired" in corporate jargon.

172. Evasive (adjective)
Meaning: Tending to avoid commitment or self-revelation, especially by responding only indirectly.
Example: The politician gave evasive answers to the reporters' questions, skillfully dodging any accusations.

173. Evince (verb)
Meaning: To reveal the presence of (a quality or feeling).
Example: His actions evince a deep commitment to social justice.

174. Exacerbate (verb)
Meaning: To make (a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling) worse.
Example: The lack of rain exacerbated the drought conditions in the region.

175. Exactitude (noun)
Meaning: The quality of being exact or precise.
Example: The architect demanded exactitude in the measurements to ensure the building's stability.

176. Exalt (verb)
Meaning: To hold (someone or something) in very high regard; think or speak very highly of.
Example: The poet exalted the beauty of nature in his verses, celebrating its majesty and grandeur.

177. Exemplar (noun)
Meaning: A person or thing serving as a typical example or excellent model.
Example: He is an exemplar of leadership, always putting the needs of his team first.

178. Exemplify (verb)
Meaning: To serve as a clear example of.
Example: These paintings exemplify the artist’s early style.

179. Exonerate (verb)
Meaning: To absolve someone from blame for a fault or wrongdoing.
Example: DNA evidence helped exonerate the wrongly accused man after years of imprisonment.

180. Exorbitant (adjective)
Meaning: (Of a price or amount charged) unreasonably high.
Example: The hotel's exorbitant room rates made it unaffordable for budget travelers.

181. Expedite (verb)
Meaning: To make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly.
Example: The manager expedited the shipping process to ensure the package arrived on time.

182. Expound (verb)
Meaning: To explain something in detail; to elaborate.
Example: The professor asked the student to expound on her reasoning behind the solution.

183. Exquisite (adjective)
Meaning: Extremely beautiful and, typically, delicate.
Example: The chef's exquisite cuisine delighted even the most discerning palate.

184. Extemporaneous (adjective)
Meaning: Spoken or done without preparation.
Example: His extemporaneous speech impressed the audience.

185. Extol (verb)
Meaning: To praise enthusiastically.
Example: The coach extolled the team's hard work and dedication, attributing their success to their tireless efforts.

186. Extraneous (adjective)
Meaning: Irrelevant or unrelated to the subject being dealt with.
Example: The speaker's extraneous comments detracted from the main points of her presentation.

187. Extrapolate (verb)
Meaning: To estimate or conclude something by projecting from known information.
Example: Based on current trends, we can extrapolate that the population will continue to grow.

188. Exuberant (adjective)
Meaning: Filled with or characterized by a lively energy and excitement.
Example: The children were exuberant on the last day of school, eager to begin their summer vacation.

189. Facilitate (verb)
Meaning: To make (an action or process) easy or easier.
Example: The new software is designed to facilitate communication between team members, streamlining collaboration on projects.

190. Fallacious (adjective)
Meaning: Based on a mistaken belief.
Example: The argument was fallacious, relying on false assumptions and faulty logic.

191. Fanatical (adjective)
Meaning: Filled with excessive and single-minded zeal.
Example: The fanatical supporters of the team traveled across the country to attend every game, rain or shine.

192. Fastidious (adjective)
Meaning: Very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail.
Example: She was fastidious about keeping her house clean, spending hours each day dusting and vacuuming.

193. Fickle (adjective)
Meaning: Changing frequently, especially as regards one's loyalties, interests, or affection.
Example: The fickle nature of fashion trends makes it difficult to predict what will be popular next season.

194. Fidelity (noun)
Meaning: Faithfulness to a person, cause, or belief, demonstrated by continuing loyalty and support.
Example: The dog showed unwavering fidelity to its owner, never leaving his side even in difficult times.

195. Figurative (adjective)
Meaning: Departing from a literal use of words; metaphorical.
Example: The poet used figurative language to convey deeper meanings in his verses.

196. Flagrant (adjective)
Meaning: (Of something considered wrong or immoral) conspicuously or obviously offensive.
Example: The referee ignored the flagrant foul committed by the player, much to the dismay of the opposing team.

197. Fleeting (adjective)
Meaning: Lasting for a very short time.
Example: The joy of winning the championship was fleeting, overshadowed by the realization that it was all over.

198. Flippant (adjective)
Meaning: Not showing a serious or respectful attitude.
Example: His flippant remarks about the tragedy offended many people, who felt he was being disrespectful.

199. Foment (verb)
Meaning: To instigate or stir up (an undesirable or violent sentiment or course of action).
Example: The radical group sought to foment revolution by spreading propaganda and inciting riots.

200. Forbearance (noun)
Meaning: Patient self-control; restraint and tolerance.
Example: Despite the provocation, he responded to the insults with forbearance, refusing to stoop to their level.

201. Foreboding (noun)
Meaning: A feeling that something bad will happen; ominous premonition.
Example: The dark clouds gathering on the horizon filled her with a sense of foreboding.

202. Foreground (verb)
Meaning: To make something the most noticeable or important.
Example: The article foregrounds student voices over statistics.

203. Forerunner (noun)
Meaning: A person or thing that precedes the coming or development of someone or something else.
Example: The invention of the telegraph was a forerunner to modern communication technologies.

204. Forestall (verb)
Meaning: To prevent or obstruct (an anticipated event or action) by taking action ahead of time.
Example: The company implemented new security measures to forestall potential cyberattacks.

205. Formidable (adjective)
Meaning: Inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable.
Example: The army faced a formidable enemy, well-equipped and highly trained for battle.

206. Forsake (verb)
Meaning: To abandon someone or something.
Example: He vowed never to forsake his principles.

207. Foster (verb)
Meaning: To encourage or promote the development of (something, typically something regarded as good).
Example: The school aims to foster a love of learning in its students, providing them with opportunities to explore and grow.

208. Fractious (adjective)
Meaning: (Typically of children) irritable and quarrelsome.
Example: The fractious siblings bickered constantly, making family road trips particularly challenging.

209. Furtive (adjective)
Meaning: Attempting to avoid notice or attention, typically because of guilt or a belief that discovery would lead to trouble; secretive.
Example: He cast a furtive glance over his shoulder, checking to see if anyone was watching.

210. Garrulous (adjective)
Meaning: Excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters.
Example: The garrulous old man would ramble on for hours, regaling anyone who would listen with stories from his past.

211. Gesticulate (verb)
Meaning: To use gestures, especially dramatic ones, instead of speaking or to emphasize one's words.
Example: The tour guide gesticulated wildly as she described the historical battle that had taken place on the site.

212. Glib (adjective)
Meaning: (Of words or a speaker) fluent but insincere and shallow.
Example: His glib promises were not to be trusted, as he had a history of breaking his word.

213. Grandiose (adjective)
Meaning: Impressive or magnificent in appearance or style, especially pretentiously so.
Example: The dictator's grandiose palace was a symbol of his excessive wealth and power.

214. Gratify (verb)
Meaning: To give pleasure or satisfaction.
Example: The kind note will gratify anyone who reads it.

215. Gratuitous (adjective)
Meaning: Uncalled for; lacking good reason; unwarranted.
Example: The movie was criticized for its gratuitous violence, which seemed to serve no purpose other than shock value.

216. Gravity (noun)
Meaning: Extreme or alarming importance; seriousness.
Example: The gravity of the situation became apparent when they realized the extent of the damage caused by the earthquake.

217. Gregarious (adjective)
Meaning: Fond of company; sociable.
Example: She was known for her gregarious nature, always surrounded by friends and acquaintances wherever she went.

218. Guile (noun)
Meaning: Sly or cunning intelligence.
Example: He relied on guile and deception to outwit his opponents and achieve his goals.

219. Gullible (adjective)
Meaning: Easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.
Example: The con artist preyed on gullible individuals, tricking them into investing in a fraudulent scheme.

220. Habituate (verb)
Meaning: To make used to something through repeated exposure.
Example: Athletes habituate themselves to early morning practice.

221. Haphazard (adjective)
Meaning: Lacking any obvious principle of organization; random.
Example: The books were stacked in a haphazard manner on the shelf.

222. Hapless (adjective)
Meaning: (Especially of a person) unfortunate.
Example: The hapless tourist lost his wallet on the first day of his vacation, leaving him stranded with no money.

223. Harbinger (noun)
Meaning: A person or thing that announces or signals the approach of something.
Example: The sudden drop in temperature was a harbinger of the coming storm.

224. Haughty (adjective)
Meaning: Arrogantly superior and disdainful.
Example: His haughty tone made the group less willing to help.

225. Homogeneous (adjective)
Meaning: Of the same or similar kind or nature; uniform throughout.
Example: The student body at the private school was relatively homogeneous in terms of socioeconomic background.

226. Iconoclast (noun)
Meaning: A person who attacks cherished beliefs, traditional institutions, etc., as being based on error or superstition.
Example: The artist was considered an iconoclast for challenging conventional artistic norms and pushing boundaries with his controversial works.

227. Idealized (adjective)
Meaning: Represented as perfect or better than in reality.
Example: The film portrayed an idealized version of small-town life, free from conflict or hardship.

228. Idiosyncratic (adjective)
Meaning: Peculiar to one person; distinctive and unusual.
Example: The coach had an idiosyncratic way of warming up the team.

229. Ignominy (noun)
Meaning: Public shame or disgrace.
Example: The mayor resigned in ignominy after being caught embezzling funds from the city treasury.

230. Illuminate (verb)
Meaning: To light up or make something clear.
Example: The lantern illuminated the dark path ahead.

231. Illusory (adjective)
Meaning: Based on illusion; not real.
Example: The promise of easy wealth turned out to be illusory, leading many investors to lose their money.

232. Illustrate (verb)
Meaning: To make an idea clear by using an example.
Example: The chart illustrates how the population changed.

233. Imbue (verb)
Meaning: To fill or inspire with a feeling or quality.
Example: Good teachers imbue students with confidence.

234. imitate (verb)
Meaning: To copy someone or their actions or words.
Example: "can you imitate his accent?"

235. Imitative (adjective)
Meaning: Characterized by or involving imitation or copying.
Example: His imitative behavior often leads him to mimic the actions of those around him.

236. Immaculate (adjective)
Meaning: Perfectly clean, neat, or tidy.
Example: The house was kept immaculate, with not a speck of dust to be found anywhere.

237. Impart (verb)
Meaning: To make information known; communicate.
Example: The teacher imparted valuable knowledge to her students.

238. Impartial (adjective)
Meaning: Treating all rivals or disputants equally; fair and just.
Example: The judge remained impartial throughout the trial, carefully considering all the evidence before making a decision.

239. Imperceptible (adjective)
Meaning: So slight or gradual as to be almost impossible to notice.
Example: The change in temperature was almost imperceptible.

240. Impertinent (adjective)
Meaning: Rude or disrespectful; not showing proper respect.
Example: The impertinent remark interrupted the speaker.

241. Implicate (verb)
Meaning: To show someone is involved in a crime or wrongdoing.
Example: The evidence seemed to implicate the accountant in the fraud.

242. Implicit (adjective)
Meaning: Implied though not plainly expressed.
Example: By accepting the scholarship, she implicitly agreed to abide by the university's code of conduct.

243. Imply (verb)
Meaning: To suggest without stating directly.
Example: The final sentence implies that the result was unexpected.

244. Impressionist (noun)
Meaning: A painter, writer, or composer who is an exponent of impressionism.
Example: Claude Monet is one of the most famous impressionist painters, known for his use of light and color.

245. Imprudent (adjective)
Meaning: Not showing care for the consequences of an action; rash.
Example: It would be imprudent to invest all your money in a single speculative venture.

246. Impulsive (adjective)
Meaning: Acting suddenly without thinking carefully.
Example: His impulsive purchase left him short of money for the week.

247. Inadequate (adjective)
Meaning: Not enough or not good enough for a purpose.
Example: Their preparation was inadequate for a test of this difficulty.

248. Inane (adjective)
Meaning: Silly, empty, or pointless.
Example: The inane comments added nothing to the discussion.

249. Incessant (adjective)
Meaning: Continuing without pause or interruption.
Example: The incessant noise from the construction site made it difficult to concentrate.

250. Incongruence (noun)
Meaning: Lack of agreement or harmony; inconsistency.
Example: There was an obvious incongruence between his words and actions.

251. Incongruity (noun)
Meaning: A mismatch or inconsistency between two things.
Example: The incongruity of his formal suit at a beach party amused everyone.

252. Inconsequential (adjective)
Meaning: Not important or significant.
Example: In the grand scheme of things, his mistake was inconsequential and quickly forgotten.

253. Incredulity (noun)
Meaning: The state of being unwilling or unable to believe something.
Example: She stared in incredulity at the unexpected score.

254. Inculcate (verb)
Meaning: To teach or instill an idea through repetition.
Example: Parents try to inculcate good values in their children.

255. Indigenous (adjective)
Meaning: Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
Example: The indigenous peoples of Australia have a deep connection to the land.

256. Indignant (adjective)
Meaning: Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is perceived as unfair treatment.
Example: She was indignant at being accused of cheating when she had done nothing wrong.

257. Indispensable (adjective)
Meaning: Absolutely necessary; cannot be done without.
Example: A calculator is indispensable on the math section.

258. Indistinct (adjective)
Meaning: Not clearly defined or sharply outlined.
Example: The outline of the distant mountain was indistinct against the hazy sky.

259. Ineffable (adjective)
Meaning: Too great or extreme to be expressed or described in words.
Example: The beauty of the sunset was ineffable, leaving us speechless.

260. Inexorable (adjective)
Meaning: Impossible to stop or prevent.
Example: Despite their pleas, the march of technology seemed inexorable.

261. Inexplicable (adjective)
Meaning: Unable to be explained or accounted for.
Example: The sudden disappearance of the files was inexplicable.

262. Infer (verb)
Meaning: To deduce or conclude information from evidence and reasoning.
Example: From the clues left behind, the detective was able to infer the identity of the culprit.

263. Innovative (adjective)
Meaning: Introducing new ideas or methods.
Example: The company launched an innovative app that changed how students study.

264. Insolvency (noun)
Meaning: The state of being unable to pay debts.
Example: The shop closed after months of insolvency.

265. Insuperable (adjective)
Meaning: Impossible to overcome.
Example: The challenge seemed insuperable at first, but with determination, she eventually succeeded.

266. Intercede (verb)
Meaning: To intervene on behalf of another.
Example: She decided to intercede in the argument to prevent it from escalating further.

267. Interdependent (adjective)
Meaning: Depending on each other; mutually reliant.
Example: In an ecosystem, different species are interdependent, relying on each other for survival.

268. Intermingled (adjective)
Meaning: Mixed together in a way that is hard to separate.
Example: The flavors were intermingled, creating a unique dish.

269. Interpret (verb)
Meaning: To explain the meaning of something.
Example: The students interpreted the data in different ways.

270. Intricate (adjective)
Meaning: Very complicated or detailed.
Example: The intricate design of the tapestry was a testament to the skill of the weaver.

271. Intriguing (adjective)
Meaning: Arousing curiosity or interest; fascinating.
Example: The detective found the case to be particularly intriguing due to its many twists and turns.

272. Invoke (verb)
Meaning: To call upon something (like a law, principle, or spirit) for support.
Example: The lawyer invoked the right to freedom of speech.

273. Irrefutable (adjective)
Meaning: Impossible to deny or disprove.
Example: The evidence presented was irrefutable, leaving no doubt as to the defendant's guilt.

274. Irreproachable (adjective)
Meaning: Beyond criticism; faultless.
Example: Her conduct both on and off the field was irreproachable, earning her the admiration of her teammates.

275. Juxtapose (verb)
Meaning: To place side by side for comparison or contrast.
Example: The artist juxtaposed images of wealth and poverty to highlight societal disparities.

276. Lament (verb)
Meaning: To express grief, regret, or disappointment.
Example: Fans lament the cancellation of the annual tournament.

277. Languid (adjective)
Meaning: Displaying or having a disinclination for physical exertion or effort; slow and relaxed.
Example: She lay in the hammock, enjoying the languid breeze as it swayed gently back and forth.

278. Latitude (noun)
Meaning: Freedom to choose how to act.
Example: The editor gave the writer latitude in choosing the topic.

279. Malevolent (adjective)
Meaning: Having or showing a wish to do evil to others.
Example: The villain's malevolent intentions were clear from his sinister grin.

280. Malign (verb)
Meaning: To speak harmful and untrue things about someone.
Example: She felt hurt when her colleagues maligned her reputation.

281. Manifest (verb)
Meaning: To show or display something clearly.
Example: His stress began to manifest as headaches.

282. Meticulous (adjective)
Meaning: Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.
Example: The chef was meticulous in his preparation of the dish, ensuring that every ingredient was measured precisely.

283. Mimic (verb)
Meaning: To imitate someone or something, typically in order to entertain or ridicule.
Example: The parrot could mimic a variety of sounds, from doorbells to car alarms.

284. Misanthropic (adjective)
Meaning: Having or showing a dislike of other people.
Example: His misanthropic views made it difficult for him to maintain friendships.

285. Misconstrue (verb)
Meaning: To interpret wrongly.
Example: Do not misconstrue a short answer as a lack of interest.

286. Mitigate (verb)
Meaning: To make less severe, serious, or painful.
Example: Planting trees can help mitigate the effects of climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

287. Momentous (adjective)
Meaning: Of great importance or significance, especially in its bearing on the future.
Example: The discovery of penicillin was a momentous event in the history of medicine, revolutionizing the treatment of bacterial infections.

288. Monotonous (adjective)
Meaning: Dull and repetitive; lacking variety.
Example: The lecture became monotonous after the third identical example.

289. Multifarious (adjective)
Meaning: Many and of various kinds.
Example: The club's multifarious events attracted a mixed crowd.

290. Mundane (adjective)
Meaning: Lacking interest or excitement; dull.
Example: The mundane tasks of daily life can sometimes feel monotonous.

291. Mystifying (adjective)
Meaning: Causing confusion or puzzlement.
Example: The magician's mystifying illusions left the audience wondering how he did it.

292. Nascent (adjective)
Meaning: Just coming into existence and beginning to display signs of future potential; budding.
Example: The nascent company showed promise with its innovative ideas and enthusiastic team.

293. Nebulous (adjective)
Meaning: Unclear, vague, or ill-defined.
Example: The concept of happiness can be nebulous and mean different things to different people.

294. Necessitating (verb)
Meaning: Making something necessary or unavoidable.
Example: The storm closed the roads, necessitating a delay.

295. Nominal (adjective)
Meaning: Existing in name only; very small or far below the real value or cost.
Example: Despite his title, his influence in the company was purely nominal.

296. Nostalgic (adjective)
Meaning: Characterized by or exhibiting feelings of sentimental longing for the past.
Example: She felt nostalgic looking at her childhood photos.

297. Notional (adjective)
Meaning: Existing only in theory or as a suggestion; hypothetical.
Example: The notional plan for the project was still being discussed among the team.

298. Oblique (adjective)
Meaning: Indirect or not straightforward; slanted.
Example: He made an oblique reference to the earlier mistake.

299. Obliterate (verb)
Meaning: To destroy utterly; wipe out.
Example: The bomb obliterated the entire building.

300. Obviating (verb)
Meaning: Removing a need or problem; making something unnecessary.
Example: A clear outline is obviating the need for last-minute cramming.

301. Omit (verb)
Meaning: To leave out or exclude.
Example: He accidentally omitted his signature from the contract.

302. Orthodox (adjective)
Meaning: Conforming to what is generally or traditionally accepted as right or true; established and approved.
Example: The orthodox interpretation of the text has been challenged by recent scholarship.

303. Ostentatious (adjective)
Meaning: Characterized by vulgar or pretentious display; designed to impress or attract notice.
Example: His ostentatious display of wealth only served to alienate those around him.

304. Outsized (adjective)
Meaning: Larger or more prominent than is usual.
Example: The company's outsized profits attracted the attention of investors.

305. Oversimplification (noun)
Meaning: Simplifying something so much that a distorted impression of it is given.
Example: His explanation of the issue was an oversimplification, ignoring important details.

306. Palpable (adjective)
Meaning: Able to be touched or felt; tangible.
Example: The tension in the room was palpable as they awaited the verdict.

307. Paradoxically (adverb)
Meaning: In a way that seems self-contradictory but may be true.
Example: Paradoxically, slowing down helped her finish faster.

308. Parsimonious (adjective)
Meaning: Unwilling to spend money or use resources; stingy or frugal.
Example: Despite his wealth, he lived a parsimonious lifestyle, rarely indulging in luxuries.

309. Peculiar (adjective)
Meaning: Strange or odd; unusual.
Example: There was something peculiar about the way she responded to the question.

310. Perceptible (adjective)
Meaning: Able to be seen or noticed.
Example: There was a perceptible change in her attitude.

311. Perfunctory (adjective)
Meaning: Done with little care or interest, as a routine.
Example: He gave the homework a perfunctory glance.

312. Pernicious (adjective)
Meaning: Having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way.
Example: The pernicious influence of gossip can destroy trust and relationships in a community.

313. Pertinent (adjective)
Meaning: Relevant or applicable to a particular matter.
Example: The lawyer advised the client to focus on pertinent facts when presenting their case in court.

314. Pervade (verb)
Meaning: To spread through or be present throughout.
Example: A sense of excitement pervaded the stadium.

315. Pervasive (adjective)
Meaning: Spreading widely throughout an area or group of people.
Example: The influence of social media is pervasive in today's society.

316. Placate (verb)
Meaning: To make someone less angry or hostile.
Example: The manager tried to placate the angry customer with a discount.

317. Portends (verb)
Meaning: To be a sign or warning that something (usually bad) will happen.
Example: Dark clouds portend an approaching storm.

318. Pragmatic (adjective)
Meaning: Dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.
Example: Taking a pragmatic approach, she focused on solutions that would yield the best results in the shortest amount of time.

319. Precarious (adjective)
Meaning: Not securely held; dangerously uncertain.
Example: They made a precarious climb along the narrow ledge.

320. Precipitation (noun)
Meaning: Rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls from the sky.
Example: The forecast called for heavy precipitation overnight.

321. Preclude (verb)
Meaning: To prevent from happening; make impossible.
Example: The heavy rain precluded any chance of an outdoor picnic.

322. Precursor (noun)
Meaning: A person or thing that comes before another of the same kind; a forerunner.
Example: The discovery of fire was a precursor to many technological advancements.

323. Preempts (verb)
Meaning: To take action to prevent something from happening.
Example: The new policy preempts potential legal disputes.

324. Prefiguring (verb)
Meaning: Serving as a sign or indication of a future event.
Example: The artist's early works prefigured the bold style he would later become known for.

325. Preliminary (adjective)
Meaning: Preceding or done in preparation for something fuller or more important.
Example: The team conducted a preliminary investigation before launching a full inquiry.

326. Prescient (adjective)
Meaning: Having or showing knowledge of events before they happen.
Example: His prescient warnings about the market crash proved accurate.

327. Pretentiousness (noun)
Meaning: The quality of attempting to impress by affecting greater importance, talent, culture, etc., than is actually possessed.
Example: His pretentiousness was evident in the way he name-dropped famous people at every opportunity.

328. Proclivity (noun)
Meaning: A natural tendency or inclination toward something.
Example: His proclivity for numbers made him an excellent mathematician.

329. Proficient (adjective)
Meaning: Competent or skilled in doing or using something.
Example: After years of practice, she became proficient in playing the piano.

330. Profound (adjective)
Meaning: Very great or intense; having or showing great knowledge or insight.
Example: The professor delivered a profound lecture that left the students contemplating the meaning of life.

331. Proponent (noun)
Meaning: A person who argues in favor of something; an advocate.
Example: She is a strong proponent of renewable energy.

332. Provocative (adjective)
Meaning: Causing annoyance, anger, or another strong reaction, especially deliberately.
Example: The comedian's provocative jokes often pushed the boundaries of acceptable humor.

333. Proxy (noun)
Meaning: A person authorized to act on behalf of another; a substitute.
Example: The CEO appointed her assistant as her proxy for the shareholders' meeting.

334. Quintessential (adjective)
Meaning: Representing the most perfect or typical example.
Example: She is the quintessential leader — confident, kind, and decisive.

335. Recalcitrant (adjective)
Meaning: Having an uncooperative attitude towards authority or discipline.
Example: The recalcitrant student refused to follow the teacher's instructions.

336. Reciprocal (adjective)
Meaning: Given, felt, or done in return.
Example: Their friendship was based on reciprocal trust and support.

337. Reclusive (adjective)
Meaning: Avoiding the company of other people; solitary.
Example: The reclusive author rarely made public appearances, preferring to spend her time writing in seclusion.

338. Rectify (verb)
Meaning: To correct or make right.
Example: The company worked hard to rectify the mistakes in the report.

339. Redundancy (noun)
Meaning: The state of being no longer needed; unnecessary repetition.
Example: Cutting the extra sentence removed the redundancy.

340. Refurbish (verb)
Meaning: To renovate and restore to better condition.
Example: They plan to refurbish the old library this summer.

341. Regale (verb)
Meaning: To entertain or amuse, especially with stories or food.
Example: She would regale the class with stories from her travels.

342. Relinquish (verb)
Meaning: To voluntarily give up something.
Example: She had to relinquish control of the project due to personal reasons.

343. Repertory (noun)
Meaning: A stock of plays, skills, or pieces that someone can perform.
Example: The pianist expanded her repertory with two new sonatas.

344. Replica (noun)
Meaning: An exact copy of something.
Example: The museum displayed a replica of the original sculpture.

345. Reprehensible (adjective)
Meaning: Deserving censure or condemnation.
Example: His reprehensible behavior at the party earned him the scorn of his peers.

346. Reprisal (noun)
Meaning: A retaliatory act, especially in response to harm.
Example: The attack was launched as a reprisal for the earlier bombing.

347. Repudiate (verb)
Meaning: To reject as untrue or unjust.
Example: The government repudiated the allegations of corruption, calling them baseless.

348. Rescinding (verb)
Meaning: Officially canceling or taking back a rule, order, or decision.
Example: The board is rescinding the old policy after student complaints.

349. Resilient (adjective)
Meaning: Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions.
Example: Despite facing numerous setbacks, he remained resilient and continued to pursue his goals.

350. Resolute (adjective)
Meaning: Firmly determined; unwavering.
Example: She remained resolute despite the setbacks.

351. Restitution (noun)
Meaning: The return of something lost or stolen, or payment for harm done.
Example: The court ordered restitution to the victims.

352. Reverence (noun)
Meaning: Deep respect for someone or something.
Example: The students showed reverence for their teacher by listening attentively to her words.

353. Rigor (noun)
Meaning: The quality of being extremely thorough and careful.
Example: The rigor of his research was evident in his detailed analysis.

354. Rudimentary (adjective)
Meaning: Basic, undeveloped, or in an early stage.
Example: She had only a rudimentary knowledge of chemistry.

355. Sagacious (adjective)
Meaning: Having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgment; wise or shrewd.
Example: The sagacious old professor was sought after for his valuable insights on various topics.

356. Sagacity (noun)
Meaning: Wisdom, sound judgment, and insight.
Example: The king was admired for his sagacity in resolving disputes.

357. Sanguine (adjective)
Meaning: Optimistic or positive, especially in a difficult situation.
Example: Despite the setbacks, she remained sanguine about the future.

358. Sanitized (adjective)
Meaning: Cleaned, or stripped of anything unpleasant or controversial.
Example: The sanitized version of the story left out the real conflict.

359. Satiate (verb)
Meaning: To satisfy fully.
Example: After a long day of hiking, a hearty meal satiated our hunger.

360. Scrupulous (adjective)
Meaning: Very attentive to detail; diligent and thorough.
Example: He is known for his scrupulous attention to detail in his work.

361. Skepticism (noun)
Meaning: Doubt as to the truth of something.
Example: The scientist approached the new theory with healthy skepticism, awaiting further evidence before accepting it.

362. Solitary (adjective)
Meaning: Done or existing alone.
Example: He enjoyed solitary walks early in the morning.

363. Speculative (adjective)
Meaning: Based on guesses rather than firm evidence.
Example: The article was filled with speculative claims about the future of AI.

364. Sporadic (adjective)
Meaning: Occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated.
Example: The company experienced sporadic growth over the years, with periods of rapid expansion followed by stagnation.

365. Spurious (adjective)
Meaning: Not being what it purports to be; false or fake.
Example: The website claimed to sell authentic designer handbags, but many of the products turned out to be spurious.

366. Stymie (verb)
Meaning: To prevent or hinder the progress of.
Example: The bad weather stymied their attempts to complete the project on time.

367. Substantiate (verb)
Meaning: To provide evidence to support or prove the truth of.
Example: The research study aims to substantiate the theory that exercise improves cognitive function.

368. Subsume (verb)
Meaning: To include or absorb something into a larger category.
Example: Individual tasks were subsumed under a broader project goal.

369. Subtle (adjective)
Meaning: Not obvious and often requiring careful attention.
Example: A subtle change in tone signals the author’s doubt.

370. Succinctly (adverb)
Meaning: In a brief and clearly expressed manner.
Example: She succinctly summarized the entire chapter in two sentences.

371. Superficial (adjective)
Meaning: Existing or occurring at or on the surface; shallow.
Example: Her knowledge of the subject was superficial, based on a cursory understanding of the material.

372. Superfluous (adjective)
Meaning: Unnecessary, especially through being more than enough.
Example: The lengthy introduction contained many superfluous details that could have been omitted.

373. Surreptitious (adjective)
Meaning: Kept secret, especially because it would not be approved of.
Example: They exchanged surreptitious glances during the meeting.

374. Tangential (adjective)
Meaning: Only slightly related; diverging from the main topic.
Example: His tangential remarks distracted from the discussion.

375. Tangible (adjective)
Meaning: Perceptible by touch; clear and definite; real.
Example: The company's success was evident in the tangible benefits it provided to its employees.

376. Tantamount (adjective)
Meaning: Equivalent in effect or meaning.
Example: Skipping the review was tantamount to giving up points.

377. Tenuous (adjective)
Meaning: Very weak or slight; flimsy.
Example: The relationship between the two countries was tenuous, with fragile agreements easily broken.

378. Thwart (verb)
Meaning: To prevent someone from accomplishing something.
Example: Security measures thwarted the hackers’ attempts.

379. To exact (verb)
Meaning: To demand and obtain something from someone.
Example: The dictator exacted a heavy toll on the people.

380. To regard (verb)
Meaning: To consider or think of someone or something in a specified way.
Example: He is widely regarded as one of the most influential scientists of our time.

381. Trepidation (noun)
Meaning: A feeling of fear or agitation about something that may happen.
Example: She approached the haunted house with trepidation, unsure of what to expect.

382. Trivial (adjective)
Meaning: Of little value or importance.
Example: The issue seemed trivial compared to the bigger problems they were facing.

383. Tumultuous (adjective)
Meaning: Making a loud, confused noise; uproarious.
Example: The protest march grew tumultuous as demonstrators clashed with police, resulting in chaos in the streets.

384. Ubiquitous (adjective)
Meaning: Present, appearing, or found everywhere.
Example: Social media platforms are ubiquitous in today's society, influencing how we communicate and interact.

385. Undermine (verb)
Meaning: To weaken or sabotage from below; to subvert or weaken gradually or insidiously.
Example: Constant criticism can undermine a person's confidence over time.

386. Unnerve (verb)
Meaning: To make someone lose confidence or feel anxious.
Example: The unexpected question unnerved him during the interview.

387. Unprecedented (adjective)
Meaning: Never done or known before.
Example: The team’s victory was unprecedented in the history of the sport.

388. Upended (verb)
Meaning: Turned upside down or thrown into complete disorder.
Example: The new rule upended the way the contest was scored.

389. Vacate (verb)
Meaning: To leave (a place that one previously occupied).
Example: The tenants were given notice to vacate the apartment by the end of the month.

390. Vacillate (verb)
Meaning: To waver in one's mind or opinions; be indecisive.
Example: She vacillated between accepting the job offer and staying with her current employer.

391. Validate (verb)
Meaning: To confirm that something is sound or accurate.
Example: A second experiment helped validate the results.

392. Venerable (adjective)
Meaning: Accorded a great deal of respect, especially because of age, wisdom, or character.
Example: The venerable professor had dedicated his life to the pursuit of knowledge.

393. Vindicate (verb)
Meaning: To clear (someone) of blame or suspicion.
Example: The evidence presented at the trial vindicated the defendant, proving his innocence.

394. Visualize (verb)
Meaning: To form a mental image of; imagine.
Example: Before the race, the athlete visualized herself crossing the finish line first.

395. Volatile (adjective)
Meaning: Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse.
Example: The volatile stock market made investors nervous about the future.

396. Vulnerable (adjective)
Meaning: Open to harm, attack, or emotional hurt.
Example: Without a backup, the data was vulnerable to loss.

397. Warranted (adjective)
Meaning: Justified or necessary under the circumstances.
Example: His concerns were warranted given the lack of information available.

398. Wistful (adjective)
Meaning: Having or showing a feeling of vague or regretful longing.
Example: As she looked at the old photographs, she couldn't help feeling wistful for the carefree days of her youth.

399. Yearning (noun)
Meaning: A feeling of intense longing for something.
Example: His yearning for adventure led him to embark on a journey to explore distant lands.

400. Yield (verb)
Meaning: To produce or provide (a natural, agricultural, or industrial product).
Example: The farm yielded a bountiful harvest of corn this year.