

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Common Word Roots	4
Common Prefixes	6
Prefixes that Denote Negativism	7
Common Suffixes	7
Key Words	
Unit 1	8
Unit 2	16
Unit 3	24
Unit 4	32
Unit 5	40
Unit 6	48
Unit 7	56
Unit 8	64
Unit 9	72
Unit 10	80
Unit 11	88
Unit 12	96
Unit 13	104
Unit 14	112
Unit 15	120
Unit 16	128
Unit 17	136
Unit 18	144
Unit 19	152
Unit 20	160
Unit 21	168
Unit 22	176
Unit 23	184
Unit 24	192
Unit 25	200
Unit 26	208
Unit 27	216
Unit 28	224
Unit 29	232
Unit 30	240
Unit 31	248
Unit 32	256
Unit 33	264
Unit 34	272
Unit 35	280
Unit 36	288
Index	296

Unit 12

Pre-test Yourself

Group 1

cachet
dilatory

mellifluous
paramour

jaundiced
feral

rancor
abrogate

1. Despite being thrashed by their opponents, the players showed no _____ or ill-will.
2. The engaged aristocrat secretly pined for his _____, not his fiance.
3. An arbitrator might _____ the contract on the grounds of fraud.
4. There are certain animals that cannot be tamed and are perpetually _____.
5. _____ sounds came from the voice-training halls.
6. The basketball team's _____ tactics led to a low-scoring game.
7. There was a certain _____ in being cast in one of the famous director's films.
8. His _____ view of society made him a true misanthrope.

Group 2

glower
predilection

dissipate
echelon

rococo
aborigine

cajole
skulk

1. He had a _____ for sweets even though he was diabetic.
2. Idlers _____ about town and frightened ordinary citizens.
3. The _____ chief—the ruler of the original people—asked for certain favors from the new rulers.
4. Anger made him _____ at the people who bothered him.
5. Ludwig of Bavaria, “Mad Ludwig,” built elaborate, _____ castles.
6. Profligate people _____ themselves at will.
7. The manipulative director could _____ fine performances out of his actors.
8. As a full professor, he enjoyed the perquisites given to members of the highest academic _____.

Unit 12 *(cont.)*

Words and Definitions

Group 1

cachet (ca SHAY): mark of distinction; prestige

Part of Speech: noun

Example: Tattoos give people a kind of *cachet* within certain social groups.

mellifluous (me LIF loo us): musical; harmonious

Part of Speech: adjective

Example: Spring birds filled the meadow with *mellifluous* twirping.

jaundiced (JON dist): jealous; resentful

Part of Speech: adjective

Example: The man's *jaundiced* views caused him to root for the downfall of anyone who happened to be rich or famous.

rancor (RANG kur): resentment; malice

Part of Speech: noun

Example: He forgave them and showed no *rancor* toward them.

Other Form(s): rancorous (adjective)

dilatory (DILE uh tor ee): delaying; postponing

Part of Speech: adjective

Example: After failing to complete his assignment on time, the student attempted to use *dilatory* tactics on his teacher.

paramour (PAR uh moor): beloved; sweetheart

Part of Speech: noun

Example: The queen had many *paramours* and was often a source of scandal.

feral (FEER ul): untamed; wild

Part of Speech: adjective

Example: *Feral* animals are difficult to domesticate.

abrogate (AB ro gate): to repeal; to revoke

Part of Speech: verb

Example: Congress *abrogated* the old laws and replaced them with new legislation.

Other Form(s): abrogation (noun)