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دکتر محمد حسین کشاورز

BARRON'S

The Leader in Test Preparation

ESSENTIAL WORDS FOR THE GRE

3RD EDITION

Philip Geer, Ed. M.

Translated, Adapted, and Transcribed by
Mohammad Hossein Keshavarz

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ESSENTIAL WORDS FOR THE GRE

THIRD EDITION

By

Philip Geer, Ed. M.

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**Translated, Adapted, and Transcribed by
Mohammad Hossein Keshavarz**

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پیشگفتار مترجم

اهمیت واژگان در یادگیری زبان‌های خارجی بر کسی پوشیده نیست. در واقع فراگیری یک زبان خارجی، به ویژه در سطوح متوسطه و پیشرفته، مستلزم یادگیری صدها واژه جدید و ضروری است. از طرفی موفقیت در فراگیری سایر مهارت‌های زبانی مانند خواندن و نوشتن تا حد زیادی در گرو دانش واژگانی گسترده و غنی است. بر همین اساس در آزمون‌های بین‌المللی مانند GRE، TOEFL و IELTS بخش عمده‌ای به واژگان زبان انگلیسی اختصاص می‌یابد. این آزمون‌ها امروزه معیار اصلی برای اخذ پذیرش از دانشگاه‌های معتبر خارجی و ورود به دوره‌های تحصیلات تکمیلی در دانشگاه‌های ایران می‌باشند و کسب موفقیت در این آزمون‌ها به میزان قابل توجهی منوط است به تسلط داوطلبان به واژه‌های ضروری و پیشرفته زبان.

واژگان GRE، در مقایسه با سایر آزمون‌های بین‌المللی، از اهمیت و میزان دشواری بیشتری برخوردار است. لذا بر آن شدیم تا جهت کمک به داوطلبان عزیز معادل‌های دقیق ۸۰۰ واژه پربسامد و بسیار ضروری GRE را در کتاب پیش رو ارائه دهیم باشد که داوطلبان شرکت در این آزمون با سهولت بیشتری به فراگیری این واژه‌ها بپردازند و نیازی به مراجعه مکرر به فرهنگ‌های دو زبانه، که خود فرایندی وقت‌گیر و ملال‌آور است، نداشته باشند. در این اثر معادل‌های هم‌طراز که می‌توانند به جای هم به کار بروند با ویرگول (،) و معادل‌های ناهم‌طراز که حوزه معنایی متفاوتی دارند با نقطه و ویرگول (؛) از هم جدا شده‌اند. ضمناً ۳۰۰ واژه پربسامد GRE در متن کتاب با علامت * مشخص شده است.

مزیت کتاب حاضر بر کتب مشابه در این است که در این کتاب علاوه بر معادل‌های فارسی تمرینات متنوع و سودمندی جهت یادگیری واژه‌های اصلی GRE ارائه شده است. همچنین برخی اصطلاحات متداول که ارتباط مستقیمی با مدخل‌های اصلی دارند توسط مترجم به این مجموعه اضافه شده است و نیز تلفظ دقیق واژه‌ها، که در کتاب اصلی موجود نبود، با استفاده از سیستم آوانگاری بین‌المللی اضافه شده است تا داوطلبان بتوانند واژه‌های جدید را به راحتی تلفظ کنند.

اثر حاضر مشتمل بر سه بخش اصلی است. در بخش نخست ۸۰۰ واژه پربسامد GRE معرفی می‌شود. هر واژه در این بخش شامل تلفظ، علائم اختصاری مربوط به اجزاء کلام، تعریف دقیق واژه به زبان انگلیسی و معادل‌های فارسی آن است. جهت آشنایی بیشتر داوطلبان به کاربرد دقیق کلمات، واژه‌های جدید در بافت جملات اصیل انگلیسی به کار رفته‌اند. سپس تمریناتی برای تسلط بیشتر به واژه‌های مورد نظر ارائه شده است.

بخش دوم به معرفی پربسامدترین و مهمترین پیشوندها، پسوندها و ریشه‌های اصلی لغات انگلیسی می‌پردازد که با کمک آنها زبان‌آموز می‌تواند دامنه واژگان خود را گسترش دهد. در این بخش نیز علاوه بر معانی و کاربرد ریشه‌های اصلی لغات و مشتقات آنها تمرین‌هایی جهت یادگیری عمیق‌تر آنها آمده است. بخش پایانی کتاب دربرگیرنده آزمون‌هایی است که فراگیر می‌تواند با انجام آنها دانش واژگانی خود را بسنجد.

امید است این اثر با همه کاستی‌هایش بتواند کمکی در رفع مشکلات زبانی و به‌ویژه واژگانی داوطلبان عزیز GRE بنماید.

محمدحسین کشاورز

Key to Pronunciation

Consonants

Symbol	Keyword
p	pen
b	back
t	ten
d	day
k	key
g	get
f	fat
v	view
θ	thing
ð	then
s	soon
z	zero
ʃ	ship
ʒ	pleasure
h	hot
x	loch
tʃ	cheer
dʒ	jump
m	sum
n	sun
ŋ	sung
w	wet
l	let
r	red
j	yet

Vowels

Symbol	Keyword
ɪ	bit
e	bed
æ	cat
ɒ	dog (BrE)
ʌ	cut
ʊ	put
ə	about
i	happy
u	actuality
i:	sheep
a:	father
ɒ:	dog (AmE)
ɔ:	four
u:	boot
ɜ:	bird
eɪ	make
aɪ	lie
ɔɪ	boy
əʊ	note (BrE)
oʊ	note (AmE)
aʊ	now
ɪə	real
eə	hair (BrE)
ʊə	sure (BrE)
uə	actual
iə	peculiar

Pretest

It's time to test your readiness for graduate-level reading. Don't worry. If aren't familiar with the GRE words in this test, you can be sure you will learn them in Essential Words for the GRE.

Fill in the blank in each sentence by selecting two answer choices that fit the overall meaning of the sentence and produce completed sentences that are equivalent in meaning. Answers that are not fully correct will receive no credit.

1. The belief that music is the _____ for the other arts and best exemplifies the power of art to express subtle feelings, was expressed by the critic Walter Pater: "All art constantly aspires towards the condition of music."
 - ☐ A aesthetic
 - ☐ B precursor
 - ☐ C paradigm
 - ☐ D tome
 - ☐ E sensitivity
 - ☐ F model

2. Some scholars believe that the impetus for the building of the Great Pyramid of Giza was for reasons other than the purely functional one of providing imposing and secure burial chambers for pharaohs; these experts see _____ meaning behind its design.
 - ☐ A an arcane
 - ☐ B an insipid
 - ☐ C a nefarious
 - ☐ D a sportive
 - ☐ E an obscure
 - ☐ F a desultory

2 Essential Words for the GRE

3. Many statements are not true unless they are _____ by the use of words and phrases such as *sometimes*, *frequently*, *in many cases*, and *most*.

☐ A sanctioned
☐ B limited
☐ C superseded
☐ D embellished
☐ E qualified
☐ F supported

4. In the final stage in the impeachment process of an American president, the chief justice of the Supreme Court presides over the Senate, which sits as a body _____ to a jury to decide whether to convict the president.

☐ A comparable
☐ B commensurate
☐ C inherent
☐ D analogous
☐ E extraneous
☐ F impermeable

Fill in the blank in each sentence by selecting one entry from the corresponding column of choices in the way that best completes the text.

5. _____, law can be used either to tyrannize the populace, denying them liberty, or to protect their rights, enabling them to live as free citizens expressing their views and doing as they wish.

Enigmatically
Paradoxically
Purportedly
Felicitously
Preternaturally

6. Steeped in mysticism and allegory, alchemy has been a favorite subject of people speculating about the existence of an occult tradition concealed behind _____ facade.

a hermetic
a sedulous
an ephemeral
a mundane
an iconoclastic

7. In 1787, when the U.S. Constitution was being framed it was proposed that slavery be abolished, but opponents of the measure forced a compromise whereby slavery would not be _____ until early in the next century.

disparaged
stipulated
proscribed
allowed
exculpated

Fill in all of the blanks in the sentences by selecting one entry from the corresponding column of choices in the way that best completes the text. Answers that are not fully correct will not receive any credit.

8. The statement "India has recently made great progress in (i) _____ poverty" should be seen in the context of India's vast population of one billion, of which 320 million remain in (ii) _____ poverty.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
satiating	equivocal
vitiating	abject
alleviating	intransigent

4 Essential Words for the GRE

9. Language purists pounce on errors as though they were ghastly offenses against the natural order; however, it is wise to remember that language is a wonderfully (i) _____ tool that is sometimes at its best when it is most (ii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
malleable	limpid
labile	compliant
demotic	unfettered

10. According to the view of the nineteenth-century apologist for capitalism, (i) _____ was an unfortunate but unavoidable (ii) _____ of both capitalism and of the natural order of the world.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
misogyny	concomitant
abnegation	transgression
indigence	miscellany

11. It is interesting to (i) _____ the bromide* "Haste makes waste" and the (ii) _____ "Better safe than sorry."

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
juxtapose	homily
delineate	platitude
belie	epithet

* A *bromide* is a commonplace remark or idea.

12. Quantum theory (i) _____ that waves and particles possess a dual nature, with one aspect (ii) _____ in some situations and the other becoming (iii) _____ in other situations.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
refutes	vacillating	pellucid
queries	vitiating	salient
postulates	predominating	obtuse

13. Dr. Gupta's hundreds of hoaxes (i) _____ the valid research of many of the scientists with whom he had collaborated; fortunately, such (ii) _____ behavior as Dr. Gupta's is (iii) _____ in the history of science.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
honed	obsequious	an anomaly
tainted	edifying	a paragon
substantiated	unconscionable	a metamorphosis

14. The sociologist Stanley Milgram theorized that the rise of mass society has made it easy for individuals to ignore moral responsibility because the individual is frequently "an intermediate link in a chain of evil," making it possible for a person to (i) _____ his actions by saying, "I was only carrying out my social responsibilities as given in the orders of my superiors: it is not for me to decide the ultimate morality of socially (ii) _____ actions, even if they appear (iii) _____."

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
rationalize	maligned	execrable
stipulate	venerated	Machiavellian
repudiate	sanctioned	sycophantic

6 Essential Words for the GRE

Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow them based on the information in the passages themselves and in any introductory material or notes. The correct answer may be either stated or merely suggested in the passages.

- The term "the arts," when used to classify a group of academic disciplines at schools and universities, subsumes the study of languages, history, and literature, while universities use the term "fine arts" to refer to painting and sculpture as an object of study. Elsewhere the term "the arts" includes painting and sculpture (usually grouped together as "the plastic arts"), music, and literature, and is often extended to embrace dance, mime, and cinema (the word "artist" is used to refer to a practitioner of any of these). Art is commonly opposed to science (as "subjective," whereas science is "objective") and its sense is distinguished from etymologically related words such as "artifact," "artificial," and "artisan."

Select one answer choice for each of the following questions.

15. The word "subsumes" as it is used in line 2 most nearly means
- (A) assumes to be true
 - (B) makes inferior to
 - (C) undermines
 - (D) includes in a less comprehensive category
 - (E) incorporates in a more comprehensive category
16. Based on the information in lines 8-11 ("Art . . . artisan"), which statement would the author be most likely to agree with?
- (A) Two words can be related etymologically but have different meanings.
 - (B) The word "art" has only an accidental and tangential similarity to the words "artifact," "artificial," and "artisan," because it originated from a different word.
 - (C) Artifacts can only be studied subjectively.
 - (D) "Artisan" is an older word than the modern word "artist" is.
 - (E) The words "artifact," "artificial," and "artisan" are not cognate.

The following is a review of the book *Understanding Power: The Indispensable Chomsky* by Noam Chomsky.

- You may have heard the cynic's version of the golden rule namely, he who has the gold makes the rules. That is the thrust of this treatise on power by 75-year-old Noam Chomsky, a professor of linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He has written more than 30
- (5) books on linguistics and current affairs, including the best-selling *Language and Politics* (1990), *Manufacturing Consent* (1994) and 911 (2001). Once called "arguably the most important intellectual alive" by *The New York Times*, this very politically incorrect academic has taught at MIT since 1955, immediately after graduating with a PhD in linguistics from the University
- (10) of Pennsylvania. He is currently one of MIT's institute professors, which means he can teach in any department of the university. But, as he notes wryly in this book: "If I even get near Political Science, you can feel the bad vibes starting." The book is an edited collection of his lectures and tutorials from 1989 to 1999. Published as a book for the first time, his talks offer
- (15) high-definition snapshots of the ills of the twentieth century, even as he slices through history to serve up unpalatable truths--like how America's founding fathers actually loathed the idea of democracy, why the United States hires rogue states to fight its wars and why nation-states are the wrong political model for a post-modern world.
- (20) He reserves one of his biggest knives for the media, which he takes methodical stabs at for being dictated by the desires of the elite. With the same vigor, the gleeful iconoclast tells his students why there is not only no such thing as a free lunch, but also no such thing as a free market. As he puts it: "Of course, the 'free market' ideology is very useful--it's a weapon
- (25) against the general population (in the U.S.), because it's an argument against social spending, and it's a weapon against poor people abroad, because we can hold it up to them and say, 'You guys have to follow these rules, then just go ahead and rob them.'
- He also sees the world's current economic star, China, and its people as
- (30) "brutal," and so finds no profit in cozying up to either. Still, conceding that its ascendance to power is unstoppable, he says: "I don't think we should be asking the question, 'How do we improve relations with China?' We should be asking other question like, What kind of relations do we want to have with China?"
- (35) The saddest cautionary tale in this book is that of Princeton University graduate Norman Finkelstein, a bright young man who committed career

8 Essential Words for the GRE

suicide by exposing best-selling historian Joan Peters--whose book *From Time Immemorial* said Palestinians never existed--as a charlatan. The problem was that her work had been embraced by most of America's finest
(40) intellectuals--including writer Saul Bellow and historian Barbara Tuchman--so Mr. Finkelstein's expose was akin to calling them frauds.

Eye-brow-raisers aside, the question-and-answer format of this book captures the rhythm of intellectual repartee between Chomsky and his audience but, more importantly, breaks the monotony of what would
(45) otherwise be his marathon soliloquy on the world's ills. Indeed, his mind is such a ragbag of ideas that it is not above pondering such things as the validation of vegetarianism. Yet, in the end, his brilliance falls prey to a certain kind of intellectual snobbery, the sort which asserts that heroes are not to be found "mentioned in the newspapers." As he puts it: "If they're
(50) there, you know probably they're not heroes, they're anti-heroes."

Still, love him or hate him, there are not many thinkers around who can proffer credible alternative perspectives on how power corrupts today. This book is as much an antidote to apathy as it is a counterweight to elitist thought. As in this paradox he surfaces: "You'll see that so long as power
(55) remains privately concentrated, everybody, everybody, has to be committed to one overriding goal: To make sure that the rich folk are happy--because unless they are, nobody else is going to get anything."

"So, if you're a homeless person sleeping in the streets of Manhattan, let's say, your first concern must be that the guys in the mansions are
(60) happy--because if they're happy, then they'll invest, and the economy will work, and things will function, and then maybe something will trickle down to you somewhere along the line. But if they're not happy, everything's going to grind to a halt ... basically, that's a metaphor for the whole society."

Select one answer choice for each of the following questions.

17. The phrase *unpalatable truths* as it is used in line 16 most nearly means

- (A) theories that have not been conclusively proven
- (B) facts that many people don't like to accept as true
- (C) facts that are not accepted as true by experts
- (D) facts about a wide range of topics
- (E) information that is not widely disseminated

18. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following terms would Noam Chomsky be most likely to apply to the present American economic-political system?

(A) socialistic
(B) anarchic
(C) bureaucratic
(D) plutocratic
(E) theocratic

Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.

19. Which of the following are reasons that the author describes Noam Chomsky as an "iconoclast" (line 22)?

(A) Noam Chomsky does not accept the presupposition of most historians and political scientists that social phenomena are subject to objective scientific analysis.
(B) Noam Chomsky is a maverick among intellectuals because of his view that the media does not play a major role in American society
(C) Noam Chomsky frequently attacks widely held cherished beliefs

Identify the sentence by writing its first three words and last three words on the line below.

Select the sentence that gives the author's opinion of the validity of Noam Chomsky's political views.

20. _____

End of Pretest

10 Essential Words for the GRE

PRETEST ANSWERS

1. C, F
2. A, E
3. B, E
4. A, D
5. Paradoxically
6. a mundane
7. proscribed
8. alleviating/ abject
9. malleable/ unfettered
10. indigence /concomitant
11. juxtapose/ platitude
12. postulates/ predominating/ salient
13. tainted/an anomaly/ unconscionable
14. rationalize/ sanctioned /execrable
15. E
16. A
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. "Still, love him ... power corrupts today" (lines 51-52).

YOUR PRETEST SCORE

1-2 CORRECT ANSWERS: **VERY POOR**

3-5 CORRECT ANSWERS: **POOR**

6-9 CORRECT ANSWERS: **BELOW AVERAGE**

10-13 CORRECT ANSWERS: **AVERAGE**

14-16 CORRECT ANSWERS: **GOOD**

17-18 CORRECT ANSWERS: **VERY GOOD**

19-20 CORRECT ANSWERS: **EXCELLENT**

Suggested Study Plans

PRETEST SCORE 1 TO 9 (VERY POOR TO BELOW AVERAGE)

ONE-MONTH (4 WEEKS) STUDY PLAN

▶ 3 Weeks

Learn the 300 High-Frequency GRE Words listed on pages 15-17 and asterisked on pages 19-277.

Study about 100 words per week.

▶ 1 Week

Go over all 300 High-Frequency GRE Words, concentrating on words you have trouble with.

Do the Review: 300 High-Frequency GRE Words on pages 278-282.

THREE-MONTHS (12 WEEKS) STUDY PLAN

▶ 10 Weeks

Learn all of the Essential Words for the GRE on pages 19-277 by carefully reading all the material and doing all the exercises.

Do about eight units (80 words) per week.

▶ 1 Week

Go over all of the Essential Words for the GRE, concentrating on words you have trouble with.

Do the Review: Essential Words for the GRE on pages 283-290 and the Posttest on pages 382-391.

▶ 1 Week

Study the 300 High-Frequency GRE Words listed on pages 15-17 and asterisked on pages 19-277.

Do the Review: 300 High-Frequency GRE Words on pages 278-282.

SIX-MONTHS (26 WEEKS) STUDY PLAN

▶ 20 Weeks

Learn all of the Essential Words for the GRE on pages 19-277 by carefully reading all the material and doing all the exercises.

Do about four units (40 words) per week.

Essential Words For the GRE

UNIT 1

abate /ə'beɪt/ v. to decrease; reduce فروکش کردن، کاهش یافتن، کم شدن؛ تقلیل دادن، کم کردن
*NASA announced that it would delay the launch of the manned spacecraft until the radiation from the solar flares **abated**.*

abdicate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ v. to give up a position, right, or power کناره‌گیری کردن از، دست کشیدن از؛ سلب ... از خود کردن

*Romulus Augustus, the last Western Roman emperor, was forced to **abdicate** the throne in 476 A.D., and the Germanic chieftain Odovacar became the de facto ruler of Italy.*

*The appeals judge has **abdicated** his responsibility to review the findings of the high court.*

***aberrant** /æ'berənt/ adj. deviating from what is normal نابهنجار، غیرعادی

*When a person's behavior becomes **aberrant**, his or her peers may become concerned that the individual is becoming a deviant.*

Aberration /,æbə'reɪʃn/ is a noun meaning something different from the usual or normal. نابهنجاری

*For centuries, solar eclipses were regarded as serious **aberrations** in the natural order.*

***abeyance** /ə'beɪəns/ n. temporary suppression or suspension تعلیق، وقفه

*A good judge must hold his or her judgment in **abeyance** until all the facts in a case have been presented.*

put/hold in **abeyance**

مسکوت گذاشتن، به حال تعلیق درآوردن

abject /'æbdʒekt/ adj. miserable; pitiful

فلاکت‌بار، سخت، رقت‌انگیز، ناراحت‌کننده

*John Steinbeck's novel The Grapes of Wrath portrays the **abject** poverty of many people during the Great Depression.*

20 Essential Words for the GRE

abjure /əb'dʒʊr/ v. to reject; abandon formally رد کردن، مردود دانستن، محکوم کردن؛
ترک کردن، رها کردن، پشت کردن به

*Most members of the Religious Society of Friends (commonly known as the Quakers or Friends) **abjure** the use of violence to settle disputes between nations.*

*For a foreigner to become a U.S. citizen, he or she must take an oath **abjuring** allegiance to any other country and pledging to take up arms to defend it if required.*

abscission /əb'seɪʃn/ n. the act of cutting; the natural separation of a leaf or other part of a plant (عمل) قطع کردن، جدا کردن؛ جدایی، جداسازی

*Two scientists, Alan G. Williams and Thomas G. Whitham, have hypothesized that premature leaf **abscission** is an adaptive plant response to herbivorous attack.*

The verb **abscise** /əb'saɪz/ means to cut off or away. قطع کردن، جدا کردن
*The surgeon **abscised** a small growth on the patient's hand.*

abscond /əb'skɑːnd/ v. to depart secretly فرار کردن، فراری شدن، گریختن
*A warrant is out for the arrest of a person believed to have **absconded** with three million dollars.*

***abstemious** /əb'stiːmiəs/ adj. moderate in appetite کم‌خور، ممسک
*Some research suggests that people with an **abstemious** lifestyle tend to live longer than people who indulge their appetites.*

abstinence /'æbstɪnəns/ n. the giving up of certain pleasures ریاضت؛ امساک، پرهیز
*The monk's vow of **abstinence** includes all intoxicating substances.*

Terms from the Arts, Sciences, and Social Sciences

de facto /ˌdeɪ 'fæktəʊ/: in fact; whether by right or not; exercising power without being legally established (Latin: *from the fact*) موجود، بالفعل، عملاً، در واقع

deviant /'di:vɪənt/: a person whose behavior differs from the accepted standards of society (آدم) منحرف، (آدم) کجرو

hypothesize /haɪ'pəθəsaɪz/: form a hypothesis, that is a proposition put forward as a starting point for further investigation فرض کردن؛ فرضیه ... را ساختن / مطرح کردن

adaptive /ə'dæptɪv/: relating to adaptation, an alteration in structure or habits by which a species improves its condition in relationship to its environment مربوط به سازگاری (با محیط)

herbivorous /hɜ:'bɪvərəs/: feeding mainly on plants علفخوار، گیاهخوار

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REVIEW 1

Matching

Match each word with its definition:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. abate | a. to abandon formally |
| 2. abdicate | b. temporary suppression |
| 3. aberrant | c. to give up a position or power |
| 4. abeyance | d. giving up of certain pleasures |
| 5. abject | e. to depart secretly |
| 6. abjure | f. miserable; pitiful |
| 7. abscission | g. to decrease |
| 8. abscond | h. moderate in appetite |
| 9. abstemious | i. the act of cutting |
| 10. abstinence | j. deviating from what is normal |

Fill-ins

Choose the best word to fill in the blank in each sentence.

abate	abdicated	aberrations	abeyance	abject
abjured	absconded	abscission	abstemious	abstinence

- The 90-year-old monarch _____ the throne to allow his son to become king.
- Psychotherapy relies on psychological rather than physiological approaches to curing mental _____.
- Implementation of the new plan has been held in _____ pending an investigation of its effectiveness to date.

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4. Ms. Johnson's _____ lifestyle helped her to amass a fortune.
5. The crew of the vessel waited for the storm to _____ before going on deck to make repairs.
6. The alcoholic's physician recommended total _____ from liquor for her patient.
7. The documentary filmmaker was accused of using misleading footage to make it appear that nearly everyone in the country lived in _____ conditions.
8. The judge said he would reduce the convicted woman's sentence if she _____ all association with those convicted of treason.
9. The senior surgeon performed the difficult _____.
10. The audit of the bank's financial records led investigators to suspect that someone had _____ with \$ 100,000.

Sense or Nonsense

Indicate whether each sentence makes good sense or not. Put S (SENSE) if it does, and put N (NONSENSE) if it does not.

1. The doctor decided to let her patient's fever abate before ordering further clinical tests. _____
2. The university's plans for expansion have been put in abeyance until the economic outlook is more favorable. _____
3. Ruth's abstemious appetite has caused her to put on ten pounds in the last month. _____
4. The senator announced that he formally accepted and abjured all of his past statements on the issue. _____
5. The judge instructed the members of the jury that they would be abdicating their responsibilities if they did not reach a verdict in the case. _____

Unit 2

abysmal /ə'bizmə/ *adj.* very bad

(شکست) مفتضح، خیلی بد

*The **abysmal** failure of the free market system in Russia has led some people to argue that the planned economy of the Soviet Union, while not perfect, was better suited to Russia's history and culture than Western-style capitalism.*

accretion /ə'kri:ʃn/ *n.* growth in size or increase in amount

رشد، افزایش

*In the 1960s, the American geophysicist Harry Hess conceived the idea of sea-floor spreading, a process in which the new crust in the ocean is continually generated by igneous processes at the crests of the mid-oceanic ridges, causing a steady **accretion** of the crust*

accrue /ə'kru:/ v. to accumulate; grow by additions افزوده شدن، انباشته شدن

*Regulating the growth of large companies when they begin to become monopolistic is a difficult task for government in a capitalist country; if it limits monopolies too much, the nation's firms could become less competitive than foreign companies that enjoy the advantages **accruing** from greater monopolies.*

adamant /'ædəmənt/ adj. uncompromising; unyielding انعطاف‌ناپذیر، سرسخت، یکدنده؛ تسلیم‌ناپذیر، قاطع

*Despite widespread opposition to his plan, the party's leader is **adamant** that it must move to the center to appeal to moderate voters.*

adjunct /'ædʒʌŋkt/ n. something added, attached, or joined (چیز) الحاقی، فرعی، افزوده

*Speed walking, cross-country running, and marathons are normally regarded as **adjuncts** of track and field athletics since races in these sports are not normally held on a track.*

admonish /əd'mɒnɪʃ/ v. to caution or reprimand اخطار کردن، برحذر داشتن؛ نصیحت کردن؛ سرزنش کردن

*The judge **admonished** the jury to discount testimony that had been ruled inadmissible.*

adulterate /ə'dʌltəreɪt/ v. to corrupt or make impure

(دارو، مواد غذایی و غیره) تقلب کردن در؛ با چیز پست‌تر آمیختن

*The unscrupulous company sells an **adulterated** version of the drug, and doesn't inform consumers that they are getting a less efficacious drug than they think they are getting.*

***aesthetic** /es'θetɪk/ adj. relating to beauty or art زیبایی‌شناختی، (مربوط به) زیبایی‌شناسی، هنرشناسی؛ هنری

*Members of the English **aesthetic** movement, such as Oscar Wilde, were proponents of the doctrine of art for art's sake, which is the belief that art cannot and should not be useful for any purpose other than that of creating beauty.*

Aesthetic /es'θetɪk/ is also a noun that means a conception of what is artistically beautiful. اصول زیبایی‌شناسی، اصول هنرشناسی

*The Gothic **aesthetic** dominated European art and architecture from approximately the twelfth to the fifteenth century.*

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Aesthetics /es'θetiks/ is the conception of what is beautiful; it is also a branch of philosophy dealing with beauty and art, and standards in judging them.

علم جمال، زیبایی‌شناسی، هنرشناسی

An **aesthete** /'i:sθi:t/ is someone who cultivates a special sensitivity to beauty; often the word refers to a person whose interest in beauty and art is regarded as excessive or superficial.

زیبایی‌شناس، هنرشناس؛ شیفته زیبایی

affected /ə'fektɪd/ *adj.* pretentious, phony (زبان، رفتار) تصنعی، ساختگی، غیرطبیعی، متکلفانه

*It has been argued that the emphasis on so-called "proper English" leads to unnatural and **affected** speech.*

affinity /ə'fɪnəti/ *n.* fondness; liking; similarity

میل، علاقه، دلبستگی؛ شباهت

*The female students in the class felt an **affinity** for the ancient Greek playwright Euripides because he sympathized with women, slaves, and other despised members of his society.*

Terms from the Arts, Sciences, and Social Sciences

free market /'fri: 'mɑ:kɪt/: an economic market in which the demand and supply of goods and services is either not regulated or is slightly regulated

اقتصاد آزاد

planned economy /'plænəd r'kɒnəmi/: an economic system in which the production, allocation, and consumption of goods and services is planned in advance. Another term for planned economy is "command economy."

اقتصاد مدون، اقتصاد برنامه‌ریزی شده

capitalism /'kæpɪtəlɪzəm/: an economic and political system in which a country's industry and trade are controlled by private owners rather than the government

نظام سرمایه‌داری

geophysicist /,dʒi:əʊ'fɪzɪsɪst/: one who specializes in the physics of the earth and its environment

متخصص ژئوفیزیک

igneous /'ɪgniəs/: in geology, relating to the formation of rocks by solidification from a molten state. The word igneous is from Latin ignis (fire).

(سنگ) آذرین، آتشفشانی

monopolistic /mə,nɒpə'lɪstɪk/: an economic market in which the demand and supply of goods and services is controlled completely

(اقتصاد) انحصاری

Gothic /'gɒθɪk/: a style of architecture that was very popular in the late Middle Ages characterized by such features as pointed arches, soaring spaces, and light. In literature the term refers to a genre of fiction that was popular in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Gothic novels have an atmosphere of gloom, mystery, and horror.

(معماری، ادبیات) گوتیک

REVIEW 2**Matching**

Match each word with its definition:



- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. abysmal | a. grow by additions |
| 2. accretion | b. very bad |
| 3. accrue | c. relating to beauty or art |
| 4. adamant | d. something added |
| 5. adjunct | e. to corrupt or make impure |
| 6. admonish | f. increase in amount |
| 7. adulterate | g. pretentious |
| 8. aesthetic | h. fondness |
| 9. affected | i. uncompromising |
| 10. affinity | j. to caution |

Fill-ins

Choose the best word to fill in the blank in each sentence.

abysmal	accretion	accrued	adamant	adjunct
admonished	adulterated	aesthetic	affected	affinity

- The film is marred by the actor's _____ English accent.
- In Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* the characters Heathcliff and Catherine feel such an _____ for each other that they almost literally cannot live without each other.
- Over the years the university's computer system has grown so much by _____ that no one person has a complete understanding of it.
- The committee on education reform recommended that the school introduce more art courses to develop students' _____ awareness.
- The poet _____ the critic for failing to appreciate the subtle changes in his poem's meter.
- Tom's savings account has _____ \$3,000 in interest over the last ten years.
- The band's playing was so _____ that they were booed off stage.
- The English teacher is _____ about one thing: students must correct all the errors in written work that she returns to them.
- Over the last 20 years or so consumers have increasingly demanded food that is not _____ with additives.
- Nearly half of the college courses in America are taught by _____ professors.

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Sense or Nonsense

Indicate whether each sentence makes good sense or not. Put **S (SENSE)** if it does, and put **N (NONSENSE)** if it does not.

1. In many ways Aristotle's aesthetic dictums have never been surpassed. ____
2. Beth is so adamant about the plan that she is willing to give it up at the first opportunity. ____
3. The waiters in the expensive restaurant were told to affect a French accent to impress customers. ____
4. Most students love to be admonished for their good work. ____
5. State law requires that whole milk be 100% adulterated. ____

Unit 3

aggrandize /'ægrənadaɪz/ v. to make larger or greater بزرگتر کردن، بزرگ نمودن

*One of the concerns of the framers of the U.S. Constitution was that one branch of government would try to **aggrandize** itself at the expense of the others.*

aggregate /'ægrɪgət/ adj. amounting to a whole; total کلی، کلّ مجموع

*The **aggregate** wealth of a country includes private as well as public resources and possessions.*

Aggregate /'ægrɪgeɪt/ is also a verb meaning to collect into a mass. جمع کردن؛

انباشتن، توده کردن

*Portals are Web sites designed to **aggregate** information and are used as a starting point on the Web.*

Aggregate /'ægrɪgət/ is also a noun meaning collective mass or sum. حاصل جمع،

مجموع؛ انبوه، توده

***alacrity** /ə'lækrəti/ n. cheerful willingness; eagerness; speed رغبت، اشتیاق؛ چابکی

*The football coach was pleased to see the team get to work on the task of improving its tackling skills with **alacrity**.*

alchemy /'ælkəmi/ n. medieval chemical philosophy based on changing metal into gold; a seemingly magical power or process of transmutation. کیمیاگری؛ کیمیا؛ قدرت جادویی

***Alchemy** was the forerunner of the modern science of chemistry.*

*None of their friends could understand the mysterious **alchemy** that caused two people as different from one another as Rob and Barbara to fall in love.*

allay /ə'leɪ/ v. to lessen; ease; soothe

کاهش دادن، تسکین دادن، تقلیل دادن؛ آرام کردن

*Improvements in antivirus software have **allayed** many people's fears of having their computers "infected" with malicious softwares.*

***alleviate** /ə'li:vɪeɪt/ v. to relieve; improve partially

کم کردن، تخفیف دادن، کاستن از؛

فرونشاندن، بهبود بخشیدن

*According to some commentators, one of the weaknesses of capitalism is that although it is very efficient at increasing absolute wealth, it is not as successful at **alleviating** relative poverty; thus, a person living in a slum in America may be reasonably well off by historical standards, but he might perceive himself to be poor compared to members of the bourgeoisie, whom he sees regularly buying luxury goods that he is not able to afford.*

alloy /'ælɔɪ/ n. a combination; a mixture of two or more metals

آلیاژ، آمیزه

*Scientists formulate **alloys** to create properties that are not possessed by natural metals or other substances.*

allure /ə'luə(r)/ n. the power to entice by charm

جذب، گیرایی، کشش، افسون

*Political groups in the United States often lobby Congress to use the **allure** of America's vast market as an incentive for countries to pursue policies in accordance with American policies.*

Allure is also a verb meaning to entice by charm.

فریفتن، وسوسه کردن، اغوا کردن

The adjective is **alluring**.

جذاب، وسوسه برانگیز

*The idea of a clockwork universe is very **alluring** to some people because it explains how the universe was created, yet allows human beings to live in it without believing in supernatural intervention.*

***amalgamate** /ə'mælgəmeɪt/ v. to combine into a unified whole

ترکیب کردن، آمیختن،

مخلوط کردن

*In early 1999, six municipalities were **amalgamated** into an enlarged city of Toronto, Canada.*

***ambiguous** /æm'bigjuəs/ adj. unclear or doubtful in meaning

نامفهوم، مبهم، پیچیده؛

دوپهلو، چند معنا

*The gender of the Mahayana Buddhist deity Avalokitesvara, the god of infinite mercy, is **ambiguous** in both China and Japan, where the god is sometimes called a goddess.*

10. Returning home after the war, the soldier reflected that the _____ of daily civilian life would seem like nothing compared to the suffering he had endured as a conscript on the front line.

Sense or Nonsense

Indicate whether each sentence makes good sense or not.

Put S (SENSE) if it does, and put N (NONSENSE) if it does not.

1. The verbose speaker kept digressing to tell anecdotes about her life. _____
2. The government is studying the plan to provide universal health care to see whether it is economically viable. _____
3. According to the English professor, virtuosos of the novel form include Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry James, Willa Cather, and Joseph Conrad. _____
4. The children enjoyed their visage to their uncle's house during the summer vacation. _____
5. Attacks of vertigo can be a symptom of a serious underlying malady. _____

UNIT 80

vivisection /ˌvɪvɪˈseɪʃn/ *n.* dissection, surgery, or painful experiments performed on a living animal for the purpose of scientific research

تشریح جانوران زنده، زنده شکافی

The book Animal Rights by the philosopher Tom Regan contains a long discussion of vivisection.

vogue /vəʊg/ *n.* prevailing fashion or practice

اقبال (عام)، گرایش عمومی؛ مُد

Although protectionist policies are not in vogue today, great capitalist democracies, such as Great Britain and the United States, flourished for long periods of their histories under protectionist trade policies that were nearly mercantilist—policies that imposed high tariffs on many foreign goods to promote domestic production.

***volatile** /ˈvɒlətɪl/ *adj.* tending to vary frequently; fickle

[وضعیت] بی‌ثبات، ناپایدار، متغیر

Volatility /ˌvɒləˈtɪləti/ is the noun.

بی‌ثباتی، ناپایداری

Some contemporary economists believe that advances in the understanding of the business cycle virtually preclude a recurrence of the crash of 1929, because governments can take steps to forestall depression. However, others worry that new factors are developing that are, to a significant extent, beyond the control of

274 Essential Words for the GRE

governments: notably, the ability of investors to quickly switch capital into and out of markets, a situation that could lead to **volatility** in prices and destabilize markets.

vortex /'vɔ:tɛks/ *n.* whirlpool; whirlwind; center of turbulence
گرداب؛ گردباد؛
(مجازی) گرداب

*Inexorably, the country was drawn into the **vortex** of war.*

warranted /'wɒrəntəd/ *adj.* justified
موجه، مجاز

*The book argues that a new investigation into Marilyn Monroe's death is **warranted** by new evidence released by the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act.*

Warrant /'wɒrənt/ is a verb meaning to attest to the accuracy or quality; justify; grant authorization
موجه ساختن؛ تضمین کردن، ضمانت کردن

*Throughout most of America, procedures in criminal law cases are essentially the same: The government, through a prosecutor, presents its case against a suspect to a grand jury, which decides if there is sufficient evidence to **warrant** a full trial.*

wary /'weəri/ *adj.* careful; cautious
مراقبت، مواظبت؛ محتاط

*According to psychologists, human beings are naturally **wary** of strangers.*

welter /'welɪ(r)/ *v.* to wallow or roll; toss about; be in turmoil
غلت خوردن، غلتیدن؛
غوطه‌ور شدن

*The pigs **weltered** about happily in the mud.*

***whimsical** /'wɪmzɪkl/ *adj.* fanciful; unpredictable
شوخی‌آمیز، بازیگوشانه؛ غیرقابل پیش‌بینی

*Many children appreciate Dr. Seuss' **whimsical** stories.*

The noun **whimsy** /'wɪmzi/ means a playful or fanciful idea.
شوخی؛ تفنن

*Despite its rigorous and systematic methodology, there is still considerable room in science for imagination and even **whimsy**.*

wistful /'wɪstfl/ *adj.* vaguely longing; sadly thoughtful
حسرت‌بار؛ مشتاق، آرزومند؛
تأسف‌بار

*The poem casts a **wistful** look back at a way of life that has vanished forever.*

***zealot** /'zelət/ n. one who is fanatically devoted to a cause آدم خشک مغز،

آدم متعصب، آدم افراطی، سرسپرده

*The Crusades of the eleventh to thirteenth centuries were conceived of by Christian **zealots** as a way to drive the Islamic interlopers from the Holy Land.*

Zealotry /'zelətri/ is a noun meaning fanaticism.

تعصب، سرسپردگی

*The fact that the judicial branch is relatively undemocratic compared to the other two branches of government is justified by some theorists of democracy on the grounds that it serves as a check not only on the legislative branch and executive branch, but also on democratic **zealotry**.*

The adjective **zealous** /'zeləs/ means enthusiastically devoted to a cause. متعصب،

سرسپرده؛ پر شور، پر حرارت

*It is heretical to suggest to a **zealous** capitalist that free enterprise is not the only conceivable realistic economic system.*

REVIEW 80

Matching

Match each word with its definition:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. vivisection | a. tending to vary frequently |
| 2. vogue | b. dissection performed on a living animal for scientific research |
| 3. volatile | c. fanciful |
| 4. vortex | d. one who is fanatically devoted to a cause |
| 5. warranted | e. whirlpool; center of turbulence |
| 6. wary | f. to wallow or roll; be in turmoil |
| 7. welter | g. prevailing fashion |
| 8. whimsical | h. careful; cautious |
| 9. wistful | i. sadly thoughtful |
| 10. zealot | j. justified |

Fill-ins

Choose the best word to fill in the blank in each sentence.

vivisections	vogue	volatile	vortex	warranted
wary	welter	whimsical	wistful	zealot

Review: 300 High-Frequency GRE Words

Matching

Match each word with its definition.

Part A

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. aberrant | (A) causing quarrels |
| 2. aesthetics | (B) known only to a few |
| 3. anomaly | (C) intentionally use vague language |
| 4. arcane | (D) the conception of what is beautiful |
| 5. bombastic | (E) pertaining to people |
| 6. contentious | (F) attacking cherished traditions |
| 7. demotic | (G) deviating from what is normal |
| 8. disparage | (H) using inflated language |
| 9. equivocate | (I) belittle |
| 10. iconoclastic | (J) irregularity |

Matching

Match each word with its definition.

Part B

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. immutable | (A) talkative |
| 12. implacable | (B) using few words |
| 13. intractable | (C) disgrace |
| 14. juxtapose | (D) incapable of being pleased |
| 15. laconic | (E) too helpful |
| 16. laudable | (F) transparent |
| 17. loquacious | (G) not easily managed |
| 18. officious | (H) praiseworthy |
| 19. opprobrium | (I) unchangeable |
| 20. pellucid | (J) place side by side |