

## 102 Words Every Educated Person Should Know

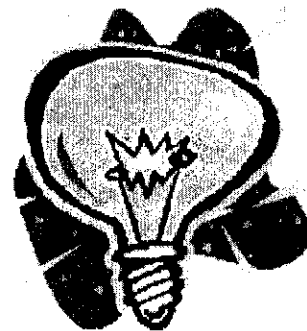
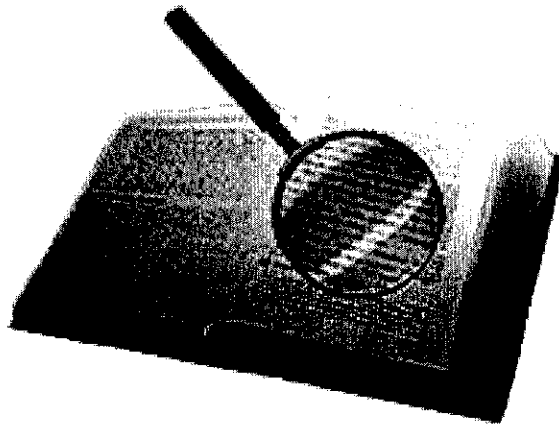
Mr. Coia

English class

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Do the following for each word:

- Write the word and part of speech on one side of the index card
- Write the definition and an *original* sentence on the other side
- Prepare for a cumulative quiz on the first class of each week (you must have your cards completed to take the quiz)
- We'll do three words per week



\* Adapted from *The Words You Should Know* by David Olsen

**1. abdicate** (*Ab-di-kate*), *verb*  
To formally give up a position or responsibility. To *abdicate* means to step down from a high government office or other powerful position. Originally, the word referred primarily to royalty.

*The King, as we all know, abdicated rather than give up the woman he loved.*

**2. bravado** (*bruh-Va-do*), *noun*  
An open show of bravery. That which is characterized by a display of boldness shows *bravado*.

*The mayor's swaggering attitude of bravado was of little help when the town was finally attacked.*

**3. brevity** (*BREV-ih-tee*), *noun*  
Shortness. Someone who writes with *brevity* writes in a way that is terse and to the point.

*Paine's argument was stated with such brevity and passion that within one short month of its publication it seemed every colonist was in favor of independence from Britain.*

**4. contemptuous** (*kun-TEMP-choo-us*), *adjective*  
Feeling disdain or scorn. A *contemptuous* act is one that flies in the face of established procedures or traditions.

*The defendant's contemptuous behavior on the stand was, amazingly, overlooked by the judge.*

**5. dank** (*dank*), *adjective*  
Damp and chilly. That which is unpleasantly cold and moist is *dank*.

*Inside the cold, dank recesses of the cave, Fred felt suddenly and terrifyingly isolated.*

**6. debacle** (*dih-BA-kuhl*), *noun*  
Utter collapse or rout. A *debacle* is a complete (often ludicrous) failure. The word originally referred to collapsing sheets of river ice.

*The initiative seemed promising enough, but turned out to be another of George's debacles.*

**7. embellish** (*em-BELL-ish*), *verb*  
To ornament and beautify. To *embellish* is to improve in appearance by adornment; an *embellishment*, then, can be a fanciful addition (or, by extension, even a convenient exaggeration of the facts).

*Marie's gown was embellished with tiny pearls.*

**8. embodiment** (*em-BOD-ee-ment*), *noun*  
The incarnation (of a given thing or idea); the condition of being embodied. To be the *embodiment* of something is to be so imbued with it as to be its physical representation.

*Jane was usually the embodiment of tact; her slip at the party was most uncharacteristic.*

**9. fortuitous** (*fore-TOO-ih-tuss*), *adjective*  
Accidental; lucky or fortunate. A *fortuitous* event is one that comes as a pleasant surprise.

*After years of trial and error, Dr. Powers made a fortuitous discovery when he mistakenly combined two chemical compounds.*

**10. gregarious** (*grt-GARE-ee-us*), *adjective*  
Outgoing, cordial, or friendly. *Gregarious* people enjoy the company of others.

*Many would have been put off by such a reception, but Bill was unusually gregarious; he made many friends that night.*

**11. harangue** (*har-RANG*), *noun*  
A scolding, especially a lengthy one delivered in a public setting. *Harangue* can also be used as a verb.

*Castro's harangue neither addressed the facts nor presented any promise of a solution to the crisis.*

**12. infer** (*in-FUR*), *verb*  
To gather by reasoning. To *infer* is not the same as to imply, which means "to leave the suggestion that."

*I think we can infer here that the author is using the character as a mouthpiece of sorts to air her own concerns.*

**13. juxtapose** (*JUK-stub-pose*), *verb*  
To place side by side for comparison. To juxtapose is to align (usually two objects) for comparison or contrast.

*He juxtaposed the two paragraphs at the end of each essay and found himself looking at the strongest evidence yet that plagiarism had occurred.*

**14. ludicrous** (*LOO-dih-kruss*), *adjective*  
Absurd to the point of being laughable. Something that is obviously implausible or impractical could be considered ludicrous.

*Your proposal that I accept a 75% pay cut is ludicrous, Mr. Robinson.*

**15. maraud** (*muh-ROD*), *verb*  
To wander in search of booty. To loot or invade for treasure is to maraud.

*The ship was waylaid by marauding pirates on the fourteenth of May.*

**16. neophyte** (*NEE-uh-fyte*), *noun*  
A recent convert. Neophyte often refers to someone whose newfound zeal is not balanced by experience.

*Jane, a relative neophyte, found little warmth in her discussions with the other, more knowledgeable members of the group.*

**17. onerous** (*OWE-nur-uss*), *adjective*  
Troublesome and burdensome. Something that entails heavy a obligation might be considered onerous.

*This contract--a thoroughly one-sided agreement--is perhaps the most onerous document I have ever seen.*

**18. pandemonium** (*pan-dub-MOAN-ee-um*), *noun*  
Chaos. Pandemonium refers to wild, uproarious, and noisy tumult.

*Pandemonium broke out in the streets of the city after the local team won the pennant.*

**19. rigmorole** (*RIG-muh-role*), *noun*  
Nonsensically complicated procedure. Rigmorole is also misleading and incomprehensible doubletalk.

*I have had enough of this author's rigmorole; I want a book with some substance to it.*

**20. subjugate** (*SUB-juh-gate*), *verb*  
To cause to become subservient. To subjugate her is to make him perform your will.

*The dictator's attempts to subjugate his country's smaller neighbors will end in failure, mark my words.*

**21. tumultuous** (*too-MUL-choo-uss*), *adjective*  
Chaotic, especially as a result of a popular outcry. That which is in a violent uproar is tumultuous.

*After the Board of Trustees rejected the students' proposal, there were tumultuous protests on campus.*

**22. ubiquitous** (*too-BIK-ur-tuss*), *adjective*  
Seemingly everywhere at once. That which is ubiquitous is so common as to appear to be all places.

*By the early '50s, that ubiquitous symbol of independence, the automobile, had influenced virtually every facet of American life.*

**23. vestige** (*VESS-ty*), *noun*  
A remaining sample of something no longer common. That which represents something now lost is a vestige.

*The last vestige of truly nomadic Indian life was wiped out at Wounded Knee; from that point on, Native Americans would be forced either to assimilate with the settlers or to live on the reservation.*

**24. writhe** (*rytbe*), *verb*  
To twist (the body), especially in reaction to pain or strong sensation. To writhe is to twist the body or squirm.

*The injured dog writhed in agony, but soon calmed down when the vet administered a local anesthetic.*

**25. yahoo** (*YA-boo*), *noun*  
A bumpkin. In Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the Yahoos were a primitive, brutal race identical in form to humans.

*I can't believe you appointed a yahoo like Ellis to such a sensitive post.*

**36. animosity** (*an-ib-MOSS-ib-tee*), *noun*  
Intense hostility toward a person or thing, usually taking the form of action. *Animosity* is a bitter dislike directed at something or someone.

*Clyde's first few months on the job were fine, but after he was transferred to a new department he came to harbor real animosity toward his supervisor.*

**37. announce** (*uh-NUN-see-ate*), *verb*  
To proclaim or announce. *Announce* is a more formal, sometimes religiously oriented way to express the idea of proclaiming or announcing.

*The announcement of the Virgin Mary figures importantly in Catholicism.*

**38. bludgeon** (*BLUD-jun*), *verb and noun*  
To beat. As a noun, a *bludgeon* is a short, heavy stick. To *bludgeon* someone is to beat or strike him with a similar instrument.

*The detectives concluded that the victim had been bludgeoned repeatedly with a metal pipe.*

**39. caricature** (*KARE-ib-ib-choor*), *noun*  
A grotesquely or absurdly exaggerated representation. Political cartoons are the most common examples of *caricature*, but many modes of expression make use of the form's distortion and contrast.

*The paintings of Toulouse-Lautrec are often rooted in caricature, but they are more than mere cartoons.*

**30. debilitate** (*deb-BILL-ib-tate*), *verb*  
To enfeeble or weaken. Something that *debilitates* a person deprivates him and depletes his strength.

*Fran's debilitating illness slowly sapped her will to live.*

**31. elusive** (*ee-LOO-siv*), *adjective*  
Difficult to perceive, comprehend, or describe. An *elusive* issue or point is one that would require real work to grasp completely.

*Our goals are easily understood; the nature of the obstacles we face is somewhat more elusive.*

**32. fallacious** (*fab-LAY-shuss*), *adjective*  
False; containing a logical error or serious misapprehension. *Fallacious* is derived from fallacy, which means a false notion.

*As it turned out, McCarthy's accusations against the Army were totally fallacious.*

**33. fastidious** (*fab-STID-ee-us*), *adjective*  
Attentive to detail or issues of propriety; hard to please. A *fastidious* person is meticulous, exacting, and sensitive to procedure.

*Carl, a fastidious ledger-keeper, seemed destined to do well in the accounting department.*

**34. gesticulate** (*jes-TICK-yoo-late*), *verb*  
To employ gestures, especially in place of speech. *Gesticulate* usually implies more animation and excitement than the simple gesture.

*Unable to speak French, Michael was forced to gesticulate to try to make himself understood.*

**35. harbinger** (*HAR-bin-jur*), *noun*  
A forerunner. A *harbinger* foreshadows a future event or trend.  
*These figures are a harbinger of hard times to come.*

**36. infernal** (*in-FER-nul*), *adjective*  
Fiendish; devilish. *Infernal* means, literally, "of or pertaining to hell." It is often used as a mild expletive.

*This infernal copier keeps breaking down!*

**37. lucid** (*LOO-sid*), *adjective*  
Intelligible. *Lucid* can also refer to a clear mental state.

*Although he lost consciousness for a few minutes, Glenn was lucid before the ambulance arrived.*

**38. mandate** (*MAN-date*), *noun*  
Authoritative command, endorsement, or instruction. A *mandate* is also an order issued by one court of law to another, lower court.

*Having received only 40% of the vote nationwide, President Lincoln could hardly claim a national mandate for his policies.*

**39. nefarious** (*nub-FARE-ee-us*), *adjective*  
Evil. That which is manifestly wicked or unjust is *nefarious*.

*To what nefarious end has this informant been withheld?*

**40. opaque** (Ob-PAKE), adjective  
Imperceptible to light. That which does not allow light to pass through is opaque.

*Karl was unable to make out exactly what was happening behind the opaque screen that had been set front of him.*

**41. palpable** (PALP-uh-bull), adjective  
Tangible or able to be perceived. That which is palpable is tangible or undeniably present.

*A palpable sense of excitement filled the air of the city before the big game.*

**42. reprobate** (REP-ruh-bate), noun  
An unprincipled person. A reprobate is someone who has crossed an accepted line describing morally sound behavior.

*From that day on Johnson was considered a reprobate and was spurned in the town.*

**43. sublime** (Sub-BLYME), adjective  
Grand or lofty. That which is splendid is sublime.

*Many people can make a pretty good pot of spaghetti; mine, however, is sublime.*

**44. trifling** (TRY-full), adjective  
Insignificant. That which is unimportant is trifling.

*The fact is, you are unlikely to be called in for an audit over such a trifling amount of money.*

**45. vehement** (VEE-uh-ment), adjective  
Strongly felt or marked by high emotion. That which is forceful and emphatic is vehement.

*Congress overrode the President's veto after many members had openly expressed their vehement dissatisfaction with Administration Policy.*

**46. zealot** (ZEL-ut), noun  
A fervent or fanatical partisan (in favor of a certain cause). A zealot is a person who shows great zeal.

*Although he did not mind overlooking an occasional error in procedure, Mr. Fallow was a zealot when it came to posting correct numbers for an accounting period.*

**47. anachronism** (uh-NAK-ruh-niz-um), adjective  
The depiction of something as occurring or existing at a point in time it did not. An anachronism is an intentional or unintentional representation of a historically incorrect situation. A portrait of George Washington holding a pocket calculator would be an example of an anachronism.

**48. bohemian** (bo-HEE-mee-um), adjective  
Unconventional; reminiscent of a lifestyle free of the restraints and concerns of mainstream society. To say someone is bohemian is to say he is a free thinker and lives without much concern for the inhibitions associated with the workaday world.

*Jane loved Carl, but was unprepared to share in his bohemian way of life.*

**49. capricious** (kub-PREE-shuss)  
Characterized by a whimsical attitude. A person who acts impulsively or unpredictably can be said to be capricious.

*Given his capricious approach to life, it is not surprising that Andrew never settled into one field of employment.*

**50. debonair** (deb-uh-NAIR), adjective  
Shave; sophisticated and charming. Debonair derives from the French for "of good lineage."

*Paul's debonair manner never abandoned him, even in the most difficult moments.*

**51. emanate** (EM-uh-nate), verb  
To issue forth as from a source. To emanate is to flow from point.

*The sounds emanating from the room next door were not comforting.*

**52. formidable** (FOR-mih-dub-ull), adjective  
Capable of inspiring fear or respect. Something that is formidable is challenging or difficult to overcome.

*Alfred faced a formidable opponent; he knew he had to plan carefully.*

**53. grandiose** (GRAN-dee-oh), *adjective*  
Pompous. Someone whose pretensions or ambitions exceed his abilities, sensitivities, or means could be considered *grandiose*.

*His grandiose scene for career advancement simply will not pan out.*

**54. hapless** (HAP-liss), *adjective*  
Luckless, unfortunate. A *hapless* person is unlucky.

*Other presented a rather hapless figure during his first few days on the job, but he soon mastered his new responsibilities.*

**55. inexplicable** (in-eks-PLIK-uh-bul), *adjective*  
Defying explanation or interpretation. That which is hard to communicate is *inexplicable*.

*My opponent's failure to file income tax returns is inexplicable.*

**56. litigious** (lih-TI-us), *adjective*  
Overly inclined to engage in lawsuits. *Litigious* can also mean "of or pertaining to litigation."

*Mr. Green, a litigious businessman in our town, once had seven cases pending at the same time.*

**57. meander** (mee-AN-der), *verb*  
To follow a turning and winding path. To *meander* is to wander idly without a set goal.

*Jack, lost without his shopping list, meandered helplessly through the aisles of the supermarket.*

**58. nemesis** (NEM-i-stis), *noun*  
An opponent motivated by revenge. A person's *nemesis* is one who will stop at nothing to "settle a score."

*Things looked bleak: Harold's nemesis, Mike, was in charge of all hiring decisions.*

**59. onus** (OWN-us), *noun*  
The burden of performing a task or duty. To say that the *onus* is on a person to do something is to say that he is responsible for doing it.

*The onus of completing this long-delayed project now falls to you.*

**60. perspicacity** (per-spih-KASS-ih-tee), *noun*  
Insightfulness. Someone who shows keen understanding displays *perspicacity*.

*The problem was a complex one that required the analysts of someone with great perspicacity.*

**61. resilience** (ri-ZIL-yun-see), *noun*  
The ability to rebound. That which bounces back shows *resilience*.

*Jeanne's resilience was remarkable; she recovered from the operation in record time.*

**62. subjective** (sub-JEK-tiv), *adjective*  
Originating in one's personal observation. To say that something is *subjective* is to say that it may be influenced by individual prejudice and represents only a particular person's viewpoint.

*Mind you, this is only a subjective observation, but my feeling is that that restaurant serves the worst Chinese food in the city.*

**63. transgression** (trans-GRESH-un), *noun*  
A violation of a rule. To break a law or guideline is to commit a *transgression*.

*David was perhaps a little too eager to cross over into Mr. Peterson's yard to play ball, but this was a minor transgression.*

**64. venerable** (VEN-er-uh-bul), *adjective*  
Dignified and worthy of admiration. *Venerable* is often used to describe someone whose lifetime of achievement serves as a model example and commands unquestioned respect.

*Stirling is not one to sit on his laurels; the venerable actor proves in his latest film that he still has the magic touch.*

**65. zenith** (ZEE-nith), *noun*  
The highest point attained. A *zenith* is the apex of something.

*Koufax's career reached its zenith in 1963, when he won 25 games and was awarded the Cy Young Award unanimously.*

**66. antithesis** (*an-TITH-i-sis*), *noun*

The opposite or highest possible contrast. *Antithesis* refers to the exact opposite of a given thing. *Antithesis* is also the name of a form in rhetoric in which two ideas are contrasted dramatically: "We will live as heroes or die in the attempt."

*Mr. Brown-baggard, unkempt, and exhausted-looking like the very antithesis of the charismatic achiever we'd heard about.*

**67. beseech** (*bih-SEECH*), *verb*

To entreat, implore, or request earnestly. *Beseech* is a formal verb used to request something. In contemporary use, it reflects either great (or even lawning) politeness or urgency of the highest order.

*We beseech you, Mr. Prime Minister: think twice before committing the lives of so many of our countrymen to this cause.*

**68. catalyst** (*KAT-uh-lis-t*), *noun*

That which initiates a process or event and is itself unaffected. *Catalyst* has a technical meaning in chemistry, but in general usage it refers to a person or thing that sets off a new sequence of events while remaining uninvolved in those events.

*The film served as a catalyst for Peter; he began keeping a journal regularly soon after he saw it.*

**69. eloquent** (*EL-oh-kwent*), *adjective*

Fluent and persuasive in speech or expression. *Eloquent* people are convincing and pleasant to listen to.

*Lincoln and Douglas, both eloquent debaters, knew that much more was at stake in their public meetings than a Senate seat.*

**70. flux** (*Fluks*), *noun*

Ongoing flow. *Flux* can also refer to unceasing change.

*The organization's plans were in a state of constant flux.*

**71.**

**gratuitous** (*grub-TOO-ib-tuss*), *adjective*  
Unnecessary. Also: given or granted without expense or charge. Something that is *gratuitous* is excessive or unnecessary.

*His gratuitous attacks on the popular governor only weakened his standing among voters.*

**72.**

**infallible** (*in-FAL-uh-bul*), *adjective*  
Incapable of making a mistake. Something that is regarded as beyond error might be said to be *infallible*.

**73.**

**laconic** (*lub-KON-ik*), *adjective*  
Of few words. Speech that is concise or terse is *laconic*.

*Cooper's performances are laconic, but all the more powerful for their terseness.*

**74.**

**malevolent** (*muh-LEV-uh-lent*), *adjective*  
Malicious. Someone who is unrepentantly and viciously ill-willed is *malevolent*.

*Glen cast a malevolent glance at his opponent.*

**75.**

**perspicuity** (*pur-spi-KYOO-ib-tee*), *noun*  
Clear and easy to understand. *Perspicuity* is generally used with regard to speech or writing.

*The report from the accounting office was loaded with technical jargon; writing with perspicuity is not one of the talents of the people who work there.*

**76.**

**peruse** (*puh-ROOZ*), *verb*  
To read through with attention. *Peruse* can also mean "to examine with an eye to detail."

*The witness perused the document for some time, then declared that it was not the one he had signed.*

**77.**

**rescind** (*ri-SIND*), *verb*  
Reverse (for instance, an order, command, or edict). To *rescind* an instruction is to overrule it.

*The order of detention is hereby rescinded; you may return to your native country at your earliest convenience, Mr. Dawson.*

**80. supercilious** (*soo-per-SIL-ee-us*), *adjective*  
Disdainful or haughty. Someone who is overbearingly proud could be said to be *supercilious*.

*Randy can take on a supercilious air at times; you mustn't let his high-minded behavior bother you.*

**81. transpose** (*trans-POZE*), *verb*  
To reverse or change the position of. To transpose A and B is to put A in B's place, and vice versa.

*The two frames of the film had been mysteriously transposed, so that it now looked as though the man's head moved forward suddenly instead of backwards.*

**82. vernacular** (*ver-NAK-yoo-lur*), *noun and adjective*  
The mode of expression in language accepted in a given circle. As an adjective, *vernacular* describes the quality of being common to a particular group's or region's speech.

*I saw that Clement was once again intoxicated—or "blasted," to use the vernacular he seems to prefer.*

**83. anathema** (*ah-NATH-eh-muh*), *noun*  
A person or thing regarded as wrong in the highest degree; a loathsome entity. To say something is *anathema* to a person is to say that it is as detestable and unacceptable to him as it can possibly be. The word has its root in a kind of formal religious curse or denunciation.

*The ambassador warned us ahead of time not to attempt to discuss the issue of dropping sanctions against the dictator; that subject is anathema to his government.*

**84. benevolent** (*be-NEV-tlent*), *adjective*  
Marked by a tendency to do well toward others; kindly. A *benevolent* act is one in service to another. The word is derived from the Latin for "good wishes."

*There is a benevolent side to Mark; one would not expect to see in a man so apparently cold.*

**85. catharsis** (*kah-THAR-siss*), *noun*  
An emotional purging. *Catharsis* is a cleansing of the mind or soul usually initiated by a supreme insight or challenge.

*Olivier's character undergoes a remarkable catharsis in the final twenty minutes of the film.*

**86. elucidate** (*ee-LOO-st-ate*), *verb*  
To make clear; to explain or provide key information leading to a full understanding. Someone who *elucidates* an issue or problem throws light on it and clarifies it.

*What is behind Frank's bizarre work habits is something only he can elucidate.*

**87. film-flam** (*FILM-flam*), *noun and adjective*  
A swindle. A *film-flam* operation is a scam or confidence game.

*Vern may call himself an entrepreneur; he appears to me to be nothing more than a film-flam artist.*

**88. flippancy** (*FLIP-punty*), *adjective*  
Showing an inappropriate disregard for decorum; disrespectful. A person who is *flippancy* is given to shallow, tactless patter.

*Her flippancy attitude toward her superiors won her no points on the job.*

**89. haphazard** (*hap-HAZ-urd*), *adjective*  
Irregular; governed by chance. Something that is done in a *haphazard* manner is not guided by a system or regular method.

*After a few haphazard guesses at the box's contents, Steve gave up.*

**90. catch-22** (*KATCH-twen-tee-too*), *noun*  
An impossible situation in which one is presented with logically contradictory options. A demand that one call the phone repair service from the very telephone that is out of order, for instance, could be regarded as a *catch-22*. (The phrase is drawn from Joseph Heller's novel of the same name.)

*Mr. Brown's highbrowed memo issued a playful catch-22: he was only to be scheduled for meetings taking place during those days he planned to be out of town.*

**91. fervent** (*FER-vent*), *adjective*  
Ardent and enthusiastic. Literally, *fervent* means extremely hot. A *fervent* desire, then, is one that is strongly held.

*Russell's speech was characterized by fervent emotion.*

**10. inception** (*in-SEP-shun*), noun  
Beginning. *Inception* refers to the generation of an idea or organism, from its initial developmental stages onward.

*The car was riddled with design flaws, most dating back to the auto's inception in 1972.*

**11. incessant** (*in-SESS-ant*), adjective  
Continuous. *Incessant* derives from the Latin roots for "without end."

*His incessant questions can become quite annoying.*

**12. livid** (*LIV-id*), adjective  
Extremely angry; infuriated. Literally, *livid* means discolored (as from a bruise). To say someone is *livid* in the sense of being angry is really to say his anger is so acute as to cause a change in his coloring.

*Caroline was livid after she realized she had been subtled.*

**13. locution** (*lo-XYOO-shun*), noun  
Style of speaking. A *locution* is also a particular word, expression, or phrase.

*Martin's British locution would be a real asset during the many media appearances he would make over the next few years.*

**14. malice** (*MAL-iss*), noun  
The desire to commit harmful or unfair acts. Someone who intends to commit an act known to be immoral, unlawful, or likely to cause harm shows *malice*.

*The defendant clearly showed malice in stating that he intended to kill Mrs. Powers.*

**15. malignant** (*mal-IG-nant*), adjective  
Posing a serious threat or harm. A *malignant* tumor can cause death.

*They had feared the growth would be found malignant, but it turned out to be benign.*

**16. pervasive** (*per-VA-siv*), adjective  
Having infiltrated or penetrated. A *pervasive* rumor is one that has been circulated widely.

*The prejudice against handicapped persons is no longer as pervasive as in years past.*

**97. petulant** (*PET-yoo-lant*), adjective  
Impatiently peevish. Someone who shows great annoyance or irritation with minor problems could be said to be *petulant*.

*He dismissed their questions with a petulant wave of the hand and quickly changed the subject.*

**98. reprehensible** (*rep-rt-HEN-sib-uhl*), adjective  
Abhorrent. That which is morally inexcusable is *reprehensible*.

*I agree that the crimes were reprehensible; they were not, however, committed by my client.*

**99. superfluous** (*soo-PER-floo-uss*), adjective  
Unnecessary. That which exceeds what is essential is *superfluous*.

*The film's long production number was eventually cut from the final version because test audiences felt it was superfluous to the main plot.*

**100. tenacious** (*tub-NAY-shuss*), adjective  
Unyielding; stubborn. Someone who is *tenacious* is hard put to give up.

*Bill was a tough campaigner who put up a tenacious fight for the nomination, but in the end he came up short.*

**101. translucent** (*tranz-LOO-sant*), adjective  
Capable of allowing some light to show through, but not transparent. A gauzy shower curtain, for instance, is *translucent*.

**102. verbose** (*ver-BOSE*), adjective  
Wordy. That which uses unnecessary language is *verbose*.

*This is not Hemingway's best work: long passages of the manuscript are strangely verbose and let's face it—downright boring.*