



basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



### 2018 NATIONAL SPELLING BEE WORDS

Number	Word	Part of speech	Level	Definition*	Use in a sentence to bring out context
1.	Abandon	Verb	1	To cease to support or look after someone or something.	Parents should not abandon their children because of poverty.
2.	Abbreviation	Noun	3	A shortened form of a word or phrase.	SKU is the abbreviation for Stock Keeping Unit.
3.	Abhorrent	Adjective	3	Inspiring disgust, loathing, repulsion	Child abuse is abhorrent and unacceptable behaviour.
4.	Abnegation	Noun	3	The action of denial or rejection	The president showed strong abnegation of the corruption charges laid against him.
5.	Abominable	Adjective	2	Causing moral revulsion.	The uprising was suppressed with abominable cruelty.
6.	Abomination	Noun	2	A thing that causes disgust or loathing.	Committing sin at places of worship is an abomination.
7.	Aborigine	Noun	3	A person, animal, or plant that has been in a country or region from earliest times.	The winner of the Sydney Olympics in the 800m race is of the aborigine origin.
8.	Absence	Noun	1	The state of being away from a place or person.	The letter had arrived during his absence so he missed the deadline.
9.	Absorb	Verb	1	Take in or soak up (energy or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action.	Buildings can be designed to absorb and retain heat.

10.	Absurdity	Noun	3	The quality or state of being ridiculous or wildly unreasonable.	Duncan laughed at the absurdity of the situation in which he found himself.
11.	Abundant	Adjective	1	Existing or available in large quantities; plentiful.	There was abundant evidence to support the theory.
12.	Accessible	Adjective	2	(Of a place) able to be reached or entered.	The town is accessible by bus.
13.	Acclimatise	Verb	3	Become accustomed to a new climate or new conditions; adjust.	It's unknown whether people will acclimatize to increasingly warm weather.
14.	Accompanied	Verb	2	Go somewhere with (someone) as a companion or escort.	The two sisters were to accompany us to London.
15.	Accomplishment	Noun	2	Something that has been achieved successfully.	The reduction of inflation was a remarkable accomplishment.
16.	Accordingly	Adverb	1	In a way that is appropriate to the particular circumstances.	We have to discover what his plans are and act accordingly.
17.	Accurate	Adjective	1	(Especially of information, measurements, or predictions) correct in all details; exact.	Accurate information about the illness is essential.
18.	Achievement	Noun	2	Something done successfully with effort, skill or courage.	Every success, no matter how small, should give you a sense of achievement.
19.	Acquaintance	Noun	3	Knowledge or experience of something.	The learners had little acquaintance with the language.
20.	Acquisitive	Adjective	3	Excessively interested in acquiring money or material things.	We live in a competitive and acquisitive society
21.	Acquittal	Noun	2	An official judgement in a court of law declaring someone's innocence.	He was overjoyed when the trial ended in his acquittal.
22.	Acres	Noun	2	A large extent or amount of something.	She inherited acres of land, which she turned into a game reserve.
23.	Acrostic	Noun	3	A poem, word puzzle, or other composition in which	Carry All Revellers is an example of

				certain letters in each line form a word or words.	an acrostic poem because the first letters make up the word CAR.
24.	Adaptable	Adjective	2	Able to adjust to new conditions.	Rats are highly adaptable to change.
25.	Adenoids	Noun	3	A mass of enlarged lymphatic tissue between the back of the nose and the throat, often hindering speaking and breathing in young children.	The surgeon had to remove the infected adenoids, which obstructed her breathing.
26.	Adequate	Adjective	2	A satisfactory or acceptable quality or quantity.	The teacher gave his learners adequate time to complete the project.
27.	Adjustment	Noun	2	A small alteration or movement made to achieve a desired fit, appearance, or result.	I've made a few adjustments to my diet.
28.	Admire	Noun	2	Regard with respect or warm approval.	I admire your courage.
29.	Admission	Noun	1	A statement acknowledging the truth of something.	An admission of guilt.
30.	Admittance	Noun	2	The process or fact of entering or being allowed to enter a place or institution.	They were unable to gain admittance to the hall because they did not have tickets.
31.	Adolescence	Noun	3	The period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.	Adolescence can be a very difficult time for a teenager.
32.	Adornment	Noun	3	A thing which adorns or decorates; an ornament.	The necktie is no longer a necessary male adornment.
33.	Adulation	Noun	3	Excessive admiration or praise.	The pop singer was overwhelmed by the adulation of his fans on Twitter.
34.	Adventure	Noun	2	An unusual and exciting or daring experience.	Her recent adventures in Italy were thrilling.

35.	Advertisement	Noun	2	A notice or announcement in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event or publicizing a job vacancy.	Advertisements for alcoholic drinks should be banned on TV.
36.	Advise	Verb	1	Offer suggestions about the best course of action to someone.	I advised him to go home.
37.	Advocate	Noun	2	A person who publicly supports or recommends a particular cause or policy.	He was an untiring advocate for educational reform.
38.	Aerodynamics	Noun	3	The study of the properties of moving air and the interaction between the air and solid bodies moving through it.	The plane has the aerodynamics of a brick once the forward thrust is lost.
39.	Aeronautic	Adjective	3	Related to the science of building, operating or flying aircraft.	As a pilot, he showed a keen interest in aeronautic research.
40.	Aeroplane	Noun	2	A powered flying vehicle with fixed wings and a weight greater than that of the air it displaces.	The reason why the aeroplane landed in a foreign country is that it had problems with the second engine.
41.	Aggressive	Adjective	2	Ready or likely to attack or confront; characterized by or resulting from aggression.	He's very uncooperative and aggressive.
42.	Agreement	Noun	1	Harmony or accordance in opinion or feeling.	Management failed to reach an agreement with the striking employees.
43.	Allegiance	Noun	3	Loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause.	Those wishing to receive citizenship must swear allegiance to the republic.
44.	Allergy	Noun	2	A medical condition that causes a person to respond or become hypersensitive to a particular substance or food.	She developed an allergy to feathers.
45.	Alliteration	Noun	2	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.	The alliteration of 'sweet birds sang'.
46.	Alternative	Adjective	2	(Of one or more things) available as another	The various alternative methods for

				possibility or choice.	resolving disputes.
47.	Altruism	Noun	3	Regard for the feelings and happiness of others as an act of unselfishness.	The young girl's voluntary work with the aged is an act of altruism.
48.	Aluminous	Adjective	3	(Chiefly of minerals and rocks) containing alumina or aluminium.	My friend had to have aluminous dentures after losing his teeth at a rugby match
49.	Amalgamation	Noun	2	The action, process, or result of combining or uniting.	The threat of amalgamation with another college is a concern for many colleagues.
50.	Amateur	Noun	3	A person who is a beginner and not yet skilled in a sport or activity; not professional.	The community project involved professionals who were training amateur soccer players.
51.	Ambassador	Noun	2	An accredited diplomat sent by a state as its permanent representative in a foreign country.	The French ambassador to Portugal is a distinguished gentleman.
52.	Ambience	Noun	3	The character, mood and atmosphere of a place	The hotel was popular for the relaxed ambience created by its staff.
53.	Ambivalent	Adjective	3	Having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone	Many of her friends were ambivalent about her decision.
54.	Amethyst	Noun	3	A precious stone consisting of a violet or purple variety of quartz.	A delicate necklace of amethysts and pearls.
55.	Amnesia	Noun	3	A partial or total loss of memory.	After the accident, he suffered from amnesia and could not remember his name.
56.	Amnesty	Noun	2	A period of time during which people can admit to a crime or give up weapons without being punished; general pardon especially for politically offence.	The president granted amnesty to political prisoners.
57.	Amphibian	Noun	3	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians. Animal that can live both on land and in	Frog, toads and newts are amphibians.

				water.	
58.	Amphitheatre	Noun	3	An open, circular or oval building with a central space for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events surrounded by rows of rising seats for spectators.	The concert was performed in the roman amphitheatre.
59.	Ampullaceous	Adjective	3	Like an ampulla; bottle-shaped.	Wine can be served in an ampullaceous flask so it will not spill.
60.	Anaesthetic	Noun	3	A drug that makes a person or animal not to feel anything, especially pain.	The patient was very anxious about going under anaesthetic before the operation.
61.	Analyse	Verb	1	Examine (something) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.	We need to analyse our results more clearly.
62.	Ancestors	Noun	1	A person's forefathers; persons who lived in the past, from whom one's father or mother is a descendent.	Ancestors play a significant role in the beliefs and values of some cultures.
63.	Ancient	Adjective	2	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.	The ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean.
64.	Aneurysm	Noun	3	An excessive localized swelling of the wall of an artery.	Heart surgery is sometimes the only option for correcting aneurysm.
65.	Animosity	Noun	2	A strong feeling of opposition or hostility.	After the disciplinary hearing, he showed animosity towards his boss.
66.	Annihilation	Noun	3	Complete destruction or obliteration.	The threat of global annihilation is real for survivalists.
67.	Anniversary	Noun	2	The date on which an event took place or an institution was founded in a previous year.	The 50th anniversary of the Battle of Britain.
68.	Annual	Adjective	2	Occurring once every year.	The sponsored walk became an annual event.
69.	Antarctic	Adjective	3	Relating to the south polar region or Antarctica.	Researchers do not tire to visit the Antarctic zone despite the cold

					weather there.
70.	Antennae	Noun	2	Either of a pair of long, thin sensory appendages on the heads of insects, crustaceans, and some other arthropods.	Bugs use their antennae to detect blood heat.
71.	Anthology	Noun	3	A published collection of poems or other pieces of writing.	An anthology of European poetry is a requirement for anyone studying literature.
72.	Anticipated	Verb	2	To give advance thought, discussion, or treatment to.	It is anticipated that heavy rains will fall at the beginning of November.
73.	Anticoagulant	Adjective	3	Having the effect of retarding or inhibiting the coagulation of the blood.	Anticoagulants are also called blood thinners because they prevent blood clots.
74.	Antique	Noun	3	A collectable object such as a piece of furniture or work of art that has a high value because of its age and quality.	Pauline loves collecting antiques.
75.	Antonym	Noun	2	The word that means the opposite of another word.	Old has two possible antonyms: young and new.
76.	Apartheid	Noun	1	A policy or system of separation or discrimination on the grounds of race	Whether the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa paved the way for democracy is debatable.
77.	Apocalypse	Noun	3	An event involving a catastrophic or complete final destruction.	The apocalypse of the Marikana miners left many survivors devastated.
78.	Apostrophe	Noun	2	A punctuation mark used to indicate either possession or the omission of letters in a word.	The apostrophe is often misplaced by many learners.
79.	Repeal	Noun	2	The action of revoking or annulling a law or act of parliament.	The House voted in favour of the repeal and the divisive law was revoked.
80.	Appendicitis	Noun	3	A serious medical condition in which the appendix becomes inflamed and painful.	A person who suffers from appendicitis usually undergoes

					surgery as part of the treatment.
81.	Appetiser	Noun	2	A portion of food or a drink eaten or drunk to stimulate the appetite.	Most of the guests preferred black mushrooms as an appetiser before the main course.
82.	Applaud	Verb	2	To show approval or praise by clapping hands.	The crowd whistled and applauded when the lead artist made his appearance on stage.
83.	Appreciate	Noun	2	Recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something.	I smiled in appreciation.
84.	Apprentice	Noun	2	A person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in his/her job	The electrician found his experience as an apprentice at a local company very rewarding.
85.	Approach	Verb	2	Come near or nearer to (someone or something) in distance or time.	The train approached the main line.
86.	Approximately	Adverb	2	Used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate or exact; roughly.	A journey of approximately two hours.
87.	Aquarium	Noun	2	An artificial transparent tank in which water plants and animals are kept.	We saw various types of fish at the aquarium during our last excursion.
88.	Aqueduct	Noun	3	An artificial channel for conveying water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap.	Parts of Cape Town should consider aqueduct alternatives for bringing water from neighbouring areas.
89.	Arachnophobia	Noun	3	Extreme or irrational fear of spiders.	My Mom suffers from arachnophobia so my Dad is always on call to kill spiders, even imaginary ones.
90.	Araucaria	Noun	3	An evergreen conifer of a genus that includes the monkey-puzzle, having stiff sharp leaves.	Araucaria trees are perfect for hanging Christmas decorations.
91.	Archaeologist	Noun	3	A scientist who studies human history by digging up and analysing human remains and artefacts.	Professor Berger is the archaeologist who is involved in the research on homo Naledi, the new



					species of human relative.
92.	Archipelago	Noun	3	An extensive group of islands.	The Indonesian archipelago.
93.	Architecture	Noun	3	The art, study or practice of designing and constructing buildings.	He was interested in the architecture of historic buildings during his last visit in Rome.
94.	Arguable	Adjective	3	Debatable or open to disagreement.	It was arguable that the bank had no authority to honour the cheques.
95.	Arrhythmia	Noun	3	A condition in which the heart beats with an irregular or abnormal rhythm.	Because of arrhythmia, they referred the baby to a heart surgeon.
96.	Arsenic	Noun	3	The chemical element of atomic number 33, a brittle steel-grey semimetal.	The blood tests revealed that her condition was caused by arsenic poisoning.
97.	Arteriosclerosis	Noun	3	The thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, occurring typically in old age.	They operated on my Grandfather to correct his Arteriosclerosis.
98.	Arthritis	Noun	3	Disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.	Granny lost her ability to knit because of arthritis.
99.	Artificial	Adjective	2	Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally, especially as a copy of something natural.	Her skin glowed in the artificial light.
100.	Aspersions	Noun	3	An attack on the reputation of someone or something.	I don't think anyone is casting aspersions on you, we just need you to explain the accounting errors.
101.	Assailants	Noun	3	A person who physically attacks another.	The police have no firm leads about the identity of his assailant.
102.	Assassin	Noun	3	A person who attempts to or murders an important person for political or religious reasons.	The assassin who attempted to murder the president was taken in for questioning.
103.	Assembly	Noun	1	A gathering of people for a common purpose.	An assembly is held every Monday

					morning at our school.
104.	Assertive	Adjective	2	Having or showing a confident and forceful personality.	The management position may call for assertive behavior.
105.	Assistance	Noun	2	The action of helping someone by sharing work.	The work was completed with the assistance of carpenters.
106.	Association	Noun	2	(Often in names) a group of people organized for a joint purpose.	The National Association of Probation Officers.
107.	Asteroid	Noun	2	A small rocky body orbiting the sun. Large numbers of these, ranging enormously in size, are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, though some have orbits that are more eccentric.	For the first time, scientists were able to track an asteroid from space to the ground and recover pieces of it.
108.	Astonished	Adjective	2	Greatly surprised or impressed; amazed.	He was astonished at the change he saw in his friend.
109.	Athlete	Noun	1	A person who is proficient in sports and other forms of physical exercise.	He had the broad-shouldered build of a natural athlete.
110.	Athletic	Adjective	1	Relating to athletes or athletics.	Athletic events are part of the school calendar.
111.	Atmosphere	Noun	2	The envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.	Part of the sun's energy is absorbed by the earth's atmosphere.
112.	Atrocity	Noun	3	An extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.	A textbook which detailed war atrocities.
113.	Audience	Noun	2	A group of people gathered to listen or watch a performance.	At the end of the presentation, the audience was allowed to ask questions.
114.	Auspicious	Adjective	3	Showing promise or likelihood of being successful or favourable	It was not the most auspicious moment to hold an election.
115.	Authority	Noun	2	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.	He had absolute authority over his subordinates.
116.	Autism	Noun	2	A mental condition in which a person finds it very difficult to communicate or form relationships with	The parents of children who suffer from autism need to be patient and

				others.	tolerant.
117.	Autobiography	Noun	2	An account of a person's life written by that person.	He gives a vivid description of his childhood in his autobiography.
118.	Autograph	Noun	2	A signature, especially that of a celebrity written as a memento for an admirer.	Fans surged around the car asking for her autograph.
119.	Backstage	Adjective	1	Working in the area behind the stage where the actors dress or are waiting to perform	It is seldom that the backstage staff are given credit for the success of a production.
120.	Bacterium	Noun	3	a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms which have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus, including some which can cause disease.	Washing your hands with antibacterial soap is said to kill known bacterium.
121.	Bagel	Noun	3	A dense bread roll in the shape of a ring, characteristic of Jewish baking.	We were told that the recipe for a bagel should include cinnamon and sugar.
122.	Baggage	Noun	2	Suitcases and bags containing personal belongings packed for travelling; luggage.	We collected our baggage before clearing customs.
123.	Balaclava	Noun	3	A close-fitting garment covering the whole head and neck except for parts of the face, typically made of wool.	The robber wore a balaclava to hide his identity while breaking into the house.
124.	Banquet	Noun	3	An elaborate and formal evening meal for many people.	International leaders attended the state banquet at Buckingham Palace.
125.	Barbecue	Noun	2	A meal or gathering at which meat, fish, or other food is cooked out of doors on a rack over an open fire or on a special appliance.	In the evening, there was a barbecue where we ate different types of meat.
126.	Beautify	Noun	2	Improve the appearance.	Their project was an initiative to beautify the environment.
127.	Behaviour	Noun	2	The way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others.	He will vouch for her good behaviour.

128.	Beleaguered	Verb	3	Put in a very difficult situation.	The board members gave the beleaguered director their undivided support.
129.	Belittle	Verb	2	Dismiss (someone or something) as unimportant.	She belittled Amy's riding skills whenever she could.
130.	Benchmark	Noun	1	A standard or point of reference against which things may be compared.	The test used as a benchmark to admit students was found to be unreliable.
131.	Beneficiary	Noun	3	A person who derives advantage from something, especially a trust, will, or life insurance policy	He made his wife the sole beneficiary in his will.
132.	Benefit	Verb	1	Receive an advantage; profit.	The young people in the community will benefit from the Youth Development Fund.
133.	Benevolent	Adjective	3	Well-meaning and kind.	He was a benevolent teacher who went out of her way to help the poor and struggling learners.
134.	Bequeathing	Verb	3	Leaving (property) to a person or other beneficiary by a will.	He bequeathed his art collection to the town's library.
135.	Beverage	Noun	2	Any type of drink other than water	It is healthier to drink water than a beverage during meals.
136.	Bibliography	Noun	3	A list of the books referred to in a scholarly work, typically printed as an appendix.	His CV included a bibliography of his publications.
137.	Bicycle	Noun	1	A vehicle consisting of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by pedals and steered with handlebars attached to the front wheel.	Riding a bicycle is a skill that can be easily acquired through regular practice.
138.	Biennial	Adjective	3	Taking place every other year.	The first of a series of biennial exhibitions.
139.	Biscuit	Noun	1	A small baked unleavened cake, typically crisp, flat, and sweet.	I love crunchy chocolate biscuits.
140.	Bizarre	Adjective	2	Very strange or unusual.	The bizarre weather left the farmers

					confused.
141.	Blasphemy	Noun	3	The action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things; profane talk.	He was detained on charges of blasphemy.
142.	Bombardment	Noun	3	A continuous attack with bombs, shells, or other missiles.	An aerial bombardment will precede the attack.
143.	Bougainvillea	Noun	3	An ornamental shrubby climbing plant that is widely cultivated in the tropics. The insignificant flowers are surrounded by large, brightly coloured papery bracts, which persist on the plant for a long time.	Some bougainvillea plants sprout purple flowers.
144.	Boulevard	Noun	3	A broad avenue in a city, usually having areas at the sides or centre for trees, grass, or flowers.	Their family loves to go for walks on the boulevard.
145.	Bouleversement	Noun	3	A violent uproar; a tumult.	The word 'bouleversement' originates from the French language.
146.	Boundary	Noun	3	A line, which marks the limits of an area; a dividing line.	A county's political boundary can determine the limits of its authority.
147.	Bouquet	Noun	3	An arrangement of flowers.	She was pleasantly surprised by the bouquet of roses she received from a secret admirer.
148.	Boutique	Noun	3	A small shop/store that sells expensive, fashionable clothes, accessories or gifts.	Shopping at an exclusive boutique can prove to be a costly affair.
149.	Boysenberry	Noun	3	A large red edible blackberry-like fruit.	A boysenberry is a good source of Vitamin A.
150.	Bracelet	Noun	1	An ornamental band, hoop, or chain worn on the wrist or arm	She wore a heavy gold bracelet that drew everyone's attention to her arm.
151.	Braille	Noun	2	A form of written language for blind people, in which characters are represented by patterns of raised dots that are felt with the fingertips	She taught herself Braille.
152.	Brainstorming	Verb	2	Hold a group discussion to produce ideas.	A brainstorming session helps

					advertising companies to come up with brilliant ideas.
153.	Breath	Noun	1	Air taken into or expelled from the lungs.	I was gasping for breath after I ran the marathon.
154.	Bridesmaid	Noun	2	A female who helps and accompanies the bride on her wedding day.	She chose her best friend as her bridesmaid.
155.	Brilliant	Adjective	2	(Of light or colour) very bright.	Brilliant sunshine illuminated the scene.
156.	Broadcast	Verb	1	To announce or present programmes on television or radio	The citizens were eager to watch the live broadcast of the president's national address.
157.	Brochure	Noun	3	A small book or magazine containing pictures and information about a product or service.	A holiday brochure.
158.	Brontosaurus	Noun	3	Another term for Apatosaurus. A very large dinosaur with a long neck and tail.	A brontosaurus is considered one of the largest animals ever to live on earth.
159.	Bruschetta	Noun	3	Toasted Italian bread drenched in olive oil and served typically with garlic or tomatoes.	She does not like bruschetta and says it's nothing more than a fancy sandwich.
160.	Brutality	Noun	2	Savagely cruel, violent, merciless, behaviour	The police were accused of brutality in controlling the protest march.
161.	Bulletin	Noun	2	A short official statement or broadcast summary of news.	A television news bulletin keeps everyone updated on each day's events.
162.	Bureau	Noun	3	An office or department for transacting particular business.	The news bureau was closed due to security threats.
163.	Bureaucracy	Noun	3	A system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials.	Many people have become frustrated with the unnecessary bureaucracy shown by local government officials.

164.	Cacophony	Noun	3	A harsh discordant mixture of sounds.	A cacophony of deafening alarm bells.
165.	Cactus	Noun	1	A cactus is a spiny plant that stores water in its leaves and grows in hot dry regions	A prickly pear is a cactus that produces delicious fruit but beware of its prickles.
166.	Callisthenics	Noun	3	Gymnastic exercises to achieve bodily fitness and grace of movement.	Three women swung Indian clubs while performing callisthenics in unison.
167.	Camaraderie	Noun	3	Mutual trust and friendship among people who spend a lot of time together.	They enforced camaraderie of office life.
168.	Camouflage	Noun	3	A way of hiding soldiers and military equipment using paint leaves or nets so that they blend in with their surroundings.	Troops dressed in camouflage to hide from the opposing side.
169.	Campaign	Noun	2	A series of military operations intended to achieve a goal, confined to a particular area, or involving a specified type of fighting.	A desert campaign.
170.	Candidate	Noun	2	A person who applies for a job or is nominated for election.	Candidates applying for this position should be computer-literate.
171.	Cannabis	Noun	3	Plant that produces a chemical.	Cannabis is regarded as an illegal drug in many countries.
172.	Cantankerous	Adjective	3	Bad-tempered, argumentative, and uncooperative.	He can be a cantankerous old fossil at times.
173.	Capable	Adjective	2	Having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to do or achieve a specified thing.	I'm quite capable of taking care of myself.
174.	Capital	Noun	1	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.	An era of free-market capitalism.
175.	Capitol	Noun	3	A capitol (with an o) is a building that houses a government's legislative branch.	Parliamentarians arrived at the Capitol in the morning to pass the law allowing private gun ownership.

176.	Cappuccino	Noun	2	A type of coffee made with espresso and milk that has been frothed up with pressurized steam.	I often take my friend out for a cup of Cappuccino at the local restaurant every now and then.
177.	Captaincy	Noun	3	The office or rank of a leader called a captain.	The national sports committee decides the captaincy of the Springboks rugby team.
178.	Carapace	Noun	3	The hard upper shell of a tortoise, crustacean, or arachnid.	Under her carapace of self-confidence, she was very sensitive to criticism.
179.	Carbohydrates	Noun	2	Any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose.	Before the event, I will starve myself of carbohydrates and eat a lot of protein.
180.	Caricature	Noun	3	Description of a person that makes them look funny.	There was a caricature of the minister in the newspaper.
181.	Carnivorous	Adjective	3	Flesh-eating beings.	Lions are carnivorous as they eat only flesh whereas human beings are omnivorous as they eat flesh and plants.
182.	Carousal	Noun	3	A noisy or drunken feast or social gathering; revelry.	The carousal at Peter's birthday party continued into the early hours of the following morning.
183.	Carpentry	Noun	3	The activity or occupation of making or repairing things in wood	His carpentry skills came in handy when he had to fix the chairs.
184.	Casserole	Noun	2	A kind of stew that is cooked slowly in an oven.	Chicken casserole is a delicious meal.
185.	Casualty	Noun	2	A person killed or injured in a war or accident.	The shelling caused thousands of civilian casualties.
186.	Catastrophe	Noun	3	An event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering; a disaster.	An environmental catastrophe.



187.	Category	Noun	2	A class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics.	The various categories of research.
188.	Caution	Noun	3	Taking care to avoid danger or mistakes	Anyone receiving a package from an unknown source should exercise extreme caution to avoid harm as it could contain a bomb or poison.
189.	Ceasefire	Noun	3	A temporary cessation of fighting.	On Christmas day in 1914 during the first world war, the majority of British and German soldiers decided on a ceasefire for goodwill.
190.	Celebration	Noun	1	The action of celebrating an important day or event.	The birth of his son was cause for celebration.
191.	Celebrity	Noun	1	A famous person, especially in entertainment or sport.	He became a sporting celebrity.
192.	Celery	Noun	2	A cultivated plant of the parsley family, with closely packed succulent leaf stalks which are used as a salad or cooked vegetable.	Consuming celery regularly has long-term health benefits.
193.	Celestial	Adjective	3	Matters concerning the sky and outer space.	The sun is a celestial body and our planet's life-giving star.
194.	Cemetery	Noun	1	A large burial ground, especially one not in a churchyard.	A military cemetery.
195.	Centennial	Noun	3	Celebrating a hundred years in existence.	The school invited all the previous learners to the centennial.
196.	Centipede	Noun	1	Is an arthropod (a bug) that has a long flat body with many different segments and many legs.	A centipede on a leaf.
197.	Ceremony	Noun	1	A formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary.	The winners were presented with their prizes at a special ceremony.
198.	Cessation	Noun	3	Refers to something brought to an end.	Ceasefire refers to a temporary

					cessation of fighting.
199.	Chameleon	Noun	1	A type of lizard that changes its colour so that it cannot be seen easily.	It was difficult to see the chameleon because it turned itself into the colour of leaves.
200.	Champagne	Noun	1	A white sparkling wine from Champagne.	The couple celebrated with a glass of champagne.
201.	Championship	Noun	2	A contest that determines the winner.	Each event in the Olympics is a championship round.
202.	Changeable	Adjective	3	Liable to unpredictable variation.	The weather will be changeable with rain at times.
203.	Chaperone	Noun	3	A person who accompanies and looks after another person or group of people.	Aunt Millie went with us as chaperone.
204.	Characteristic	Noun	3	An identifiable feature or quality of a person, place, or thing.	A defining characteristic of human beings is the ability to learn language.
205.	Chauffeur	Noun	3	A person employed to drive a private or hired car.	A chauffeur-driven limousine.
206.	Chicanery	Noun	3	The use of deception or subterfuge to achieve one's purpose.	Storylines packed with political chicanery.
207.	Chimney	Noun	2	A long vertical outlet to the top of a building that allows pollutants to escape.	A chimney must be kept unblocked to allow smoke to escape from a home so that residents do not choke.
208.	Chirruped	Verb	3	Makes series chirps, twittering.	Robins chirruping on the lawn.
209.	Chocolate	Noun	1	A food in the form of a paste or solid block made from roasted and ground cacao seeds, typically sweetened and eaten as confectionery.	A bar of chocolate.
210.	Choreograph	Verb	3	To arrange movements in a space.	To choreograph a ballet requires knowledge of dance, music and

					space so that the audience can enjoy the production from all possible angles.
211.	Chronic	Adjective	1	Something negative that constantly recurs	Recurring acidity burning up the throat can lead to chronic lung infection.
212.	Chronicle	Noun	1	A factual written account of important events in the order of occurrence.	CS Lewis wrote a famous fantasy chronicle for children about a hero lion who asks children to save the world of Narnia.
213.	Chronologically	Adverb	3	In a way, that follows the order in which events or records occurred.	The list of events was arranged chronologically.
214.	Chrysanthemum	Noun	3	A widely cultivated plant with brightly coloured showy flower heads.	Of all the flowers in the garden, the chrysanthemum looked the prettiest.
215.	Cigarette	Noun	2	A thin cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.	A pack of cigarettes is quite costly.
216.	Cinnamon	Noun	1	An aromatic spice made from the peeled, dried, and rolled bark of a SE Asian tree.	I love cinnamon sprinkled on doughnuts.
217.	Circumlocution	Noun	3	The use of many words where fewer would do, especially in a deliberate attempt to be vague or evasive.	His admission of guilt came after years of circumlocution.
218.	Circumnavigate	Verb	3	Sail or travel all the way around (something, especially the world).	He undertook to circumnavigate the globe in 80 days.
219.	Civilise	Verb	2	Bring (a place or people) to a stage of social development considered to be more advanced.	A civilized society.
220.	Clairvoyant	Noun	3	A person who claims to have a supernatural ability to perceive events in the future or beyond normal sensory contact.	She got a message from a clairvoyant that her son is alive and well.
221.	Clandestine	Adjective	2	Secrecy surrounding circumstances.	Author Ian Fleming created James

					Bond 007 who is involved in clandestine military operations for the British government.
222.	Claustrophobia	Noun	3	Extreme or irrational fear of confined places.	The small stuffy room had begun to give him claustrophobia.
223.	Coalesce	Verb	3	Come together to form one mass or whole.	The puddles had coalesced into shallow streams.
224.	Coerce	Verb	2	To persuade by using force of some kind such as threats.	Police usually coerce those in custody by threatening maximum sentence unless the truth is told.
225.	Colleague	Noun	2	A fellow employee.	A secretary would be subordinate to a manager but would also be a colleague.
226.	Collection	Noun	1	The action or process of collecting someone or something.	The collection of data.
227.	Columnist	Noun	2	A journalist who contributes regularly to a newspaper or magazine.	A columnist writes an advice column.
228.	Combatant	Noun	3	A person engaged in fighting.	A soldier would be a combatant in war and police a combatant against crime.
229.	Commandment	Noun	1	A divine rule, especially one of the Ten Commandments.	The Sabbath had to be kept as ordered in the Fourth Commandment.
230.	Commemoration	Noun	2	The action or fact of commemorating a dead person or past event.	Local martyrs received public commemoration.
231.	Commercial	Adjective	1	Concerned with or engaged in commerce.	A commercial agreement.
232.	Commercialisation	Noun	3	The process of managing or running something principally for financial gain.	The escalating commercialization of athletics.

233.	Commissioner	Noun	2	A person appointed to take on an official role.	One swears an oath of truth before a commissioner of oaths at a post office, police station or lawyer's office.
234.	Committee	Noun	1	A group of people appointed for a specific function.	A school would have a sports committee for managing and monitoring sports matters.
235.	Commotion	Noun	1	A state of confused and noisy disturbance.	She was distracted by a commotion across the street.
236.	Companion	Noun	2	A person or animal with whom one spends a lot of time or with whom one travels.	His travelling companion.
237.	Comparison	Noun	2	A consideration or estimate of the similarities or dissimilarities between two things or people.	They drew a comparison between Gandhi's teaching and that of other teachers.
238.	Compatriots	Noun	3	A fellow citizen or national of a country.	Stich defeated his compatriot Boris Becker in the quarterfinals.
239.	Competently	Adverb	2	In an efficient and capable way.	Our government's ability to cope competently with disasters.
240.	Competition	Noun	1	The activity or condition of striving to gain or win something by defeating or establishing superiority over others.	There is fierce competition between banks.
241.	Complementary	Adjective	2	Combining in such a way as to enhance or emphasize the qualities of each other or another.	They had different but complementary skills.
242.	Complex	Adjective	2	Consisting of many different and connected parts.	A complex network of water channels.
243.	Compliant	Noun	2	Disposed to agree with others or obey rules, especially to an excessive degree; acquiescent.	A compliant labour force.
244.	Composer	Noun	1	A person who writes music, especially as a professional occupation.	Mozart was her favourite composer.

245.	Compressor	Noun	2	An instrument or device for compressing something.	The filling station in that small town has a compressor that cars can fill their flat tyres.
246.	Concentrate	Noun	2	A substance made by removing or reducing the diluting agent; a concentrated form of something.	Apple juice concentrates.
247.	Concentration	Noun	2	The action or power of focusing all one's attention.	She was frowning in concentration.
248.	Concurrently	Adverb	3	At the same time; simultaneously.	Journal articles published concurrently with the exhibition.
249.	Condemnation	Noun	3	Refers to the expression of very strong disapproval.	There is world population condemnation of air and water pollution perpetrated by industries.
250.	Condensation	Noun	2	Water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it.	The inside of the cab steamed up with condensation.
251.	Condescending	Adjective	2	Having or showing an attitude of patronizing superiority.	She thought the teachers were arrogant and condescending.
252.	Condiment	Noun	3	A substance such as salt, mustard, or pickle that is used to add flavour to food.	Certain kinds of food taste better without condiment.
253.	Conductor	Noun	1	A person who directs the performance of an orchestra or choir.	He was appointed principal conductor of the Berlin Symphony Orchestra.
254.	Conference	Noun	1	A formal meeting of people with a shared interest, typically one that takes place over several days.	An international conference on the environment.
255.	Confidence	Noun	1	Full trust; belief in the powers, trustworthiness, or reliability of a person or thing.	We have every confidence in their ability to succeed.
256.	Congeaed	Verb	3	To become semi-solid.	Blood usually congeals when it leaves a body, which stops bleeding.
257.	Conglomeration	Noun	3	A thing consisting of a number of different and distinct parts or items that are grouped together.	The Earth is a specialized conglomeration of organisms.
258.	Congratulation	Noun	1	Words expressing one's praise for an achievement or	Our congratulations to the winners.

				good wishes on a special occasion.	
259.	Conjunction	Noun	2	A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause (e.g. and, but, if).	An example of a conjunction is the word “because”.
260.	Connoisseur	Noun	3	An expert judge in matters of taste.	A connoisseur of music.
261.	Conscience	Noun	2	A person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.	He had a guilty conscience about his desires.
262.	Conscientious	Adjective	3	Wishing to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly.	Being a conscientious man, he took his duties very seriously.
263.	Consciousness	Noun	2	The state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings.	She did not regain consciousness and died two days later.
264.	Consequence	Noun	3	The result of something.	A positive consequence of unpolluted nutrition is good health while a negative consequence of ingesting alcohol, nicotine and drugs is poor health.
265.	Consequently	Adverb	3	As a result.	Flexible workers find themselves in great demand, and consequently gain high salaries.
266.	Considerably	Adverb	1	By a notably large amount or to a notably large extent; greatly.	Things have improved considerably over the last few years.
267.	Consignment	Noun	3	A batch of goods on delivery.	Distribution companies prefer to deal in consignment stock as batching facilitates logistics.
268.	Consonance	Noun	3	Agreement or compatibility between opinions or actions.	Consonance between conservation measures and existing agricultural practice.
269.	Conspiracy	Noun	2	A secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.	A conspiracy to destroy the government.

270.	Constellation	Noun	3	A group of associated or similar people or things.	No two patients ever show exactly the same constellation of symptoms.
271.	Constipation	Noun	2	A condition in which there is difficulty in emptying the bowels, usually associated with hardened faeces.	You can buy medication at the pharmacy down the road to relieve constipation.
272.	Constituency	Noun	2	A group of people with shared interests.	A constituency of voters resides in a demarcated area and can vote only for duly elected candidates.
273.	Contemptuous	Adjective	3	Negative attitude of disrespect.	Wildlife conversant is contemptuous of canned lion hunters.
274.	Contestation	Noun	2	Refers to what is being argued about.	Contestation occurs when something is declared to be in dispute such as disagreement about the execution of a will.
275.	Continuous	Adjective	1	Forming an unbroken whole; without interruption.	The whole performance is enacted in one continuous movement.
276.	Contortionist	Noun	3	An entertainer who twists and bends his or her body into strange and unnatural positions.	We paid one hundred rands to watch the contortionist perform at the show.
277.	Contraction	Noun	2	The process of becoming smaller.	The general contraction of the industry did further damage to morale.
278.	Contradiction	Noun	2	A combination of statements, ideas, or features, which are opposed to one another.	The proposed new system suffers from a set of internal contradictions.
279.	Contribution	Noun	1	A gift or payment to a common fund or collection.	The agency is mainly financed from voluntary contributions.
280.	Control	Verb	1	Determine the behaviour or supervise the running	He was appointed to control the



					company's marketing strategy.
281.	Convalescence	Noun	3	Time spent recovering from an illness or medical treatment; recuperation.	A period of convalescence.
282.	Conversation	Noun	2	Refers to talk amongst people.	The mother enjoyed having a conversation with her son's teacher to learn more about her child.
283.	Convince	Verb	1	To persuade.	In debates, students must convince an audience that their point of view is best.
284.	Convocation	Noun	2	The action of calling people together for a large formal assembly.	The arguments delayed the convocation of the first congress, planned for February 1992.
285.	Corticosteroid	Noun	3	Any of a group of steroid hormones produced in the adrenal cortex or made synthetically.	They gave him corticosteroid medication as part of his treatment.
286.	Countable	Adjective	1	Able to be counted.	The Church is made up of countable people.
287.	Courageous	Adjective	1	Not deterred by danger or pain; brave.	Nothing could stop her from doing her courageous human rights work.
288.	Courteous	Adjective	3	Polite, respectful, or considerate in manner.	She was courteous and obliging to all.
289.	Cradle	Noun	1	A baby's bed or cot, typically one mounted on rockers.	The baby slept peacefully in its cradle.
290.	Cringe	Verb	1	Bend one's head and body in fear or apprehension or in a servile manner.	He cringed away from the blow.
291.	Crocodile	Noun	1	A large predatory semiaquatic reptile with long jaws, long tail, short legs, and a horny textured skin.	A crocodile is one of the most feared predators in the water.
292.	Crustacean	Noun	3	An arthropod of the large, mainly aquatic group Crustacean, such as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or barnacle.	A crustacean is found normally in water.
293.	Cucumber	Noun	1	A long green vegetable that is used in salads.	A cucumber is usually sliced or diced

					with or without its skin into a salad of tomato, lettuce and sweet peppers.
294.	Culminate	verb	2	Reach a climax or point of highest development.	Weeks of violence culminated in the brutal murder of a magistrate.
295.	Culprit	Noun	1	A person who is responsible for a crime or other misdeed.	The car's front nearside door had been smashed in but the culprits had fled.
296.	Cultivated	Adjective	2	Refined and well educated.	He was a remarkably cultivated and educated man.
297.	Curiosity	Noun	2	A strong desire to know or learn something.	Filled with curiosity, she peered through the window.
298.	Curvature	Noun	2	The shape of a curve.	The curvature of the body of a guitar requires expert carving to produce harmonious sounds.
299.	Daring	Adjective	1	(Of a person or action) adventurous or audaciously bold.	A daring crime.
300.	Debauchery	Noun	3	Excessive indulgence in alcohol, or drugs.	Teenagers are often pressured by their peers to engage in various forms of debauchery.
301.	Debris	Noun	2	Scattered fragments, wreckage, drifted accumulation.	Workmen were clearing the roads of the debris from shattered buildings after the gale force winds.
302.	Decapitation	Noun	2	The action of cutting off the head of a person or animal.	England's last public decapitation.
303.	Decathlon	Noun	3	An athletic event taking place over two days, in which each competitor takes part in the same prescribed ten events (100 metres sprint, long jump, shot-put, high jump, 400 metres, 110 metres hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin, and 1,500	The decathlon was quite competitive and our team excelled in all the events except the javelin category.

				metres).	
304.	Deceive	Verb	1	Deliberately cause (someone) to believe something that is not true, especially for personal gain.	I didn't intend to deceive people into thinking it was French champagne.
305.	Decentralisation	Noun	2	The transfer of authority from central to local government.	Efforts to promote decentralization and reform of the national political party.
306.	Decibel	Noun	2	(In general use) a degree of loudness.	His voice went up several decibels.
307.	Deciduous	Adjective	2	(Of a tree or shrub) shedding its leaves annually.	Sun-loving deciduous trees like aspen.
308.	Defamation	Noun	2	The action of damaging the good reputation of someone; slander or libel.	She sued him for defamation.
309.	Defensibility	Adjective	2	Justifiable by argument.	A morally defensible penal system.
310.	Deficiency	Noun	2	A lack or shortage.	A deficiency in Vitamin C can lead to many diseases.
311.	Definition	Noun	1	A statement of the exact meaning of a word, especially in a dictionary.	A dictionary definition of the verb.
312.	Deforestation	Noun	3	The state of being clear of trees.	One of the reasons for global warming is deforestation.
313.	Delay	Verb	1	Make (someone or something) late or slow.	The train was delayed.
314.	Delicious	Adjective	1	Highly pleasant to the taste.	Taki's mother bakes delicious fat cakes.
315.	Delusion	Noun	3	The action of deluding or the state of being deluded/ a mistaken belief or impression.	It's a delusion to believe that one can be successful without some sort or form of education.
316.	Demeanour	Noun	3	Outward behaviour or bearing.	One's demeanour can tell a lot

					about one's upbringing.
317.	Democracy	Noun	1	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.	A system of parliamentary democracy.
318.	Demonstrative	Adjective	2	(Of a person) unrestrained in showing feelings, especially those of affection.	We were a very physically demonstrative family.
319.	Demystify	Verb	2	Make (a difficult subject) clearer and easier to understand.	This book attempts to demystify technology.
320.	Dentistry	Noun	2	The treatment of diseases and other conditions that affect the teeth and gums, especially the repair and extraction of teeth and the insertion of artificial ones.	There have been many advances in modern dentistry.
321.	Deodorant	Noun	2	A substance which removes or conceals unpleasant smells, especially bodily odours.	An athlete needs a good deodorant after working out in the gym.
322.	Department	noun	1	A division of a large organization such as a government, university, or business, dealing with a specific area of activity.	The council's finance department.
323.	Deplorability	Adjective	3	Worthy of severe condemnation or reproach.	A deplorable act of violence.
324.	Deployment	Verb	2	Military to spread out (troops) so as to form an extended front or line.	The university's students get course extensions based on their deployment papers.
325.	Depressing	Noun	2	Feelings of severe despondency and dejection.	Self-doubt creeps in and that swiftly turns to depression.
326.	Derogatory	Adjective	3	Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude.	She tells me I'm fat and is always making derogatory remarks.
327.	Descendent	Noun	1	A person, plant, or animal that is descended from a particular ancestor.	She's a descendant of Charles Darwin.
328.	Description	Noun	1	A spoken or written account of a person, object, or event.	People who had seen him were able to give a description.

329.	Descriptive	Adjective	1	Serving or seeking to describe.	The text contains some good descriptive passages.
330.	Destitution	Noun	2	Poverty so extreme that one lacks the means to provide for oneself.	The family faced eviction and destitution.
331.	Deterioration	Noun	3	The process of becoming progressively worse.	My friend's financial woes led to the deterioration of his health.
332.	Detrimental	Adjective	3	Tending to cause harm.	Recent policies have been detrimental to the interests of many old people.
333.	Dexterity	Noun	3	Skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands.	Her dexterity with chopsticks is delightful.
334.	Diagnosis	Noun	1	The identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms.	Early diagnosis and treatment are essential.
335.	Dialogue	Noun	1	A conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film/ a discussion intended to explore a subject or solve a problem.	The two siblings have been fighting each other but they are now having a dialogue on reconciliation.
336.	Diameter	Noun	2	A straight line passing from side to side through the centre of a body or figure, especially a circle or sphere.	My soccer ball is 22 centimetres in diameter.
337.	Diamond	Noun	1	A precious stone consisting of a clear and colourless crystalline form of pure carbon, the hardest naturally occurring substance.	A diamond ring.
338.	Diarrhoea	Noun	2	A condition in which faeces are discharged from the bowels frequently and in a liquid form.	A range of symptoms including diarrhoea and vomiting can point to food poisoning.
339.	Dichotomy	Noun	3	A division or contrast between two things that are or are represented as being opposed or entirely different.	A rigid dichotomy between science and mysticism.
340.	Dimensional	Adjective	2	Relating to measurements or dimensions.	Technicians check dimensional accuracy using coordinate

					measuring machines.
341.	Dinosaur	Noun	1	A person or thing that is outdated or has become obsolete because of failure to adapt to changing circumstances/ an extinct reptile that lived millions of years ago, some kinds of which were very large.	My principal is nicknamed, 'the surviving dinosaur' because he still uses the old green chalkboard for teaching instead of using the hi-tech smart-board.
342.	Disadvantage	Noun	1	An unfavorable circumstance or condition that reduces the chances of success or effectiveness.	A major disadvantage is the limited nature of the data.
343.	Discharge	Noun	2	The action of discharging someone from a hospital or from the armed forces or police.	Referrals can be discussed before discharge from hospital.
344.	Discouraged	Adjective	1	Having lost confidence or enthusiasm; disheartened.	He must be feeling pretty discouraged after failing his matric again.
345.	Discovery	Noun	1	The action or process of discovering or being discovered.	The discovery of new cures for diseases is always a celebrated breakthrough.
346.	Discussion	Noun	1	The action or process of talking about something in order to reach a decision or to exchange ideas.	The committee acts as a forum for discussion.
347.	Disease	Noun	1	A particular quality or disposition regarded as adversely affecting a person or group of people.	We are suffering from the British disease of self-deprecation.
348.	Disgraceful	adjective	2	Shockingly unacceptable.	A disgraceful waste of money.
349.	Disingenuous	Adjective	3	Not candid or sincere, typically by pretending that one knows less about something than one really does.	This journalist was being somewhat disingenuous as well as cynical.
350.	Dismissal	Noun	2	The act of ordering or allowing someone to leave.	Their controversial dismissal from the competition caused an uproar.
351.	Disseminate	Verb	3	Spread (something, especially information) widely.	Health authorities always disseminate information about

					diseases such as TB.
352.	Dissidence	Noun	3	Protest against official policy.	The people's dissidence against the group areas act was a step towards a free democratic South Africa.
353.	Distillation	Noun	3	A process of separating the component substances from a liquid mixture by selective evaporation and condensation.	Alcoholic beverages are made stronger through the process of distillation.
354.	Distinguished	Adjective	2	Very successful, authoritative, and commanding great respect.	A distinguished American educationist.
355.	Distracted	Adjective	2	Unable to concentrate because one is preoccupied by something worrying or unpleasant.	Charlotte seemed too distracted to give him much attention.
356.	Domesticated	Adjective	2	(Of an animal) tame and kept as a pet or on a farm.	Domesticated dogs.
357.	Domineer	Verb	3	Assert one's will over another in an arrogant way.	Cathy had been a martyr to her gruff, domineering husband.
358.	Dreadful	Adjective	2	Causing or involving great suffering, fear, or unhappiness; extremely bad or serious.	There's been a dreadful accident.
359.	Dutifully	Adverb	2	In a conscientious or obedient manner.	I dutifully reported the accident.
360.	Earthward	<i>Adverb &amp; Adjective</i>	2	Towards the earth.	When his parachute failed to open, he fell earthward at 120 mph.
361.	Eccentricity	Noun	3	The quality of being different from the norm.	Arthur was noted for the eccentricity of his behaviour.
362.	Economics	Noun	1	The branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption and transfer of wealth.	The former president of Zimbabwe has a degree in Economics.
363.	Ecstatic	Adjective	2	Feeling or expressing overwhelming happiness or joyful excitement.	Ecstatic fans filled the stadium.
364.	Effervescent	Adjective	3	(Of a liquid) giving off bubbles; fizzy.	An effervescent mixture of cheap wine, fruit flavours, sugar, and carbon dioxide.

365.	Egocentric	Adjective	3	Having or regarding the self or the individual as the centre of all things.	An egocentric philosophy that ignores social causes.
366.	Egregious	Adjective	3	Outstandingly bad; shocking.	The singer was charged for egregious abuses of copyright.
367.	Eisteddfod	Noun	2	A competitive festival of music and poetry in Wales.	The Department of Basic Education hosts a choral eisteddfod annually.
368.	Electrify	Verb	2	Charge (a medium) with electricity; pass an electric current through.	He electrified the fence as a security measure.
369.	Elementary	Adjective	1	Relating to the rudiments of a subject.	An elementary astronomy course.
370.	Eloquent	Adjective	2	Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing.	An eloquent speech.
371.	Elucidation	Noun	3	Explanation that makes something clear; clarification.	The teacher showed a video that led to the elucidation of the structure of proteins.
372.	Emaciated	Adjective	3	Abnormally thin or weak, especially because of illness or a lack of food.	She was so emaciated she could hardly stand.
373.	Embarrass	Verb	2	Cause (someone) to feel awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed.	She wouldn't embarrass either of them by making a scene.
374.	Embodiment	Noun	3	A tangible or visible form of an idea, quality, or feeling.	She seemed to be a living embodiment of vitality.
375.	Emergency	Noun	1	A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.	Personal alarms for use in an emergency.
376.	Emission	Noun	1	The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.	The effects of lead emission on health.
377.	Emotion	Noun	1	A strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.	She was attempting to control her emotions.
378.	Emphasize	Verb	2	Give special importance or value to (something) in	They emphasize the need for daily,



				speaking or writing.	one-to-one contact between parent and child.
379.	Emulsion	Noun	3	An emulsion is a mixture of two or more liquids that are normally unmixable.	A good tip is to use shampoo on the oiled hair before wetting with water, in order to emulsify the oil.
380.	Encircle	Verb	2	Form a circle around; surround.	The town is encircled by fortified walls.
381.	Enclose	Verb	2	Surround or close off on all sides.	The entire estate was enclosed with walls.
382.	Encounter	Noun	2	An unexpected or casual meeting with someone or something.	She felt completely unnerved by the encounter.
383.	Encourage	Verb	1	Give support, confidence, or hope to (someone).	The successes of the venture encourage us all.
384.	Encryption	Noun	2	The process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access.	I use encryption to protect sensitive information transmitted online.
385.	Encyclopaedia	Noun	2	A book or set of books giving information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject and typically arranged alphabetically.	I first read about Nelson Mandela's story from an Encyclopaedia in the library.
386.	Endeavour	Verb	2	Try hard to do or achieve something	They endeavour to help save third world countries from starvation.
387.	Endorsement	Noun	3	The action of endorsing someone or something.	The issue of full independence received overwhelming endorsement.
388.	Endurance	Noun	2	The ability to endure an unpleasant or difficult process or situation without giving way.	She was close to the limit of her endurance.
389.	Engineer	Noun	1	A person qualified in engineering.	You need an engineer to give advice on the project before you can build a tower.
390.	Enigmatic	Adjective	2	Difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.	He took the money with an

					enigmatic smile.
391.	Entanglement	Noun	2	The action or fact of entangling or being entangled.	Many dolphins die from entanglement in fishing nets.
392.	Enthusiasm	Noun	1	Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.	Her energy and enthusiasm for life makes her the right candidate for the community builder award.
393.	Entourage	Noun	3	A group of people attending or surrounding an important person.	An entourage of loyal courtiers.
394.	Entrepreneur	Noun	3	A person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit.	Many entrepreneurs see potential in this market.
395.	Environmental	Adjective	1	Relating to the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition.	Acid rain may have caused major environmental damage.
396.	Episode	Noun	1	An event or a group of events occurring as part of a sequence; an incident or period considered in isolation.	The whole episode has been a major embarrassment.
397.	Epitome	Noun	3	A person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type	She looked the epitome of elegance and good taste.
398.	Equipment	Noun	1	The necessary items for a particular purpose.	Suppliers of office equipment.
399.	Erosion	Noun	2	The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.	The problem of soil erosion.
400.	Eruption	Noun	2	Act or instance of erupting.	The eruption of Vesuvius.
401.	Espionage	Noun	3	The practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information.	The camouflage and secrecy of espionage.
402.	Essential	Adjective	2	Absolutely necessary; extremely important.	It is essential to keep up-to-date records.
403.	Euphoria	Noun	3	A feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness.	In his euphoria, he had become convinced he could defeat them.
404.	Eurhythmics	Noun	3	A system of rhythmical physical movements to music	Her therapist uses eurhythmics for

				used to teach musical understanding (especially in Steiner schools) or for therapeutic purposes.	holistic healing.
405.	Euthanasia	Noun	3	The painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma.	Euthanasia is not yet legal in South Africa, no matter how sick a patient is.
406.	Evaporation	Noun	1	The process of turning from liquid into vapour.	Snow cover prevents evaporation of water from the soil.
407.	Eventually	Adverb	2	In the end, especially after a long delay, dispute, or series of problems.	Eventually, after midnight, I arrived at the hotel.
408.	Exacerbate	Verb	3	Make (a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling) worse.	The governor did not want to exacerbate economic hardships by increasing the repo rate.
409.	Exaggerate	Verb	2	Represent (something) as being larger, better, or worse than it really is.	She was apt to exaggerate any aches and pains.
410.	Excitedly	Adverb	2	In a very enthusiastic and eager manner.	He talked excitedly about his future marriage plans.
411.	Excitement	Noun	2	A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness.	Her cheeks were flushed with excitement.
412.	Excruciatingly	Adverb	3	To an intensely painful degree.	As tears streamed down his face, the old man wailed excruciatingly.
413.	Exhort	Verb	3	Strongly encourage or urge (someone) to do something	As a dear friend, I exhort you to eat well and exercise regularly so you will have a long life.
414.	Expectation	Noun	2	A strong belief that something will happen or be the case.	Reality had not lived up to expectations.
415.	Expensive	Adjective	1	Costing a lot of money.	Keeping a horse is expensive.
416.	Exquisite	Adjective	2	Extremely beautiful and delicate.	She wore exquisite jewellery on her wedding.
417.	Extinct	Adjective	2	(Of a species, family, or other larger group) having no living members.	Trilobites and dinosaurs are extinct.

418.	Extraordinary	Adjective	2	Very unusual or remarkable.	The extraordinary plumage of the male.
419.	Extremely	Adverb	2	To a very great degree; very.	This is an extremely difficult thing to do.
420.	Extremist	Noun	3	A person who holds extreme political or religious views, especially one who advocates illegal, violent, or other extreme action.	The extremist was jailed because his ideas caused the deaths of many people.
421.	Exuberant	Adjective	3	Full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness.	The headmaster told the exuberant learners to keep quiet.
422.	Fabricate	Verb	2	Invent (something) in order to deceive.	Officers fabricated evidence.
423.	Facsimile	Noun	2	An exact copy, especially of written or printed material.	A facsimile of the manuscript.
424.	Factionalism	Noun	3	The state or quality of being partisan or self-interested.	One of the challenges faced by political parties in South Africa today is that of factionalism.
425.	Factorise	Verb	2	(With reference to a number) resolve or be resolvable into factors.	All matrices can be factorized.
426.	Failure	Noun	1	Lack of success.	An economic policy that is destined for failure.
427.	Fantasy	Noun	2	The faculty or activity of imagining impossible or improbable things.	His research had moved into the realms of fantasy.
428.	Fascinate	Verb	2	Attract the strong attention and interest of (someone).	I've always been fascinated by processing speed of computers.
429.	Fatigue	Noun	2	Cause (someone) to feel exhausted.	They travelled for hours and were fatigued by their journey.
430.	Faucet	Noun	3	A tap.	Make sure that you close all faucets tightly in order to save water.
431.	Favourite	Adjective	1	Preferred to all others of the same kind.	They always go to their favourite Italian restaurant for their

					anniversary.
432.	Feasible	Adjective	3	Likely; probable.	It is not feasible to begin constructing a dam in the middle of the rain season.
433.	Feeble	Adjective	2	Lacking physical strength, especially as a result of age or illness.	By then, he was too feeble to leave his room.
434.	Femur	Noun	2	The bone of the thigh or upper hind limb, articulating at the hip and the knee.	The results were awful: there was marked osteoporosis in the spine, hip, and femur.
435.	Fermentation	Noun	1	The chemical breakdown of a substance by bacteria, yeasts, or other microorganisms, typically involving effervescence and the giving off of heat.	Fermentation is an important stage in the process of making alcohol.
436.	Ferocious	Adjective	2	Very aggressive or violent; very strong.	The tourists were attacked by a ferocious elephant when they were walking in the game park.
437.	Fiancée	Noun	2	A woman to whom a man is engaged to be married.	He went back to the valley to marry his fiancée.
438.	Fiefdom	Noun	3	A territory or sphere of operation controlled by a particular person or group.	A mafia boss has turned the town into his private fiefdom.
439.	Figuratively	Adverb	2	Used to indicate a departure from a literal use of words; metaphorically.	We left many people literally and figuratively in the dark.
440.	Flagrant	Adjective	3	(Of an action considered wrong or immoral) conspicuously or obviously offensive.	A flagrant violation of the law.
441.	Flamboyant	Adjective	2	(Of a person or their behaviour) tending to attract attention because of their exuberance, confidence, and stylishness.	A band's flamboyant lead singer.
442.	Flamingo	Noun	2	A tall wading bird with mainly pink or scarlet plumage and long legs and neck.	A flamingo is a bird indigenous to Brazil and neighbouring countries.
443.	Flammable	Adjective	2	Easily set on fire.	The use of highly flammable materials.

444.	Foreigner	Noun	2	A person born in or coming from a country other than one's own.	As a foreigner in South Africa, Peter struggled to speak isiZulu.
445.	Forensic	Adjective	2	Relating to or denoting the application of scientific methods and techniques to the investigation of crime.	Forensic evidence is provided to argue cases in court.
446.	Forfeit	Verb	3	To lose something or have something taken away from you because you have done something wrong.	If you cancel your flight, you forfeit your deposit.
447.	Fortification	Noun	2	A defensive wall or other reinforcement built to strengthen a place against attack.	The built and maintained fortifications around the city.
448.	Fortuitous	Adjective	3	Happening by chance, especially a lucky chance that brings a good result.	Their victory was fortuitous because the ball went into the net after it was deflected by the referee.
449.	Frenetic	Adjective	3	Fast and energetic in a rather wild and uncontrolled way.	A frenetic pace of activity.
450.	Frequent	Verb	1	Visit (a place) often	I frequent the library in order to get information.
451.	Freudian	Adjective	2	Relating to or influenced by Sigmund Freud and his methods of psychoanalysis, especially with reference to the importance of sexuality in human behaviour.	The Freudian concept of the superego is often used to explain some behaviours.
452.	Fundamental	Adjective	1	Forming a necessary base or core; of central importance.	We strive for the protection of fundamental human rights.
453.	Fungicide	Noun	2	A chemical that destroys fungus.	Many orchards no longer use fungicides.
454.	Furniture	Noun	1	The movable articles that are used to make a room or building suitable for living or working in, such as tables, chairs, or desks.	Good furniture has suddenly become expensive in Pretoria.
455.	Futile	Adjective	1	Incapable of producing any useful result; pointless.	A futile attempt to keep fans from mounting the stage.
456.	Gangrene	Noun	3	Localized death and decomposition of body tissue,	Gangrene set in, and her leg was

				resulting from obstructed circulation or bacterial infection	amputated.
457.	Gargantuan	Adjective	3	Enormous.	Young people are said to have a gargantuan appetite.
458.	Garrulous	Adjective	3	Excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters.	A garrulous cab driver kept me entertained throughout my journey.
459.	Gastroenterology	Noun	3	The branch of medicine, which deals with disorders of the stomach and intestines.	After his mother's struggles with stomach ulcers, he decided to specialise in Gastroenterology
460.	Gaudy	Adjective	2	Extravagantly bright or showy, typically so as to be tasteless.	Silver bows and gaudy ribbons are used as decorations at some weddings.
461.	Genetics	Noun	2	The genetic properties or features of an organism, characteristic.	Genetics often determine whether a child will look like the mother or father.
462.	Genuine	Adjective	2	Of a person, emotion, or action) sincere.	He made a genuine attempt to make things right by paying back the money.
463.	Gestation	Noun	2	The development of something over a period of time.	My birth was delayed so the gestation period in my case was more than 9 months.
464.	Gesticulation	Noun	3	A gesture, especially a dramatic one, used instead of speaking or to emphasize one's words.	He punctuated his speech with wild gesticulations.
465.	Gesture	Noun	1	A movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.	Ntombi was too far so instead of greeting me verbally she used a gesture.
466.	Ghetto	Noun	2	A part of a city, especially a slum area, occupied by a minority group or groups.	People who grew up in the ghetto strive to make a better life for themselves.

467.	Giraffe	Noun	1	A large African mammal with a very long neck and forelegs, having a coat patterned with brown patches separated by lighter lines. It is the tallest living animal.	I once witnessed an epic fight between lions and a giraffe at the Kruger National Park.
468.	Gorgeous	Adjective	2	Beautiful; very attractive.	Gorgeous colours and exquisite decoration made the party an outstanding affair.
469.	Gossip	Verb	1	Engage in gossip.	They would start gossiping about her as soon as she left.
470.	Gradually	Adverb	1	In a gradual way; slowly; by degrees.	The situation gradually improved.
471.	Graduate	Verb	1	Successfully complete an academic degree, course of training	He graduated from Glasgow University in 1990.
472.	Graffiti	Verb	1	Write or draw graffiti on (something).	Writing or drawing graffiti on the desks is wrong.
473.	Gregarious	Adjective	3	(Of a person) fond of company; sociable.	He was a popular and gregarious man.
474.	Grievances	Noun	2	A real or imagined cause for complaint, especially unfair treatment.	We created a website, which enabled staff to air their grievances.
475.	Guarantee	Noun	2	A formal assurance (typically in writing) that certain conditions will be fulfilled, especially that a product will be repaired or replaced if not of a specified quality.	We offer a 10-year guarantee against rust.
476.	Guernsey	Noun	3	An animal of a breed of dairy cattle from Guernsey, noted for producing rich, creamy milk.	Her uncles demanded Guernsey cattles for lobola.
477.	Gymnasium	Noun	1	A room or building equipped for gymnastics, games, and other physical exercise.	I am a member of the Hyper Active Gymnasium in the township.
478.	Haemorrhage	Noun	3	An escape of blood from a ruptured blood vessel.	A blow on the head caused a haemorrhage to the man's brain.
479.	Halitosis	Noun	2	Technical term for bad breath.	Halitosis can be treated medically.



480.	Hallucination	Noun	2	An experience involving the apparent perception of something not present.	He continued to suffer from horrific hallucinations after being in a near-fatal car crash.
481.	Haphazard	Adjective	1	Lacking any obvious principle of organization	The music business works in a haphazard fashion; it's a life with no guarantees.
482.	Harass	Verb	1	Subject to aggressive pressure or intimidation.	If someone is being harassed at work because of their sexuality, they should contact the police.
483.	Harbour	Noun	2	A place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter, especially one protected from rough water by piers, jetties, and other artificial structures.	We saw amazing ships at the harbour.
484.	Haughty	Adjective	2	Arrogantly superior and disdainful.	He collected the award and gave his younger colleagues a look of haughty disdain.
485.	Havoc	Noun	1	Widespread destruction.	The hurricane ripped through Florida, destroyed homes and caused havoc in people's lives.
486.	Hazardous	Adjective	2	Risky; dangerous.	Firefighters work in hazardous conditions.
487.	Hereditarianism	Adjective	3	Characteristic of or based on a belief that differences in people are due to their genes (hereditary)	Hereditarianism typically ignores the role of the environment in shaping one's character and behaviour.
488.	Heroine	Noun	2	A woman admired for her courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.	She was a true feminist heroine.
489.	Herring	Noun	2	A fairly small silvery fish, which is most abundant in coastal waters and is of widespread commercial	Shoals of herring swam past.

				importance.	
490.	Hesitate	Verb	1	Pause in indecision before saying or doing something you are reluctant to.	She hesitated because she was unsure of what to say.
491.	Hexagon	Noun	2	A flat shape with six straight sides and angles.	Of the three figures, the hexagon is the most proper for convenience and strength.
492.	Hibernate	Verb	1	(Of an animal or plant) spend the winter in a dormant state.	Some species hibernate in winter.
493.	Hierarchy	Noun	2	A system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.	In a school hierarchy, the principal is at the top in terms of authority.
494.	Hieroglyphics	Adjective	2	Of or written in hieroglyphs; symbolical.	The hieroglyphics script represented only the consonantal skeleton of words.
495.	Hilarious	Adjective	1	Extremely amusing	A movie with the comedian Chris Brown is always hilarious.
496.	Hippopotamus	Noun	2	A large thick-skinned, tusked, fresh water mammal of Africa and Asia.	A hippopotamus prefers river life but will travel miles inland in search of food and mates.
497.	Horizontal	Adjective	1	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical.	Use a ruler to draw a straight horizontal line.
498.	Horrify	Verb	1	Fill with horror; shock greatly.	They were horrified by the very idea of a criminal moving in next to their house.
499.	Horror	Noun	1	Painful or feeling of loathing.	I experienced a feeling of horror when I saw what happened at the scene of the accident.
500.	Hullabaloo	Noun	2	A commotion; a fuss.	Do you remember the entire hullabaloo over the lost golf ball?
501.	Humidity	Noun	1	A quantity representing the amount of water vapour	The temperature is seventy-seven

				in the atmosphere or in a gas.	and the humidity level is in the low thirties.
502.	Humorous	Adjective	2	Causing laughter and amusement; comic.	A humorous and entertaining talk.
503.	Hundredth	Adjective/ Number	1	Constituting number one hundred in a sequence; 100 <sup>th</sup> .	Her hundredth birthday party was attended by four generations of her family.
504.	Hygiene	Noun	2	Conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness	I maintain personal hygiene by bathing regularly.
505.	Hyperbole	Noun	3	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.	He vowed revenge with oaths and hyperboles.
506.	Hyperthyroidism	Noun	3	Over activity of the thyroid gland, resulting in a rapid heartbeat and an increased rate of metabolism.	Everyone thought she was hyperactive until she was diagnosed with Hyperthyroidism.
507.	Hypochondriac	Noun	3	A person who is abnormally anxious about their health.	Hypochondriacs should stop demanding medication from doctors.
508.	Hypocrisy	Noun	2	The practice of claiming to have higher standards or more noble beliefs than is the case.	He hates hypocrisy but is also guilty of the same crime.
509.	Identification	Noun	1	The action or process of identifying someone or something or the fact of being identified.	It was tagged with a number for identification.
510.	Idiomatic	Adjective	2	Using, containing, or denoting expressions that is natural to a native speaker.	He spoke fluent, idiomatic English.
511.	Idiosyncrasy	Noun	3	A mode of behaviour or way of thought peculiar to an individual.	One of his little idiosyncrasies was that he always preferred to be in the car first.
512.	Ignominious	Adjective	3	Deserving or causing public disgrace or shame.	The man's reputation suffered an

					ignominious fate in the public debates.
513.	Ignorance	Noun	1	Lack of knowledge or information.	He acted in ignorance of basic procedures.
514.	Iguanodon	Noun	3	A large partly bipedal herbivorous dinosaur of the early to mid-Cretaceous period, with a broad stiff tail and the thumb developed into a spike.	The earliest remains of Iguanodon were found by Dr G.
515.	Illegible	Noun	1	Not legible; impossible or hard to read or decipher because of poor handwriting, faded print, etc.	This letter is completely illegible.
516.	Illustrate	Verb	1	Provide (a book, newspaper, etc.) with pictures.	The guide is illustrated with full-colour photographs.
517.	Illustration	Noun	1	A picture illustrating a book, newspaper, etc.	The illustrations in the comic book were hilarious.
518.	Imaginary	Adjective	1	Existing only in the imagination.	Chris had solo conversations with his imaginary friends.
519.	Imbue	Verb	2	Inspire or permeate with (a feeling or quality).	One should always strive to imbue people to behave in a proper fashion.
520.	Imitation	Noun	1	The action of using someone or something as a model.	A child learns to speak by imitation.
521.	Immediate	Adjective	1	Occurring or done at once; instant.	The authorities took no immediate action against the criminal and that angered the community.
522.	Immensely	Adverb	1	To a great extent; extremely.	The rapper was immensely popular for his lyrics against violence.
523.	Imminent	Adjective	1	Is when something is just about to occur?	The spelling bee competition is imminent; I hope you are all ready for the competition.

524.	Immobilise	Verb	1	Prevent (something or someone) from moving or operating as normal.	The car had been immobilized by a wheel clamp.
525.	Immunology	Noun	1	The branch of biological science concerned with the study of immunity.	More research in Immunology will help scientists to fight HIV.
526.	Impeachment	Noun	2	The action of calling into question the integrity or validity of something.	The prosecutor presented a detailed impeachment of the character witness.
527.	Impossible	Adjective	1	Not able to occur, exist, or be done.	A seemingly impossible task.
528.	Impressive	Adjective	1	Evoking admiration through size, quality, or skill; grand, imposing, or awesome.	An impressive view of the mountains.
529.	Imprisonment	Noun	1	The state of being imprisoned; captivity.	He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
530.	Improvisation	Noun	1	The action of improvising.	She specializes in improvisation on the piano.
531.	Improvise	Verb	1	Create and perform (music, drama, or verse) spontaneously or without preparation.	He invited actors to improvise dialogue.
532.	Inanimate	Adjective	1	Not alive in the way that people, animal and plants are.	A rock is an inanimate object.
533.	Inauspicious	Adjective	2	Not conducive to success; unpromising.	Following this inauspicious start, the British, outnumbered, withdrew.
534.	Incarceration	Noun	2	The state of being confined in prison; imprisonment.	The public would not be served by her incarceration.
535.	Incessant	Adjective	2	(Of something regarded as unpleasant) continuing without pause or interruption.	The incessant beat of the music kept the neighbours up all night.
536.	Incinerate	Verb	1	Destroy (something, especially waste material) by burning.	Waste packaging is to be incinerated rather than buried in landfills.
537.	Incitement	Noun	1	The action of provoking unlawful behaviour or urging someone to behave unlawfully.	The learner appreciated the incitement from his teachers and it encouraged him to perform better.

538.	Incoherent	Adjective	1	(Of spoken or written language) expressed in an incomprehensible or confusing way; unclear.	He screamed some incoherent threats at the criminal.
539.	Incongruous	Adjective	2	Not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings or other aspects of something.	The sneakers he wore were incongruous with the suit and tie that he wore to the wedding.
540.	Inconvenience	Noun	1	The state or fact of being troublesome or difficult with regard to one's personal requirements or comfort.	The inconvenience of having to change trains.
541.	Incorporate	Verb	1	Take in or contain (something) as part of a whole; include.	He has incorporated a number of recommendations in his proposals.
542.	Incredible	Adjective	1	Impossible to believe.	It is incredible that I learnt so many words for the competition because I could not spell properly before.
543.	Indefinite	Adjective	1	Lasting for an unknown or unstated length of time.	They may face indefinite detention.
544.	Indigenous	Adjective	2	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.	The indigenous peoples of Siberia.
545.	Individualism	Noun	2	The habit or principle of being independent and self-reliant.	A culture that celebrates individualism and wealth.
546.	Indomitable	Adjective	2	Tough and refusing to be broken, put down or discouraged.	The indomitable teacher fought for her learners' rights against all odds.
547.	Inflorescence	Noun	3	The complete flower head of a plant including stems, stalks, bracts, and flowers.	In class today we learnt about a rose and its inflorescence
548.	Infomercial	Noun	1	An advertising clip, which promotes a product in an informative and supposedly objective style.	Infomercial marketers seeking to capitalize on current events are not a new phenomenon.
549.	Infrastructure	Noun	1	The basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, and power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.	The difference between developed, developing, and the underdeveloped nations of the world relates directly to the infrastructure available in the

					country.
550.	Ingenuity	Noun	2	The quality of being clever, original, and inventive.	In order for one to achieve success in life, one needs to display both hard work and ingenuity.
551.	Ingenuousness	Noun	3	The condition of being ingenuous (innocent and naïve)	I'm not so ingenuous as to believe everything he says.
552.	Ingrained	Adjective	1	(Of a habit, belief, or attitude) firmly fixed or established; difficult to change.	Doing the same thing every day in the same way leads to bad habits being ingrained in people's behaviour.
553.	Ingredient	Noun	1	Any of the foods or substances that are combined to make a particular dish.	Mix all of the ingredients together to bake a mouth-watering cake.
554.	Iniquity	noun	2	Immoral or grossly unfair behaviour.	A den of iniquity.
555.	Inkling	Noun	1	A slight knowledge or notion; a hint	I like to watch movie trailers so that I get an inkling of what the movie will be.
556.	Innocuous	Adjective	3	Not harmful or offensive.	It was an innocuous question.
557.	Insecticide	Noun	1	A substance used for killing insects.	One must be careful when using insecticide in the home because many of them can poison humans.
558.	Insidious	Adjective	3	Proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with very harmful effects.	The insidious way in which some people damage the reputation of others is often hard to detect.
559.	Insinuate	Verb	1	Suggest or hint (something bad) in an indirect and unpleasant way.	It is very hard to deal with people who insinuate that you have done something wrong, but do not come out honestly to accuse you so that you can defend yourself.
560.	Insistence	Noun	1	An act of demanding or saying firmly and refusing to	At her insistence, the matter was

				accept any opposition excuses.	dropped.
561.	Instruction	Noun	1	A direction or order.	The mayor issued instructions to the sheriff.
562.	Instruments	Noun	1	A tool or implement, especially one for precision work.	A surgical instrument.
563.	Insurmountable	Adjective	2	Too great to be overcome.	For 1000 years, mount Everest was considered to be insurmountable until Sir Edmund Hillary climbed it in 1953.
564.	Integration	Noun	1	The action or process of integrating.	Economic and political integration ensures that structures work well together.
565.	Intelligence	Noun	1	The ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills.	In order to get good marks at school you need not only intelligence but also an attitude of hard work.
566.	Intermittent	Adjective	1	Stop stopping or ceasing for a time; alternately ceasing and beginning again.	It is much better for farmers to have intermittent rain that can soak gently into the ground than to have a downpour.
567.	International	Adjective	1	Existing, occurring, or carried on between nations.	International trade allows countries to conduct business with each other.
568.	Internship	Noun	1	The position of a student or trainee who works in an organization, sometimes without pay, in order to gain work experience or satisfy requirements for a qualification.	They encouraged students to apply for newspaper internships.
569.	Interrogation	Noun	1	The action of interrogating or the process of being interrogated.	Would he keep his mouth shut under interrogation?
570.	Interrupted	Adjective	2	(Of a compound leaf or other plant organ) made discontinuous by smaller interposed leaflets or	The interrupted leaves provided a decorative background for her



				intervals of bare stem.	portrait.
571.	Interruption	Noun	1	The action involving disturbance or stopping or interjecting.	Studying at the library allows me to study without interruption.
572.	Interview	Verb	2	Hold an interview with (someone).	Before you get a job, you have to go to an interview so that your potential employer gets the chance to meet you.
573.	Intransitive	Adjective	2	(Of a verb or a sense or use of a verb) not taking a direct object, e.g. look in look at the sky.	Sneeze is a good example of an intransitive verb because it does not take an object.
574.	Introductory	Adjective	1	Serving as an introduction to a subject or topic; basic or preliminary.	A two-day introductory class helps the new students to understand the basics of the course.
575.	Investigation	Noun	1	The action of investigating something or someone; formal or systematic examination or research.	He is under investigation for receiving illicit funds.
576.	Irresistible	Adjective	2	Too attractive and tempting to be resisted.	He found the delicious-looking cakes irresistible and he bought them all.
577.	Jeopardise	Verb	2	Put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure.	If you are a lazy, unreliable worker, you are very likely to jeopardise your career.
578.	Jewellery	Noun	1	Personal ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, or bracelets that are typically made from or contain jewels and precious metal.	We have examples of jewellery worn by rich men and women dating back as far as 10,000 bc.
579.	Journalist	Noun	1	A person who writes for newspapers or magazines or prepares news to be broadcast on radio or television.	Sadly, being a newspaper journalist is no longer a sought-after career in this internet-crazy world.
580.	Jupiter	Noun	1	In astronomy, the largest planet in the solar system; the fifth major planet from the sun.	Some people call Jupiter the giant planet because it is the largest in the solar system.

581.	Juxtaposition	Noun	3	The fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect.	The juxtaposition between the haves and have-nots is often the cause of civil unrest.
582.	Kaleidoscope	Noun	2	A constantly changing pattern or sequence of element.	the dancers moved in a kaleidoscope of colour
583.	Kennel	Noun	1	A small shelter for a dog	The dogs are sleeping in their kennels.
584.	Kidnap	Verb	1	Abduct (someone) and hold him or her captive, typically to obtain a ransom.	Militants kidnapped the daughter of a minister.
585.	Kindergarten	Noun	2	(In Britain and Australia) an establishment where children below the age of compulsory education play and learn; a nursery school.	The local municipality has a budget every year to help the kindergarten centres in the city centre.
586.	Kitchenette	Noun	2	A small kitchen or part of a room equipped as a kitchen.	Flats these days are too small to accommodate a kitchen, so people resort to kitchenettes.
587.	Kleptomaniac	Adjective	2	A person who has kleptomania.  Of, relating to, or characteristic of kleptomania or a kleptomaniac.	There is no doubt that the goods in the store are being taken without being paid for, the work of either a thief or a kleptomaniac.
588.	Knowledge	Noun	1	Facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.	Knowledge is not the only thing you need to succeed; you need to know how to apply it, too.
589.	Knuckle	Noun	2	A part of a finger at a joint where the bone is near the surface, especially where the finger joins the hand.	Press your knuckles on the floor and lift your body when doing push-ups.
590.	Kookaburra	Noun	2	A very large Australasian kingfisher that feeds on terrestrial prey such as reptiles and birds.	Birdwatchers spotted a kookaburra when they visited Australia.
591.	Laboratory	Noun	1	A room or building equipped for scientific	An important part of learning about

				experiments, research, or teaching, or for the manufacture of drugs or chemicals.	Science is how to apply your scientific knowledge in the laboratory.
592.	Labyrinth	Noun	2	A complicated irregular network of passages or paths in which it is difficult to find one's way; a maze.	In some cities, you can get lost in a labyrinth of little streets.
593.	Language	Noun	1	The method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way.	Being able to use language and to communicate effectively is one of the most important skills you learn at home.
594.	League	Noun	1	A collection of people, countries, or groups that combine for mutual protection or cooperation.	A League of Nations.
595.	Legume	Noun	2	A leguminous plant (member of the pea family), especially one grown as a crop.	Beans and peanuts are examples of legumes.
596.	Lettuce	Noun	1	A cultivated plant of the daisy family, with edible leaves.	People use crisp lettuce in salads and sandwiches.
597.	Liability	Noun	1	The state of being legally responsible for something.	Not having enough education to do the things you want to do is a severe liability in the pursuit of your career.
598.	Licentious	Adjective	3	Promiscuous and unprincipled in sexual matters.	The ruler's tyrannical and licentious behaviour cost him his career and marriage.
599.	Lieutenant	Noun	2	A deputy or substitute acting for a superior.	The co-pilot of a jet plane is often called the flight lieutenant.
600.	Lineage	Noun	2	Direct descent from an ancestor; ancestry or pedigree.	Royal families of whatever nation usually have a very ancient lineage.
601.	Linguistic	Adjective	2	Relating to language or linguistics.	The clicks that are found in a language like Xhosa are linguistic features that are not found in many other languages.

602.	Liquidation	Noun	2	The process of liquidating a business.	The restaurant business failed and, during its liquidation, they sold its furniture to pay outstanding debts.
603.	Literary	Adjective	3	Concerning the writing, study, or content of literature, especially of the kind valued for quality of form.	The great literary works of the nineteenth century.
604.	Literature	Noun	1	Written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit.	Majoring in English at University involves reading many different types of English literature.
605.	Loincloth	Noun	3	A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.	He wore nothing more than the loincloth and the earth-coloured, unsown cloak.
606.	Lonesome	Adjective	2	Solitary or lonely	When the world seems to be having fun, and you are not, it is usually because you are lonesome.
607.	Loophole	Noun	3	An ambiguity or inadequacy in the law or a set of rules.	There was a loophole in the law that allowed many people to escape paying income tax.
608.	Lourie	Noun	2	(South African) another term for turaco and go away bird.	The grey lourie is also known as the go way bird.
609.	Luggage	Noun	3	Suitcases or other bags in which to pack personal belongings for travelling.	Airlines are very good at getting people to their destination, but they often lose their passengers' luggage.
610.	Luxuriant	Adjective	3	(Of vegetation) rich and profuse in growth; lush.	Look at that forest of dark, luxuriant foliage.
611.	Lyric	Noun	1	A lyric poem or verse.	An edition of Horace's Lyrics.
612.	Machinists	Noun	2	A person who operates a machine, especially a machine tool or a sewing machine.	She found a job as the first female machinist in a local paper mill.
613.	Maelstrom	Noun	3	A powerful circular current of water.	Although scientists were at a loss to explain the sudden appearance of

					such a large maelstrom off the Cape coast, witnesses were positive that they had seen a ship spiralling down into the depths of the sea.
614.	Maggoty	Adjective	3	Angry or bad-tempered.	Scotty got a bit maggoty about the lost luggage.
615.	Magistrate	Noun	2	A civil officer who administers the law, especially one who conducts a court that deals with minor offences and holds preliminary hearings for more serious ones	If you have ever seen television shows like Judge Judy, then you understand the job of a magistrate.
616.	Magnanimous	Adjective	3	Generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person.	Her peers admire her because she is magnanimous even in victory.
617.	Magnolia	Noun	2	A tree or shrub with large, typically creamy-pink or -white, waxy flowers.	The woodwork is in magnolia gloss.
618.	Majesty	Noun	1	Impressive beauty, scale, or stateliness.	The great Drakensburg mountains in KwaZulu-Natal have a majesty that makes even important people feel humble.
619.	Majorettes	Noun	2	A girl or woman who twirls a baton with a marching band.	The drum majorettes that entertain the crowds during the football trials are as athletic as the field players.
620.	Malevolent	Adjective	2	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others.	When groups of people meet secretly to undermine their colleagues, their intention is always malevolent.
621.	Malfeasance	Noun	3	Wrongdoing, especially by a public official.	The office bearers were fired for brazen malfeasance.
622.	Management	Noun	1	The process of dealing with or controlling things or people.	The debate is whether the management of the economy should rest with economists or with

					politicians.
623.	Manipulation	Noun	2	The action of controlling something in a skilful manner.	The format allows fast picture manipulation.
624.	Mannerism	Noun	2	A habitual gesture or way of speaking or behaving.	Learning the great man's speeches and studying his mannerisms.
625.	Manoeuvre	Noun	3	A movement or series of moves requiring skill and care.	Snowboarders performed daring manoeuvres on precipitous slopes.
626.	Marathon	Noun	1	A long-distance running race, strictly one of 42.195 km (26 miles 385 yards).	I was due to run the marathon the next day, but I was too exhausted.
627.	Marmalade	Noun	2	A preserve made from citrus fruit, especially bitter oranges.	I would like some sweet marmalade sandwiches.
628.	Marvellous	Adjective	2	Causing great wonder; extraordinary.	The majesty of the Victoria falls in full flood is quite marvellous to behold.
629.	Masculine	Adjective	1	Having qualities or appearance traditionally associated with men.	He is outstandingly handsome and robust, very masculine
630.	Masquerade	Noun	3	A false show or pretence.	Showing off and trying to impress others with your skills and influence is just a masquerade to cover up your insecurity.
631.	Massacre	Noun	3	An indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of many people.	When the gang of brigands killed the women and children in the village, it was a massacre that will go down in history.
632.	Mathematician	noun	2	An expert in or student of Mathematics.	My teacher's knowledge of numbers has made her a Mathematician of note.
633.	Mausoleum	Noun	3	A stately or impressive building housing a tomb or group of tombs.	The Cathedral was built in 1517 as a royal mausoleum.
634.	Maximum	Adjective	1	As great, high, or intense as possible or permitted.	The vehicle's maximum speed 260

					km/h.
635.	Meander	Verb	2	(Of a river or road) follow a winding course.	The Nile is so long because it does not go straight from point A to point B, but the fall of the land causes it to wind and meander through the countryside.
636.	Mediocrity	Noun	3	The quality or state of being mediocre.	The team suddenly improved after years of mediocrity.
637.	Melancholy	Noun	2	A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.	An air of melancholy surrounded him on his birthday when he was overseas.
638.	Melodramatic	Adjective	2	Relating to melodrama.	Some people have a need to be melodramatic, and so turn every small incident into something traumatic.
639.	Memorabilia	Noun	2	Objects kept or collected because of their associations with memorable people or events.	Sixties memorabilia sell for a fortune at online auctions.
640.	Menagerie	Noun	3	A collection of wild animals kept in captivity for exhibition.	Another specimen was featured in the television menagerie.
641.	Mercury	Noun	1	The column of mercury in a thermometer in a barometer, its height dictating atmospheric temperature or pressure.	When tempers start to flare and people start shouting at one another, we say that the mercury is rising in the room.
642.	Merest	Adjective	2	Used to emphasize how small or insignificant someone or something is.	Questions on immortality cannot be answered by merest mortals.
643.	Metaphor	Noun	2	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.	When we speak of gene maps and gene mapping, we use a cartographic metaphor.
644.	Meteorologist	Noun	3	An expert in or student of meteorology; a weather forecaster.	It is always interesting to listen to the meteorologist after the news on

					television to learn about the weather we can expect the following day.
645.	Meticulous	Adjective	3	Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.	Painstaking and meticulous attention to detail is a vital part of good writing.
646.	Metonyms	Noun	3	The substitution of the name of an attribute or adjunct for that of the thing meant, for example suit for business executive, or the turf for horseracing.	The principal varieties of the trope are the metonymy and the metaphor.
647.	Mezzanine	Adjective	3	Relating to or denoting unsecured, higher-yielding loans that are subordinate to bank loans and secured loans but rank above equity.	The company received \$9.1 m in mezzanine financing.
648.	Microphone	Noun	2	An instrument for converting sound waves into electrical energy variations which may then be amplified, transmitted, or recorded	A good announcer always knows how far the microphone should be placed to best be heard without distortion.
649.	Midst	Noun	2	The middle part or point	He left his flat in the midst of a rainstorm.
650.	Migrate	Verb	2	(of an animal, typically a bird or fish) move from one region or habitat to another according to the seasons	As autumn arrives, the birds migrate south.
651.	Millennia	Noun	2	A period of a thousand years, especially when calculated from the traditional date of the birth of Christ.	Silver first came into use on a substantial scale during the 3rd millennium BC.
652.	Miniature	Adjective	3	Very small of its kind.	These children are dressed as miniature adults.
653.	Minimalistic	Adjective	2	Relating to minimalism.	A minimalistic attitude to life is includes not decorating your home, and furnishing it only with those things that you absolutely need.



654.	Minimum	Noun	1	The least or smallest amount or quantity possible, attainable, or required.	Keep costs to a minimum.
655.	Ministration	Noun	3	The provision of assistance or care.	The heart that is weary of life is often cured by the tender ministration of love by a caring companion.
656.	Miraculous	Adjective	3	Of the nature of a miracle or having the power to work miracles.	Many farmers in the drought-stricken area believed that the generosity of the donors was miraculous when a long convoy of trucks arrived bringing thousands of litres of water.
657.	Mirage	Noun	3	An unrealistic hope or wish that cannot be achieved.	The hope of sanctuary initially proved to be a mirage.
658.	Misappropriation	Noun	3	The action of misappropriating something; embezzlement.	An alleged misappropriation of funds led to her dismissal.
659.	Miscarriage	Noun	3	The spontaneous or unplanned expulsion of a foetus from the womb before it is able to survive independently.	The prisoner was sent to jail on the flimsiest of evidence, so the newspapers protested the judgement as a gross miscarriage of justice.
660.	Miscellaneous	Adjective	3	(Of items or people gathered or considered together) of various types or from different sources.	He picked up the miscellaneous papers in his in tray.
661.	Mischievously	Adverb	2	In a way that shows a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way.	She met his eyes and smiled mischievously.
662.	Misconduct	Noun	1	Unacceptable or improper behaviour, especially by an employee or professional person.	If you take a salary from your job, but do not perform according to standards, you are guilty of the worst kind of misconduct.
663.	Mishap	Noun	1	An unlucky accident.	Although there were a few minor

					mishaps, none of the pancakes stuck to the ceiling.
664.	Mismatch	Noun	3	A failure to correspond or match; a discrepancy.	Forcing a couple to marry against their will is sure to result in a mismatch that will cause unhappiness in the future.
665.	Misogynist	Noun	3	A person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women.	The androgynist is someone who is prejudiced against men; and a misogynist is prejudiced against women.
666.	Missile	Noun	2	An object which is forcibly propelled at a target, either by hand or from a mechanical weapon.	They have now developed a missile that can deliver a nuclear warhead to the other side of the world.
667.	Missionary	Adjective	2	Relating to or characteristic of a missionary or a religious mission.	Missionary work has spread religions across the world.
668.	Mnemonic	Noun	2	A system such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something.	The usual mnemonic for star types is O Be A Fine Girl Kiss Me.
669.	Moccasin	Noun	2	A flat shoe made from soft leather with large stitches around the front.	She was sad to lose her moccasin and spent the whole day looking for it because her moccasins were very warm and comfortable.
670.	Moderation	Noun	1	The avoidance of excess or extremes, especially in one's behaviour or political opinions.	He urged the police to show moderation when dealing with suspects.
671.	Modesty	Noun	2	The quality or state of being unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities.	With typical modesty, he insisted on sharing the credit with others.
672.	Mollycoddle	Verb	3	Treat (someone) in an indulgent or overprotective way.	I found school very difficult, and realized I'd been mollycoddled at home.

673.	Monarch	Noun	2	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.	The reigning monarch is the King.
674.	Mongoose	Noun	2	A small carnivorous mammal with a long body and tail and a grizzled or banded coat, native to Africa and Asia.	She thought she saw a cat, but it was actually a mongoose killing a snake.
675.	Monogamous	Noun	2	Involving marriage to one person at a time.	Under Canadian law, all marriages must be monogamous.
676.	Monopolistic	Adjective	2	Relating to a person or business that has exclusive possession or control of the supply of or trade in a commodity or service.	The investigation into monopolistic practices among supermarkets.
677.	Monstrosity	Noun	3	A thing, especially a building, which is very large and unsightly.	The hundreds of hectares of identical, featureless houses built by the developer to make money are a monstrosity that has to be seen to be believed.
678.	Monument	Noun	1	A statue, building, or other structure erected to commemorate a notable person or event.	The beautiful religious buildings that the architect designed are a monument to the architect's deep faith.
679.	Moonlit	Adjective	2	Lit by the moon.	The moonlit garden with its banks of roses and gently playing fountain was the perfect stage for the profession of the couple's undying love.
680.	Mortgage	Noun	3	A legal agreement by which a bank, building society, etc. lends money at interest in exchange for taking title of the debtor's property, with the condition that the conveyance of title becomes void upon the payment of the debt.	I put down a hundred thousand in cash and took out a mortgage for the rest.
681.	Mosquito	Noun	1	A slender long-legged fly with aquatic larvae. The	A malaria- carrying mosquito does

				bite of the bloodsucking female can transmit a number of serious diseases including malaria and elephantiasis.	not look different from the ordinary mosquitoes we see every day.
682.	Motivation	Noun	1	A reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way.	Escape can be a strong motivation for travel.
683.	Moustache	Noun	2	A strip of hair left to grow above the upper lip.	That clergyman has a long grey moustache.
684.	Multiplicity	Noun	2	A large number or variety.	We all have a multiplicity of intelligences and skills that allow us to function as complete human beings.
685.	Municipality	Noun	2	A town or district that has local government.	Voters in our municipality choose a mayor every four years.
686.	Murderous	Adjective	2	Capable of or intending to murder; dangerously violent.	The criminal gave the judge a murderous look after he was sentenced to eight years in jail.
687.	Mysterious	Adjective	2	Difficult to understand, or explain; strange.	A mysterious illness is affecting children under the age of 10.
688.	Myth	Noun	2	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.	I don't know much about Ancient Celtic myths.
689.	Narcissism	Noun	3	Excessive interest in or admiration of oneself and one's physical appearance.	Narcissism is a problem that affects many young people.
690.	Nastiness	Noun	1	The state of being very bad or unpleasant.	The nastiness of his character stopped other boys from playing with him.
691.	Nebulous	Adjective	3	Not clear; vague.	Despite numerous attempts to explain, his theory remained nebulous.

692.	Necessity	Noun	2	The state or fact of being required.	The necessity of providing parental guidance cannot be ignored.
693.	Neighbour	Noun	1	A person living next door to you or near you.	Every weekend, I clean my elderly neighbour's house.
694.	Neophyte	Noun	3	Any new participant in some activity.	Because I have very little computer experience, I am a neophyte when it comes to working with most software programs.
695.	Nepotism	Noun	1	The practice among those with power or influence of favouring relatives or friends, especially by giving them jobs.	The minister's decision to give the teaching job to his daughter, ahead of more qualified teachers, was seen as nepotism by the parents.
696.	Neptune	Noun	1	A large planet with a ring of ice particles; the 8 <sup>th</sup> planet from the sun is the most remote of the gas giants.	Neptune retrograde on Friday begins a period of transparency.
697.	Neuroscience	Noun	2	The science that deals with the structure of the brain and the nervous system.	When my cousin finished her studies in Neuroscience, she decided to pursue her career as a Brain Surgeon.
698.	Nibble	Noun	2	To take small bites.	He nibbled a biscuit.
699.	Nostalgic	Adjective	2	Feeling, evoking, or characterized by nostalgia	He remained nostalgic about the good old days.
700.	Nourishment	Noun	2	The food necessary for growth, health, and good condition.	We get nourishment from eating healthy food.
701.	Nuisance	Noun	2	A person or thing causing inconvenience or annoyance.	It's a nuisance having all those people clomping through the house.
702.	Numerical	Adjective	1	Relating to or expressed as a number or numbers.	The lists are in numerical order.
703.	Nutritious	Adjective	2	Efficient as food; nourishing.	Home-cooked burgers make a nutritious meal.
704.	Obedience	Noun	2	Compliance with an order, request, or law or	Good children always show

				submission to another's authority.	obedience to their parents at all times.
705.	Obelisk	Noun	2	Tapering usually monolithic shaft of stone square or rectangular in a section with pyramidal apex of similar shape.	The obelisk erected in memory of the great king could be seen many kilometres away from the city.
706.	Obituary	Noun	2	A notice of a death, especially in a newspaper, typically including a brief biography of the deceased person.	The obituary of Samuel Beckett was published in the local newspaper.
707.	Oblivious	Adjective	3	Not aware of or concerned about what is happening around one.	She continued watching TV, oblivious of the fact that there were robbers outside her gate.
708.	Obnoxious	Adjective	3	Extremely unpleasant.	Obnoxious odours forced her to clean her house thoroughly.
709.	Obscene	Adjective	2	Offending against moral principles; repugnant.	Using animal skins for fur coats is obscene.
710.	Obscurity	Noun	2	The state in which somebody/something is not well known or has been forgotten.	After retiring from top- flight rugby, he lived the rest of his life working in obscurity.
711.	Obsequious	Adjective	3	Trying too hard to please somebody, especially somebody who is important.	The obsequious waiters kept asking the minister if he needed anything.
712.	Obstacle	Noun	2	A thing that blocks one's way, prevents, or hinders progress.	The major obstacle to achieving that goal is money.
713.	Obstetrician	Noun	3	A physician or surgeon qualified to practise in obstetrics.	My wife went to see an Obstetrician in the first month of her pregnancy.
714.	Obstreperous	Adjective	3	Noisy and difficult to control.	The boy is cocky and obstreperous.
715.	Obtuse	Adjective	3	Annoyingly insensitive or slow to understand.	He wondered if the doctor was being deliberately obtuse.
716.	Obviously	Adverb	2	In a way that is easily perceived or understood; clearly.	She was obviously unwell.
717.	Occasionally	Adverb	2	At infrequent or irregular intervals; now and then.	We met up occasionally for a drink.

718.	Occupation	Noun	2	A job or profession.	People in professional occupations.
719.	Octagonal	Adjective	2	Having the shape or cross section of an octagon; eight-sided.	The octagonal tower took years of planning designing.
720.	Octopus	Noun	2	A cephalopod mollusc with eight sucker-bearing arms, a soft sac-like body, strong beak-like jaws, and no internal shell.	She felt her job was suffocating her as if the eight arms of an octopus were strangling her.
721.	Oesophagus	Noun	2	The part of the alimentary canal, which connects the throat to the stomach.	Spasm of the oesophagus is most frequent in neurotic subjects.
722.	Offensive	Adjective	2	Causing someone to feel resentful, upset, or annoyed.	The allegations made are deeply offensive to us.
723.	Ointment	Noun	1	A smooth oily substance that is rubbed on the skin for medicinal purposes or as a cosmetic.	He rubbed some ointment to soothe the sores on his leg.
724.	Ominous	Adjective	2	Suggesting that something bad is going to happen in the future.	The arrival of the police was an ominous sign.
725.	Omniscient	Adjective	2	Knowing everything.	A third-person omniscient narrator.
726.	Onomatopoeia	Noun	3	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (e.g. cuckoo, sizzle).	Mao, the term for a “cat,” is obviously an example of onomatopoeia.
727.	Ontology	Noun	3	The branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being.	Nevertheless, on the relative plane, Zen is this worldly and does not deny ethics, or ontology for that matter.
728.	Operation	Noun	1	The action of functioning or the fact of being active or in effect.	Restrictions on the operation of market forces.
729.	Opponent	Noun	1	Someone who competes with or opposes another in a contest, game, or argument.	He beat his Republican opponent by a landslide margin.
730.	Opportunity	Noun	1	A time or set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something.	Bernice only got the opportunity to play in the first team after one of

					the senior players was injured.
731.	Opposition	Noun	1	Resistance or dissent, expressed in action or argument.	There was considerable opposition to the proposal.
732.	Opulent	Adjective	2	Ostentatiously costly and luxurious.	The opulent comfort of a limousine.
733.	Orchestra	Noun	2	A group of instrumentalists, especially one combining string, woodwind, brass, and percussion sections and playing classical music.	London symphony orchestra is one of the most famous orchestras in the world.
734.	Ordinarily	Adverb	2	Usually.	A person who is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.
735.	Organisation	Noun	2	An organized group of people with a particular purpose, such as a business or government department.	A research organization.
736.	Orphanage	Noun	2	A residential institution for the care and education of orphans	The orphanage was too small to accommodate all the 36 children who had lost their parents during the war.
737.	Ostentatiously	Adverb	3	In a pretentious or showy way designed to impress.	She was known for dressing ostentatiously in designer clothes.
738.	Overloaded	Verb	1	Load with too great a burden or cargo.	Both boats were overloaded and low in the water.
739.	Overturn	Noun	2	Tip (something) over so that it is on its side or upside down.	The crowd proceeded to overturn cars and set them on fire.
740.	Paediatrician	Noun	2	A medical practitioner specializing in children and their diseases.	My child was cured by the paediatrician in Polokwane.
741.	Palaeontology	Noun	3	The branch of science concerned with fossil animals and plants.	My love for knowledge of fossil animals inspired me to do a PhD in vertebrate palaeontology.
742.	Pamphlet	Noun	2	A small booklet or leaflet containing information or arguments about a single subject.	He published a spate of pamphlets on the subjects about which he felt



					strongly.
743.	Pandemonium	Noun	3	A situation in which there is a lot of noise, activity and confusion, especially because people are feeling angry or frightened.	There was pandemonium among the fans after one of the spectators fired a gun.
744.	Paparazzo	Noun	2	A freelance photographer who pursues celebrities to get photographs of them.	She inclined her head graciously, permitting the paparazzo to photograph her.
745.	Paralysis	Noun	2	The loss of the ability to move (and sometimes to feel anything) in part or most of the body, typically because of illness, poison, or injury.	The fast-acting venom causes paralysis, breathing difficulties, and sometimes death.
746.	Paramount	Adjective	3	More important than anything else; supreme.	The interests of the child are of paramount importance to the Family Advocate.
747.	Paranoia	Noun	2	Unjustified suspicion and mistrust of other people.	Paranoia is a condition that affects many people who occupy senior positions in government.
748.	Paraphernalia	Noun	3	Miscellaneous articles, especially the equipment needed for a particular activity.	Drills, saws, and other paraphernalia necessary for home improvements.
749.	Parasite	Noun	2	An organism, which lives in or on another organism (its host) and benefits by deriving nutrients at the other's expense.	A tick is a parasite that normally sucks blood from cattle.
750.	Parliament	Noun	1	A group of people who are elected to make and change the laws a country.	The parliament passed laws, which made it difficult to smuggle goods into the country.
751.	Parquetry	Noun	3	Inlaid work of blocks of various woods arranged in a geometric pattern, especially for flooring or furniture.	Many-candled lustres reflected in the polished parquetry.
752.	Parsimony	Noun	3	Extreme unwillingness to spend money or use resources.	A great tradition of public design has been shattered by government

					parsimony.
753.	Participation	Noun	1	The action of taking part in something.	Participation in chapel activities.
754.	Patriarchy	Noun	3	A system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line.	The thematic relationships of the ballad are worked out according to the conventional archetypes of the patriarchy.
755.	Patriotic	Adjective	2	Having or expressing devotion to and vigorous support for one's country.	Today's game will be played before a fiercely patriotic crowd.
756.	Pedestrian	Noun	2	A person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle.	The speeding driver narrowly missed hitting the pedestrian who was crossing the road at the junction.
757.	Penalty	Noun	2	A punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract.	The charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment.
758.	Penicillin	Noun	3	An antibiotic or group of antibiotics produced naturally by certain blue moulds, now usually prepared synthetically.	Patients who are allergic to penicillin are given alternative antibiotics.
759.	Penmanship	Noun	2	The art or skill of writing by hand.	Exercises in penmanship.
760.	Pension	Noun	1	A regular payment made by the state to people of or above the official retirement age and to some widows and disabled people	South African men can draw a government pension from the age of sixty-five.
761.	Percentage	Noun	2	A rate, number, or amount in each hundred.	The percentage of Caesareans at the hospital was three per cent higher than the national average.
762.	Perennial	Adjective	3	Lasting or existing for a long or apparently infinite time; enduring or continually recurring.	His perennial distrust of the media led to the highly publicised paparazzi chase.
763.	Perforations	Noun	3	A hole made by boring or piercing.	The perforations allow water to enter the well.

764.	Perlemoen	Noun	2	Abalone, a selffish that can be eaten and whose shell contains mother of pearl.	It is illegal to fish for perlemoen in South Africa.
765.	Permeate	Verb	2	To spread to an every part of an object or place.	Although it rained heavily, it took time for water to permeate through the hard ground.
766.	Permeating	Verb	2	spread throughout (something); pervade	You could smell the aroma of soup permeating the air.
767.	Permissible	Noun	2	Permitted; allowed.	It is permissible to edit and rephrase the statement.
768.	Pernicious	Adjective	3	Having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way.	The pernicious influences of the mass media.
769.	Perpetrator	Noun	2	A person who commits a, crime or does something that is wrong.	The perpetrator of violence during the soccer match was arrested by police the following day.
770.	Perpetuate	Verb	2	Make (something) continue indefinitely.	People who perpetuate violence should receive heavy punishment.
771.	Perpetuation	Noun	2	The continuation or preservation of a situation, idea, etc.	We criticized the perpetuation of racial stereotypes.
772.	Perplex	Adjective	2	If something perplexes you, it makes you confused or worried because you do not understand it.	The big words in his speech could not perplex the students.
773.	Perseverance	Noun	3	Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.	Medicine is a field which requires dedication and perseverance.
774.	Persistent	Adjective	2	Continuing firmly or obstinately in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition.	It was because of her persistent cries for help that the neighbours finally learnt that there was a robbery going on.
775.	Personification	Noun	2	The representation of objects or qualities as humans, in literature.	The poet uses personification when she describes the fire as angry.
776.	Perspective	Noun	2	The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right	Make sure that you analyse the problem from different perspectives

				impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.	so you can understand it fully.
777.	Persuasive	Adjective	2	Good at persuading someone to do or believe something through reasoning or the use of temptation.	Her speech was so persuasive that even the opposition members agreed with her proposal.
778.	Pessimist	Noun	1	A person who always expects bad things to happen or focuses on the negative side of life.	The pessimists predicted that South Africa would lose the rugby match.
779.	Pesticide	Noun	2	A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals.	The farmer failed to identify the correct pesticide to control the pests that were attacking his crops.
780.	Phantom	Noun	2	A ghost or something that is imagined because it is not real.	She displayed all the symptoms, but her pregnancy turned out to be a phantom.
781.	Pharmacist	Noun	2	A person who is professionally qualified to prepare and dispense medicinal drugs.	Sipho is studying to become a pharmacist at the University of Limpopo.
782.	Phenomenon	Noun	2	A fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question.	Earthquakes are an interesting natural phenomenon.
783.	Philanthropic	Adjective	3	(Of a person or organisation) seeking to promote the welfare of others; generous and benevolent.	Philanthropic organisations often donate to poverty-stricken communities.
784.	Phonemic	Adjective	3	Of or relating to phonemes.	A phonemic system refers to various linguistics systems in a language.
785.	Photogenic	Adjective	2	(Especially of a person) looking attractive in photographs or on film.	A photogenic child will most likely win photo competitions.
786.	Photographic	Adjective	2	Connected with photographs or photography.	The photographic equipment was damaged during the protest march.
787.	Physiology	Noun	2	Science of functions and phenomena of living	It is important for every student of

				organisms and their parts.	medicine to have a good understanding of physiology in order to become a good doctor.
788.	Physique	Noun	3	The form, size, and development of a person's body.	His muscular physique enabled him to defeat all the wrestlers in the competition.
789.	Pictogram	Noun	3	A symbol representing a word or an idea.	A picture of an eye meaning the word "eye" in a message is an example of a pictogram.
790.	Picturesque	Adjective	3	(Of a place or building) visually attractive, especially in a quaint or charming way.	Ruined abbeys and picturesque villages.
791.	Pistachio	Noun	2	The edible pale green seed of an Asian tree.	Pistachio is my favourite ice cream flavour.
792.	Pittance	Noun	3	A very small or inadequate amount of money.	He paid his workers a pittance and they protested.
793.	Planetarium	Noun	2	A domed building in which images of stars, planets, and constellations are projected for public entertainment or education.	The teacher has organised a trip to the planetarium at Wits University for the Grade 8's stargazing excursion.
794.	Plantation	Noun	2	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.	This plantation is the latest business venture of the rich Khosa family.
795.	Pleasurable	Adjective	2	Pleasing; enjoyable.	I arrived in a mood of pleasurable anticipation.
796.	Plesianthropus	Noun	3	A genus of australopithecine apes with a distinctly humanlike skull.	Yesterday at the Sterkfontein caves, we saw a Plesianthropus.
797.	Plummet	Verb	2	To fall suddenly and quickly from a high level or position.	If the prices of gold and platinum continue to plummet, the rand will lose its value.
798.	Plunge	Verb	2	Jump or dive quickly and energetically.	Our little daughters whooped as they plunged into the pool.

799.	Pneumonia	Noun	2	Lung inflammation caused by bacterial or viral infection, in which the air sacs fill with pus and may become solid. Inflammation may affect both lungs (double pneumonia) and only one (single pneumonia).	Along with tuberculosis, pneumonia kills thousands of people every year in South Africa.
800.	Poignant	Adjective	3	Evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret.	The sermon was a poignant reminder of the difficult life that grandfather had lived as a young man.
801.	Poisonous	Adjective	1	(Of a substance or plant) causing or capable of causing death or illness if taken into the body.	Working with poisonous chemicals can cause harm to lungs.
802.	Polysyllabic	Adjective	2	Using or characterized by words of many syllables.	Polysyllabic jargon can be confusing for certain audiences.
803.	Polyunsaturated	Adjective	3	(Of an organic compound, especially a fat or oil molecule) containing several double or triple bonds between carbon atoms.	My dietician told me that Soybean oil, corn oil, and sunflower oil are Polyunsaturated fats.
804.	Population	Noun	1	All the inhabitants of a particular place.	The island has a population of about 78,000.
805.	Porcelain	Noun	2	A white vitrified translucent ceramic; china.	I will use a porcelain bowl to serve the fruit salad.
806.	Porpoise	Noun	3	A small toothed whale with a low triangular dorsal fin and a blunt rounded snout.	Although a porpoise looks like a dolphin, the two are not exactly the same.
807.	Practice	Noun	2	The actual application or use of an idea, belief, or method, as opposed to theories relating to it.	Teachers are trained on the principles and practice of teaching.
808.	Precaution	Noun	2	A measure taken in advance to prevent something dangerous, unpleasant, or inconvenient from happening.	He had taken the precaution of seeking legal advice.
809.	Precinct	Noun	3	The area within the walls or perceived boundaries of a particular building or place.	He is a former MP who still works in the precincts of the House.

810.	Precipitous	Adjective	3	Extremely steep, high and often dangerous.	The hikers found it extremely difficult to descend the precipitous slopes of the mountain.
811.	Preconceived	Adjective	2	(Of an idea or opinion) formed before having the evidence for its truth or usefulness.	The same set of facts can be tailored to fit any preconceived belief.
812.	Premiere	Noun	2	The first performance of a musical or theatrical work or the first showing of a film.	The world premiere of his new play will be in New York.
813.	Premonition	Noun	3	A strong feeling that something is about to happen, especially something unpleasant.	When his child did not return from the shops in time, the father had a premonition that he will never see her again.
814.	Preposterous	Adjective	3	Contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous.	The entire community saw his suggestion that we walk the entire journey as preposterous.
815.	Prerequisite	Noun	2	A thing that is required as a prior condition for something else to happen or exist.	Sponsorship is not a prerequisite for any of our courses.
816.	Prerogative	Noun	2	A right or privilege exclusive to a particular individual or class.	In some countries, higher education is predominantly the prerogative of the rich.
817.	Presence	Noun	2	The state or fact of existing, occurring, or being present.	My presence in the flat made her happy.
818.	Prestigious	Adjective	3	Inspiring respect and admiration; having high status.	The hardworking teacher got a job at the prestigious school in town.
819.	Pretentious	Adjective	3	Attempting to impress by affecting greater importance or merit than is actually possessed.	Pretentious art films.
820.	Preventable	Adjective	2	Able to be prevented or avoided.	Many of these ailments are preventable.
821.	Previous	Adjective	1	Existing or occurring before in time or order.	She looked tired after her exertions of the previous evening.

822.	Primeval	Adjective	2	Of the earliest time in history.	We surveyed mile after mile of primeval forest.
823.	Printable	Adjective	2	Suitable or fit to be printed or published.	You need to try to break photographs into printable form.
824.	Prism	Noun	2	Used to refer to the clarification or distortion afforded by a particular viewpoint.	They were forced to imagine the disaster through the prism of television.
825.	Pristine	Adjective	3	In its original condition.	I bought a second hand phone that was in pristine condition.
826.	Privilege	Noun	2	A special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.	In some countries, voting in national elections is a privilege enjoyed only by male members of the society.
827.	Procedure	Noun	2	An established or official way of doing something.	The police are now reviewing crowd control procedures.
828.	Procrastinate	Verb	3	Delay or postpone action; put off doing something	I always put things off for later so it can be said that I like to procrastinate.
829.	Professionally	Adverb	2	In a way that relates to a profession or career.	Professionally trained musicians handle themselves skilfully on stage.
830.	Proficiency	Noun	2	A high degree of skill; expertise.	He demonstrated his proficiency in Chinese.
831.	Progressive	Adjective	2	Happening or developing gradually or in stages.	There was a progressive increase in the government's popularity after it started to provide free education to all university students.
832.	Promptly	Adverb	2	With little or no delay; immediately.	He paid the fine promptly and avoided further penalties.
833.	Pronunciation	Noun	2	The way in which a word is pronounced.	Spelling does not determine pronunciation.
834.	Prosecco	Noun	3	A sparkling white wine from the Veneto region of NE	My dad went to a wine tasting



				Italy.	event and came back with a bottle of Prosecco.
835.	Prospicience	Noun	3	The act of looking forward; foresight.	Prospicience is necessary for planning ahead and achieving goals.
836.	Prosthetics	Noun	3	An artificial body part; prosthesis.	It is impossible for the boy who lost both legs in the accident to walk without prosthetics.
837.	Psalmist	Noun	2	The author or composer of a psalm, especially of any of the biblical Psalms.	The psalmist came to sing at our church last Sunday.
838.	Pseudonym	Noun	3	A fictitious name, especially one used by an author.	I wrote the article under the pseudonym of Evelyn Hervey.
839.	Psychiatry	Noun	2	The study and treatment of mental illness, emotional disturbance, and abnormal behaviour.	After finishing his degree in medicine, Thomas decided to specialise in psychiatry.
840.	Psychology	Noun	2	The mental characteristics or attitude of a person or group.	Scientists have done many studies in attempts to understand the psychology of criminals.
841.	Punctuality	Noun	2	Happening or doing something at the agreed or proper time.	The girl who always came to school on time was rewarded for her punctuality by the school principal.
842.	Quadrant	Noun	3	An instrument used for taking angular measurements of altitude in astronomy and navigation, typically consisting of a graduated quarter circle and a sighting mechanism.	The astronauts used a quadrant to measure the distance from the sun to the Earth.
843.	Quadruple	Adjective	2	Consisting of four parts or elements.	I only grasped the first and fourth sections of the quadruple events.
844.	Quarrel	Verb	2	Have an angry argument or disagreement.	Stop quarrelling with your sister.
845.	Quartzite	Noun	3	An extremely compact, hard, granular rock consisting essentially of quartz. It often occurs as	I found a quartzite today at the beach.

				silicified sandstone, as in sarsen stones.	
846.	Querulous	Adjective	3	To be complaining in a whining manner.	His querulous personality made him unpopular with most people.
847.	Questionnaire	Noun	3	A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers.	To obtain the data she needed, she designed a questionnaire, which she asked a wide range of people to answer.
848.	Quintessential	Adjective	3	Representing the most perfect or typical example of a quality or class.	Her diligence, determination and focus made her the quintessential student.
849.	Quiver	Verb	2	To tremble or shake with a slight rapid motion.	The growling dog made him quiver with fear.
850.	Quotation	Noun	2	A group of words taken from a text or speech and repeated by someone other than the original author or speaker.	She started her speech with a quotation from Virginia Woolf and an explanation of what the words meant to her.
851.	Ransack	Verb	1	To go through (a place) stealing and causing damage.	The burglars ransacked her home.
852.	Rapturous	Adjective	3	Characterized by, feeling, or expressing great pleasure or enthusiasm.	He was greeted with rapturous applause.
853.	Raspberry	Noun	2	An edible soft fruit related to the blackberry, consisting of a cluster of reddish-pink drupelets.	To plate the dish, add a piece of the liver to the toast, then place a raspberry on top and drizzle with a bit of maple syrup.
854.	Reassess	Verb	2	To consider or assess again, in the light of new or different factors.	After the burglary, they were forced to reassess their priorities.
855.	Rebuttal	Noun	3	An instance of rebutting evidence or an accusation.	According to the judge, rebuttal without evidence is a serious offence.
856.	Recognition	Noun	2	The action or process of recognizing or being recognized, in particular.	He stared at her, but there was no sign of recognition on his face.

857.	Recommendation	Noun	2	A suggestion or proposal as to the best course of action, especially one put forward by an authoritative body.	The committee put forward forty recommendations for change.
858.	Reconciliation	Noun	2	The restoration of friendly relations.	The apology led to reconciliation with my uncle.
859.	Reconnaissance	Noun	3	Military observation of a region to locate an enemy or ascertain strategic features.	This is an excellent aircraft for low-level reconnaissance.
860.	Recuperate	Verb	2	Recover from illness or exertion.	She has been recuperating from a knee injury.
861.	Recyclable	Adjective	2	Able to be recycled.	Using recyclable plastic bags for shopping is one way of caring for the environment.
862.	Redemption	Noun	1	The action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil.	God loves humankind and has plans for the redemption of the world.
863.	Regurgitate	Verb	3	Bring (swallowed food) up again to the mouth.	Gulls regurgitate food for their chicks.
864.	Reiteration	Noun	2	The action of repeating something, typically for emphasis or clarity.	People have been pointing to the reiteration of his campaign's promise to cut taxes.
865.	Rejected	Verb	1	Dismiss as inadequate, unacceptable, or faulty.	Union negotiators rejected a 1.5 per cent pay award.
866.	Rejuvenation	Noun	2	The action or process of making someone or something look or feel better, younger, or more vital.	Plans for the rejuvenation of the area are underway.
867.	Relaxation	Noun	2	The state of being free from tension and anxiety.	I guided my patient into a state of hypnotic relaxation.
868.	Relinquish	Verb	3	Voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up.	He relinquished his managerial role to become chief executive.
869.	Remarkable	Adjective	2	Worthy of attention; striking.	The two former schoolmates meeting here is a remarkable

					coincidence.
870.	Reminisce	Verb	3	Indulge in enjoyable recollection of past events.	They reminisced about their summers abroad.
871.	Remittance	Noun	3	A sum of money sent in as payment or as a gift.	Complete your booking form and send it together with your remittance.
872.	Remnant	Noun	3	A part or quantity that is left after the greater part has been used, removed, or destroyed.	The bogs are an endangered remnant of a primeval landscape.
873.	Repatriation	Noun	3	The return of someone to his or her own country.	The voluntary repatriation of refugees will soon be phased out.
874.	Repeatedly	Adverb	2	Over and over again; constantly.	They have been warned repeatedly with no effect.
875.	Repercussion	Noun	2	An unintended consequence of an event or action, especially an unwelcome one.	The move would have grave repercussions for the entire region.
876.	Reprimand	Noun	2	A formal expression of disapproval.	The golfer received a reprimand for a breach of rules.
877.	Rescind	Verb	3	Revoke, cancel, or repeal (a law, order, or agreement).	The government eventually rescinded the directive.
878.	Rescue	Noun	2	An act of saving or being saved from danger or difficulty.	The dramatic rescue of nine trapped coal miners was captured live on TV.
879.	Reservation	Noun	2	The action of reserving something.	The reservation of positions for non-Americans is considered a controversial practice.
880.	Reservoir	Noun	2	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.	The more water we use, the more land has to be flooded for reservoirs.
881.	Resigned	Adjective	2	Being in a position of having accepted something unpleasant that one cannot do anything about.	My response is a resigned shrug of the shoulders.
882.	Resultant	Adjective	2	To occur as a result or consequence of something.	If prices go up, the resultant cost of living will be too high.

883.	Resurgent	Adjective	2	To have increased or revived after a period of little activity, popularity, or occurrence.	After a year of gloom, there was a sudden resurgent optimism.
884.	Resuscitate	Verb	3	Revive (someone) from unconsciousness or apparent death.	The ambulance crew tried to resuscitate him.
885.	Retrogression	Noun	3	The process of returning to an earlier state, typically a worse one.	Retrogression to 19th-century attitudes.
886.	Reunion	Noun	2	An instance of two or more people coming together again after a period of separation.	The reunion between mother and daughter after such a long time was joyful.
887.	Reverberate	Verb	3	A loud noise repeatedly sounding as an echo.	Her laugh reverberates throughout the house.
888.	Revolutionary	Adjective	2	Involving or causing a complete or dramatic change.	The changes she introduced made such a difference, they were described as revolutionary.
889.	Rheumatism	Noun	3	Any disease marked by inflammation and pain in the joints, muscles, or fibrous tissue	His rheumatism made it difficult for him to walk in his old age.
890.	Rhinoceros	Noun	2	A large, heavily built plant-eating mammal with one or two horns on the nose and thick folded skin, native to Africa and southern Asia.	The rhinoceros, again looking aimless and beaten down.
891.	Rhythm	Noun	2	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.	Ruth listened to the rhythm of his breathing.
892.	Ricochet	Noun	2	A shot or hit that rebounds off a surface.	She was hit by a ricochet in the leg.
893.	Ridiculous	Adjective	2	Deserving or inviting derision or mockery; absurd.	Take off that ridiculous tartan cap.
894.	Rowdy	adjective	2	Noisy and disorderly.	It was a rowdy but good-natured crowd.
895.	Rumpus	Noun	3	A noisy disturbance; a row.	He caused a rumpus with his flair for troublemaking.
896.	Sanctimonious	Adjective	2	Making a show of being morally superior to other	What happened to all the

				people.	sanctimonious talk about putting his family first?
897.	Sausage	Noun	1	An item of food in the form of a cylindrical length of meat encased in a skin.	Her pasta is delicious because she adds sliced sausage to the sauce.
898.	Saxophone	Noun	2	A metal wind instrument used especially in jazz and dance music.	He plays the saxophone at the jazz club around the corner for small audiences.
899.	Scarcity	Noun	1	The state of being scarce or in short supply; shortage.	There is a time of plenty and a time of scarcity.
900.	Scenery	Noun	1	The natural features of a landscape considered in terms of their appearance, especially when picturesque.	The farm offers spectacular views of mountain scenery.
901.	Sceptical	Adjective	2	Not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations.	I could see that though I had convinced some of the audience, many remained sceptical.
902.	Scientific	Adjective	1	Based on or characterized by the methods and principles of science.	His paper was on the scientific study of earthquakes.
903.	Scissors	Noun	1	An instrument used for cutting cloth, paper, and other material, consisting of two blades laid one on top of the other and fastened in the middle so as to allow them to be opened and closed by a thumb and finger inserted through rings on the end of their handles.	As the fish swims, the tail lobes open and close in a slight scissor action.
904.	Screeching	Verb	2	(Of a person or animal) give a loud, harsh, piercing cry.	She hit her brother, causing him to screech with pain.
905.	Scrupulous	Adjective	2	(Of a person or process) careful, thorough, and extremely attentive to details.	The research has been carried out with scrupulous attention to detail.
906.	Sculpture	Noun	2	The art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.	The boundary between painting and sculpture is displaced.

907.	Segment	Noun	1	Each of the parts into which something is or may be divided.	A large segment of the local population appreciate Government's initiatives.
908.	Seizure	Noun	2	The action of capturing someone or something using force.	The seizure of the Assembly building was considered a crime.
909.	Semiquaver	Noun	3	A note having the time value of a sixteenth of a semibreve or half a quaver, represented by a large dot with a two-hooked stem.	She wrote two bars of accompanying semiquavers in the violas.
910.	Sensationalism	Noun	2	The presentation of stories in a way that is intended to provoke public interest or excitement, at the expense of accuracy.	The article was so unbelievably violent that the newspaper that printed it was accused of sensationalism.
911.	Septicaemia	Noun	3	Blood poisoning, especially that caused by bacteria or their toxins.	She was diagnosed with septicaemia during her pregnancy, and she was told it might endanger her baby.
912.	Sequence	Noun	2	A particular order in which related things follow each other.	The content of the programme should follow a logical sequence.
913.	Serendipity	Noun	2	The occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way	It was pure serendipity that they should have met each other at exactly the right time.
914.	Shriek	Verb	1	Utter a high-pitched piercing sound or words, especially as an expression of terror, pain, or excitement.	The audience shrieked with laughter.
915.	Sibling	Noun	1	Each of two or more children or offspring having one or both parents in common; a brother or sister.	The birth of a sibling is a stressful event in the life of the older child.
916.	Sincerity	Noun	1	The absence of pretence, deceit, or hypocrisy.	The sincerity of his beliefs is unquestionable.
917.	Skirmish	Noun	2	An episode of irregular or unpremeditated fighting, especially between small or outlying parts of armies or fleets.	The unit was caught in several skirmishes and the commanding officer was killed.

918.	Slippery	Adjective	1	Of a surface or object) difficult to hold firmly or stand on because it is smooth, wet, or slimy.	Slippery ice is dangerous.
919.	Slumber	Noun	1	A sleep.	Scaring folk from their slumbers.
920.	Solitaire	Noun	2	A diamond or other gem set in a piece of jewellery by itself.	A diamond solitaire.
921.	Somnambulist	Noun	2	Sleepwalker	Last night we discovered that Betty is a somnambulist when we caught her outside the house.
922.	Sophisticated	Adjective	1	Having, revealing, or involving a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture.	His dressing showed a sophisticated sense of style.
923.	Sordid	Adjective	2	Involving immoral or dishonourable actions and motives.	The story of the corruption experienced by the employees was sordid and shocking.
924.	Souvenir	Noun	2	A thing that is kept as a reminder of a person, place, or event.	The recording provides a souvenir of a great production.
925.	Sovereign	Noun	2	A supreme ruler, especially a monarch	The emperor became the first Japanese sovereign to visit Britain.
926.	Spacious	Adjective	2	(Especially of a room or building) having ample space.	The hotel has a spacious lounge and TV room
927.	Spaghetti	Noun	1	Pasta made in solid strings, it varies between macaroni and vermicelli in thickness.	My mother prepared spaghetti and meatballs for dinner.
928.	Sphinx	Noun	2	Figure with a lion's body and man's or animal head	The sphinx was a common sight in many cities of ancient Egypt.
929.	Splendid	Adjective	1	Magnificent; very impressive	I got a splendid view of Windsor Castle.
930.	Spokesperson	Noun	1	A spokesman or spokeswoman (used as a neutral alternative).	The spokesperson for the Scottish Office is quite eloquent.
931.	Sponsorship	noun	1	The position of being a sponsor.	The company's sponsorship of the tournament.



932.	Squalor	Noun	1	Dirty and unpleasant conditions.	Many people in Africa live in squalor.
933.	Squeegee	Verb	2	Clean or scrape with a squeegee.	Squeegee the shower doors while the surface is still wet.
934.	Stationary	Adjective	2	Not moving; not intended to be moved not changing in condition or quantity.	The bus remained stationary after the collision.
935.	Statistician	Noun	2	An expert in the preparation and analysis of statistics.	Mr Padi Lehohla, the famous statistician, has retired from public service.
936.	Stethoscope	Noun	2	An instrument that a doctor uses to listen to somebody's heart and breathing	The doctor carefully placed the stethoscope on the patient's chest.
937.	Submerging	Verb	2	Cause (something) to be under water.	Houses had been flooded and cars submerged.
938.	Subpoena	Verb	3	Summon (someone) with a subpoena.	The Queen is above the law and cannot be subpoenaed.
939.	Subtropical	Adjective	3	Relating to or characteristic of the regions adjacent to or bordering on the tropics.	North Island enjoys a subtropical climate.
940.	Succedaneum	Noun	3	A substitute, especially for a medicine or drug.	The vet injected the dog with succedaneum because the usual medication was not available.
941.	Succession	Noun	2	A number of people or things of a similar kind following one after the other.	She has been secretary to a succession of board directors.
942.	Summarisation	Noun	1	The act of summarizing.	The teacher gave us a brief summarisation on the history of Christmas day.
943.	Superintendent	Noun	2	A person who manages or superintends an organization or activity.	The southern area superintendent called a meeting today.
944.	Supervision	Noun	1	The action of supervising someone or something.	He was placed under the supervision of a probation officer.

945.	Surreptitious	Adjective	3	Kept secret, especially because it would not be approved of.	Low wages were supplemented by surreptitious payments from tradesmen.
946.	Surveillance	Noun	2	Close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal.	He found himself put under surveillance by British military intelligence.
947.	Suspicious	Adjective	2	Feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest. Making you feel that something is wrong, illegal or dishonest. Not willing or able to trust somebody or something.	The teacher left his job under suspicious circumstances.
948.	Syllable	Noun	1	Any of the units into which a word is divided, containing a vowel sound of and usually one or more consonants.	My surname has three syllables when you spell it.
949.	Symmetrical	Adjective	1	Made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis; showing symmetry.	The shape of that hill is smooth and symmetrical.
950.	Symmetry	Noun	2	The exact match in size and shape between two halves, parts or sides of something	The centre line made a clear symmetry of the sides of the ground, that each of the two opposing teams had to stand.
951.	Sympathetic	Adjective	1	feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy	She was sympathetic towards staff with family problems
952.	Symposium	Noun	1	A conference or meeting to discuss a particular subject.	The DBE organises a Physical Education symposium every year.
953.	Synchronisation	Noun	1	the operation or activity of two or more things at the same time or rate	Lack of synchronization between the dancers made it look clumsy
954.	Synonym	Noun	1	A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language, for example shut is a synonym of close.	'The East' was a synonym for the Soviet Empire.
955.	Synthesizer	Noun	1	An electronic machine for producing different sounds. Synthesizers are used as musical	The quality of the music was poor because the synthesizer was not

				instruments, especially for copying the sounds of other instruments, and for copying speech sounds.	working properly.
956.	Tambourine	Noun	2	A percussion instrument resembling a shallow drum with metal discs in slots around the edge, played by being shaken or hit with the hand.	She plays the tambourine in the band.
957.	Tantalise	verb	2	Torment or tease (someone) with the sight or promise of something that is unobtainable.	Such ambitious questions have long tantalized the world's best thinkers.
958.	Tautology	Noun	2	The saying of the same thing twice over in different words, generally considered being a fault of style.	Tautology is a common problem in the essays of many high school pupils.
959.	Technique	Noun	1	A way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure.	She introduced a new technique that reduced the risks of post-operation infection.
960.	Temperature	Noun	1	The degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.	Winters get really cold with temperatures reaching below 0°C.
961.	Temptation	Noun	1	The desire to do something, especially something wrong or unwise.	He resisted the temptation to call Celia at the office.
962.	Tenacious	Adverb	2	With a firm hold of something; closely.	He tenaciously gripped the struts to keep from falling.
963.	Terrorise	Verb	2	To create and maintain a state of extreme fear and distress in (someone); to fill with terror.	He used his private army to terrorise the population.
964.	Testimony	Noun	1	A formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law.	The testimony of an eyewitness.
965.	Therapeutic	Adjective	2	Relating to the healing of a disease or psychological affliction.	Many people with heavy troubles find art to be therapeutic.
966.	Thesaurus	Noun	2	A book that lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts.	A thesaurus is a very useful book when one wishes to avoid using the same term throughout the essay.

967.	Thorough	Adjective	2	Complete with regard to every detail; not superficial or partial.	Planners need a thorough understanding of the subject.
968.	Thousandth	Adjective	2	Last in order of a series of a thousand.	For the thousandth time, stop making noise.
969.	Threatening	Adjective	1	Having a hostile or deliberately frightening quality or manner.	Her mother had received a threatening letter when she called the police.
970.	Thyroid	Noun	3	A large ductless gland in the neck which secretes hormones regulating growth and development through the rate of metabolism.	The doctor did some blood tests to check if my thyroid is functioning properly.
971.	Tiptoe	Verb	2	To walk quietly and carefully with one's heels raised and one's weight on the balls of the feet.	She was forced to tiptoe across the room to avoid waking her baby brother.
972.	Toddler	Noun	2	A young child who is just beginning to walk.	Melissa's hands are full with an active toddler who seems to be always discovering something new to play with.
973.	Tormenting	Adjective	2	Inflicting severe physical or mental suffering.	The confession granted him peace from his tormenting thoughts.
974.	Tortoise	Noun	2	A slow-moving typically herbivorous land reptile of warm climates, enclosed in a scaly or leathery domed shell into which it can retract its head and thick legs.	I am naturally slow, so I am always called a tortoise.
975.	Tournament	Noun	1	(In a sport or game) a series of contests between a number of competitors, competing for an overall prize.	Our company will hold the Annual Golf Tournament this coming weekend.
976.	Trafficker	Noun	2	A person who deals or trades in something illegal.	The convicted drug trafficker will spend the rest of his life in jail.
977.	Tranquillity	Noun	3	The quality or state of being tranquil or calm.	An atmosphere of tranquillity lay

					over and around the lake.
978.	Transmit	Verb	2	Cause (something) to pass on from one person or place to another.	Knowledge is transmitted from expert to learner.
979.	Transparently	Adverb	2	In an honest and open manner.	She transparently articulated the thought process she has gone through
980.	Transplant	Verb	2	Move or transfer (someone or something) to another place or situation.	It was proposed that we transplant the club to the vacant site.
981.	Transportation	Noun	1	The action of transporting someone or something or the process of being transported.	The era of global mass transportation.
982.	Trapezium	Noun	3	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.	Geometry is a lot of fun, today we learnt about the parallel sides of a trapezium.
983.	Traumatise	verb	1	Subject to lasting shock as a result of a disturbing experience or physical injury.	The children were traumatized by separation from their families.
984.	Treasurer	Noun	1	A person appointed to administer or manage the financial assets and liabilities of a society, company, local authority, or other body.	Mr Mkhize is the Treasurer of the local Football Club.
985.	Tribulation	Noun	1	A cause of great trouble or suffering.	The tribulations of being a megastar.
986.	Triceratops	Noun	3	A large quadruped herbivorous dinosaur living at the end of the Cretaceous period, having a massive head with two large horns, a smaller horn on the beaked snout, and a bony frill above the neck.	Unfortunately triceratopses are now extinct.
987.	Triumphant	Adjective	3	Having won a battle or contest; victorious.	Two of their Triumphant Cup team players will be travelling to another province for the celebrations.
988.	Trousseau	Noun	3	The clothes, linen, and other belongings collected by a bride for her marriage.	The bride started collecting her trousseau a year before her

					wedding day.
989.	Tuberculosis	Noun	1	An infectious bacterial disease characterized by the growth of nodules (tubercles) in the tissues, especially the lungs.	Also known as TB, tuberculosis can be treated over a six- month period, otherwise it can be fatal.
990.	Turbulence	Noun	3	Violent or unsteady movement of air or water, or of some other fluid.	The plane shuddered as it entered some turbulence.
991.	Turquoise	Noun	2	A greenish-blue colour.	The turquoise waters of the bay.
992.	Turtle	Noun	2	A large marine reptile with a bony or leathery shell and flippers, coming ashore annually on sandy beaches to lay eggs.	A turtle is a sea creature while the tortoise dwells on land.
993.	Typhoid	Noun	1	An infectious bacterial fever with an eruption of red spots on the chest and abdomen and severe intestinal irritation.	Typhoid is a terrible disease that can wipe out communities if left unattended.
994.	Tyrannosaurus	Noun	2	A very large bipedal carnivorous dinosaur of the late Cretaceous period, with powerful jaws and small claw-like front legs	I saw a tyrannosaurus in the movie Jurassic Park.
995.	Ubiquitous	Adjective	3	Seeming to be everywhere or in several places at the same time.	The ubiquitous bicycle of university town.
996.	Unanimously	Adverb	2	Agreement of all people involved without opposition.	The club members unanimously voted for her as president for the second time.
997.	Unappetising	Adjective	1	Not inviting or attractive; unwholesome.	They were all too polite to say how unappetising the food looked.
998.	Unceremonious	Adjective	2	To do something with a lack of courtesy or respect; rough or abrupt.	He found the unceremonious way she introduced herself to be extremely rude.
999.	Uncomfortable	Adjective	1	Causing or feeling slight pain or physical discomfort.	They refused to sleep on the hard, uncomfortable bed.
1000.	Uncountable	Adjective	1	Too many to be counted (usually in hyperbolic use).	She'd spent uncountable nights in

					this very bed.
1001.	Unequivocally	Adverb	2	In a way that is clear and unambiguous.	He was unequivocally responsible for the missing money.
1002.	University	Noun	1	A high-level educational institution in which students study for degrees and academic research is done.	I went to university at the Sorbonne.
1003.	Unobtrusive	Adjective	2	Not conspicuous or attracting attention.	The service was unobtrusive and efficient.
1004.	Unscrupulous	Adjective	2	Having or showing no moral principles; not honest or fair.	Unscrupulous landlords might be tempted to harass existing tenants.
1005.	Upholstery	Noun	1	Soft, padded textile covering that is fixed to furniture such as armchairs and sofas.	Leather upholstery is easy to clean.
1006.	Vaccination	Noun	1	Treatment with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease; inoculation.	Vaccination against yellow fever is essential.
1007.	Vaporises	Verb	1	To convert or be converted into vapour.	Water vaporises when it is heated.
1008.	Vegetarian	Noun	1	A person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.	A vegetarian restaurant will typically not serve meat dishes.
1009.	Vendetta	Noun	2	A prolonged bitter quarrel with or campaign against someone.	He believed the other students were targeting him as part of a vendetta against him.
1010.	Vengeance	Noun	2	Punishment inflicted or retribution exacted for an injury or wrong.	The father is ready to exact vengeance on the culprits who beat his son.
1011.	Verbatim	Adverb and adjective	1	In exactly the same words as were used originally.	Subjects were instructed to recall the passage verbatim.
1012.	Versatile	Adjective	2	Able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities	A pocketknife is a versatile device which is useful in many different situations.
1013.	Version	Noun	1	A particular form of something differing in certain	A revised version of the paper was

				respects from an earlier form or other forms of the same type of thing.	produced for a later meeting.
1014.	Vertebrates	Noun	2	An animal of a large group distinguished by the possession of a backbone or spinal column, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.	The kidneys of mammals are more compact and definite in form than those of other vertebrates.
1015.	Vertical	Adjective	1	At right angles to a horizontal plane; in a direction, or having an alignment, such that the top is directly above the bottom.	The vertical axis run from bottom to top.
1016.	Veteran	Noun	1	A person who has had long experience in a particular field	His experience as a veteran of two world wars is extraordinary.
1017.	Vicious	Adjective	2	Deliberately cruel or violent.	A vicious assault should be reported to the police.
1018.	Vicissitude	Noun	3	A variation in circumstances or fortune.	We are all victims to the vicissitude of time.
1019.	Victim	Noun	1	A person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.	The victims of domestic violence should be protected from their abusers.
1020.	Vigorously	Adverb	1	In a way that involves physical strength, effort, or energy; strenuously.	She shook her head vigorously.
1021.	Violation	Noun	1	The action of violating someone or something.	The aircraft was in violation of UN regulations.
1022.	Visualize	Verb	1	Form a mental image of; imagine.	It is not easy to visualize the future.
1023.	Vitamins	Noun	1	Any of a group of organic compounds which are essential for normal growth and nutrition and are required in small quantities in the diet because they cannot be synthesized by the bod.	Most people can get all the vitamins they need from a healthy diet.
1024.	Vociferous	Adjective	2	Expressing or characterized by vehement opinions; loud and forceful.	He was a vociferous opponent of the takeover.
1025.	Volcano	Noun	1	A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot	Claire had been building up a silent volcano of resentment.



				vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.	
1026.	Voluminous	Adjective	2	(Of clothes) very loose or full; having much fabric.	A voluminous purple cloak.
1027.	Voyage	Noun	1	A long journey involving travel by sea or in space.	His voyage to America was quite eventful.
1028.	Vulgar	Adjective	1	Lacking sophistication or good taste.	A vulgar check suit.
1029.	Vulgarity	Noun	1	The state or quality of being vulgar.	His bad manners and offensive language gave him a reputation for vulgarity.
1030.	Vulnerable	Adjective	1	To be exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.	His sensitivity and trusting nature made him vulnerable.
1031.	Wealthy	Adjective	1	Having a great deal of money, resources, or assets; rich.	The wealthy nations of the world do not struggle with providing basic services to the citizens.
1032.	Weird	Adjective	1	Suggesting something supernatural; unearthly.	I kept hearing weird sounds at night.
1033.	Whisper	Noun	1	A soft or confidential tone of voice; a whispered word or phrase.	We could barely hear her as she spoke in a whisper.
1034.	Wilderness	Noun	1	An uncultivated, uninhabited, and inhospitable region.	The garden had become a wilderness of weeds and bushes.
1035.	Xenophobia	Noun	1	Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.	Racism and xenophobia are steadily growing in parts of South Africa.
1036.	Yachtsman	Noun	2	A person who sails a yacht for pleasure or as sport.	The yachtsman sailed around the world.
1037.	Yearning	Noun	1	A feeling of intense longing for something.	He felt a deep yearning for the home of his childhood.
1038.	Yield	Verb	1	To produce, provide or give up.	He believed the farm would yield rich harvests.
1039.	Zeal	Noun	1	Great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective.	His zeal for the television show made everyone uncomfortable.

1040.	Zenith	Noun	2	The time at which something is most powerful or successful.	At the zenith of their power, empires have been known to cover over half the world.
1041.	Zest	Noun	1	Great enthusiasm and energy.	Her zest for the sport was inspiring.
1042.	Zigzag	Noun	1	A line or course alternating between right and left turns.	He ran in a zigzag pattern to avoid being hit by the ball.
1043.	Zone	Noun	1	An area or stretch of land having a particular characteristic, purpose, or use, or subject to particular restrictions.	No cars, this is a pedestrian zone.
1044.	Zoo	Noun	1	A situation characterised by confusion and disorder.	It's a zoo in the lobby, don't go there.
1045.	Zoom	Verb	1	Move or travel very quickly.	A red saloon car zoomed past.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SOURCES

\*Definitions from Google.com:

[https://www.google.co.za/search?dcr=0&ei=DKafWtGbl9KtgAa\\_jbHQDw&q=definition+zoom&oq=definition+zoom&gs\\_l=psy-ab.12..0l2j0i22i30k1l8.5433.8700.0.15931.11.10.0.0.0.772.1990.2-1j0j2j0j1.4.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..8.2.764...0i13k1j0i13i30k1j0i13i5i30k1j0i8i13i30k1.0.4g71d-by78l](https://www.google.co.za/search?dcr=0&ei=DKafWtGbl9KtgAa_jbHQDw&q=definition+zoom&oq=definition+zoom&gs_l=psy-ab.12..0l2j0i22i30k1l8.5433.8700.0.15931.11.10.0.0.0.772.1990.2-1j0j2j0j1.4.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..8.2.764...0i13k1j0i13i30k1j0i13i5i30k1j0i8i13i30k1.0.4g71d-by78l)

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