



### 2019 DBE Spelling Bee Words: English

Number	Word	Part of Speech	Level	Definition	Use in a sentence to bring out context
1.	Abacus	Noun	1	A frame with rows of wires or grooves along which beads are slid, used for calculating.	The young children are taught counting using an abacus in the classroom after hours.
2.	Abalone	Noun	1	An edible mollusc of warm seas with a shallow ear-shaped shell lined with mother of pearl.	It is a criminal offence to steal abalone from the sea.
3.	Abandon	Verb	1	Give up (an action or practice) completely.	Parents should not abandon their children because of poverty.
4.	Abattoir	Noun	2	A slaughterhouse.	A new abattoir has just been opened in the West of the city to make it accessible to all our braai outlets.
5.	Abbreviate	Verb	1	Shorten (a word, phrase, or text).	Can you abbreviate the following name: United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organisation?
6.	Abhorrent	Adjective	2	Inspiring disgust and loathing.	Child abuse is abhorrent and unacceptable behaviour.
7.	Abominable	Adjective	2	Causing moral revulsion.	The uprising was suppressed with abominable cruelty.
8.	Abomination	Noun	2	Causing of hatred or disgust.	Committing sin at places of worship is an abomination.
9.	Aborigine	Noun	2	An aboriginal person, animal or plant.	The winner of the Sydney Olympics in the 800m race is of the aborigine origin.

10.	Abrasive	Adjective		(Of a substance) capable of polishing or cleaning a hard surface by rubbing or grinding.	The abrasive sound produced by the grinding machine in the workshop requires strong ear muffs.
11.	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.
12.	Absenteeism	Noun	2	The practice of regularly staying away from work or school without good reason	The rate of absenteeism at this school must be reduced.
13.	Absolute	Adjective	1	Not qualified or diminished; total.	There must be absolute silence during examinations.
14.	Absorb	Verb	1	Soak up (liquid or another substance).	Buildings can be designed to absorb and retain heat.
15.	Abstemious	Adjective	3	Indulging only very moderately in something, especially food and drinks.	Do not starve yourself to lose weight; rather have healthy abstemious amounts of food.
16.	Abstention	Noun	3	An instance of abstaining from a vote.	There is a high abstention rate from voters during the Municipal elections.
17.	Absurd	Adjective	2	Highly unreasonable, illogical or in appropriate.	Some think it is absurd for South Africa to host another football World Cup again so soon after hosting it in 2010.
18.	Abundant	Adjective	1	Present in large quantities; plentiful.	There was abundant evidence to support the theory.
19.	Accessible	Adjective	1	Able to be accessed.	The town is accessible by bus.
20.	Acclimatise	Verb	3	Become accustomed to a new climate or new condition.	It's unknown if people will acclimatise to increasingly warm weather.
21.	Accompany	Verb	1	Go somewhere with a person or group.	The two sisters were to accompany us to London.
22.	Accompaniment	Noun	1	A musical part which supports or partners with an instrument, voice or group.	She sang to a guitar accompaniment.
23.	Accomplishment	Noun	1	Something that has been achieved successfully.	The reduction of inflation was a remarkable accomplishment.

24.	Accordingly	Adverb	1	Appropriately.	We have to discover what his plans are and act accordingly.
25.	Accurate	Adjective	1	Correct in all details.	Accurate information about the illness is essential.
26.	Achievement	Noun	1	A thing that is achieved.	Every success, no matter how small, should give you a sense of achievement.
27.	Acquaintance	Noun	3	The fact or state of being acquainted.	The learners had little acquaintance with the language.
28.	Acquisitive	Adjective	3	Excessively interested in acquiring money or material things.	We live in a competitive and acquisitive society.
29.	Acquittal	Noun	3	A judgement or verdict that a person is not guilty of a criminal charge.	The trial ended in his acquittal.
30.	Acre	Noun	2	A unit of land area equal to 4,840 square yards.	She inherited acres of land, which she turned into a game reserve.
31.	Acrostic	Noun	3	A poem or puzzle in which a letters in each line form a word or words.	Carry All Revellers is an example of an acrostic poem because the first letters make up the word CAR.
32.	Acupuncture	Noun	2	A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points along supposed line of energy.	The physiotherapist in town also practises acupuncture in some of her sessions.
33.	Adaptable	Adjective	1	Able to adjust to anew condition.	Rats are highly adaptable to change.
34.	Adenoids	Noun	2	A mass of enlarged lymphatic tissue between the back of the nose and the throat.	The surgeon had to remove the infected adenoids, which obstructed her breathing.
35.	Adequate	Adjective	1	Satisfactory or acceptable.	The teacher gave his learners adequate time to complete the project.
36.	Adjutant	Noun	2	A military officer acting as an administrative assistant to a senior officer.	The adjutant has asked for a briefing meeting in the boardroom.
37.	Admire	Verb	1	Regard with respect or approval.	I admire your courage.

38.	Admission	Noun	1	A confession.	His admission of guilt marked the end of the investigation.
39.	Admittance	Noun	1	The process or fact of entering or being allowed to enter.	They were unable to gain admittance to the hall because they did not have tickets.
40.	Adolescent	Adjective	1	In the process of developing from a child into an adult.	The adolescent girl found it confusing to be treated like a child while being expected to act like a grown-up.
41.	Adulation	Noun	2	Excessive admiration.	The pop singer was overwhelmed by the adulation of his fans on Twitter.
42.	Adventure	Noun	1	An unusual, exciting and daring experience.	Her recent adventures in Italy were thrilling.
43.	Advertisement	Noun	1	A notice or display encouraging people to buy something or buy into an idea.	Advertisements for alcoholic drinks should be banned on TV.
44.	Advise	Verb	1	Recommend (a course of action).	I advised him to go home.
45.	Advocate	Noun	2	A person who publicly supports or recommends a particular cause or policy.	He was an untiring advocate for educational reform.
46.	Aerodynamics	Noun	2	The branch of science concerned with the properties of moving air and solid bodies moving through it.	The plane has the aerodynamics of a brick once the forward thrust is lost.
47.	Aeronautics	Noun	3	The study or practice of travel through air.	As a pilot, he showed a keen interest in Aeronautics.
48.	Aeroplane	Noun	1	Powered flying vehicle with fixed wings and a weight greater than that of the air it displaces.	The reason the aeroplane landed in a foreign country was that it had problems with the second engine.
49.	Affenspinscher	Noun	3	A dog of a small breed resembling the griffon.	There is an affenspinscher among some of the puppies on sale at the pet shop in town.
50.	Aggressive	Adjective	2	Characterised by or resulting from aggression.	He's very uncooperative and aggressive.

51.	Agreement	Noun	1	Harmony in opinion or feeling.	Management failed to reach an agreement with the striking employees.
52.	Allegiance	Noun	2	Loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause.	Those wishing to receive citizenship must swear allegiance to the republic.
53.	Allergy	Noun	2	A damaging immune response by the body to a substance to which it has become hypersensitive.	She developed an allergy to feathers.
54.	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'.
55.	Alternative	Adjective	1	(Of one or more things) available as another possibility.	There are various alternative methods for resolving disputes.
56.	Altruism	Noun	3	Selfless concern for the well-being of others.	The young girl's voluntary work with the aged is an act of altruism.
57.	Aluminium	Noun	2	A strong, light, corrosion-resistant silvery-grey metal. The chemical element of atomic number 13 (symbol: Al).	The window frames of my neighbour's house are made of aluminium.
58.	Amalgamate	Verb	2	Combine or unite to form one organisation or structure.	The organisations responsible for organising football for different communities in the district must amalgamate to form one association.
59.	Amateur	Noun	2	A person who engages in a pursuit, especially sport, on an unpaid or non-professional basis.	The community project involved professionals who were training amateur soccer players.
60.	Ambassador	Noun	1	Diplomat sent by a state as its permanent representative in a foreign country.	The French ambassador to Portugal is a distinguished gentleman.
61.	Ambience	Noun	2	The character and atmosphere of a place.	The hotel was popular for the relaxed ambience created by its staff.
62.	Ambivalent	Adjective	2	Having mixed feelings or opinions about something or someone.	Many of her friends were ambivalent about her new career.
63.	Amethyst	Noun	2	A precious stone consisting of a violet or purple variety of quartz.	A delicate necklace of amethysts and pearls.

64.	Amnesia	Noun	2	Partial or total loss of memory.	After the accident, he suffered from amnesia.
65.	Amnesty	Noun	1	An official pardon for people convicted of political offences.	The president granted amnesty to political prisoners.
66.	Amoeba	Noun	2	A single-celled animal which catches food and moves about by extending finger-like projections of protoplasm.	An amoeba lives in damp environments as a parasite.
67.	Amphibian	Noun	2	A cold- blooded class of vertebrate animals comprised of frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians.	Frogs, newts and toads are amphibians.
68.	Amphibious	Adjective	3	Living in and suited for both land and water.	A good example of an animal that lives an amphibious life is a frog.
69.	Amphitheatre	Noun	3	(especially in Greek and Roman architecture) a round building consisting of tiers of seats surrounding a central space for dramatic or sporting events	The concert was performed in the Roman amphitheatre.
70.	Ampullaceous	Adjective	3	Resembling an ampulla: shaped like a flask.	Wine can be served in an ampullaceous flask so it will not spill.
71.	Anaesthetic	Noun	2	A substance that induces insensitivity to pain.	The patient was very anxious about going under anaesthetic for the operation.
72.	Analyse	Verb	1	Examine methodically and in detail (the constitution or structure).	We need to analyse our results more clearly.
73.	Ancestor	Noun	1	A person, typically one more remote than a grandfather, from whom one is descended.	Ancestors play a significant role in the beliefs and values of some cultures.
74.	Ancient	Adjective	1	Belonging to or originating in the very distant past.	The ancient civilisations of the Mediterranean.
75.	Aneurysm	Noun	3	An excessive localised swelling of the wall of an artery.	Heart surgery is sometimes the only option for correcting aneurysm.
76.	Animosity	Noun	1	Strong hostility.	After the disciplinary hearing, he showed animosity towards his boss.
77.	Anniversary	Noun	1	The date on which the event took place in a previous year or in the past.	The 50th anniversary of the Battle of Britain was commemorated with special anniversary stamps.

78.	Annual	Adjective	1	Occurring once every year.	The sponsored walk became an annual event.
79.	Anorexia	Noun	2	Lack of appetite in food. An emotional disorder characterised by an obsessive desire to lose weight by refusing to eat.	Anorexia is a big problem with women who wish to have successful careers as models.
80.	Antarctic	Adjective	2	Relating to the south polar region or Antarctica.	Researchers do not tire to visit the Antarctic zone despite its cold weather.
81.	Antenna	Noun	1	A long thin sensory appendage found in the pairs on the heads of the insects and some other arthropods.	The bug's antenna was broken and I bet it couldn't properly detect blood heat.
82.	Anthology	Noun	2	A collection of poems or other pieces of writing or music.	An anthology of European poetry is a requirement for anyone studying literature.
83.	Anticipation	Noun	1	The action of anticipating; expectation or prediction.	It is anticipated that heavy rains will fall at the beginning of November.
84.	Anticoagulant	Adjective	3	Having the effect of retarding the coagulation of the blood.	Anticoagulants are also called blood thinners because they prevent blood clots.
85.	Antique	Noun	2	Decorating object that is valuable because of its age.	Pauline loves collecting antiques.
86.	Antonym	Noun	1	A word opposing in meaning to another.	Old has two possible antonyms: young and new.
87.	Apartheid	Noun	1	The system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race enforced in South Africa between 1948 and 1991.	Whether the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa paved the way for democracy is debatable.
88.	Apocalypse	Noun	3	An event involving destruction or damage on a catastrophic scale.	The apocalypse of the Marikana miners left many survivors devastated.
89.	Apostrophe	Noun	2	A punctuation mark.	The apostrophe is often used incorrectly by many learners when they write contractions.
90.	Appendicitis	Noun	2	Inflammation of the appendix.	A person who suffers from appendicitis usually undergoes surgery as part of the treatment.
91.	Appetiser	Noun	3	A small dish of food or drink taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite.	Most of the guests preferred black mushrooms as an appetiser before the main course.
92.	Applaud	Verb	1	Show approval by clapping.	The crowd whistled and applauded when the

					lead artist made his appearance on stage.
93.	Appreciation	Noun	1	Recognition of the value or significance of something.	I smiled in appreciation.
94.	Apprentice	Noun	2	A personal learning of trade from a skilled employer.	The electrician found his experience as an apprentice at a local company very rewarding.
95.	Approach	Verb	1	Come near or nearer in distance, time or standard.	The train approached the main line.
96.	Approximately	Adverb	2	Fairly accurate but not totally precise.	A journey of approximately two hours.
97.	Aquarium	Noun	2	Transparent tank of water in which live fish and other water creatures and plant are kept.	We saw various types of fish at the aquarium during our last excursion.
98.	Aqueduct	Noun	3	A bridge or viaduct carrying a waterway over a valley or other gap.	Parts of Cape Town should have considered aqueduct alternatives for bringing water from neighbouring areas.
99.	Arachnid	Noun	3	An arthropod of the class arachnid, which include spiders, scorpions, mites and ticks.	Arachnid is one of the categories used to classify different animals on earth.
100.	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.
101.	Araucaria	Noun	3	An evergreen conifer with stiff sharp leaves e.g. monkey puzzle	Araucaria trees are perfect for hanging Christmas decorations.
102.	Archaeology	Noun	2	The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of physical remains.	Professor Berger is the archaeologist who is involved in the research on Homo Naledi, the new species of human relative.
103.	Archipelago	Noun	3	An extensive group of islands.	He once visited the Indonesian archipelago.
104.	Architecture	Noun	2	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.	He was interested in the architecture of historic buildings during his last visit in Rome.
105.	Arguable	Adjective	2	Able to be argued or asserted.	It was arguable that the bank had no authority to honour the cheques.
106.	Arrhythmia	Noun	3	Variant spelling of arrhythmia.	Because of arrhythmia, they referred the baby

					to a heart surgeon.
107.	Arsenic	Noun	2	The chemical element of atomic number 33, a brittle steel grey semimetal with many highly poisonous compounds.	The blood tests revealed that her sickness was caused by arsenic poisoning.
108.	Artefact	Noun	2	An object made by a human being.	Gold and silver artefacts from the historical site were stored at the museum.
109.	Arteriosclerosis	Noun	3	Thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries.	They operated on my Grandfather to correct his Arteriosclerosis.
110.	Arthritis	Noun	2	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.	Granny lost her ability to knit because of arthritis.
111.	Artificial	Adjective	2	Made to mimic something natural.	Her skin glowed in the artificial light.
112.	Aspersions	Noun	3	An attack on someone's character or reputation.	He has cast aspersions on our abilities.
113.	Assailant	Noun	2	A person who physically attacks another.	The police have no firm leads about the identity of his assailant.
114.	Assassin	Noun	2	A person who murders someone for political or religious reasons.	The assassin who attempted to murder the president was taken in for questioning.
115.	Assembly	Noun	1	A group of people gathered together.	An assembly is held every Monday morning at our school.
116.	Assertive	Adjective	2	Having or showing confident and forceful personality.	The management position may call for assertive behaviour.
117.	Assistance	Noun	1	The provision of money, resources or information to help someone.	The work was completed with the assistance of carpenters.
118.	Association	Noun	1	A group of people organised for a joint purpose.	The National Association of Probation Officers.
119.	Assonance	Noun	3	The resemblance of sound between syllables in a nearby words arising from the rhyming of stressed vowels (e.g. sonnet, porridge), and also from the use of identical consonants with different vowels (cold,	The use of assonance throughout the poem creates the sound of despair.

				killed and culled).	
120.	Asteroid	Noun	2	A small rocky body orbiting the sun.	For the first time, scientists were able to track an asteroid from space to the ground and recover pieces of it.
121.	Astonish	Verb	1	Surprise or impress greatly.	He was astonished at the change he saw in his friend.
122.	Athlete	Noun	1	A person who is proficient in sports.	He had the broad-shouldered build of a natural athlete.
123.	Athletic	Adjective	1	Physically strong and fit.	Athletic learners excel in athletics events as part of the school calendar.
124.	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.
125.	Atrocity	Noun	3	An extremely wicked and cruel act.	The book which detailed war atrocities became a bestseller.
126.	Audience	Noun	2	The assembled spectators or listeners at an event.	At the end of the presentation, the audience was allowed to ask questions.
127.	Auspicious	Adjective	3	Indicating a good chance of success; favourable.	It was not the most auspicious moment to hold an election.
128.	Authority	Noun	1	The power or right to give orders and enforce obedience.	He had absolute authority over his subordinates.
129.	Autism	Noun	2	Mental condition characterised by great difficulty in communicating with others and in using language and abstract concepts.	The parents of children who are diagnosed with autism need to be patient and tolerant.
130.	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.
131.	Autograph	Noun	2	A celebrity signature written for an admirer.	Fans surged around the car asking for her autograph.
132.	Baboon	Noun	1	A large ground-dwelling social monkey with a long doglike snout and large teeth.	There are baboons which like to bask in the sun on the side of the road leading on the

					mountain pass to Mashishing.
133.	Backstage	Adjective	1	In or to the area behind the stage in a theatre.	It is seldom that the backstage staff are given credit for the success of a production.
134.	Bacterium	Noun	2	A member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms which include numerous disease-causing forms.	Washing your hands with antibacterial soap is said to kill known bacterium.
135.	Bagel	Noun	2	A dense, ring-shape bread roll.	We were told that the recipe for a bagel should include cinnamon and sugar.
136.	Baggage	Noun	1	Personal belongings packed in suitcases for travelling.	We collected our baggage before clearing customs.
137.	Balaclava	Noun	2	A close –fitting covering for the head and neck, leaving the face, or just the eyes and mouth, free.	The robber wore a balaclava to hide his identity while breaking into the house.
138.	Bambino	Noun	2	A baby or young child.	A party was organised to celebrate the birth of the new bambino last Saturday.
139.	Banquet	Noun	2	An elaborate and formal meal for many people.	International leaders attended the state banquet at Buckingham Palace.
140.	Barbecue	Noun	2	An outdoor meal or gathering at which meat, fish, or other food is grilled over an open fire or an appliance.	In the evening, there was a barbecue where we ate different types of meat.
141.	Baritone	Noun	2	An adult male singing voice between tenor and bass.	The Choral Eisteddfod has a music category called Baritone Solo which is very popular with audiences.
142.	Beautify	Verb	1	Make beautiful.	Their project was an initiative to beautify the environment.
143.	Behaviour	Noun	1	The way in which someone behaves.	He will vouch for her good behaviour.
144.	Beleaguer	Verb	3	Put in a very difficult situation.	The board members gave the beleaguered director their undivided support.
145.	Belittle	Verb	1	Dismiss as unimportant.	She belittled Amy's riding skills whenever she could.
146.	Benchmark	Noun	2	A standard or point of reference against which	The test used as a benchmark to admit

				performance may be compared or assessed.	students was found to be unreliable.
147.	Beneficiary	Noun	2	Persons who gain benefit from something, a special a trust or will.	He made his wife the sole beneficiary in his will.
148.	Benefit	Verb	1	To gain advantage or profit gained from something.	The young people in the community will benefit from the Youth Development Fund.
149.	Benevolent	Adjective	2	Well-meaning and kind.	He was a benevolent teacher who went out of his way to help poor and struggling learners.
150.	Bequeath	Verb	3	Leave (property) to a person or other beneficiary by a will.	He bequeathed his art collection to the town's library.
151.	Beverage	Noun	1	A drink other than water.	It is healthier to drink water than a beverage during meals.
152.	Bibliography	Noun	2	A list of sources referred to in a particular work.	His CV included a bibliography of his publications.
153.	Bicycle	Noun	1	A vehicle consisting of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by a pedal and steered with handlebars attached to the front wheels.	Riding a bicycle is a skill that can be easily acquired through regular practice.
154.	Biennial	Adjective	3	Taking place every other year.	The first of a series of biennial exhibitions took place in 2016.
155.	Biscuit	Noun	2	A small, flat, crisp unleavened cake.	I love crunchy chocolate biscuits.
156.	Bizarre	Adjective	2	Very strange and unusual.	The bizarre weather left the farmers confused.
157.	Blasphemy	Noun	2	Profane or sacrilegious talk about God or Sacred things.	He was detained on charges of blasphemy.
158.	Boisterous	Adjective	2	Noisy, energetic, and cheerful.	A group of boisterous lads danced the whole night at the new club.
159.	Bombard	Verb	2	Attack continuously (with bombs or other missile).	The Generals will issue a directive to bombard the enemy forces at the right time.

160.	Bougainvillea	Noun	3	An ornamental shrubby climbing plant widely cultivated in the tropics, with brightly coloured papery leaves (called bracts) surrounding the flower.	Some bougainvillea plants sprout purple flowers.
161.	Boulevard	Noun	2	A wide street, typically one lined with trees.	Their family loves to go for drives on the South Boulevard.
162.	Boundary	Noun	2	A line marking the limits of an area.	A country' political boundary can determine the limits of its authority.
163.	Bouquet	Noun	2	A bunch of flowers.	She was pleasantly surprised by the bouquet of roses she received from a secret admirer.
164.	Boutique	Noun	2	A small shop selling fashionable clothes.	Shopping at an exclusive boutique can prove to be a costly affair.
165.	Boycott	Verb	1	Withdraw from commercial or social association with a person or organisation as a punishment or protest.	They could not reach an agreement so they decided to boycott of the negotiations.
166.	Boysenberry	Noun	3	A large red edible blackberry-like fruit.	Boysenberries are a good source of Vitamin A.
167.	Bracelet	Noun	1	An ornamental band or chain worn on the wrist or arm.	She wore a heavy gold bracelet that drew everyone's attention to her arm.
168.	Braille	Noun	2	A written language for blind people in which characters are presented by patterns of raised dots.	She taught herself Braille when her son was born blind.
169.	Brainstorm	Verb	2	To have a discussion for the purpose of producing varied ideas or to think of ideas for a project or activity	A brainstorming session helps advertising companies to come up with brilliant ideas.
170.	Breaststroke	Noun	2	A style of swimming on one's front, in which the arms are pushed forward and then swept back in a circular movement , while the legs are alternately tucked in and kicked out.	The breaststroke is one of the most difficult swimming strokes.
171.	Breath	Noun	1	Air taken in into or expelled from the lungs.	I was gasping for breath after I had the marathon.

172.	Bridesmaid	Noun	1	A girl or woman who accompanies a bride on her wedding day.	She chose her best friend as her bridesmaid.
173.	Brigadier	Noun	2	A rank of an officer in the army, above colonel and below major general.	Brigadier Mulaudzi of the Hawks is currently addressing the Press Conference regarding on-going state capture investigations.
174.	Brilliant	Adjective	2	(Of light or colour) very bright or vivid.	The brilliant sunshine illuminated the scene.
175.	Broadcast	Verb	2	Transmit by radio or television.	The citizens were eager to watch the live broadcast of the president's national address.
176.	Broccoli	Noun	1	A cultivated variety of cabbage with heads of small green or purplish flower buds, eaten as a vegetable.	Broccoli can be used to make salad.
177.	Brochure	Noun	2	A small book or magazine containing pictures and information about a product or services.	A holiday brochure can help you to plan an exciting holiday for your family.
178.	Brontosaurus	Noun	3	Another term for Apatosaurus.	A brontosaurus is considered to be one of the largest animals to have ever lived on earth.
179.	Bruschetta	Noun	3	Toasted Italian bread drenched in olive oil, usually served with garlic or tomatoes.	She does not like bruschetta and says it's nothing more than a fancy sandwich.
180.	Brutal	Adjective	1	Savagely violent.	The brutal attacks on women and children in South Africa must be stopped with immediate effect.
181.	Bulletin	Noun	1	A short official statement or summary of news.	A television news bulletin keeps everyone updated on each day's events.
182.	Bureau	Noun	2	A department responsible for certain tasks or a writing desk.	The news bureau was closed due to security threats.
183.	Bureaucracy	Noun	3	A system of government in which most decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives or many rules and regulations that have to be followed before simple tasks can be	Many people have become frustrated with the unnecessary bureaucracy shown by local government officials.

				actioned.	
184.	Cacophony	Noun	3	A harsh discordant mixture of sound.	A cacophony of deafening alarm bells disturbed our peaceful sleep last night.
185.	Cactus	Noun	2	A succulent plant of a large family native to arid regions of the new world, with a thick of fleshy stem which typically bears spines, lack sleeves, and has brilliantly coloured flowers.	A prickly pear is a cactus that produces delicious fruit, but you have to be careful of its prickles.
186.	Caesarean	Adjective	3	Of or effected by a caesarean section.	There were many babies delivered by Caesarean section at the hospital last year.
187.	Callisthenics	Noun	3	Gymnastic exercise to achieve bodily fitness and graceful movement.	Three women swung Indian clubs while performing callisthenics in unison.
188.	Camaraderie	Noun	3	Mutual trust and friendship.	The enforced camaraderie of office life is meant to achieve harmony.
189.	Camouflage	Noun	3	The disguising of military personnel and equipment by painting or covering them to make them blend in with their surroundings.	Troops dress in camouflage to hide from the opposing side.
190.	Campaign	Noun	2	A series of military or political operations intended to achieve an objective in a particular area.	The campaign is aimed at ensuring that our party wins the elections.
191.	Candidate	Noun	1	A person who applies for a job or is nominated for election.	Candidates applying for this position should be computer-literate.
192.	Cannabis	Noun	1	A dried preparation or resinous extract made from a plant used as a psychotropic drug (chiefly in cigarettes).	Cannabis is regarded as an illegal drug in many countries.
193.	Cantankerous	Adjective	3	Bad-tempered, argumentative, and uncooperative.	He can be a cantankerous old fossil at times.
194.	Capable	Adjective	1	Having the ability or quality to do something.	I'm quite capable of taking care of myself.
195.	Capacity	Noun	1	The maximum amount that something can contain or	The capacity of the freezer is 1.1 cubic feet.

				produce.	
196.	Capital	Noun	1	The most important city or town of a country or region, usually for political, administrative or judiciary responsibility.	I think the legislature sits in each province's capital city.
197.	Capitol	Noun	2	A building housing a legislative assembly.	Parliamentarians arrived at the Capitol in the morning to pass the law allowing private gun ownership.
198.	Cappuccino	Noun	2	A type of coffee made with milk that has been frothed with a pressuriser.	I often take my friend out for a cup of Cappuccino at the local restaurant every weekend.
199.	Captain	Noun	1	The person in command of a ship.	The captain announced that the ship was heading back towards Mozambique due to unsettled weather conditions at sea.
200.	Carapace	Noun	3	The hard upper shell of the tortoise, crustacean, or arachnid.	Under her carapace of self-confidence, she was very sensitive to criticism.
201.	Carbohydrate	Noun	2	Any of a large group of compound (including starch sugar and cellulose) which contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen occurs in foods and living tissue and can be broken down to release energy in the body.	Before the event, I will starve myself of carbohydrates and eat a lot of protein.
202.	Caricature	Noun	3	A depiction of a person in which distinguishing characteristics are exaggerated for comic or grotesque effect.	There was a caricature of the minister in the newspaper.
203.	Carnivorous	Adjective	2	(Of an animal) feeding on flesh.	Lions are carnivorous as they eat only flesh, whereas human beings are omnivorous as they eat flesh and plants.
204.	Carpenter	Noun	2	A person who makes wooden objects and structures.	His is a carpenter, so he made some of their furniture when they moved into their new house.
205.	Cartography	Noun	2	The science or practice of drawing maps.	Cartography can be studied at our local University of Technology.

206.	Casserole	Noun	2	A large dish with a lid, used for cooking food slowly in an oven or a meal cooked this way.	Chicken casserole is a delicious meal.
207.	Casualty	Noun	1	A person killed or injured in war or accident.	The shelling caused thousands of civilian casualties.
208.	Catalogue	Noun	1	A complete list of items arranged in alphabetical or other systematic order.	A catalogue of the art exhibition is already available on their website.
209.	Catastrophe	Noun	2	An event causing great damage or suffering.	The nuclear explosion was a historic environmental catastrophe.
210.	Category	Noun	1	A class or division of people or things having particular shared characteristics.	There are various categories of research.
211.	Caution	Noun	1	Care taken 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.
212.	Ceasefire	Noun	2	A temporary suspension 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.
213.	Celebrity	Noun	1	A famous person.	He became a sporting celebrity.
214.	Celery	Noun	1	A cultivated plant of the parsley family, with closely packed succulent leaf stalks that are eaten raw or cooked.	Consuming celery regularly has long-term health benefits.
215.	Celestial	Adjective	2	Positioned in or relating to the sky or outer space.	The sun is a celestial body and our planet's life-giving star.
216.	Cemetery	Noun	1	A large burial ground.	A military cemetery is used to lay our fallen heroes to rest.

217.	Centennial	Adjective	2	Relating to a hundredth anniversary.	The school invited all the previous learners to the centennial celebrations.
218.	Centipede	Noun	2	An arthropod with a flattened, elongated body composed of many segments, most of which bear a pair of legs.	She got a fright when she saw a centipede on a leaf.
219.	Ceremony	Noun	1	A formal religious or public occasion, typically celebrating a particular event or achievement.	The winners were presented with their prizes at a special ceremony.
220.	Cessation	Noun	2	The fact or process of ceasing.	Ceasefire refers to a temporary cessation of fighting.
221.	Chameleon	Noun	2	A small- moving lizard with a prehensile tail, long extensible tongue, protruding eyes, and the ability to change colour.	It was difficult to see the chameleon because it turned itself into the colour of leaves.
222.	Champagne	Noun	2	A white sparkling wine from champagne, a region in France	The couple celebrated with a glass of champagne.
223.	Championship	Noun	2	A sporting contest for the position of champion.	Each event in the Olympics is a championship round.
224.	Changeable	Adjective	2	Liable to unpredictable variation.	The weather will be changeable with rain at times.
225.	Chaperone	Noun	2	A person who accompanies and looks after another person or group of people.	Aunt Millie went with us as chaperone.
226.	Characteristic	Adjective	2	Typical of a particular person, place or thing.	A defining characteristic of human beings is the ability to learn language.
227.	Chauffeur	Noun	3	A person employed to drive a car.	They arrived at the matric dance in a chauffeur-driven limousine.
228.	Chicanery	Noun	3	The use of trickery to achieve one's purpose.	The whole debate was packed with political chicanery.
229.	Chimney	Noun	1	A vertical pipe which conducts smoke and gases up from a fire or furnace.	A chimney must be kept unblocked to allow smoke to escape from the house so that residents do not choke.

230.	Chirrup	Verb	2	(Of a small bird) make repeated short high-pitched sounds.	I woke up to the unusual sound of robins chirruping outside.
231.	Chocolate	Noun	1	A food made of roasted and ground cocoa seeds, typically sweetened and eaten as confectionery.	She wanted a snack so she bought a bar of chocolate.
232.	Choreograph	Verb	2	Relating to a sequence of steps and movements in dance.	To choreograph a ballet routine requires knowledge of dance, music and space so that the audience can enjoy the production from all possible angles.
233.	Chronic	Adjective	2	(Of an illness) persisting for a long time or constantly recurring.	Recurring acidity burning up the throat can lead to chronic lung infection.
234.	Chronicle	Noun	2	A written account of important events in the order of their occurrence.	CS Lewis wrote a famous fantasy chronicle for children about a hero lion who asks children to save the world of Narnia.
235.	Chronological	Adjective	2	(Of a record of events) following the order in which they occurred.	The list of events was arranged chronologically.
236.	Chrysanthemum	Noun	3	A plant of the daisy family with brightly coloured ornamental flowers.	Of all the flowers in the garden, the chrysanthemum looked the prettiest.
237.	Cigarette	Noun	2	A thin cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in a paper for smoking.	A pack of cigarettes is quite costly.
238.	Cinnamon	Noun	1	An aromatic spice made from the dried and rolled bark of a SE Asian tree.	I love cinnamon-sprinkled doughnuts.
239.	Circumlocution	Noun	3	The use of many words where fewer would do.	His admission of guilt came after years of circumlocution.
240.	Circumnavigate	Verb	3	Sail all the way around.	He undertook to circumnavigate the globe in 80 days.
241.	Civilise	Verb	1	Bring to an advanced stage of social development.	A civilised society is governed by established rules and standards.
242.	Clairvoyant	Noun	3	A person claiming to have divining abilities.	She got a message from a clairvoyant that her son is alive and well.
243.	Clandestine	Adjective	3	In secret or kept secret.	There is a clandestine organisation suspected

					of plotting terrorist activities in that town.
244.	Claustrophobia	Noun	3	Extreme or irrational fear of confined places.	The small stuffy room had begun to give him claustrophobia.
245.	Coalesce	Verb	3	Come or bring together to form one mass or whole.	The puddles had coalesced into shallow streams.
246.	Coerce	Verb	2	Pressure someone into doing something.	Police usually coerce those in custody by threatening maximum sentence unless the truth is told.
247.	Colleague	Noun	2	A person with whom one works in a profession or business.	A secretary would be subordinate to a manager but would also be a colleague.
248.	Collection	Noun	1	The action or process of collecting.	The collection of data requires consent.
249.	Columnist	Noun	1	A journalist who writes a column in a newspaper or magazine.	He is our local newspaper columnist in charge of the daily advice column.
250.	Combatant	Noun	2	A person or nation engaged in fighting during a war.	Soldiers would be combatants in war and police combatants against crime.
251.	Commandment	Noun	1	A divine rule, especially one of the Ten Commandments.	The Sabbath had to be kept holy as ordered in the Fourth Commandment.
252.	Commemorate	Verb	2	Remember and show respect, especially with a ceremony or memorial.	June 16 in South Africa is a day reserved to commemorate the 1976 Soweto uprisings.
253.	Commensurate	Adjective	3	Corresponding in size or degree; in proportion.	The salary will be commensurate with age and experience.
254.	Commercial	Adjective	2	Concerned with or engaged in commerce.	The talks between the two presidents resulted in a commercial agreement.
255.	Commination	Noun	3	The action of threatening divine vengeance.	Weeping with sorrow, the woman recited a commination prayer against the culprits.
256.	Commissioner	Noun	1	A person appointed to a role or by a commission.	One swears an oath of truth before a commissioner of oaths at a post office, police station or lawyer's office.

257.	Committee	Noun	1	A group of people appointed for a specific function by a larger group.	Most schools have a sports committee for managing and monitoring sports matters.
258.	Commotion	Noun	2	A state of confused and noisy disturbance.	She was distracted by a commotion across the street.
259.	Communique	Noun	3	An official announcement or statement, especially one made to the media.	The country's foreign ministry issued a communique regarding the international incident.
260.	Companion	Noun	1	A person with whom one spends time or travels.	He paid for his travelling companion.
261.	Comparison	Noun	1	An act of comparison.	They drew a comparison between Gandhi's teaching and that of other teachers.
262.	Compatriots	Noun	3	A fellow citizen or national of a country.	Stich defeated his compatriot Boris Becker in the quarter finals.
263.	Competition	Noun	1	The activity or condition of competing against others.	There is fierce competition between banks.
264.	Complementary	Adjective	2	(Of two or more different things) combining in such a way as to form a complete whole or enhance each other.	They had different but complementary skills.
265.	Complex	Adjective	2	Consisting of many different and connected parts.	A complex network of water channels.
266.	Compliant	Adjective	2	Disposed to agree with others or obey rules, especially to an excessive degree; acquiescent.	A compliant labour force.
267.	Composer	Noun	1	A person who writes music.	Mozart was her favourite composer.
268.	Compressor	Noun	2	An instrument or device for compressing something.	The filling station in that small town has a compressor that can be used to fill flat tyres.
269.	Concentrate	Verb	1	Focus all one's attention on something.	Spellers should concentrate on the announcer so they can hear the word correctly.
270.	Concentration	Noun	1	The action or power of focusing one's attention on something.	She was frowning in concentration.

271.	Concurrent	Adjective	2	Existing or happening at the same time.	The FIFA World Cup concurrent games are scheduled for this weekend.
272.	Condensation	Noun	2	Water from humid air collecting as droplets on a cold surface.	The inside of the cab steamed up with condensation.
273.	Condiment	Noun	2	An edible complement such as salt, mustard or pickle that is used to flavour food.	Certain kinds of food taste better without condiments.
274.	Conductor	Noun	2	A person who conducts an orchestra or a choir.	He was appointed principal conductor of the Johannesburg Symphony Orchestra.
275.	Conference	Noun	1	A formal meeting of people with a shared interest.	The environmentalists attended the international conference on the environment.
276.	Confidence	Noun	1	The belief that one can have faith in or rely on someone or something or oneself.	We have every confidence in their ability to succeed.
277.	Conglomerate	Noun	3	Something consisting of a number of different and distinct things grouped together.	The conglomerate has its head-quarters in New York.
278.	Congratulations	Noun	1	Praise or good wishes on a special occasion.	Congratulations to all the winners!
279.	Conifer	Noun	3	A tree bearing cones and evergreen needle-like or scale-like leaves such as a pine or cypress.	The conifer is the most common plant growing in most parts of the world.
280.	Conjunction	Noun	1	A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause.	An example of a conjunction is the word "because".
281.	Connection	Noun	1	A link or relationship between people or things.	The connections between social attitudes and productivity have been proven through research.
282.	Connoisseur	Noun	3	An expert in matters of taste such as music, art and cuisine.	She was invited to be a guest judge because she is considered to be a connoisseur of music.
283.	Conscience	Noun	2	A person's moral sense of right and wrong.	He had a guilty conscience about his sinful desires.
284.	Conscientious	Adjective	3	Wishing to do what is right.	Being a conscientious man, he took his fatherly duties very seriously.

285.	Consciousness	Noun	2	The state of being conscious.	She did not regain consciousness and died two days later.
286.	Consequence	Noun	2	A results or effect	A positive consequence of unpolluted nutrition is good health while a negative consequence of ingesting alcohol and drugs is poor health.
287.	Consequently	Adverb	2	As a results; therefore.	Flexible workers find themselves in great demand, and consequently gain high salaries.
288.	Considerable	Adjective	2	Notably large.	A considerable amount of time was spent preparing the choir for the competition.
289.	Consignment	Noun	3	A batch of goods consigned.	Distribution companies prefer to deal in consignment stock as batching facilitates logistics.
290.	Consonance	Noun	3	Agreement or compatibility.	His research was mainly on consonance between conservation measures and existing agricultural practice.
291.	Conspiracy	Noun	2	A secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.	A conspiracy to destroy the government was foiled by the police.
292.	Constellation	Noun	3	A group of stars or symptoms forming a recognised pattern.	No two patients ever show exactly the same constellation of symptoms.
293.	Constipation	Noun	2	A condition in which there is difficulty in emptying the bowels.	You can buy medication at the pharmacy down the road to relieve constipation.
294.	Constituency	Noun	2	A body of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body.	A constituency of voters resides in a demarcated area and can vote only for duly nominated candidates.
295.	Constitutional	Adjective	1	Relating to or in accordance with the constitution.	That was a much-needed constitutional amendment.
296.	Contemporary	Adjective	2	Living, occurring, or originating at the same time.	The event was recorded by a contemporary historian.
297.	Contemptuous	Adjective	3	Showing contempt; scornful.	Wildlife conservationists are contemptuous of canned lion hunters.

298.	Contestation	Noun	2	The action or process of disputing or arguing.	Contestation occurs when something is declared to be in dispute such as disagreement about the execution of a will.
299.	Continuous	Adjective	1	Without interruption.	The whole performance is enacted in one continuous movement.
300.	Contortionist	Noun	3	An entertainer who twists and bends his or her body into strange and unnatural positions.	We paid one hundred rand to watch the contortionist perform at the show.
301.	Contraction	Noun	1	The process of contracting.	The general contraction of the industry did further damage to morale.
302.	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.
303.	Control	Verb	1	To influence people's behaviour or the course of events.	He was appointed to control the company's marketing strategy.
304.	Convalescent	Adjective	3	Recovering from an illness or medical treatment.	The old man is convalescent at home after being discharged from the hospital.
305.	Conversation	Noun	1	A spoken exchange of news and ideas between people.	The mother enjoyed having a conversation with her son's teacher to learn more about her child.
306.	Convince	Verb	1	Cause to believe firmly in the truth of something.	In debates, students must convince an audience that their point of view is best.
307.	Convocation	Noun	2	A representative assembly of clergy, such as of the province of Canterbury or York.	The arguments delayed the convocation of the first congress, planned for February 1992.
308.	Convolvulus	Noun	3	A twining plant with trumpet-shaped flower, some kind of which are invasive weeds; bind weeds.	A convolvulus grows in the garden.
309.	Corrupt	Adjective	1	Describing willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain.	Unscrupulous logging companies were assisted by corrupt officials.
310.	Corticosteroid	Noun	3	Any of group of steroid hormones produced in the adrenal cortex.	They gave him corticosteroid medication as part of his treatment.
311.	Couchant	Adjective	3	(Of an animal) lying with the body resting on the legs and the head raised.	Most of the time, the lions lie couchant on the grass in the park.

312.	Courageous	Adjective	2	Having courage; brave.	Nothing could stop her from doing her courageous human rights work.
313.	Courteous	Adjective	2	Polite, respectable and considerate.	The teachers loved the new student because she was courteous and obliging to all.
314.	Cradle	Noun	2	A baby's bed or cot, especially one mounted on rockers.	The baby slept peacefully in its cradle.
315.	Cringe	Verb	2	Bend one's head and body in fear or apprehension or embarrassment.	He cringed away from the blow.
316.	Crocodile	Noun	1	A large predatory semi-aquatic 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.
317.	Crustacean	Noun	3	A member of the large group Crustacea, which comprise mainly aquatic arthropods such as crabs, lobsters, shrimps and barnacles.	Crustaceans are found in water.
318.	Cucumber	Noun	1	A long green- skinned fruit with watery flesh, eaten raw in salads.	A cucumber is usually sliced or diced with or without its skin into a salad of tomato, lettuce and sweet peppers.
319.	Culminate	Verb	2	Reach a climax or point of highest development.	Weeks of violence culminated in the brutal murder of a magistrate.
320.	Culprit	Noun	2	A person who is responsible for a crime or other misdeed.	The car's front door had been smashed in but the culprits had fled with the stolen money.
321.	Cultivate	Verb	2	Prepare and use (land) for crops or gardening.	The farmers cultivate mealies in Summer.
322.	Curiosity	Noun	2	A strong desire to know or learn something.	Filled with curiosity, she peered through the window.
323.	Curriculum	Noun	1	The subjects comprised in a course of study in a school or college.	You have to complete all the subjects in the curriculum for you to pass a grade.
324.	Curvature	Noun	3	The fact of being curved or the degree to which something is curved.	The curvature of the body of a guitar requires expert carving to produce harmonious sounds.
325.	Cyberspace	Noun	2	The notional environment in which communication over computer network occurs.	I stayed in cyberspace for just a few minutes.

326.	Daring	Adjective	1	Adventurous or audaciously bold.	They carried out a daring crime in full view of witnesses.
327.	Debauchery	Noun	3	Excessive indulgence in alcohol and drugs.	Teenagers are often pressured by their peers to engage in various forms of debauchery.
328.	Debris	Noun	2	Scattered rubbish or remains.	Workmen were clearing the roads of the debris from shattered buildings after the gale force winds.
329.	Debutante	Noun	3	A young upper-class woman making her first appearance in the society.	The women's team includes eighteen year-old debutante, Katharine Merry.
330.	Decapitate	Verb	3	Cut of the head off.	In ancient French history, a guillotine was used to decapitate offenders.
331.	Decathlon	Noun	3	An athletic event in which each competitor takes part in the same ten events.	The decathlon was quite competitive and our team excelled in all the events except the javelin category.
332.	Deceive	Verb	2	Deliberately cause (someone) to believe something that is not true.	I didn't intend to deceive people into thinking it was French champagne.
333.	Deception	Noun	2	The action of deceiving.	Most of the products being sold to reduce body weight are a deception.
334.	Decibel	Noun	2	A unit of measurement expressing the intensity of a sound or the power of an electric signal, equal to one tenth of one bel.	We knew he was angry when his voice went up several decibels.
335.	Deciduous	Adjective	3	(Of a tree or shrub) shedding its leaves annually.	Some sun-loving deciduous trees grow very fast.
336.	Defeasance	Noun	3	The action or process of rendering something null and void.	The defeasance of the repulsive contract was concluded when the court found in favour of our group!
337.	Defeasible	Adjective	3	Open in principle to revision, valid objection, forfeiture, or annulment.	The terms and conditions are still at defeasible stage so we welcome your comments.

338.	Defenceless	Adjective	2	Without defence or protection; totally vulnerable.	Children are the most defenceless group in the society and must be protected.
339.	Deficiency	Noun	2	A lack or shortage.	A deficiency in Vitamin C can lead to many diseases.
340.	Definition	Noun	1	A formal statement of the exact meaning of a word.	Use a dictionary to the right definition of words and how to pronounce them.
341.	Deforest	Verb	2	To clear forests or trees	The company had to deforest the area in preparation for human settlement.
342.	Delay	Verb	1	Become or cause to become late or slow.	The train was delayed and I was late for school.
343.	Delicious	Adjective	1	Highly pleasant to the taste.	Taki's mother makes delicious fat cakes.
344.	Delinquency	Noun	3	Minor crime, especially those committed by young people.	There are distinct social causes of crime and delinquency.
345.	Delusion	Noun	2	An idiosyncratic belief or impression that is not in accordance with a generally accepted reality.	It's a delusion to believe that one can be successful without some sort or form of education.
346.	Demeanour	Noun	2	Outward behaviour or bearing.	One's demeanour can tell a lot about one's upbringing.
347.	Democracy	Noun	1	A form of government in which the people have a voice in the exercise of power, typically through elected representatives.	South Africa is an example of parliamentary democracy.
348.	Demonstrative	Adjective	2	Tending to show affectionate or other feelings openly.	We were a very physically demonstrative family.
349.	Demystify	Verb	3	Make (a subject) easier to understand.	This book attempts to demystify technology.
350.	Denominator	Noun	1	The number below the line in a fraction; a divisor.	What is the common denominator of the factors 3 and 5?
351.	Dentist	Noun	1	A person who is qualified to treat the disease and condition that affect the teeth and gums.	He had a passion for great smiles so he became a dentist.
352.	Deodorant	Noun	1	A substance which removes or conceals unpleasant bodily odours.	An athlete needs a good deodorant because of all the physical exercise.

353.	Department	Noun	1	A division of a large organisation or building, dealing with a specific area of activity.	Please contact the finance department for all your salary concerns.
354.	Deplorable	Adjective	3	Deserving strong condemnation; shocking.	The behaviour of the workers who were on strike yesterday was deplorable as they burned cars and other property.
355.	Deploy	Verb	2	Bring or move into position for military action.	As the civil war intensified in Sudan, the UN found it necessary to deploy the peace-keeping forces there.
356.	Depressing	Verb	2	Causing a feeling of miserable dejection.	Repeated failure is depressing and can cause self-doubt.
357.	Derogatory	Adjective	2	Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude.	She tells me I'm fat and is always making derogatory remarks.
358.	Descendant	Noun	2	A person who is descended from a particular ancestor.	She's a descendant of Charles Darwin.
359.	Description	Noun	1	Spoken or written account of a person, object, or event.	People who had seen him were able to give a clear description to the police.
360.	Descriptive	Adjective	1	Serving or seeking to describe.	The text contains some good descriptive passages.
361.	Destitute	Adjective	2	Extremely poor or lacking the means to provide for oneself.	The destitute family faced eviction.
362.	Detergent	Noun	1	A soluble cleansing agent.	You need detergent to properly clean bathrooms.
363.	Detrimental	Adjective	2	Tending to cause harm.	Recent policies have been detrimental to the interests of many old people.
364.	Dexterity	Noun	2	Skills in performing tasks especially with the hands.	Her dexterity with chopsticks is delightful.
365.	Diagnosis	Noun	2	The identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms	Early diagnosis is essential for effective treatment.
366.	Dialogue	Noun	1	Conversation between two or more people.	The two siblings have been fighting each other but they are now having a dialogue on reconciliation.
367.	Diameter	Noun	2	A straight line passing from side to side through the	My soccer ball is 22 centimetres in diameter.

				centre of a body or figure, especially a circle or sphere.	
368.	Diamond	Noun	1	A precious stone consisting of a clear and colourless crystalline form of pure carbon; the hardest natural occurring substances.	He gave her a diamond ring for their anniversary.
369.	Diaphanous	Adjective	3	(Of fabric) light, delicate, and translucent.	She chose a beautiful diaphanous robe for the seaside photo shoot.
370.	Diarrhoea	Noun	3	A condition in which faeces are discharged from bowels frequently and in a liquid form.	A range of symptoms including diarrhoea and vomiting can point to food poisoning.
371.	Dichotomy	Noun	3	A division or contrast between two things that might be entirely different.	The whole lecture was about the supposed rigid dichotomy between science and mysticism.
372.	Differentiate	Verb	2	Recognise or identify as different; distinguish.	Children can differentiate the past from the present.
373.	Digestion	Noun	1	The process of digesting.	Fruit and raw fruit help to facilitate healthy digestion.
374.	Dimensional	Adjective	2	Relating to measurable extent, such as length, breadth, or height.	Technicians check dimensional accuracy using coordinate measuring machines.
375.	Dinosaur	Noun	2	A Mesozoic fossils reptile of a diverse group including large bipedal and quadrupedal forms such as the tyrannosaurus.	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.
376.	Direction	Noun	1	A course along which someone or something moves or which must be taken to reach a destination.	Everyone thought she would become a great professional dancer, but she set off in the opposite direction.
377.	Disadvantage	Noun	1	An unfavorable circumstance or condition.	A major disadvantage is the limited nature of the data.
378.	Discharge	Verb	2	Officially allow (someone) to leave somewhere, especial hospital.	Referrals can be discussed before a patient is discharged from hospital.
379.	Discotheque	Noun	3	Full form of Disco; a club for music and dancing.	The discotheque in the township was the most

					popular place of entertainment in the 1980s.
380.	Discourteous	Adjective	3	Rude and lacking consideration for others.	The remark that the soccer coach made against the goal keeper during break was discourteous.
381.	Discovery	Noun	1	The action or process of discovering or being discovered.	The discovery of new cures for diseases is always a celebrated breakthrough.
382.	Discriminate	Verb	2	Recognise a distinction.	Babies can discriminate between different facial expressions.
383.	Discussion	Noun	1	The action or process of discussing.	The committee acts as a forum for discussion.
384.	Disease	Noun	1	A disorder of structure or function in a human, plant or animal especially one that produces specific symptoms.	We are suffering from the British disease of self-deprecation.
385.	Disgraceful	Adjective	2	Shockingly unacceptable.	The acquisition of new fancy cars was nothing but a disgraceful waste of money.
386.	Disingenuous	Adjective	3	Not sincere, especially in pretending that one knows less about something than one really does.	The journalist was being somewhat disingenuous as well as cynical.
387.	Dismissal	Noun	2	Removal, a written or verbal termination.	Their controversial dismissal from the competition caused an uproar.
388.	Disseminate	Verb	2	Spread widely.	Health authorities always disseminate information about diseases such as TB.
389.	Dissident	Noun	3	A person who opposes official policy.	The dissident was briefly detained at the police station this morning.
390.	Distinguished	Adjective	2	Noble and dignified in appearance.	The speech was delivered by a distinguished American educationist.
391.	Distraction	Noun	2	Something that diverts someone's attention.	During the examination period, one should avoid stressful distractions as one can easily lose focus.
392.	Domineer	Verb	3	Behave in an arrogant and overbearing way.	She had been submissive to her gruff, domineering husband.
393.	Dreadful	Adjective	2	Extremely bad or serious.	There's been a dreadful accident.

394.	Dutifully	Adverb	2	Conscientious or obediently fulfilling ones duty.	I dutifully reported the learners who were cheating.
395.	Eccentric	Adjective	2	Unconventional and slightly strange.	Arthur was noted for his eccentric behaviour.
396.	Economic	Adjective	1	Relating to the economy or Economics.	His studies in Economics helped him to make sound economic decisions.
397.	Ecosystem	Noun	1	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.	The marine ecosystem of the northern Gulf had suffered irreparable damage.
398.	Ecstatic	Adjective	2	Blissfully happy; joyful.	Ecstatic fans filled the stadium.
399.	Effervescent	Adjective	3	(Of a liquid) giving off bubbles; fizzy.	This is just an effervescent mixture of cheap wine, fruit flavours, sugar, and carbon dioxide.
400.	Egocentric	Adjective	2	Self- centred.	His was an egocentric philosophy that ignored social factors.
401.	Egregious	Adjective	3	Outstandingly bad; shocking.	The singer was charged for egregious abuses of copyright.
402.	Eisteddfod	Noun	2	A competitive festival of music and poetry.	The Department of Basic Education hosts a choral eisteddfod annually.
403.	Electrify	Verb	2	Charge with electricity.	He electrified the fence as a security measure.
404.	Elementary	Adjective	2	Relating to the most rudimentary aspects of a subject; introductory.	All first-years were required to take the elementary astronomy course.
405.	Eloquent	Adjective	2	Showing eloquence.	He delivered an eloquent speech on racism.
406.	Emaciated	Adjective	3	Abnormally thin and weak.	She was so emaciated she could hardly stand.
407.	Embarrass	Verb	1	Cause to feel awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed.	She wouldn't embarrass either of them by

					causing a scene.
408.	Embodiment	Noun	2	A tangible or visible form of an idea or quality.	I was the embodiment of ungainliness.
409.	Embourgeoisement	Noun	3	The process of becoming bourgeois or middle class.	South Africa is a country where embourgeoisement is rapidly on the rise.
410.	Emergency	Noun	1	A serious unexpected and potentially dangerous situation requiring immediate attention.	Personal alarms are used in an emergency.
411.	Emission	Noun	2	The action of emitting something, especially heat, light, gas, or radiation.	The effects of lead emission on health.
412.	Emotion	Noun	1	A strong feeling, such as joy, anger, or sadness.	She won the competition and wanted to cry, but she managed to control her emotions.
413.	Emphasise	Verb	2	Give emphasis to a point or detail.	They emphasise the need for daily, one-to-one contact between parent and child.
414.	Emulsify	Verb	2	To disperse minute droplets of one liquid into another in which it is not soluble or miscible.	A good tip is to use shampoo on the oiled hair before wetting with water, in order to emulsify the oil.
415.	Encircle	Verb	2	To form a circle around; to surround.	The town is encircled by fortified walls.
416.	Enclose	Verb	2	Surround or close off on all side.	The entire estate was enclosed within electric fences.
417.	Encounter	Noun	2	An unexpectedly meeting.	She felt completely unnerved by the encounter with the stranger.
418.	Encourage	Verb	1	Give support, confidence, or hope.	The success of the venture encouraged us all.
419.	Encyclopaedia	Noun	3	A book or set of books which provides information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject, typically arranged alphabetically.	I first read about Nelson Mandela's story in an Encyclopaedia in the library.
420.	Endeavour	Verb	3	Try hard to do or achieve.	They endeavour to help save third world countries from starvation.
421.	Endorsement	Noun	2	The action of supporting strongly, usually involving financial or political backing.	The issue of full independence received overwhelming endorsement.

422.	Endure	Verb	2	To go through suffering (painful and prolonged) patiently	The pain that the poor man had to endure after he broke his leg was immense.
423.	Engineer	Noun	1	A person qualified in Engineering.	You need an engineer to give advice on the project before you can build a tower.
424.	Enigmatic	Adjective	2	Difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.	He took the money with an enigmatic smile.
425.	Enjambment/ Enjambement	Noun	3	(In verse) The continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.	The sentences in the poem were too long as the students struggled to read the enjambment.
426.	Enthusiasm	Noun	2	Intense enjoyment, interest, or approval.	Her enthusiasm for life makes her the best candidate for the Community Builder Award.
427.	Entourage	Noun	2	A group of people attending to or surrounding an important person.	An entourage of loyal courtiers.
428.	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.
429.	Environment	Noun	2	The surrounding or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or operates.	Police officers and soldiers work in hostile environments.
430.	Environs	Noun	2	The surrounding area or districts.	The environs were secured by the police before the arrival of the President.
431.	Epiglottis	Noun	3	A flap of cartilage behind the root of the tongue, which is depressed during swallowing to cover the opening of the windpipe.	The function of the epiglottis is to ensure that food is not swallowed into the breathing pipe.
432.	Episode	Noun	1	An event or a sequence of events.	The whole assault episode was a major embarrassment to the company.
433.	Epitome	Noun	3	A person or thing that is a perfect example of a quality or type.	She looked the epitome of elegance and good taste.
434.	Equipment	Noun	1	The items needed for a particular purpose.	They buy the office equipment at Mass Supplies.
435.	Equivalent	Adjective	2	Equal in value, amount, function, and meaning.	One unit is equivalent to one glass of wine.
436.	Erosion	Noun	2	The process or results of eroding or being eroded.	The problem of soil erosion has halted many building projects.

437.	Eruption	Noun	2	An act or instance of erupting.	The volcano eruption led to many families being evacuated from the area.
438.	Espionage	Noun	3	The practice of spying or of using spies.	The two countries trained spies who would specialise in global espionage.
439.	Essential	Adjective	2	Absolutely necessary, extremely important.	It is essential to keep up-to-date records.
440.	Euphoria	Noun	3	Intense happiness and elation.	In the euphoria of the celebrations, they forgot to check the time and they missed their flights.
441.	Eurhythmics	Noun	3	A system of rhythmic physical movements used to teach musical understanding or for therapeutic purposes.	Her therapist uses eurhythmics for holistic healing.
442.	Evangelist	Noun	2	A person who speaks to convert others to the faith, especially by public preaching.	Most charismatic churches send their evangelists to preach on TV with the hope of attracting more followers.
443.	Euthanasia	Noun	3	The painless killing of a patient who is suffering from an incurable disease or in an irreversible coma.	Euthanasia is not yet legal in South Africa, no matter how sick a patient is.
444.	Eventual	Adjective	2	Taking place at the end of or as a result of a certain process.	No one could have foreseen the eventual outcome of the discussions.
445.	Exacerbate	Verb	3	Make (something bad) worse.	The governor did not want to exacerbate economic hardships by increasing the repo rate.
446.	Exaggerate	Verb	3	Represent (something) as being larger, better or worse than it really is.	She exaggerated her injuries so people could feel pity for her.
447.	Excitement	Noun	2	A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness.	Her cheeks were flushed with excitement when she won the competition.
448.	Excruciating	Adjective	3	Intensely painful.	The pain from the knee operation was excruciating.
449.	Exhort	Verb	3	Strongly encourage or urge (someone) to do something.	As a dear friend, I exhort you to stay away from drugs and bad friends if you want to be successful.

450.	Expectation	Noun	2	A strong belief that something will happen or be the case.	Reality had not lived up to expectations.
451.	Expedition	Noun	3	A journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose.	The group embarked on an expedition to the jungles of the Orinoco.
452.	Expensive	Adjective	1	Costing a lot of money.	Keeping a horse is an expensive endeavour.
453.	Exquisite	Adjective	2	Very beautiful and delicate.	She wore exquisite jewellery on her wedding.
454.	Extinct	Adjective	2	(Of a species or other large group) having no living members.	You do not see live trilobites and dinosaurs because are extinct.
455.	Extinguish	Verb	2	Put out (a fire or light).	Firemen were soaking everything to extinguish the blaze.
456.	Extraordinary	Adjective	2	Very unusual or remarkable.	Everyone came to view the extraordinary plumage of the male peacock.
457.	Extreme	Adverb	1	Very great.	This is an extremely difficult thing to do.
458.	Extremist	Noun	2	A person who holds extreme political or religious views.	The extremist was jailed because his ideas caused the deaths of many people.
459.	Exuberant	Adjective	3	Lively and cheerful.	The headmaster told the exuberant learners about the exciting trip overseas.
460.	Fabricate	Verb	2	Invent in order to deceive.	The corrupt officials fabricated evidence for their own gain.
461.	Facetious	Adjective	3	Using inappropriate humour.	Was the statement meant to be facetious? It seemed too silly for such an event.
462.	Facsimile	Noun	2	An exact copy, especially of written or printed material.	We received a facsimile of the signed agreement.
463.	Factorise	Verb	2	Resolve or be resolvable into factors.	All matrices can be factorised.
464.	Factious	Adjective		Relating or inclined to dissension; divisive.	The remarks by the political leader sounded factious.
465.	Failure	Noun	1	Lack of success.	He presented an economic policy that is destined for failure.

466.	Fantasy	Noun	1	The faculty or activity of imagining improbable things.	His research had moved into the realms of fantasy.
467.	Fascinate	Verb	2	Irresistibly attract interest.	I've always been fascinated by the processing speed of computers.
468.	Fatigue	Noun	2	Extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness.	They had travelled for hours and were fatigued at the end of their journey.
469.	Faucet	Noun	2	A tap.	Make sure that you close all faucets tightly in order to save water.
470.	Favourite	Adjective	2	Preferred to all others of the same kind.	They always go to their favourite Italian restaurant for their anniversary.
471.	Favouritism	Noun	2	The unfair favouring of one person or group at the expense of others.	The manager at the factory showed favouritism when he gave one worker leave but denied others without any reason given.
472.	Feasible	Adjective	2	Reasonably practical.	It is not feasible to begin constructing a dam in the middle of the rain season.
473.	Feeble	Adjective	2	Lacking physical strength.	By then, he was too feeble to feed himself.
474.	Femur	Noun	3	The bone of the thigh or upper hind limb.	The results were awful: there was marked osteoporosis in the spine, hip, and femur.
475.	Fermentation	Noun	2	The chemical breakdown of substances by bacteria, yeast or other microorganisms, especially involved in the making of beer, wine and spirits in which sugar is converted to ethyl alcohol.	Fermentation is an important stage in the process of making alcohol.
476.	Ferocious	Adjective	3	Savagely fierce, cruel, or violent.	The tourists were attacked by a ferocious elephant when they were walking in the game park.
477.	Feuilleton	Noun	3	A part of newspaper or magazine devoted to fiction, criticism, or light literature.	As an avid reader herself, she became the feuilleton writer for our local newspaper.
478.	Fiancée	Noun	2	A person to whom another is engaged to be married.	He went back to the valley to marry his fiancée.
479.	Fiefdom	Noun	3	A territory or sphere of operation controlled by a	The mafia boss has turned the town into his

				particular person or group.	private fiefdom.
480.	Figurative	Adjective	2	Departing from a literal use of words; metaphorical.	He used figurative expressions to sound more sophisticated.
481.	Flagrant	Adjective	3	Conspicuous; unconcealed	There is no doubt that the contract was a flagrant violation of the law.
482.	Flamboyant	Adjective	3	Conspicuously and confidently exuberant.	The band's flamboyant lead singer stood out in colourful neon.
483.	Flamingo	Noun	1	A tall wading bird with mainly pink or scarlet plumage, long legs and neck, and a crooked bill.	A flamingo is a bird indigenous to Brazil and neighbouring countries.
484.	Flammable	Adjective	2	Easily set on fire.	Try not to use of highly flammable materials near open fires.
485.	Foreigner	Noun	2	A person born in or coming from a foreign country.	As a foreigner in South Africa, Peter struggled to speak isiZulu.
486.	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.
487.	Forfeit	Verb	2	Lose or be deprived of (property or a right or privilege) as a penalty for wrong doing.	If you cancel your flight, you forfeit your deposit.
488.	Formidable	Adjective	2	Inspiring fear or respect through impressive size, strength or capability.	He took months to prepare for his fight against the formidable opponent.
489.	Fortification	Noun	2	A defensive wall or other reinforcement built to fortify a place.	They built and maintained fortifications around the city.
490.	Fortuitous	Adjective	3	Happening by chance rather than intention.	Their victory was fortuitous because the ball went into the net after it was deflected by the referee.
491.	Frenetic	Adjective	3	Fast and energetic in a rather wild and uncontrolled way.	There was chaos in the frenetic activity.
492.	Frequent	Verb	2	Occurring or done many times at short intervals.	I frequent the library in order to get information.
493.	Freudian	Adjective	3	Relating to or influenced by Sigmund Freud (1856-	The Freudian concept of the superego is often

				1939) and his methods of psychoanalysis especially with reference to the importance of sexuality in human behaviour.	used to explain some behaviours.
494.	Fugitive	Noun	2	A person who has escaped from captivity or in hiding.	He spent years in hiding as a fugitive from justice.
495.	Fundamental	Adjective	2	Of or serving as a foundation or core; of central importance.	We strive for the protection of fundamental human rights.
496.	Fungicide	Noun	3	A chemical that destroys fungus.	Many orchards no longer use fungicides.
497.	Furniture	Noun	2	The movable articles that are used to make a room or building suitable for living or working in, such as tables, chairs or desk.	Good furniture has become very expensive in Pretoria.
498.	Futile	Adjective	2	Producing no useful results; pointless.	This was a futile attempt to keep fans from mounting the stage.
499.	Gallant	Adjective	3	Brave, heroic.	England made a gallant, but unsuccessful effort to win the FIFA World Cup.
500.	Gangrene	Noun	3	Localised death and decomposition of body tissue, resulting from either obstructed circulation or bacterial infection.	Gangrene set in and her leg was amputated.
501.	Gargantuan	Adjective	3	Extremely large.	Young people are said to have a gargantuan appetite.
502.	Garniture	Noun	3	A set of decorative accessories, in particular vases.	The new couple received numerous garniture accessories for their new house.
503.	Garrulous	Adjective	3	Excessively talkative.	The garrulous cab driver kept me entertained throughout my journey.
504.	Gastroenterology	Noun	3	The branch of medicine which deals with disorders of the stomach and intestine.	After his mother's struggles with stomach ulcers, he decided to specialise in Gastroenterology.
505.	Gaudy	Adjective	3	Extravagant and brightly coloured (associated with tastelessness)	Silver bows and gaudy ribbons are used as decorations at some weddings.
506.	Gauge	Noun	2	An instrument that measures and gives a visual	He kept checking the fuel gauge as he searched

				display of the amount, level or contents of something.	for the nearest garage.
507.	Genetics	Noun	2	The study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics.	Genetics often determines whether a child will look like the mother or father.
508.	Generosity	Noun	2	The quality of being kind and generous.	The generosity of the businessman was applauded by the community leaders.
509.	Genuine	Adjective	2	Truly what it is said to be; authentic.	He made a genuine attempt to make things right by paying back the money.
510.	Gestation	Noun	3	The process of carrying or being carried in the womb between conception and birth.	My birth was delayed so the gestation period in my case was more than 9 months.
511.	Gesticulate	Verb	3	Gesture drastically in place of or to emphasise speech.	They were shouting and gesticulating frantically at drivers who did not slow down.
512.	Gesture	Noun	2	A movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express the idea or meaning.	Ntombi was too far, so instead of greeting me verbally she used hand gestures.
513.	Gesundheit	Interjection	3	Used to wish health to a person who just sneezed.	They exclaimed, "Gesundheit!" when the little one sneezed.
514.	Ghetto	Noun	2	A part of a city, especially a slum area, occupied by marginalised groups.	People who grew up in the ghetto strive to make a better life for themselves.
515.	Giraffe	Noun	2	A large African mammal with a very long neck and forelegs, the tallest of living animals.	I once witnessed an epic fight between lions and a giraffe at the Kruger National Park.
516.	Glamorous	Adjective	2	Having glamour, alluringly appealing.	The supermodel, Naomi, is one of the most glamorous in the world.
517.	Glorious	Adjective	2	Having or bringing glory.	Winning the competition was a glorious moment that she would cherish for many years.
518.	Gorgeous	Adjective	2	Beautiful; very attractive.	Gorgeous colours and exquisite decorations made the party an outstanding affair.
519.	Gossip	Verb	1	Casual conversation or unsubstantiated reports about other people.	They would start gossiping about her as soon as she left.
520.	Gradual	Adjective	2	Taking place in stages over an extended period.	Her health gradually improved as she

					continued to take her medication.
521.	Graduate	Verb	2	To be awarded an academic degree, or a high school diploma.	He graduated from the University of South Africa in 2018.
522.	Graffiti	Noun	2	Unauthorised writing or drawings on a surface in a public place.	Writing or drawing graffiti on the desks is wrong.
523.	Grammarians	Noun	3	A person who studies and writes about grammar.	The grammarian has written twenty books on the rules of the English language to date.
524.	Gratuitous	Adjective	3	Done without good reason.	The film is not appropriate for the learners because it contains scenes with gratuitous violence.
525.	Gregarious	Adjective	3	Fond of company; sociable.	Being a popular and gregarious man, he threw countless parties for friends and family.
526.	Grievance	Noun	2	A real or imagined cause for complaint.	We created a website, which enabled staff to air their grievances anonymously.
527.	Guarantee	Noun	2	A formal assurance that certain conditions will be fulfilled, especially that restitution will be made if a product is not of a specified quality.	We offer a 10-year guarantee against rust.
528.	Guernsey	Noun	3	A breed of dairy cattle from the channel island of Guernsey, noted for producing rich, creamy milk.	Her uncles demanded Guernsey cattle for lobola.
529.	Gymnasium	Noun	2	A hall or building equipped for gymnastics and other physical exercise.	I am a member of the Hyper Active Gymnasium in the township.
530.	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.
531.	Halitosis	Noun	3	Unpleasant-smelling breath.	Halitosis can be treated medically.
532.	Hallucinate	Verb	2	Experience a seemingly real perception of something not actually present.	Ben was hallucinating and screaming at images we could not see.
533.	Haphazard	Adjective	2	Lacking order or organisation.	The music business works in a haphazard fashion; it's a life with no guarantees.
534.	Harass	Verb	2	Torment by subjecting to constant interference or intimidation.	If someone is being harassed at work because of their sexuality, they should contact the

					police.
535.	Harbour	Noun	2	A place on the coast where ships may moor in a shelter, either naturally formed or artificially created.	We saw amazing ships at the harbour.
536.	Haughty	Adjective	3	Arrogant and disdainful.	He collected the award and gave his younger colleagues a look of haughty disdain.
537.	Haulage	Noun	3	The commercial transport of goods	He had to pay for an extra day when the road closures delayed his company's haulage.
538.	Havoc	Noun	2	Widespread destruction.	The hurricane ripped through Florida, destroyed homes and caused havoc in people's lives.
539.	Hazardous	Adjective	2	Risky; dangerous.	Firefighters work in hazardous conditions.
540.	Hereditarian	Adjective		Relating to or denoting the theory that heredity is the primary influence on human characteristics.	The hereditarian psychologist kept asking about our family history.
541.	Heroine	Noun	2	A woman admired for her courage or outstanding achievement.	She was a true feminist heroine.
542.	Herring	Noun	2	A silvery fish which is most abundant in coastal water and is an important food fish.	Shoals of herring swam past.
543.	Hesitate	Verb	1	Pause in indecision.	She hesitated because she was unsure of what to say.
544.	Hexagon	Noun	2	A plane figure with six straight sides and angles.	Of the three figures, the hexagon is the most proper for convenience and strength.
545.	Hiatus	Noun	3	A pause or gap in continuity.	There was a brief hiatus in the war with France.
546.	Hibernate	Verb	2	(Of an animal or plant) spend the winter in a dormant state.	Some species hibernate in winter.
547.	Hierarchy	Noun	2	A ranking system ordered according to status or authority.	In a school hierarchy, the principal is at the top in terms of authority.
548.	Hieroglyphics	Noun	3	Writing consisting of hieroglyphs.	Without the Rosetta Stone, it is likely that

					Egyptian hieroglyphics would still be a mystery.
549.	Hilarious	Adjective	2	Extremely amusing.	Any movie with the comedian Chris Brown is always hilarious.
550.	Hippopotamus	Noun	2	A large thick- skinned semiaquatic African mammal, with massive jaws.	A hippopotamus prefers river life but will travel miles inland in search of food and mates.
551.	Horizontal	Adjective	1	Parallel to the plane of the horizon.	Use a ruler to draw a straight horizontal line.
552.	Horrify	Verb	1	Fill with horror.	They were horrified by the very idea of a criminal moving in next to their house.
553.	Horror	Noun	1	Intense fear, shock, shock or disgust.	I was filled with horror when I saw the scene of the accident.
554.	Hullabaloo	Noun	2	A commotion or fuss.	Do you remember the entire hullabaloo over the lost golf ball?
555.	Humidity	Noun	1	The state or quality of being humid.	The temperature is 36 and the humidity levels are unbearable.
556.	Humorous	Adjective	2	Causing amusement.	The audience laughed through the humorous and entertaining talk.
557.	Hundredth	Adjective	2	Constituting number one hundred in a sequence; 100th.	Her hundredth birthday party was attended by four generations of her family.
558.	Hygiene	Noun	2	Conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.	I maintain personal hygiene by bathing regularly.
559.	Hyperbole	Noun	3	Deliberate exaggeration, not meant to be taken literally.	He vowed revenge with oaths and hyperboles.
560.	Hyperthyroidism	Noun	3	Over-activity of the thyroid gland, resulting in rapid heartbeat and an increased rate of metabolism.	Everyone thought she was hyperactive until she was diagnosed with Hyperthyroidism.
561.	Hypochondriac	Noun	3	A person who is abnormally anxious about his or her health.	Hypochondriacs should stop demanding medication from doctors.
562.	Hypocrisy	Noun	2	The practice of claiming to have higher standards or	He hates hypocrisy but is also guilty of the

				more laudable beliefs than is the case.	same crime.
563.	Hypothesis	Noun	2	A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.	His 'steady state' hypothesis of the origin of the universe was critically analysed.
564.	Identification	Noun	1	The action or process of identifying or the fact of being identified.	The item was tagged with a number for identification.
565.	Idiom	Noun	2	A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.	An example of an English idiom is, "kicking the bucket," which means to die.
566.	Idiosyncrasy	Noun	3	A mode of behaviour or way of thought specific to an individual.	One of his little idiosyncrasies was that he always preferred to be the first to get into a car.
567.	Ignominious	Adjective	3	Deserving or causing public disgrace or shame.	The man's reputation suffered an ignominious fate in the public debates.
568.	Ignorant	Adjective	2	Lacking knowledge or awareness in general.	If you are ignorant of the law, you will still be found guilty in court.
569.	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.
570.	Illegible	Adjective	1	Not clear enough to be read.	This letter is completely illegible, I cannot read it.
571.	Illustrate	Verb	1	Provide (a book or periodical) with pictures.	The guide is illustrated with full-colour photographs.
572.	Illustration	Noun	1	A picture illustrating a book or periodical.	The illustrations in the comic book were hilarious.
573.	Imaginary	Adjective	1	Existing only in the imagination.	Chris had solo conversations with his imaginary friends.
574.	Imbue	Verb	2	Fill with a feeling or quality.	She was imbued with excitement for the Spelling Bee Competition.
575.	Imitation	Noun	1	The action of imitating.	A child learns to speak by imitation.

576.	Immediate	Adjective	1	Occurring or done at once.	The authorities took no immediate action against the criminal and that angered the community.
577.	Immensely	Adverb	2	To a great extent, extremely.	The rapper was immensely popular for his lyrics against violence.
578.	Imminent	Adjective	2	About to happen.	The Spelling Bee Competition is imminent; I hope you are all ready for the competition.
579.	Immobilise	Verb	1	Prevent from moving or operating as normal.	The car had been immobilised by a wheel clamp.
580.	Immunology	Noun	2	The branch of medicine and biology concerned with immunity.	More research in Immunology will help scientists to fight HIV.
581.	Impeachment	Noun	2	Call into question the integrity or validity (of a practice )	The prosecutor presented a detailed impeachment of the character witness.
582.	Impossible	Adjective	1	Not able to occur, exist, or be done.	Improving the results was a seemingly impossible task.
583.	Impressive	Adjective	1	Evoking admiration through size, quality or skill.	The hotel gave us an impressive view of the mountains.
584.	Imprison	Verb	2	Put or keep in prison.	The authorities will imprison the fugitive as he is a flight risk.
585.	Improvement	Noun	1	An instance of improving or being improved.	There was no improvement in the performance of the team even after a new coach was hired.
586.	Improvise	Verb	2	Create and perform (music, drama, or verse) spontaneously or without preparation.	He invited actors to improvise dialogue.
587.	Inanimate	Adjective	2	Not alive.	A rock is an inanimate object.
588.	Inauspicious	Adjective	3	Not conducive to success; unpromising.	Following this inauspicious start, the British, outnumbered, withdrew.
589.	Incarcerate	Verb	3	Imprison or confine.	It is necessary to incarcerate dangerous offenders to keep them away from society.

590.	Incessant	Adjective	3	(Especially of something unpleasant) continuing without pause or interruption.	The incessant beat of the music kept the neighbours up all night.
591.	Incinerate	Verb	3	Destroy (something especially waste material) by burning.	Waste packaging is to be incinerated rather than buried in landfills.
592.	Incoherent	Adjective	2	Incomprehensible or confusing in speech or writing.	He screamed some incoherent threats at the criminal.
593.	Incongruous	Adjective	3	Not in keeping with the surroundings or other elements; out of place.	The sneakers were incongruous with the suit and tie he wore to the wedding.
594.	Inconvenience	Noun	2	The state of being slightly troublesome or difficult.	It's a great school, but it's a bit far and comes with the inconvenience of having to change trains.
595.	Incorporate	Verb	2	Take in or include as part of a whole.	He has incorporated a number of recommendations in his proposal.
596.	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.
597.	Indefinite	Adjective	1	Not clearly expressed or defined; vague.	They may face indefinite detention.
598.	Indigenous	Adjective	2	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place.	The indigenous peoples of Siberia.
599.	Individualism	Noun	2	Independence and self- reliance.	Some people live by a culture that celebrates individualism and wealth.
600.	Indomitable	Adjective	3	Impossible to subdue or defeat.	The indomitable teacher fought for her learners' rights against all odds.
601.	Infectious	Adjective	2	(Of a disease or disease- causing organism) liable to be transmitted through the environment.	Washing your hands can help to curb some outbreaks of infectious diseases.
602.	Inflorescence	Noun	3	The complete flower head of a plant including the stem, stalk and bracts.	In class today, we learnt about a rose and its inflorescence.
603.	Infomercial	Noun	2	An advertising film which promotes a product in an informative and supposedly objective style.	Marketers using infomercials to capitalise on current events are not a new phenomenon.

604.	Infrastructure	Noun	2	The basic physical and organisational structures (e.g. buildings, roads and power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.	The difference between developed, developing, and underdeveloped nations of the world relates directly to the infrastructure available in the country.
605.	Ingenuity	Noun	3	The quality of being ingenious.	In order for one to achieve success in life, one needs to display both hard work and ingenuity.
606.	Ingenuous	Adjective	3	Unsophisticated, naïve and unsuspecting.	I'm not so ingenuous as to believe everything he says.
607.	Ingrained	Verb	2	(Of a habit or attitude) to be firmly established.	Doing the same thing every day in the same way leads to bad habits being ingrained in people's behaviour.
608.	Ingredient	Noun	1	Any of the food or substances that are combined to make a particular dish.	Mix all of the ingredients together to bake a mouth-watering cake.
609.	Iniquity	Noun	1	Highly unfair or immoral behaviour.	The criminals have turned that house into a den of iniquity.
610.	Inkling	Noun	1	A slight idea; a hint.	I like to watch movie trailers so that I get an inkling of the essence of the movie.
611.	Innocuous	Adjective	3	Not harmful or offensive.	No reason to be offended, it was an innocuous question.
612.	Insecticide	Noun	2	A substance used for killing insects.	One must be careful when using insecticides in the home because many of them can harm pets.
613.	Insidious	Adjective	3	Proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with harmful effects.	The insidious manner in which some people damage the reputation of others is often hard to detect.
614.	Insinuate	Verb	2	Suggest (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.
615.	Insistence	Noun	2	The action of insisting or demanding that a	The insistence that all applicants should have a

				requirement is fulfilled.	degree to become administrators will improve service quality in the public sector.
616.	Instruction	Noun	1	A direction or order.	The mayor issued instructions to the sheriff who quickly obeyed.
617.	Instruments	Noun	1	A tool or implement, especially for precision work.	They checked all the surgical instruments before the operation.
618.	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.
619.	Integration	Noun	2	The action or process of integrating.	Economic and political integration ensures that structures work well together.
620.	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.
621.	Intermittent	Adjective	2	Occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous or steady.	It is much better for farmers to have intermittent rain that can soak gently into the ground than to have a downpour.
622.	International	Adjective	1	Existing or occurring between nations.	International trade allows countries to conduct business with each other.
623.	Intern	Noun	2	A student or trainee who does a job to gain work experience or for a qualification.	A new intern has just joined our unit at work.
624.	Interrogative	Noun	2	Having the force of a question.	The interrogative session had not even started at the Press Conference when the politician lost his temper.
625.	Interruption	Noun	2	The action of interrupting or the fact of being interrupted.	Studying at the library allows me to study without interruption.
626.	Interview	Verb	2	An oral examination of an applicant for a job or college place.	Before you get a job or a bursary, you have to go for an interview.
627.	Intransitive	Adjective	3	(Of a verb or a sense) not taking a direct object.	Sneeze is a good example of an intransitive verb because it does not take an object.

628.	Introductory	Adjective	2	Serving as an introduction; basic or preliminary.	A two-day introductory class helps the new students to understand the basics of the course.
629.	Investigative	Adjective	1	Of or concerned with investigating.	Jack is one of the most well-known investigative journalists in the country.
630.	Irresistible	Adjective	1	Too tempting or powerful to be resisted.	He found the delicious-looking cakes irresistible and he bought them all.
631.	Jeopardise	Verb	2	Put at risk of loss, harm, or failure.	If you are a lazy, unreliable worker, you are likely to jeopardise your career.
632.	Jewellery	Noun	2	Personal ornaments, such as necklaces, rings and bracelets that are made from or contain jewels and precious metal.	We have examples of jewellery worn by rich men and women dating back as far as 10,000BC.
633.	Jouissance	Noun	3	Pleasure or ecstasy.	Winning the competition filled the family with an amazing sense of jouissance.
634.	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.
635.	Journey	Noun	1	An act of traveling from one place to another.	An eight-hour train journey can now be covered in a two-hour car ride.
636.	Jubilant	Adjective	1	Happy and triumphant.	All players and supporters were in a jubilant mood after the referee awarded them a penalty.
637.	Judgement	Noun	2	The ability to make considered decisions or form sensible opinions.	The judgement surprised everybody who was in court as the perpetrator was not found guilty due to lack of evidence against her.
638.	Judaism	Noun	2	The monotheistic religion of the Jew, based mainly on the old testament.	Judaism is one of the oldest religions in the world.
639.	Jupiter	Noun	1	The largest planet in the solar system, fifth in order from the sun and one of the brightest objects in the night sky.	Some people call Jupiter the giant planet because it is the largest in the solar system.

640.	Jurisdiction	Noun	2	The official power to make legal decision and judgements.	The trial will take place in Pretoria as the magistrate in Johannesburg does not have jurisdiction where the offence was committed.
641.	Justice	Noun	1	Just behaviour or treatment.	It was feared that the accused may not receive justice, so the magistrate recused himself from the trial.
642.	Justify	Verb	1	Prove or provide reasons for actions to be right or reasonable.	The adjudicators were requested to justify the selection of the winning choir ahead of others.
643.	Juvenile	Adjective	2	For or relating to young people, birds, or animals.	There is a popular saying that lack of parental care is the cause of juvenile delinquency.
644.	Juxtapose	Verb	2	Place close together, side by side.	The two grades were juxtaposed with each other in the exams to ensure that there was order.
645.	Kaleidoscope	Noun	3	A tube containing mirrors and pieces of coloured glass or paper, whose reflection produces changing patterns of colour when the tube is rotated.	The dancers moved in a kaleidoscope of colour.
646.	Kangaroo	Noun	2	A large plant-eating marsupial with a long powerful tail and strong hind limbs that enable it to leap; found in Australia and North Guinea.	The kangaroo is indigenous to Australia.
647.	Karaoke	Noun	2	A form of entertainment in which people sing popular songs over pre-recorded backing tracks.	We decided on karaoke for my 21 <sup>st</sup> birthday even though none of us can sing to save our lives.
648.	Kennel	Noun	2	A small shelter for a dog.	The dogs are sleeping in their kennels.
649.	Keyboard	Noun	2	A panel of keys for use with a computer or typewriter.	My keyboard is malfunctioning, so I can't type my assignment.
650.	Kidnap	Verb	1	Abduct and hold captive, typically to obtain a ransom.	Militants kidnapped the daughter of a minister.
651.	Kindergarten	Noun	3	A nursery school.	The local municipality has a budget to help the kindergarten centres in the city centre.
652.	Kitchenette	Noun	2	A small kitchen or part of a room equipped as a	Flats these days are too small to accommodate

				kitchen.	a kitchen, so people resort to kitchenettes.
653.	Kleptomania	Noun	3	A recurrent urge to steal.	There is no doubt that the goods in the store are being stolen; kleptomania is obviously at work.
654.	Knowledge	Noun	1	Information and skills acquired through experience or education.	Knowledge is not the only ingredient for success; you also need to know how to apply it.
655.	Knuckle	Noun	2	A part of the finger at the joint where the bone is near the surface.	Press your knuckles on the floor and lift your body when doing push-ups.
656.	Kookaburra	Noun	3	A very large Australasian kingfisher that feeds on reptiles and birds and is very loud.	Birdwatchers spotted a kookaburra when they visited Australia.
657.	Laboratory	Noun	2	A room or building equipped for scientific experiments, research, or teaching, or for the manufacturing of drugs and chemicals.	An important part of learning about Science is how to apply your scientific knowledge in the laboratory.
658.	Labyrinth	Noun	3	A complicated and irregular network of passages or paths.	In some cities, you can get lost in the labyrinth of little streets.
659.	Language	Noun	1	The method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words or gestures in a structured manner.	Being able to use language and to communicate effectively are most important skills you learn at home.
660.	Languor	Noun	3	Tiredness, lethargy or inactivity, especially when pleasurable.	The young couple enjoyed days of languor while basking in the sun during their honeymoon.
661.	League	Noun	2	A collection of people, countries or groups for mutual protection or cooperation.	They lost the match and lost their spot in the prestigious soccer league.
662.	Legume	Noun	2	A leguminous plant grown as crop.	Beans and peanuts are examples of legumes.
663.	Lettuce	Noun	1	A cultivated plant of the daisy family, with edible leaves that are eaten in salads.	He always uses crisp lettuce in salads and sandwiches.
664.	Lexicography	Noun	2	The practice of compiling dictionaries.	Webster's name had become famous before he embarked on his career in lexicography.
665.	Liability	Noun	1	The state of being accountable for certain	Not having enough education to do the things

				responsibilities (usually financial or legal).	you want to do is a severe liability in the pursuit of your career.
666.	Licentious	Adjective	3	Promiscuous and unprincipled in sexually manner.	The manager's tyranny and licentious behaviour cost him his career and marriage.
667.	Lieutenant	Noun	3	A deputy or substitute acting for a superior in the force.	The co-pilot of a jet plane is often called the flight lieutenant.
668.	Lineage	Noun	2	Descent from an ancestor or ancestors.	Royal families of whatever nation usually have a very ancient lineage.
669.	Linguistic	Adjective	1	Relating to language or linguistics.	The clicks that are found in a language like isiXhosa are linguistic features that are not found in many other languages.
670.	Liquescent	Adjective	3	Becoming or apt to become liquid; melting.	The liquescent ice did not stand a chance as it melted in the scorching heat.
671.	Liquorice	Noun	2	A sweet chewy, aromatic black substance made from the juice of a root and is used as a sweet and medication.	Liquorice is also considered to have some herbal qualities in certain communities.
672.	Listeriosis	Noun	2	A disease caused by infection with listeria, which can resemble influenza or meningitis and may cause miscarriage.	He had a headache, stiff neck and confusion, so we thought he had contracted listeriosis.
673.	Literary	Adjective	1	The study, appreciation or content of literature. It is usually used to refer to writing of the highest calibre.	The great literary works of the nineteenth century are still prescribed at our university.
674.	Literature	Noun	1	Written work, especially those regarded as having artistic merit.	Majoring in English at University involves reading many different types of English literature.
675.	Loincloth	Noun	2	A single piece of cloth wrapped around the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.	He wore nothing more than a loincloth and the earth-coloured, unsown cloak.
676.	Lonesome	Adjective	1	Solitary or lonely.	The lonesome teenager told the teachers that he had no friends on Facebook and in real life.
677.	Loophole	Noun	1	An ambiguity, inadequacy or gap in the law or a set of	There was a loophole in the law that allowed

				rules.	many people to escape paying income tax.
678.	Lout	Noun	2	An uncouth or aggressive man.	The lout was expelled from the wedding party at last.
679.	Luggage	Noun	2	Suitcases or other bags for travellers.	Airlines are very good at getting people to their destination, but they often lose their passengers' luggage.
680.	Luxuriant	Adjective	3	(Of trees and plants) lush, rich and profuse in growth.	Look at that forest of dark, luxuriant foliage.
681.	Lyrics	Noun	1	The words of a song.	I love this song, but I know I am not singing the lyrics correctly.
682.	Macadamia	Noun	2	An Australian rainforest tree with slender, glossy evergreen leave and edible nuts.	The Macadamia nuts are known to contain healthy nutrients for the human body.
683.	Machinist	Noun	1	A person who operates a machine	She found a job as the first female machinist in a local paper mill.
684.	Maelstrom	Noun	3	A powerful whirlpool.	Scientists could not explain the maelstrom off the Cape coast, but witnesses stated that they had seen a ship spiralling into the depths of the sea.
685.	Maggot	Noun	3	A soft-bodied legless larva of a fly or other insect, found in decaying matters.	The decaying wound was already covered in maggots.
686.	Magistrate	Noun	2	A civil officer who administers the law, especially one who conducts a court concerned with minor offences and holds preliminary hearings for more serious one.	If you have ever seen television shows like Judge Judy, then you understand the job of a magistrate.
687.	Magnanimous	Adjective	3	Generous or forgiving, especially towards arrival or less powerful person.	Her peers admire her because she is magnanimous even in victory.
688.	Magnetism	Noun	2	A physical phenomenon produced by the motion of electric charge, which results in attractive and repulsive forces between objects.	His personal magnetism attracted men to the brotherhood.
689.	Magnolia	Noun	2	A tree or shrub with large, creamy-pink or white, waxy flowers.	The woodwork is in magnolia gloss.
690.	Majesty	Noun	1	Impressive beauty, scale or dignity.	The great Drakensburg mountains in KwaZulu-

					Natal have a majesty that makes even important people feel humble.
691.	Majorette	Noun	2	Short for drum majorette.	The drum majorettes that entertain the crowds during the football trials are as athletic as the field players.
692.	Malevolent	Adjective	2	Wishing evil to others.	When groups of people meet secretly to undermine their colleagues, their intention is always malevolent.
693.	Malfeasance	Noun	3	Wrong doing, especially by public officials.	The office bearers were fired for brazen malfeasance.
694.	Malicious	Adjective	3	Characterised by malice; intending or intended to do harm.	He was found guilty of malicious damage to property.
695.	Malnutrition	Noun	2	Lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat or not eating enough of the right food.	Children in poor families usually suffer from malnutrition.
696.	Management	Noun	1	The process of managing.	The debate is whether the management of the economy should rest with economists or with politicians.
697.	Manipulate	Verb	2	Handle or control with dexterity.	The format allows users to manipulate pictures conveniently.
698.	Mannequin	Noun	3	A dummy used to display clothes in a shop window.	She loved the dress as if it would fit her like it fit the mannequin in the shop window.
699.	Mannerism	Noun	2	A Habitual gesture or way of speaking or behaving.	He became a great leader by studying his mentor's speeches and mannerisms.
700.	Manoeuvre	Noun	3	A physical movement or series of moves requiring skill and care.	Snowboarders performed daring manoeuvres on precipitous slopes.
701.	Marathon	Noun	1	A long distance running race, strictly one of 42km.	I was due to run the marathon the next day, but I was too exhausted.
702.	Marmalade	Noun	2	A preserve, resembling jam, made from citrus fruit, especially bitter oranges.	I would like some sweet marmalade sandwiches.
703.	Marriage	Noun	2	The formal union of a man and woman, typically	My grandparents spent 60 years in a happy and

				recognised by a law, by which they become husband and wife.	fulfilled marriage.
704.	Marvellous	Adjective	2	Causing great wonder; extraordinary.	The majesty of the Victoria falls in full flood is quite marvellous to behold.
705.	Masculine	Adjective	2	Having qualities or appearance traditionally associated with men.	He is outstandingly handsome and strong, very masculine.
706.	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 insecurities.
707.	Massacre	Noun	3	An indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of people.	The killing of the women and children in the village was a massacre that will go down in history.
708.	Mathematician	Noun	2	An expert in or student of Mathematics.	My teacher's knowledge of numbers has made her a Mathematician of note.
709.	Mausoleum	Noun	3	A building especially a large and stately one, housing a tomb or tombs.	The Cathedral was built in 1517 as a royal mausoleum.
710.	Maximum	Adjective	1	The great amount, extent or intensity.	This vehicle's maximum speed is 260 km/h.
711.	Meander	Verb	3	Following 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 meander through the countryside.
712.	Mediocrity	Noun	3	The quality or state of being mediocre.	The team suddenly improved after years of mediocrity.
713.	Mediterranean	Adjective	3	Of or characteristics of the Mediterranean.	A leisurely Mediterranean cruise.
714.	Melancholy	Noun	2	A felling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious course.	An air of melancholy surrounded him on his birthday when he was overseas.
715.	Melodramatic	Adjective	2	Relating to or characteristics of melodrama.	Some people have a need to be melodramatic,

					and so turn every small incident into something traumatic.
716.	Memorabilia	Noun	3	Object kept or collected because of their associations with memorable people or events.	Memorabilia from the sixties sell for a fortune at online auctions.
717.	Memorandum	Noun	1	A written message in business or diplomacy.	They informed all the employees through a memorandum.
718.	Menagerie	Noun	3	A diverse collection (could be of animals, dolls, gadgets or questions).	The television show featured a menagerie of wild animals.
719.	Mercury	Noun	2	A silvery-white metal which is liquid at ordinary temperatures. It forms part of a thermometer wherein its height indicating 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.
720.	Merest	Adjective	2	The smallest or slightest.	She did not show the merest hint that she was rich after she won the Lotto.
721.	Metaphor	Noun	2	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable.	To call someone a pig because of their behaviour is an example of a metaphor.
722.	Meteorologist	Noun	3	One who has studied or specialises in the study of the process and phenomena of the atmosphere, especially as a means of weather forecasting.	It is always interesting to listen to the meteorologist after the news on television to learn about expected weather.
723.	Meticulous	Adjective	2	Very careful and precise.	Painstaking and meticulous attention to detail is a vital part of good writing.
724.	Metonym	Noun	2	A word or expression used as a substitute for something with which it is closely associated.	Hollywood is usually used a metonym for the movie industry.
725.	Mezzanine	Adjective	2	A low storey between two others, typically between the ground and first floor.	We used the stairs to the hotel's mezzanine floor because it was inaccessible through the elevator.
726.	Microphone	Noun	1	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.

727.	Midst	Noun	2	The middle point or part.	He left his flat in the midst of a rainstorm.
728.	Migrate	Verb	1	(Of an animal) move from one habit to another according to the seasons.	As autumn arrives, the birds migrate south.
729.	Millennium	Noun	3	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.
730.	Millilitre	Noun	3	One thousandth of a litre (0.002 pint).	A millilitre is the smallest unit of measurement for liquid.
731.	Miniature	Adjective	3	Of a smaller size than normal.	These children are dressed as miniature adults.
732.	Minimalist	Noun	2	A person who advocates or practises minimalism.	A minimalistic attitude to life includes not decorating your home, but furnishing it only with those things that you absolutely need.
733.	Minimum	Noun	1	The least or smallest amount, extent, or extensity possible or recorded.	Try to keep costs to a minimum when planning your birthday party.
734.	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.
735.	Miraculous	Adjective	2	Having the character of a miracle.	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.
736.	Mirage	Noun	2	An unrealistic hope or wish that cannot be achieved.	The hope of sanctuary initially proved to be a mirage.
737.	Misapprehension	Noun	3	A mistaken belief.	They lived on the misapprehension that their fraudulent activities would not be detected.
738.	Miscarriage	Noun	3	A set-back or unsuccessful outcome of something planned.	The prisoner was sent to jail on the flimsiest of evidence, so the newspapers protested the

					judgement as a gross miscarriage of justice.
739.	Miscellaneous	Adjective	3	Of various type.	He picked up the miscellaneous papers in his in tray.
740.	Mischief	Noun	1	Playful misbehaviour or troublemaking.	The nanny made sure that Danny didn't get into mischief.
741.	Mischievously	Adverb	2	Causing or disposed to mischief.	She met his eyes and smiled mischievously.
742.	Misconduct	Noun	1	Unacceptable or improper behaviour.	If you take a salary from your job, but do not perform according to standards, you are guilty of the worst kind of misconduct.
743.	Mishap	Noun	1	An unlucky accident.	Although there were a few minor mishaps, none of the pancakes stuck to the ceiling.
744.	Mismatch	Noun	1	A failure to correspond or match.	Forcing a couple to marry against their will is sure to result in a mismatch that will cause unhappiness in the future.
745.	Misogynist	Noun	3	A person who hates women or is prejudiced against women.	The androgynist is someone who is prejudiced against men; and a misogynist is prejudiced against women.
746.	Missile	Noun	1	An object which is forcibly propelled at a target.	They have now developed a missile that can deliver a nuclear warhead to the other side of the world.
747.	Missionary	Adjective	2	A person sent on a religious mission.	Missionary work has spread religions across the world.
748.	Mnemonic	Noun	2	A pattern of letters or ideas, which aids the memory.	The usual mnemonic for star types is O Be A Fine Girl Kiss Me.
749.	Moccasin	Noun	2	A soft leather slipper or shoe, having the sole turned up and sewn to the upper in a gathered seam, originally worn by North American Indians.	She was sad to lose her moccasin because her moccasins were very warm and comfortable.
750.	Moderation	Noun	1	The avoidance of excess or extremes especially in ones behaviour or political opinions.	He urged the police to show moderation when dealing with suspects.
751.	Modest	Adjective	1	Unassuming in the estimation of ones abilities.	The winning coach was modest in victory as he

					even embraced his adversary.
752.	Mollycoddle	Verb	3	Treat indulgently or overprotectively.	I found school very difficult, and realized I'd been mollycoddled at home.
753.	Monarch	Noun	2	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen and emperor.	The reigning monarch is the King.
754.	Mongoose	Noun	2	A small carnivorous mammal with a long body and tail, native to Africa and Asia.	She thought she saw a cat, but it was actually a mongoose killing a snake.
755.	Monogamous	Adjective	2	Describing a practice of being married to or having a sexual relationship with only one person at time.	Under Canadian law, all marriages must be monogamous.
756.	Monopolistic	Adjective	2	Describing a situation which has monopoly in business or leadership.	The investigation into monopolistic practices among supermarkets.
757.	Monstrosity	Noun	2	Something very large and unsightly.	The hundreds of identical, featureless houses built by the unscrupulous developer are a shameful monstrosity.
758.	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.
759.	Moonlight	Noun	1	The light of the moon.	The couple sat under the moonlight as they celebrated the evening outdoor concert.
760.	Mortgage	Noun	3	An agreement by which a bank or building society lends money at interest in which exchange for talking title of the debtors property with the condition that 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 when I bought my house.
761.	Mosquito	Noun	2	A slender long-legged fly with aquatic larvae, some its kind transmit malaria and other diseases through the bite of the bloodsucking female.	A malaria- carrying mosquito does not look different from the ordinary mosquitoes we see every day.
762.	Motivation	Noun	1	A reason or reasons of doing something.	Escape can be a strong motivation for travel.
763.	Moustache	Noun	3	A strip of hair left to grow above the upper lip.	That clergyman has a long grey moustache.

764.	Multiplicity	Noun	2	A large number of varieties.	We all have a multiplicity of intelligences and skills that allow us to function as complete human beings.
765.	Municipality	Noun	2	A town or district that has a local government.	Voters in our municipality choose a mayor every four years.
766.	Murderous	Adjective	2	Capable of, intending, or involving murder or extreme violence.	The criminal gave the judge a murderous look after he was sentenced to eight years in jail.
767.	Museum	Noun	2	A building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.	Their trip included a visit to the Museum of Modern Art.
768.	Musician	Noun	1	A person who plays musical instrument especially as a profession, or is a musically talented.	The musician from Peru is well-travelled, she has visited all continents.
769.	Mysterious	Adjective	2	Difficult or impossible to understand, explain, or identify.	A mysterious illness is affecting children under the age of 10.
770.	Myth	Noun	2	Traditional story concerning the early history of people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.	I don't know much about Ancient Celtic myths.
771.	Naïve	Adjective	2	Lacking experience, wisdom, or judgement.	The matriculant was naïve to think that he will get a distinction without putting effort into his studies.
772.	Narcissism	Noun	3	Excessive or erotic interest in one's self and one's appearance.	Narcissism is a problem that affects a certain section of the population and is difficult to detect.
773.	Nasogastric	Adjective	3	Reaching or supplying the stomach via the nose.	The patient was too ill and not able to eat, so they fed her through a nasogastric tube.
774.	Nauseous	Adjective	3	Causing nausea.	The nauseous boat trip nauseated many passengers.
775.	Nebulous	Adjective	2	In the form of a cloud or haze; hazy.	Despite numerous attempts to explain, his theory remained nebulous.
776.	Necessity	Noun	1	The state or fact of being necessary.	The necessity of providing parental guidance

					cannot be ignored.
777.	Neighbour	Noun	2	A person living next door to or very near to another.	Every weekend, I clean my elderly neighbour's house.
778.	Neophyte	Noun	3	A person who is new to a subject or activity.	Because I have very little computer experience, I am a neophyte when it comes to working with most software programs.
779.	Nepotism	Noun	2	The favouring of 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.
780.	Neptune	Noun	2	A planet of the system, eighteen in order from the sun.	Neptune retrograde on Friday begins a period of transparency.
781.	Neuroscience	Noun	2	Any or all of the science concerned with the nervous system and brain.	When my cousin finished her studies in Neuroscience, she decided to pursue her career as a Brain Surgeon.
782.	Newspaper	Noun	1	A printed publication, typically issued daily or weekly, containing news, articles and advertisement.	It was a big story and all the newspapers carried it.
783.	Nibble	Verb	2	Take small bites out of.	He nibbled the biscuit as he waited for the food to arrive.
784.	Nostalgia	Noun	2	Sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past.	He remained nostalgic about the good old days.
785.	Nourishment	Noun	2	The food necessary for growth and health.	We get nourishment from eating healthy food.
786.	Nuisance	Noun	2	A person or thing causing inconvenience or annoyance.	It's a nuisance having all those people clomping through the house.
787.	Numerical	Adjective	1	Relating to or expressed as a number or numbers.	The lists are in numerical order based on identity numbers.
788.	Nutritious	Adjective	2	Full of nutrients; nourishing.	Home-cooked burgers make a nutritious meal.
789.	Obedience	Noun	1	Compliance with an order or law or submission to another's authority.	Good children always show obedience to their parents at all times.

790.	Obelisk	Noun	2	A tapering stone pillar of square or rectangular cross section, set up as a monument or landmark.	The obelisk erected in memory of the great king could be seen many kilometres away from the city.
791.	Obituary	Noun	2	A notice of a person's death in a newspaper or periodical, typically including a brief biography.	The obituary of Samuel Beckett was published in the local newspaper.
792.	Oblivious	Adjective	2	Not aware of what is happening around one.	She continued watching TV, oblivious of the fact that there were robbers outside her gate.
793.	Obnoxious	Adjective	3	Extremely unpleasant.	Obnoxious odours forced her to clean her house thoroughly.
794.	Obscene	Adjective	2	Offensive or disgusting by accepted standards of morality and decency.	Using animal skins for fur coats is obscene.
795.	Obscure	Adjective	2	Not discovered or known about; uncertain.	Some obscure words in English are only discovered through reading widely.
796.	Obsequious	Adjective	3	Obedient or attentive to an excessive or servile degree.	The obsequious waiters kept asking the minister if he needed anything.
797.	Obstacle	Noun	2	A thing that blocks one's way or hinders progress.	The major obstacle to achieving that goal is money.
798.	Obstetrician	Noun	3	A physician or surgeon qualified to practice in obstetrics.	My wife went to see an Obstetrician in the first month of her pregnancy.
799.	Obstreperous	Adjective	3	Noisy and difficult to control.	The adults almost gave up on him because he was cocky and obstreperous.
800.	Obtuse	Adjective	3	Slow to understand.	He wondered if the doctor was being deliberately obtuse.
801.	Obvious	Adjective	1	Easily perceived or understood; clear.	Everyone could see that she was obviously unwell.
802.	Occasionally	Adverb	2	Occurring infrequently or irregularly.	We met up occasionally for a drink.
803.	Occupation	Noun	2	A career or profession.	People in professional occupations usually have a degree for their careers.
804.	Occurrence	Noun	2	The fact or frequency of something occurring.	Vandalism used to be a rare occurrence in our town.

805.	Octagon	Noun	2	A plane figure with eight straight sides and eight angles.	Everyone was impressed with her cake which was shaped as an octagon.
806.	Octopus	Noun	2	A cephalopod mollusc with eight sucker-bearing arms, a soft sac-like body, strong break-like jaws and no internal shell.	She felt her job was suffocating her as if the eight arms of an octopus were strangling her.
807.	Odious	Adjective	3	Extremely unpleasant; repulsive.	An odious figure of a giant threatening to eat the whole village is often heard of in most folklore tales.
808.	Oesophagus	Noun	3	The part of the alimentary canal which connects the throat to the stomach.	Spasm of the oesophagus is most frequent in neurotic subjects.
809.	Offensive	Adjective	2	Causing offense.	The allegations made are deeply offensive to us.
810.	Ointment	Noun	1	A smooth oily substance that is rubbed on the skin for medicinal purpose or as a cosmetic.	He rubbed some ointment to soothe the sores on his leg.
811.	Ominous	Adjective	3	Giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen.	The arrival of the police was an ominous sign.
812.	Omnibus	Noun	1	A volume containing several works previously published separately.	Episodes of soapies played during the week often appear as an omnibus during weekends.
813.	Omniscient	Adjective	3	Knowing everything.	The novel was written in third-person omniscient narrator.
814.	Onomatopoeia	Noun	3	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named.	Mao, the term for a "cat," is obviously an example of onomatopoeia.
815.	Ontology	Noun	2	The branch of metaphysics concerned with the nature of being.	Nevertheless, on the relative plane, Zen is worldly and does not deny ethics, or ontology for that matter.
816.	Opaque	Adjective	2	Not able to be seen through; not transparent.	The bottles were filled with a pale opaque liquid.
817.	Operation	Noun	1	The action or process of operating.	The leadership put some restrictions on the operation of market forces.
818.	Opponent	Noun	1	A person who opposes someone or something.	He beat his Republican opponent by a landslide

					margin.
819.	Opportunity	Noun	1	A favourable time or set of circumstances for doing something.	She only got the opportunity to play in the first team after one of the senior players was injured.
820.	Opposition	Noun	1	Resistance or dissent.	There was considerable opposition to the proposal.
821.	Opulent	Adjective	2	Ostentatiously rich and luxurious.	They arrived at the Matric Dance in the opulent comfort of a limousine.
822.	Orchestra	Noun	2	A group of instrumentalists, especially one combining string, woodwind, brass, and percussions sections.	London symphony orchestra is one of the most famous orchestras in the world.
823.	Ordinarily	Adverb	2	With no distinctive features; normal or usual.	A person who is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.
824.	Organisation	Noun	1	The action of organising.	She finished her degree and went to work for a research organisation.
825.	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.
826.	Ostentations	Adjective	3	Characterised by pretentious show display; designed to impress.	Her ring is a simple design that is glamorous without being ostentatious.
827.	Overturn	Noun	2	Turnover and come to rest upside down.	The crowd proceeded to overturn cars and set them on fire.
828.	Oxymoron	Noun	3	A figure of speech or expressed idea in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.	An open secret is a great example of an oxymoron.
829.	Paediatrics	Noun	3	The branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases.	My General Practitioner loves children so she went for training to specialise in Paediatrics.
830.	Palaeontology	Noun	3	The branch of science concerned with fossil dinosaurs and plants.	My love for knowledge of dinosaurs inspired me to do a PhD in vertebrate palaeontology.
831.	Pamphlet	Noun	2	A small book or leaflet containing information about a single subject.	He published a spate of pamphlets on the subjects about which he felt strongly.

832.	Pandemonium	Noun	3	Wild and noisy disorder or confusion; uproar.	There was pandemonium among the fans after one of the spectators fired a gun.
833.	Paparazzo	Noun	2	A freelance photographer who pursues celebrities to get photographs of them.	She inclined her head graciously, permitting the paparazzo to take photographs of her.
834.	Paralysis	Noun	1	The loss of the ability to move part or most of the body.	The fast-acting venom causes paralysis, breathing difficulties, and sometimes death.
835.	Paramount	Adjective	2	More important than anything else; supreme.	The interests of the child are of paramount importance to the Family Advocate.
836.	Paranoia	Noun	2	A mental condition characterised by delusions of persecution, unwarranted jealousy, or exaggerated self-importance.	Past political trauma can cause paranoia in many people who occupy senior positions in government.
837.	Paraphernalia	Noun	3	Miscellaneous articles especially the equipment needed for a particular activity.	His car was filled with paper cups, streamers, balloons and other party paraphernalia.
838.	Parasite	Noun	2	An organism which lives in or on another organism and benefits by deriving nutrients at the other's expense.	A tick is a parasite that normally sucks blood from cattle.
839.	Parliament	Noun	1	The highest legislative where members from different political party representatives debate issues.	The parliament passed laws which made it difficult to smuggle goods into the country.
840.	Parquetry	Noun	3	Flooring composed of wooden blocks arranged in a geometric pattern.	Many-candled lustres reflected in the polished parquetry.
841.	Parsimony	Noun	3	Extreme unwillingness to spend money or use resources.	A great tradition of public celebrations has been shattered by government parsimony.
842.	Participate	Verb	1	Be involved and take part in an event.	The Director-General has written a circular to schools reminding them to participate in the DBE Spelling Bee.
843.	Patriarchy	Noun	3	A form of social organisation in which the father or oldest male is the head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line.	Some African cultures are so rooted in patriarchy that a young male is able to make decisions for older female members of the family,
844.	Patriotic	Adjective	2	Devoted to and vigorously supporting one's country.	Today's game will be played before a fiercely

					patriotic crowd.
845.	Pedestrian	Noun	2	A person walking rather than travelling with a vehicle.	The speeding driver narrowly missed the pedestrian who was crossing the road.
846.	Penalty	Noun	1	A punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract.	The charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment.
847.	Penicillin	Noun	2	An antibiotic produced naturally by certain blue moulds, now usually prepared synthetically.	Patients who are allergic to penicillin are given alternative antibiotics.
848.	Penman	Noun	2	A person, such as a clerk, employed to write by hand on behalf of others.	A penman is no longer required in many communities as people prefer computers to pens and paper.
849.	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.
850.	Percentage	Noun	2	A rate, number, or amount in each hundred.	The percentage of Caesareans at the hospital was 3% higher than the national average.
851.	Percussion	Noun	3	The action of playing a musical instrument by striking or shaking it.	Percussion instruments form part of their jazz ensemble.
852.	Perennial	Adjective	3	Lasting for a long time; enduring or continually recurring.	His perennial distrust of the media led to the highly publicised paparazzi chase.
853.	Perforation	Noun	2	A hole made by boring or piercing.	The perforations allow water to enter the well.
854.	Perlemoen	Noun	3	An abalone. (Animals) <i>South African</i> another name for abalone.	It is illegal to fish for perlemoen in South Africa.
855.	Permeate	Verb	2	Spread throughout; pervade.	Although it rained heavily, it took time for the water to permeate through the hard ground.
856.	Permissible	Adjective	2	Allowable and permitted.	It is permissible to edit and rephrase the statement.
857.	Pernicious	Adjective	3	Having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way.	The pernicious influences of the mass media sometimes take time to be visible.
858.	Perpetrate	Verb	2	To carry out or commit (a harmful, illegal, or immoral	The criminal perpetrated illicit trade on the

				action).	internet.
859.	Perpetuate	Verb	2	To propagate or cause to continue indefinitely.	People who perpetuate violence should receive heavy punishment.
860.	Perplex	Verb	2	Cause (someone) to feel baffled.	The big words in his speech perplexed the students.
861.	Persevere	Verb	2	Continue in a course of action in spite of difficulty or with little or no indication of success.	Studying Medicine requires one to persevere and be dedicated.
862.	Persistent	Adjective	1	Persisting or having a tendency to persist.	It was because of her persistent cries for help that the neighbours finally learnt of the robbery.
863.	Personnel	Noun	1	People employed in an organisation or engaged in an organised undertaking.	Management informed all personnel that they would be receiving bonuses at the end of the project.
864.	Perspective	Noun	2	An outlook, position or point of view.	Make sure that you analyse the problem from different perspectives so you can understand it fully.
865.	Persuasive	Adjective	2	Skilled at convincing others of a certain viewpoint or to convince others to do or believe something.	Her speech was so persuasive that even the opposition members agreed with her proposal.
866.	Pessimism	Noun	2	Lack of hope or confidence in the future.	An air of pessimism covered the whole stadium as the former champions went to half-time with a goal down.
867.	Pesticide	Noun	2	A substance for destroying insects or other pests of plant or animals.	The farmer failed to identify the correct pesticide to control the pests that were attacking his crops.
868.	Phantom	Adjective	2	A ghost or an illusion of the imagination.	She displayed all the symptoms, but her pregnancy turned out to be a phantom.
869.	Pharmacist	Noun	2	A person qualified to prepare and dispense medical drugs.	Sipho is studying to become a pharmacist at the University of Limpopo.
870.	Phenomenon	Noun	3	A fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen.	Earthquakes are an interesting natural phenomenon.

871.	Philanthropist	Noun	3	A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others especially by donating money to good causes.	Philanthropists' organisations often donate to poverty-stricken communities.
872.	Phoneme	Noun	2	Any of the distinct units of sound that distinguish one word from another e.g. p,b,d and t in pad, pat, bad and bat.	The phonemes in my language are a bit tricky.
873.	Photogenic	Adjective	2	(Of a person) looking attractive in a photograph.	A photogenic child will most likely win photo competitions.
874.	Photographic	Adjective	1	Relating to a picture taken with a camera and then either processed chemically or stored digitally.	The photographic equipment was damaged during the protest march.
875.	Physiology	Noun	2	The branch of biology concerned with the normal functions of living organism and their parts.	It is important for every student of Medicine to have a good understanding of Physiology.
876.	Physique	Noun	2	The form, size and development of a person's body.	His muscular physique enabled him to defeat all the wrestlers in the competition.
877.	Pictograph	Noun	2	(Also pictogram) a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase.	A picture of an eye meaning the word "eye" in a message is an example of a pictograph.
878.	Picturesque	Adjective	3	Visually attractive in a quaint or charming manner.	We got postcards featuring the ruined abbeys and picturesque villages we had seen.
879.	Pistachio	Noun	3	The edible pale green seed of an Asian tree.	Pistachio is my favourite ice cream flavour.
880.	Pittance	Noun	3	A very small or inadequate amount of money.	He paid his workers a pittance and they protested.
881.	Planetarium	Noun	2	A domed building in which images of stars and planets are projected for public entertainment and education.	The teacher has organised a trip to the planetarium at Wits University for the Grade 8's stargazing excursion.
882.	Plantation	Noun	1	A large estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco are grown.	This plantation is the latest business venture of the rich Khoza family.
2.	Plateau	Noun	3	An area of fairly level high ground.	The king's castle was built on a plateau.
883.	Pleasurable	Adjective	2	Pleasing; enjoyable.	I arrived in a mood of pleasurable anticipation.

884.	Plesianthropus	Noun	3	A genus of australopithecine apes with a distinctly humanlike skull — compare sterckfontein ape-man	Yesterday at the Sterkfontein caves, we saw a Plesianthropus.
885.	Plummet	Verb	2	Fall or drop straight down at high speed.	If the prices of gold and platinum continue to plummet, the rand will lose its value.
886.	Plunge	Verb	2	Fall or move suddenly and uncontrollably.	Our little daughters whooped as they plunged into the pool.
887.	Pneumatic	Adjective	3	The branch of physics or technology concerned with the mechanical properties of gases, it describes anything operated by gas pressure.	We threw away the old benches and kitted the revamped offices with pneumatic chairs.
888.	Pneumonia	Noun	3	A lung infection in which the air sacs fill with pus.	Along with tuberculosis, pneumonia kills thousands of people every year in South Africa.
889.	Poignant	Adjective	2	Evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret.	The sermon was a poignant reminder of the difficult life that my grandfather had lived as a young man.
890.	Poisonous	Adjective	2	Producing or of the nature of poison.	Working with poisonous chemicals can cause harm to lungs.
891.	Polysyllabic	Adjective	2	Having more than one syllable.	Polysyllabic jargon can be confusing for certain audiences.
892.	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.
893.	Population	Noun	1	All the inhabitants of a particular place.	The island has a population of about 78,000.
894.	Porcelain	Noun	2	A white vitrified translucent ceramic; china	I will use a porcelain bowl to serve the fruit salad.
895.	Porpoise	Noun	2	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.
896.	Practice	Noun	1	The actual application or use of a plan or method, as opposed to the theories relating to it.	Teachers are trained on the principles and practice of teaching.

897.	Precaution	Noun	2	A measure taken in advance to prevent something undesirable happening.	He had taken the precaution of seeking legal advice should he be caught.
898.	Precinct	Noun	2	The area within the walls or perceived boundaries of a particular place.	He is a former MP who still works in the precincts of the House.
899.	Precipitous	Adjective	3	Dangerously high or steep.	The hikers found it extremely difficult to descend the precipitous slopes of the mountain.
900.	Preconceived	Adjective	2	(Of an idea or opinion) formed prior to having evidence for its truth or usefulness.	The same set of facts can be tailored to fit any preconceived belief.
901.	Predecessor	Noun	2	A person who held a job or office before the current holder.	The new President's foreign policy is very similar to that of his predecessor.
902.	Prediction	Noun	2	A thing predicted, a forecast.	Their prediction that economic growth would resume came true.
903.	Prejudice	Noun	2	Preconceived opinion that is not based on a reason or actual experience.	English prejudice against foreigners.
904.	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.
905.	Premonition	Noun	2	A strong feeling that something is about to happen.	When his child did not return from the shops in time, the father had a premonition that he will never see her again.
906.	Preposterous	Adjective	3	Utterly absurd or ridiculous.	The entire community saw his suggestion that we walk the entire journey as preposterous.
907.	Prerequisite	Noun	2	Required as a prior condition.	Sponsorship is not a prerequisite for any of our courses.
908.	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.
909.	Presence	Noun	1	The state or fact of being present.	My presence in the flat made her happy.
910.	Prestigious	Adjective	3	Inspiring respect and admiration; having high status.	The hardworking teacher got a job at the prestigious school in town.

911.	Pretentious	Adjective	3	Attempting to impress by affecting greater importance or merit than is actually possessed.	The pretentious art films usually get more attention than they deserve.
912.	Preventable	Adjective	2	Able to be prevented or avoided.	Many of these ailments are preventable through lifestyle changes.
913.	Previous	Adjective	2	Existing or occurring before in time or order.	She looked tired after her exertions of the previous evening.
914.	Primeval	Adjective	2	Of the earliest time in history.	We surveyed mile after mile of primeval forest.
915.	Printing	Adjective	1	Related to the production of books, paper copies and newspaper.	The printing paper at the church needs to be replaced.
916.	Prism	Noun	2	A solid geometric figure whose two ends are similar, equal, and parallelograms.	They were forced to imagine the disaster through the prism of television.
917.	Pristine	Adjective	2	In its original condition.	I bought a second hand phone that was in pristine condition.
918.	Privilege	Noun	2	A special right, advantage, or immunity for a particular person.	In some countries, voting in national elections is a privilege enjoyed only by male members of the society.
919.	Procedure	Noun	1	An establishment or official way of doing somethings.	The police are now reviewing crowd control procedures.
920.	Procrastinate	Verb	3	Delay or postpone action.	I always put things off for later so it can be said that I like to procrastinate.
921.	Professionally	Adverb	2	Relating to or belonging to a profession.	Professionally trained musicians handle themselves skilfully on stage.
922.	Proficient	Adjective	2	Competent or skilled in doing or using something.	His translation skills demonstrate that he is proficient in Chinese.
923.	Progressive	Adjective	2	Proceeding gradually or in stages:	There was a progressive increase in the government's popularity after the provision of free education to all university students.
924.	Prompt	Verb	2	Cause or bring about.	The fans prompted the music star to perform three extra-songs at the concert.
925.	Pronunciation	Noun	2	The way in which a word is pronounced.	Spelling does not necessarily determine

					pronunciation.
926.	Prosecco	Noun	3	Sparkling white wine from the Veneto region of NE Italy.	My dad went to a wine tasting event and came back with a bottle of Prosecco.
927.	Prospicience	Noun	3	Planning prudently for the future.	Prospicience is necessary for planning ahead and achieving goals.
928.	Prosthetics	Noun	3	Artificial body parts: prostheses.	It is impossible for the boy who lost both legs in the accident to walk without prosthetics.
929.	Psalms	Noun	2	A sacred song or hymn, in particular any of those contained in the biblical.	The choir's first song was based on the first psalm.
930.	Pseudonym	Noun	3	A fictitious name, especially one used by the author.	I wrote the article under the pseudonym of Evelyn Hervey.
931.	Psychiatry	Noun	2	The branch of medicine concerned with the study and treatment of mental illness, emotional disturbance, and abnormal behaviour.	He was fascinated by mental health issues, so Thomas decided to specialise in psychiatry.
932.	Psychology	Noun	2	The scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behaviour in a given context.	Scientists have done many studies in attempts to understand the psychology of criminals.
933.	Punctual	Adjective	1	Happening or doing something at the appointed time.	The Head Girl at the boarding school is one of the most punctual in class this year.
934.	Quadrant	Noun	3	Each of four parts of a circle, plane body, etc. divided by two lines or plane at right angles.	The astronauts used a quadrant to measure the distance from the sun to the Earth.
935.	Quadrilateral	Noun	3	A four-sided figure.	I know that the square and rectangle are quadrilaterals.
936.	Quadruple	Adjective	3	Consisting of four parts or element.	I only grasped the first and fourth sections of the quadruple events.
937.	Quarrel	Verb	2	An angry argument or disagreement.	Stop quarrelling with your sister.
938.	Quartzite	Noun	3	Compact, hard, granular rock consisting essential of	I found a quartzite today at the beach.

				quartz.	
939.	Querulous	Adjective	3	Complaining in a petulant or whining manner.	His querulous personality made him unpopular with most people.
940.	Questionnaire	Noun	2	A set of printed questions, usually with a choice of answers, devised for a survey or statistical study.	To obtain the data she needed, she designed a questionnaire, which she asked a wide range of people to answer.
941.	Quiescent	Adjective	3	In a state or period of inactivity.	The exams are such a busy period that we all appreciate the quiescent period afterwards.
942.	Quintessential	Adjective	3	Representing the most perfect or typically example.	Her diligence, determination and focus made her the quintessential student.
943.	Quintile	Noun	3	Each of five equal groups into which a population can be divided according to the distribution of values and variable.	The quintile 1 schools do not charge school fees in South Africa.
944.	Quiver	Verb	2	Shake or tremble with a slight rapid motion.	The growling dog made him quiver with fear.
945.	Quotation	Noun	2	A group of words from a text or speech repeated by someone other than the originator.	She started her speech with a quotation from Virginia Woolf and an explanation of what the words meant to her.
946.	Raconteur	Noun	3	A skilful teller of anecdotes.	The whole table listened in awe as the colourful raconteur regaled them with marvellous tales.
947.	Ransack	Verb	2	Go hurriedly through (a place) stealing things and causing damage.	The burglars ransacked her home.
948.	Rapturous	Adjective	3	Feeling or showing great pleasure and enthusiasm.	He was greeted with a rapturous applause.
949.	Raspberry	Noun	2	An edible soft fruit related to the blackberry, consisting of a cluster of reddish-pink drupels.	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.
950.	Reassess	Verb	2	Assess again, especially differently.	After the burglary, they were forced to reassess their security measures.
951.	Rebuttal	Noun	3	A refutation or contradiction.	According to the judge, rebuttal without

					evidence is a serious offence.
952.	Recognition	Noun	1	The action or process of recognising or the fact of being recognised.	He stared at her, but there was no sign of recognition on his face.
953.	Recommendation	Noun	2	A suggestion or proposal as to the best course of action.	The committee put forward forty recommendations for change.
954.	Reconciliation	Noun	2	The action of reconciling.	The apology led to reconciliation with my uncle.
955.	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.
956.	Recuperate	Verb	2	Recover from illness or exertion.	She has been recuperating from a knee injury.
957.	Recusant	Noun	2	A person who refuses to submit to authority or comply with a regulation.	The recusant was ultimately arrested.
958.	Redemption	Noun	2	The action of redeeming or the state of being redeemed.	God loves humankind and has plans for the redemption of the world.
959.	Refreshments	Noun	1	A light snack or drink.	Light refreshments will be served after the presentation.
960.	Regurgitate	Verb	3	Bring (swallowed food) up again to the mouth.	Gulls regurgitate food for their chicks.
961.	Reincarnation	Noun	3	The rebirth of the soul in a new baby.	The Buddhists believe in the reincarnation of the human soul.
962.	Juvenescence	Noun	3	The renewal of youth or vitality.	Many companies sell miracle creams which promise skin juvenescence.
963.	Relaxation	Noun	1	The action of relaxing or the state of being relaxed.	I guided my patient into a state of hypnotic relaxation.
964.	Religious	Adjective	1	Relating to or believing in a religion.	Both men were deeply religious and moralistic.
965.	Relinquish	Verb	2	Voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up.	He relinquished his managerial role to become chief executive.
966.	Remarkable	Adjective	1	Extraordinary or striking.	The two former schoolmates meeting here is a

					remarkable coincidence.
967.	Reminisce	Verb	2	A story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.	They reminisced about their summers abroad.
968.	Remittance	Noun	2	A sum of money remitted.	Complete your booking form and send it together with your remittance for payment.
969.	Remnant	Noun	2	A small remaining part, quantity, or trace.	These are an endangered remnant of a primeval landscape.
970.	Renaissance	Noun	3	The rival of art and literature under the influence of classical models in the 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> centuries; rebirth or revival.	Going to the cinema is enjoying something of a renaissance.
971.	Repartee	Noun	3	Conversation or speech characterised by quick, witty comments or replies.	The brothers engaged in friendly repartee as they merrily compared their careers.
972.	Repercussion	Noun	3	An indirect result of an event or action.	The move would have grave repercussions for the entire region.
973.	Repeal	Verb	2	Revoke or annul (a law or act of parliament).	The Group Areas Act was one of the apartheid laws that were immediately repealed after President Mandela was inaugurated.
974.	Reprimand	Noun	2	A formal expression of disapproval.	The golfer received a reprimand for a breach of rules.
975.	Rescind	Verb	2	Revoke, cancel, or repeal (a law, order, or agreement).	The government eventually rescinded the repulsive legislation.
976.	Rescue	Noun	1	An act of saving from a dangerous or distressing situation.	The dramatic rescue of nine trapped miners was captured live on TV.
977.	Reservation	Noun	2	The action of reserving.	The reservation of positions for non-Americans is considered a controversial practice.
978.	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.
979.	Residence	Noun	1	The fact of residing somewhere.	My permanent place of residence is Pretoria
980.	Residential	Adjective	3	Relating to or involving residence.	They were removed from their residential so the health inspectors would clean the

					contaminated rooms.
981.	Resistor	Noun	2	A device having resistance to the passage of an electric current.	They inserted the resistor to make the whole device compliant.
982.	Restaurant	Noun	2	A place where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked and served on the premises.	My favourite restaurant at Paul Kruger Street has just been closed.
983.	Resultant	Adjective	2	Occurring or produced as a result.	If prices go up, the resultant cost of living will be too high.
984.	Resurgent	Adjective	2	Increasing or reviving after a period of little activity, popularity, or occurrence.	After a year of gloom, there was a sudden resurgent optimism.
985.	Resuscitate	Verb	3	Revive from unconsciousness.	The ambulance crew tried to resuscitate him.
986.	Retentive	Adjective	3	(of a person's memory ) effective in retaining facts and impressions	My aunt's retentive memory gradually faded when she took ill.
987.	Reticent	Adjective	3	Not revealing ones thoughts or feelings readily.	The losing coach was reticent at the Press Conference about reasons why his team lost.
988.	Retrogression	Noun	3	The process of relapsing to an earlier state.	We live in 2019, but are in constant retrogression to 19th-century attitudes.
989.	Reunion	Noun	1	The process or an instance of reuniting.	The reunion between mother and daughter after such a long time was joyful.
990.	Reverberate	Verb	3	(Of a loud noise) be repeated as an echo.	Her laugh reverberates throughout the house.
991.	Revolutionary	Adjective	3	Involving or causing dramatic change.	The changes she introduced made such a difference, they were described as revolutionary.
992.	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.
993.	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 South Asia.	The rhinoceros was again looking beaten down as it tried to escape poachers.

994.	Rhythm	Noun	1	A strong, regular or repeated pattern of movement or sound.	Ruth listened to the rhythm of his breathing.
995.	Ricochet	Noun	3	(Of a bullet or other projectile) rebound off a surface.	She was hit by a ricochet in the leg.
996.	Ridiculous	Adjective	2	Inviting ridicule; absurd.	Take off that ridiculous tartan cap.
997.	Rowdy	Adjective	2	Noisy and disorderly.	It was a rowdy but good-natured crowd.
998.	Rumpus	Noun	2	A noisy disturbance.	He caused a rumpus with his flair for troublemaking.
999.	Sacristy	Noun	3	A room in a church where a priest prepares for a service and where vestments and other things used in worship are kept.	I waited outside the sacristy s I could have a chat with the priest after mass.
1000	Sanctimonious	Adjective	3	Making a show of being morally superior.	What happened to all the sanctimonious talk about putting his family first?
1001	Sausage	Noun	2	A short cylindrical tube of minced pork, beef, etc. encased in a skin, typically grilled or fried before eating.	Her pasta is delicious because she adds sliced sausage to the sauce.
1002	Saxophone	Noun	2	A member of a family of wind instruments, used especially in jazz and dance music.	He plays the saxophone at the jazz club around the corner.
1003	Scapegoat	Noun	3	A person who is blamed for the wrong doing or mistakes of others.	The Bees Football Club supporters used the coach as a scapegoat for failing to qualify for the prestigious tournament.
1004	Scavenger	Noun	3	A person or animal that scavenges.	Carcasses are usually quickly disposed of by scavengers.
1005	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.
1006	Sceptic	Noun	2	A person inclined to question or doubt the truth of Christianity and other religious; an atheist.	Even Mr Simon, the sceptic, now believes that Croatia can win the FIFA World Cup.
1007	Scientific	Adjective	2	Relating to or base on science.	His paper was on the scientific journal of

					earthquakes.
1008	Scissors	Noun	2	(Also a pair of scissors) an instrument used for cutting cloth and paper, consisting of two crossing blades pivoted in the middle and operated by thumbs and fingers inserted in rings at each end.	As the fish swims, the tail lobes open and close in a slight scissor action.
1009	Screenplay	Noun	2	The script of a film, including acting instructions and scene directions.	The screenplay for the new movie was written by my high school teacher.
1010	Scrupulous	Adjective	3	Diligent, thorough, and attentive to details.	The research has been carried out with scrupulous attention to detail.
1011	Sculpture	Noun	2	The art of making 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.
1012	Sedentary	Adjective	2	Tending to spend much time seated.	We all walk a certain amount every day even if we are mostly sedentary.
1013	Segment	Noun	1	Each of the parts into which something is or may be divided.	A large segment of the local population appreciates the government's initiatives.
1014	Seizure	Noun	3	The action of seizing; confiscation.	The seizure of the Assembly building was considered a crime.
1015	Semiquaver	Noun	3	A note having the time value of sixteenth of half a quaver, represented by a large dot with a two-hooked stem.	She wrote two bars of accompanying semiquavers in the violas.
1016	Sensationalism	Noun	2	The deliberate use of sensational stories or language in the media.	The article was so unbelievably violent that the newspaper that printed it was accused of sensationalism.
1017	Septicaemia	Noun	3	Blood poisoning, especially caused by bacteria or their toxins.	She was diagnosed with septicaemia during her pregnancy, and she was told it might endanger her baby.
1018	Sequence	Noun	2	A particular order in which related events, movements, etc. follow each other.	The content of the programme should follow a logical sequence.
1019	Serendipity	Noun	2	The occurrence and development of events by chance	It was pure serendipity that they should have

				in a happy or beneficial way.	met each other at exactly the right time.
1020	Sesquicentenary	Noun	3	The one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of a significant event.	In 2018, we celebrated Madiba's centenary and fifty years from now the country will celebrate his sesquicentenary.
1021	Settlement	Noun	1	The action process of settling.	Unions succeeded in reaching a pay settlement.
1022	Shriek	Verb	2	Utter a high-pitched piercing sound, cry, or words.	The audience shrieked with laughter.
1023	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 can be a stressful event in the life of the older child.
1024	Sincere	Adjective	2	Proceeding from or characterised by genuine feelings; free from pretence or deceit.	My uncle sent his sincere apology for not being able to attend my birthday party.
1025	Skirmish	Noun	2	An episode of irregular or unpremeditated fighting, especially between small or outlying parts of armies.	The unit was caught in several skirmishes and the commanding officer was killed.
1026	Slippery	Adjective	2	Difficult to hold firmly or stand on through being smooth, wet or slimy.	Slippery ice is dangerous.
1027	Slumber	Noun	2	A sleep.	The noise continued through the night, disturbing the village folks from their slumber.
1028	Solemn	Adjective	2	Formal and dignified.	Even the youngest of guests was quiet during the solemn procession.
1029	Solitaire	Noun	2	A game for one player played by removing pegs from a board one at a time by jumping others over them from an adjacent hole, the object to be left with only one peg.	I like playing solitaire on my phone.
1030	Somnambulism	Noun	3	Sleepwalking.	Last night we discovered that Betty struggles with somnambulism when we caught her sleepwalking outside the house.
1031	Sophisticated	Adjective	1	Showing worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture.	His dressing showed a sophisticated sense of style.

1032	Soprano	Noun	1	The highest singing voice.	The Solo Soprano category of the Eisteddfod was one of the most popular this year.
1033	Sordid	Adjective	2	Involving ignoble actions and motives.	The story of the corruption experienced by the employees was sordid and shocking.
1034	Sorghum	Noun	2	A cereal in which a major source of grain and stock feed, native to warm regions of the old world.	Most home-brewed liquor is made of sorghum.
1035	Souvenir	Noun	3	An item that is kept as a reminder of a person, place, or event.	The recording provides a souvenir of a great production.
1036	Sovereign	Noun	3	A supreme ruler, especially a monarch.	The emperor became the first Japanese sovereign to visit Britain.
1037	Sowthistle	Noun	3	A plant with yellow flowers, thistle-like leaves and milky sap.	She was ecstatic to have the sow thistle in her garden as she loves their bright yellow colour.
1038	Spacious	Adjective	2	(Of a room or building) having plenty of space.	The hotel has a spacious lounge and TV room
1039	Spaghetti	Noun	1	Pasta made in solid strings, between macaroni and vermicelli in thickness.	My mother prepared spaghetti and meatballs for dinner.
1040	Specious	Adjective	3	Superficially plausible, but actually wrong.	Fake news websites feed the public loads of specious tales.
1041	Sphinx	Noun	2	An ancient Egyptian stone figure having a lion's body and a human or animal head.	The sphinx was a common sight in many cities of ancient Egypt.
1042	Splendid	Adjective	1	Magnificent; very impressive.	I got a splendid view of Windsor Castle.
1043	Splendour	Noun	2	Splendid appearance.	I spent the early morning marvelling at the splendour of the Serengeti.
1044	Spokesperson	Noun	1	A spokesman or spokeswoman.	The spokesperson for the Scottish Office is quite eloquent.
1045	Sponsor	Noun	1	A person or organisation that pays for or contributes to the costs of an event or broadcast in return for advertising.	AVBOB sponsor this competition.
1046	Spontaneous	Adjective	3	Performed or occurring as a result of an	The uproar at the stadium was a spontaneous

				unpremeditated inner impulsive and without external stimulus.	response to the referee's decision to give the offending player a red card.
1047	Squalor	Noun	1	The state of being squalid; dirty and unpleasant conditions.	Many people in Africa live in squalor.
1048	Squeegee	Verb	3	Use a scraping implement with a rubber-edge blade, typically used for cleaning windows.	Squeegee the shower doors while the surface is still wet.
1049	Squirrel	Noun	2	An agile tree-dwelling rodent with a bushy tail, typically feeding on nuts and seeds.	A squirrel is one of the good looking animals in the wild.
1050	Squitters	Noun	3	Diarrhoea	She ate that stale sandwich and had to bear two days of the squitters.
1051	Standard	Noun	1	A level of quality or attainment.	The performance of Macbeth by the cast was not up to standard.
1052	Stanza	Noun	1	A group of lines forming basis recurring metrical unit in a poem.	The young poet was excellent in reciting the third stanza of the poem.
1053	Stationary	Adjective	1	Not moving.	The bus remained stationary after the collision.
1054	Statistician	Noun	2	An expert in the preparation and analysis of statistics.	Mr Padi Lehohla, the famous statistician, has retired from public service.
1055	Stethoscope	Noun	2	A medical instrument for listening to the action of somebody's heart or breathing.	The doctor carefully placed the stethoscope on the patient's chest.
1056	Structure	Noun	1	The arrangements of and relations between the parts of something complex.	The two sentences have equivalent structures.
1057	Subculture	Noun	2	A cultural group within a larger culture, often having beliefs or interest at variance with those of the large culture	In that community, there is a subculture of wrongfully abducting young girls as brides in the name of culture.
1058	Submarine	Adjective	2	A streamlined warship designed to operate completely submerged in the sea for long periods.	The enemy did not see the submarine until it emerged out of the water.
1059	Submerge	Verb	2	Cause to be under water.	Houses had been flooded and cars submerged.

1060	Subpoena	Verb	3	To order a person to attend a court session (as a witness)	The Queen is above the law and cannot be subpoenaed.
1061	Subservient	Adjective	3	Prepared to obey others unquestioningly; submissive.	Most people who work for the same employer for many years become subservient.
1062	Subtraction	Noun	1	Take away (a number or amount) from another to calculate the difference.	The amount you have to pay can be determined through subtraction of the other figures from the total.
1063	Subtropics	Noun	2	The regions adjacent to or bordering on the tropics.	North Island enjoys a subtropical climate.
1064	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.
1065	Succession	Noun	2	A number of people or things following one after the other.	She has been secretary to a succession of board directors.
1066	Succour	Noun	3	Assistance and support in times of hardship and distress.	It was a bad year with many challenges, but she survived through friends who provided much needed succour.
1067	Succulent	Adjective	2	(Of food) tender, juicy, and tasty.	I love that restaurant because they serve tasty and succulent steak.
1068	Summary	Noun	1	A brief statement or account of the main points of something.	The teacher gave us a brief summary on the history of Christmas day.
1069	Superintendent	Noun	2	A person who supervises or is in charge of an organisation or department.	The southern area superintendent called a meeting today.
1070	Superscript	Adjective	2	(Of a letter, figure, or symbol) written or printed above the line.	The 'th' in 5 <sup>th</sup> is written in superscript.
1071	Superstitious	Adjective	2	Having or showing belief in superstition.	The coach of the Bees Soccer Club is superstitious as he always wears a pink shirt with the hope of repeating previous wins during big games.

1072	Surreptitious	Adjective	3	Covert or clandestine	Low wages were supplemented by surreptitious payments from tradesmen.
1073	Surveillance	Noun	2	Close observation, especially by a suspected spy or criminal.	He found himself put under surveillance by British Military intelligence.
1074	Suspicious	Adjective	2	Having or showing cautions distrust.	The teacher left his job under suspicious circumstances.
1075	Syllable	Noun	1	A unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, and forming all or part of a word.	My surname has two syllables and it is easier to pronounce than longer surnames.
1076	Symmetrical	Adjective	2	Made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis; showing symmetry.	The shape of that hill is smooth and symmetrical.
1077	Symmetry	Noun	2	The quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around axis.	The centre line made a clear symmetry of the sides of the ground, that each of the two opposing teams had to stand.
1078	Sympathetic	Adjective	2	Feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy.	She was sympathetic towards staff with family problems.
1079	Symposium	Noun	2	A conference or meeting to discuss a particular academic or specialist subject.	The DBE organises a Physical Education Symposium every year.
1080	Syndicate	Noun	1	A group of individuals or organisations which combine to promote a common interest.	There is a syndicate that collects the old Volkswagen Beetles in this town.
1081	Synonym	Noun	1	A word or phrase that means the same as another word such as shut and close.	Sleep is a synonym for nap.
1082	Synopsis	Noun	2	A brief summary of something.	There is always a synopsis weather map at the beginning or end of the news bulletin.
1083	Synthesizer	Noun	2	An electronic musical instrument, typically operated by a keyboard, producing sounds by generating and combining signals of different frequencies.	The quality of the music was poor because the synthesizer was not working properly.
1084	Tabloid	Noun	2	A newspaper having pages half the size of a broadsheet, typically popular in style and dominated by sensational stories.	In South Africa one of the examples of a tabloid newspaper is Sunday Sun.

1085	Tabouret	Noun	3	A low stool or small table.	The little boy sat on a tabouret, which he later gave to his Dad to use as a footstool.
1086	Tambourine	Noun	2	A percussion instrument resembling a shallow drum with metal discs around the edge, played by being shaken or hit with the hand.	She played and danced with the tambourine during the festival.
1087	Tantalise	Verb	1	Tease with the sight or promise of something.	Such ambitious questions have long tantalized the world's best thinkers.
1088	Tautology	Noun	3	The unnecessary repetition of the same thing in different words within a statement.	Tautology is a common problem in the essays of many high school learners.
1089	Technique	Noun	2	A way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution of an artistic work or scientific procedure.	She introduced a new technique that reduced the risks of post-operation infection.
1090	Temperature	Noun	1	The degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object.	Winters get really cold with temperatures reaching below 0°C.
1091	Temptation	Noun	1	The state of being tempted; a desire to do something.	He resisted the temptation to call Celia at the office.
1092	Tenacious	Adjective	3	Not readily relinquishing something; keeping a firm hold.	He tenaciously gripped the rails to keep from falling.
1093	Terrorise	Verb	2	Create or maintain a feeling of terror.	He used his private army to terrorise the population.
1094	Testimony	Noun	1	A formal statement, especially one given in a court of law.	The testimony of an eyewitness holds much weight in court.
1095	Tetrahedron	Noun	2	A solid object with four plane triangular faces; a triangular pyramid.	The pyramids of Egypt are not tetrahedron because they have a square base.
1096	Textbook	Noun	1	A book used as a standard work for the study of a subject.	The Mathematics textbook is available at Van Schaik Bookshop in Hatfield.
1097	Therapeutic	Adjective	2	Relating to the healing of disease.	Many people with stress find art to be

					therapeutic.
1098	Thesaurus	Noun	2	A book that list 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.
1099	Thorough	Adjective	2	Complete with regard to every detail.	Planners need a thorough understanding of the subject.
1100	Thyroid	Noun	2	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.
1101	Tiptoe	Verb	1	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.
1102	Toddler	Noun	2	A young child who is learning to walk.	Melissa's hands are full with an active toddler who seems to be always discovering new territories to explore.
1103	Torment	Noun	1	Severe physical or mental suffering.	It was quite a torment to watch my favourite boxer lose in that fashion, I almost switched off the Television set.
1104	Tornado	Noun	1	A mobile, destructive vortex of violently rotating winds having the appearance of a funnel-shaped cloud.	A tornado struck our school in 1989 and again in 1993, tearing the roof away on each occasion.
1105	Tortoise	Noun	2	A slow moving land reptile of warm climates, enclosed in a scaly or leathery domed shell into which it can retract its head and legs.	I am naturally slow, so I am always called a tortoise.
1106	Tournament	Noun	2	A series of contents between a number of competitors, competing for an overall prize.	Our company will hold the Annual Golf Tournament this coming weekend.
1107	Traditional	Adjective	1	Relating to or following tradition.	We always participate in the traditional activities of the festive season.
1108	Traffic	Noun	1	Vehicles moving on a public highway.	There is always a congestion of traffic on the Eskia Mphahlele Drive in the morning and

					afternoon.
1109	Tranquil	Adjective	2	Free from disturbance; calm.	My occasional drives in the Kruger National Park's tranquil roads are always refreshing.
1110	Transgress	Verb	2	Go beyond the set limit (crossing a moral principle, standard or law).	She had transgressed an unwritten social law and she was shunned.
1111	Transmit	Verb	1	Cause to pass on from one place or person to another.	Knowledge is transmitted from expert to learner and from learner to learner.
1112	Transparent	Adjective	2	Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.	The curtains of the house next door are transparent and we can see what they are watching on TV.
1113	Transplant	Verb	1	Move or transfer something or someone to another place or situation.	It was proposed that we transplant the club to the vacant site.
1114	Trapezium	Noun	2	A quadrilateral with one pair of sides parallel.	Geometry is a lot of fun, today we learnt about the parallel sides of a trapezium.
1115	Traumatise	Verb	2	Subjected to lasting shock as a result of a disturbing experience.	The children were traumatised by separation from their families.
1116	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.
1117	Tribulation	Noun	2	A time of great trouble or suffering.	The new reality show was expected to focus on the trials and tribulations of being a megastar.
1118	Triceratops	Noun	3	A large quadrupedal 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.
1119	Triumphant	Adjective	1	Having won a battle or contest; victorious.	Their triumphant team will be travelling to another province for the celebrations.
1120	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.

1121	Tuberculosis	Noun	3	An infectious bacterial disease characterised by the growth of nodules (tubercles) in the tissue, especially in the lungs.	Also known as TB, tuberculosis can be treated over a six- month period, otherwise it can be fatal.
1122	Turbulence	Noun	2	Disorderly or confused; not calm or stable.	The plane shuddered as it battled against turbulence.
1123	Turquoise	Noun	2	A semi-precious stone, typically opaque and of a greenish-blue or sky-blue colour, consisting of a hydrated phosphate of copper and aluminium.	The turquoise waters of the bay provided an excellent background for her photo shoot.
1124	Turtle	Noun	1	A marine or freshwater reptile with a bony or leathery shell and flippers.	A turtle is a sea creature while the tortoise dwells on land.
1125	Tuxedo	Noun	1	A man's dinner jacket.	There is a tuxedo on sale that you can wear at the wedding
1126	Twelfth	Number	1	Constituting number twelve in a sequence; 12 <sup>th</sup> .	The twelfth of November marks our wedding anniversary.
1127	Typhoid	Noun	2	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.
1128	Tyrannosaurus	Noun	3	A very large 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.
1129	Ubiety	Noun	3	The condition of being in a definite place, position.	The ubiety of factories in close proximity of rivers has resulted in toxic waste leaking and destroying marine life.
1130	Ubiquitous	Adjective	3	Present, appearing, or found everywhere.	The ubiquitous bicycle of university towns.
1131	Unanimous	Adjective	3	Fully in agreement.	The club members reached the unanimous decision to elect her as president for the second time.

1132	Unappetising	Adjective	2	Not inviting or attractive.	They were all too polite to say how unappetising the food looked.
1133	Unceremonious	Adjective	2	Discourteous; abrupt.	He found the unceremonious way she introduced herself to be extremely rude.
1134	Uncomfortable	Adjective	2	Not physically comfortable.	They refused to sleep on the hard, uncomfortable bed.
1135	Uncountable	Adjective	2	Too many to be counted.	She'd spent uncountable nights in this very bed.
1136	Unequivocally	Adverb	3	Leaving no doubt; unambiguous.	He was unequivocally responsible for the missing money.
1137	Unobtrusive	Adjective	3	Not conspicuous or attracting attention.	The service was unobtrusive and efficient.
1138	Unscrupulous	Adjective	3	Without moral scruples.	Unscrupulous landlords might be tempted to harass existing tenants.
1139	Upholstery	Noun	1	Soft, padded covering used to upholster furniture.	Leather upholstery is easy to clean.
1140	Utensil	Noun	1	A tool or container, especially for household use.	The young couple received many kitchen utensils as housewarming gifts.
1141	Vaccine	Noun	1	An antigenic preparation used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against a disease.	A vaccine for HIV has been in a state of development for years.
1142	Valour	Noun	1	Courage in the face of danger, especially in battle.	It was with sheer valour that the United Nations Peace forces managed to enforce peace between the warring forces.
1143	Vaporise	Verb	1	Convert or be converted into vapour.	Water vaporises when it is heated.
1144	Vegetarian	Noun	1	A person who does not eat meat or fish for moral, religious or health reasons.	A vegetarian restaurant will not serve meat dishes.
1145	Vendetta	Noun	1	A blood feud in which the family of a murdered person seeks vengeance on the murder or the	He believed the other students were targeting him as part of a vendetta against him.

				murdered family.	
1146	Vengeance	Noun	1	Punishment inflicted or retribution exacted for an injury or wrong.	The father is ready to mete out vengeance on the culprits who beat his son.
1147	Verbatim	Adverb	1	In exactly the same words as were used originally.	Subjects were instructed to recall the passage verbatim.
1148	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.
1149	Version	Noun	1	A particular form of something differing in certain respects from an earlier form or from other forms of the same type.	A revised version of the paper was produced for a later meeting.
1150	Vertebrate	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.
1151	Vertex	Noun	3	The highest point; the top or apex.	There are very few mountaineers who will reach the vertex of the Kilimanjaro in Kenya.
1152	Vertical	Adjective	1	At right angles to a horizontal plane; having angular point of a polygon, polyhedron, or other figure.	The vertical axis runs from bottom to top.
1153	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.
1154	Veterinarian	Noun	2	Another term for veterinary surgeon.	The veterinarian diagnosed my dog with an auto-immune illness that is life-threatening.
1155	Vicious	Adjective	2	Cruel or violent.	Any vicious assault should be reported to the police.
1156	Vicissitude	Noun	3	A change of circumstances or fortune, typically for the worse.	We are all victims to the vicissitude of time.
1157	Victim	Noun	1	A person harmed, injured or killed as a result of a crime or accident.	The victims of domestic violence should be protected from their abusers.
1158	Vigorous	Adjective	2	Strong and full of energy.	She shook her head vigorously.
1159	Violence	Noun	1	Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt,	The so-called service delivery protests in the

				damage, or kill.	country are often violent with traffic disruptions being the hallmark of the activities.
1160	Visual	Adjective	1	Relating to seeing or sight.	There is a branch of art called Visual Art which is appreciated by sight.
1161	Visualise	Verb	1	Form a mental image of; imagine.	It is not easy to visualise a positive future if you are natural pessimist.
1162	Vitamin	Noun	1	Any of a group of organic compounds which are essential for normal growth and nutrition.	Most people can't get all the vitamins they need from a healthy diet and they have to take daily supplements.
1163	Vociferous	Adjective	3	Expressing or characterised by strong opinion; vehement.	He was a vociferous opponent of the takeover.
1164	Volcano	Noun	1	A mountain or hill having a crater or event through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.	Claire had been building up a silent volcano of resentment.
1165	Voluminous	Adjective	3	(Of clothing drapery) loose and ample.	He donned a voluminous purple cloak for the launch of his designer line.
1166	Voyage	Noun	1	A long journey involving travel by sea or in space.	His voyage to America was quite eventful.
1167	Vulgar	Adjective	1	Lacking sophistication or good taste.	The audience were offended by his vulgar sense of humour.
1168	Vulnerable	Adjective	2	Exposed to the risk of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.	His sensitivity and trusting nature made him vulnerable.
1169	Vulture	Noun	1	A large bird of prey feeding chiefly on carrion, with the head and neck more or less bare of feathers.	The vultures circled the sickly animal, waiting for it to die.
1170	Wabbit	Adjective	3	Exhausted or slightly unwell.	I am feeling slightly wabbit from all the hard work during the competition.
1171	Wages	Noun	1	A fixed regular payment for work, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis.	The domestic worker's wages must be budgeted for every month.
1172	Wainscot	Noun	3	An area of wooden panelling on the lower part of the walls of a room.	We had to remove the wainscot when we were repainting the lounge.

1173	Waitress	Noun	1	A woman whose job is to serve customers at their tables in a restaurant.	There is a vacancy for a waitress at the new restaurant in town.
1174	Wealthy	Adjective	1	Heaving 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.
1175	Wednesday	Noun	1	The day of the week before Thursday and following Tuesday.	The report goes before the councillors on Wednesday.
1176	Wedding	Noun	1	Marriage ceremony, especially one including the associated celebrations.	The bride and groom donned their traditional regalia during the traditional wedding.
1177	Weird	Adjective	1	Suggesting something supernatural; uncanny.	I kept hearing weird sounds at night.
1178	Welcome	Noun	1	An instance or manner of greeting someone.	The welcome address was made by the Director-General himself.
1179	Whisper	Noun	1	Speak very softly using one's breath rather than ones throat.	We could barely hear her as she spoke in a whisper.
1180	Wilderness	Noun	2	An uncultivated, uninhabited, and inhospitable region.	The garden had become a wilderness of weeds and bushes.
1181	Wingover	Noun	3	A manoeuvre in which an aircraft turns at the top of a steep climb and flies back along its original path.	The military air show demonstrated various flight manoeuvres, but the ultimate crowd pleaser was the wingover.
1182	Wintry	Adjective	2	Characteristic of winter, especially in being very cold or bleak.	The wintry weather condition last week was unexpected to say the least.
1183	Worship	Noun	1	The feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity.	The worship session at church this Sunday was very intense.
1184	Xenophobia	Noun	1	Intense or irrational dislike or fear of people from other countries.	Racism and xenophobia are based on ignorance and intolerance.
1185	Yachtsman	Noun	3	A person who sails yachts.	The yachtsman sailed around the world.
1186	Yeasty	Adjective	2	Of, resembling, or containing yeast.	The fermented drink had a yeasty smell.

1187	Yield	Verb	1	Produce or provide (a natural, agricultural or industrial product).	He believed the farm would yield rich harvests.
1188	Youthful	Adjective	2	Young or seeming young.	The youthful leader made an impassioned speech at the funeral of Winnie Mandela this year.
1189	Zeal	Noun	1	Great energy or enthusiasm for a course or objective.	His zeal for the television show made everyone uncomfortable.
1190	Zealous	Adjective	2	Having or showing zeal.	The council was extremely zealous in the application of the regulations.
1191	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.
1192	Zeroth	Adjective	3	Immediately preceding what is regarded as first in the series.	The documentary on apartheid provided a zeroth for the drama series based on struggle icons.
1193	Zest	Noun	1	Great enthusiasm and energy.	Her zest for the sport was inspiring.
1194	Zigzag	Noun	1	A line or course having abrupt alternate right and left turns.	He ran in a zigzag pattern to avoid being hit by the ball.
1195	Zinc	Noun	2	The chemical element of atomic number 30, a silvery-white metal which is constituent of brass and is used for galvanising iron and steel.	They coated the iron roofing sheets with zinc to curtail rust.
1196	Zombie	Noun	1	A corpse supposedly revived by witchcraft especially in certain African and Caribbean religions.	It is rumoured that there is a zombie that is terrifying people in the streets at night.
1197	Zone	Noun	1	An area distinguished on the basis of particular characteristics, use and restriction.	No cars, this is a pedestrian zone.
1198	Zoo	Noun	1	An establishment which keeps wild animals for study, conservation, or display to the public.	The children loved the visit to the zoo where they saw animals live.
1199	Zoom	Verb	1	(Especially of a car or aircraft) move or travel very quickly closer or further.	A red saloon car zoomed past us recklessly.

