

Magnus Sam's Ultimate Analogy Collection



MAGNUS SAM'S ULTIMATE ANALOGY COLLECTION

1. GARBLED: COMPREHEND :: obscured: recognize (Garbled means mixed up or confused, comprehend means to understand fully. Obscured means hidden or unclear, recognize means to identify or acknowledge.)

Explanation: Just as garbled speech makes it difficult to comprehend, obscured objects make it challenging to recognize.

2. HEAT: CALORIMETER :: distance: odometer (Heat is measured using a calorimeter, distance is measured using an odometer.)

Explanation: A calorimeter measures heat, just as an odometer measures distance traveled.

3. ALLY: WAR :: teammate: game (An ally supports in war, a teammate supports in a game.)

Explanation: An ally supports in a war, similarly, a teammate supports in a game or sport.

4. EAVESDROP: CONVERSATION :: trespass: property (Eavesdropping involves listening to conversations without permission, trespassing involves entering property without permission.)

Explanation: Just as eavesdropping involves unauthorized listening to conversations, trespassing involves unauthorized entry onto property.

5. PALPABLE: TOUCH :: pliable: mold (Palpable means able to be touched or felt, pliable means easily shaped or molded.) Explanation: Something palpable can be felt or touched, similarly, something pliable can be shaped or molded.

6. SUBMERGE: WATER :: inter: earth (Submerge means to immerse in water, inter means to bury in the earth.)

Explanation: To submerge is to put something completely under water, just as to inter is to bury something in the earth.

7. RUTHLESS: MERCY :: insipid: flavor (Ruthless lacks mercy, insipid lacks flavor.)

Explanation: Ruthlessness is the absence of mercy, similarly, insipidness is the absence of flavor.

8. MINION: DEPENDENT :: groveler: petitioner (A minion depends on someone, a groveler depends on a petitioner.)

Explanation: A minion is subservient and dependent on someone, similarly, a groveler is dependent on a petitioner for favor or mercy.

9. PANEGYRIC: PRAISE :: valediction: farewell, lampoon: satire (Panegyric is a formal speech or text praising someone, valediction is a farewell speech, lampoon is a written work that satirizes or ridicules.)

Explanation: Just as a panegyric is a form of praise, a valediction is a form of farewell, and a lampoon is a form of satire.

10. SNAKE: LEG :: horse: wings (A snake doesn't have legs, a horse doesn't have wings.)

Explanation: A snake lacks legs, just as a horse lacks wings.

11. BOX: FIGHT :: debate: argue (Boxing involves fighting, debating involves arguing.)

Explanation: In boxing, people fight physically, similarly, in a debate, people argue verbally.

12. ITINERARY: TRIP :: syllabus: course (An itinerary outlines a trip, a syllabus outlines a course.)

Explanation: An itinerary provides a plan for a trip, similarly, a syllabus provides a plan for a course of study.

13. FREQUENCY: PITCH :: wavelength: color (Frequency relates to pitch in sound, wavelength relates to color in light.)

Explanation: Just as frequency affects the pitch of sound, wavelength affects the color of light.

14. RATIOCINATION: THINKING :: articulation: talking (Ratiocination is logical thinking, articulation is clear and effective speaking.)

Explanation: Ratiocination involves logical thinking, similarly, articulation involves clear and effective speaking.

15. NARCISSISM: LOVE :: guilt: blame (Narcissism is excessive self-love, guilt is excessive self-blame.)

Explanation: Just as narcissism involves excessive self-love, guilt involves excessive self-blame.

16. PLACEBO: PAINKILLER :: backdrop: vista (A placebo is a fake treatment, a backdrop is a background setting.)

Explanation: A placebo is a treatment with no therapeutic effect, similarly, a backdrop is a setting with no functional purpose but adds to the overall vista or view.

17. CAMOUFLAGE: DECEPTION :: flattery: ingratiating (Camouflage deceives by blending in, flattery deceives by ingratiating.)

Explanation: Just as camouflage deceives by blending in with surroundings, flattery deceives by ingratiating or flattering someone.

18. ADULTERATE: PURITY :: enervate: vigor (To adulterate is to make impure, to enervate is to weaken.)

Explanation: Adulterating something makes it impure, similarly, enervating something weakens it.

19. SKETCH: PAINTING :: outline: essay (A sketch is a preliminary drawing, an outline is a preliminary plan.)

Explanation: A sketch is an initial drawing used as a basis for a painting, similarly, an outline is an initial plan used as a basis for an essay.

20. GEAR: TOOTH :: screw: thread (Gears have teeth for meshing, screws have threads for fastening.)

Explanation: Just as gears have teeth for meshing, screws have threads for fastening.

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21. EXECUTOR: WILL :: soldier: order (An executor carries out a will, a soldier follows orders.)

Explanation: An executor is responsible for executing or carrying out a will, similarly, a soldier follows orders given by superiors.

22. PRODIGALITY: SPENDING :: gluttony: eating (Prodigality is excessive spending, gluttony is excessive eating.)

Explanation: Prodigality involves excessive spending, just as gluttony involves excessive eating.

23. **BASTE: DRYNESS :: caulk: moistness (Basting adds moisture, caulking seals against moisture.)

Explanation: Basting is a cooking technique that adds moisture to meat, similarly, caulking is a sealing technique used to prevent moisture from entering.

24. DROSS: METAL :: chaff: grain (Dross is impurity in metal, chaff is husk or waste in grain.)

Explanation: Dross is impurity or waste material in metal, similarly, chaff is husk or waste material in grain.

25. GUST: WIND :: flare: light (A gust is a sudden strong wind, a flare is a sudden bright light.)

Explanation: A gust is a sudden, strong burst of wind, just as a flare is a sudden, bright burst of light.

26. DUCTILITY: MALLEABLE :: toxicity: poisonous (Ductility is the ability to be stretched without breaking, malleability is the ability to be hammered or pressed without breaking, toxicity is the degree of being poisonous.)

Explanation: Ductility refers to the property of being able to stretch without breaking, similarly, malleability refers to the property of being able to be hammered or pressed without breaking, whereas toxicity refers to the degree of being poisonous.

27. **RAIL: VEHEMENCE :: entreat: urgency (To rail is to express with vehemence, to entreat is to request with urgency.)

Explanation: To rail means to express with strong feeling or force, similarly, to entreat means to request urgently or with great emphasis.

28. SCYTHE: REAPER :: axe: woodcutter (A scythe is a tool for cutting crops, a reaper is a person who cuts crops with a scythe, an axe is a tool for cutting wood, a woodcutter is a person who cuts wood with an axe.)

Explanation: A scythe is a tool used by a reaper to cut crops, just as an axe is a tool used by a woodcutter to cut wood.

29. DISCOMBOBULATED: ORDER :: erratic: consistency (Discombobulated means confused or disorganized, erratic means unpredictable or inconsistent.)

Explanation: Discombobulated describes a state of confusion or disorder, similarly, erratic describes a lack of consistency or predictability.

30. FERVOR: ZEALOT :: doubt: skeptic (Fervor is intense passion or enthusiasm, a zealot is a person with extreme fervor, doubt is uncertainty or lack of belief, a skeptic is a person with persistent doubt.)

Explanation: Fervor refers to intense passion or enthusiasm, just as a zealot is someone with extreme fervor, whereas doubt refers to uncertainty or lack of belief, and a skeptic is someone who consistently doubts.

31. **COLTISH: DISCIPLINE :: loutish(fool): grace (Coltish describes playful or uncontrolled behavior, discipline is controlled behavior, loutish describes rude or uncouth behavior, grace is elegance or refinement.)

Explanation: Coltish behavior is playful or uncontrolled, similarly, loutish behavior is rude or uncouth.

32. AWL: PIERCE :: pestle: mash (An awl is a tool for piercing holes, to pierce is to make a hole with an awl, a pestle is a tool for mashing or grinding, to mash is to crush or grind with a pestle.)

Explanation: An awl is used to pierce holes, similarly, a pestle is used to crush or grind.

33. COMPLIMENT: FLATTERY :: deference: subservience (A compliment is a sincere expression of praise, flattery is insincere praise, deference is respectful submission, subservience is excessive submission.)

Explanation: A compliment is a sincere expression of praise, similarly, deference is respectful submission.

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34. TAXONOMIST: CLASSIFY :: carpenter: build (A taxonomist categorizes organisms, a carpenter constructs buildings or furniture.)

Explanation: A taxonomist categorizes organisms into groups, just as a carpenter constructs buildings or furniture.

35. UPBRAID: DISAPPROVAL :: lament: grief (To upbraid is to express disapproval, to lament is to express grief or sorrow.)

Explanation: To upbraid is to express strong disapproval or criticism, similarly, to lament is to express deep sorrow or grief.

36. ANATHEMA: CURSE :: theocracy: state (An anathema is a curse or something detested, a theocracy is a state governed by religious leaders or principles.)

Explanation: An anathema is something or someone that is cursed or detested, similarly, a theocracy is a state governed by religious leaders or principles.

37. GLUE: SEAL :: manure: fertilize (Glue seals objects together, manure fertilizes soil.)

Explanation: Glue is used to seal or bind objects together, similarly, manure is used to fertilize or enrich soil.

38. FICKLE: CONSTANCY :: naive: sophistication (Fickle means lacking consistency or reliability, constancy means steadfastness or reliability, naive means lacking experience or sophistication, sophistication means worldly knowledge or refinement.)

Explanation: Fickle describes someone or something lacking consistency or reliability, similarly, naive describes someone lacking sophistication or experience.

39. BOW: VIOLIN :: stick: drum (A bow is used to play a violin, a stick is used to play a drum.)

Explanation: A violin is played using a bow, similarly, a drum is played using a stick.

40. INEXPERIENCE: NEOPHYTE :: irresponsibility: wastrel (Inexperience is lack of experience, a neophyte is a person new to a skill or belief, irresponsibility is lack of responsibility, a wastrel is a person who wastes resources.)

Explanation: Inexperience refers to a lack of experience or skill, similarly, a neophyte is someone new to a skill or belief. Irresponsibility refers to a lack of responsibility or accountability, similarly, a wastrel is someone who wastes resources or lives recklessly.

41. WOOD: SAWDUST :: metal: filings (Wood produces sawdust when cut, metal produces filings when cut.)

Explanation: Wood creates sawdust when cut into, similarly, metal creates filings when cut or shaved.

42. SOPHISM: REASONING :: counterfeit: money (Sophism is fallacious reasoning, counterfeit is fake money.)

Explanation: Sophism involves deceptive or fallacious reasoning, similarly, counterfeit money is fake or deceptive currency.

43. **APOSTASY: FAITH :: recantation: heresy (Apostasy is the abandonment of faith, recantation is the withdrawal of a belief, heresy is belief contrary to orthodox doctrine.)

Explanation: Apostasy is the act of renouncing or abandoning one's faith or religious beliefs, similarly, recantation is the act of retracting or withdrawing a previously held belief or statement, and heresy refers to beliefs or opinions contrary to orthodox religious doctrine.

44. MOLECULE: ATOMS :: tissue: cells (Molecules are made up of atoms, tissues are made up of cells.)

Explanation: Molecules consist of atoms as their building blocks, similarly, tissues consist of cells as their building blocks.

45. ARRHYTHMIC: REGULARITY :: apathetic: concern (Arrhythmic lacks regularity, apathetic lacks concern.)

Explanation: Arrhythmic refers to something lacking regularity or rhythm, similarly, apathetic refers to someone lacking concern or interest.

46. **OBJECTIVITY: PARTISAN :: temperance: reprobate (Objectivity is impartiality, partisanship is bias, temperance is moderation, reprobate is morally unprincipled.)

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Explanation: Objectivity refers to the quality of being impartial or unbiased, similarly, temperance refers to moderation or self-restraint, whereas partisanship refers to bias or favoritism, and reprobate refers to someone morally unprincipled or wicked.

47. LIMP: WALK :: stutter: talk (A limp affects walking, a stutter affects talking.)

Explanation: A limp affects one's ability to walk smoothly or steadily, similarly, a stutter affects one's ability to speak fluently or smoothly.

48. CONUNDRUM: SOLVE :: tangle: unravel (A conundrum is solved, a tangle is unraveled.)

Explanation: A conundrum is a difficult problem or puzzle that is solved or unraveled, similarly, a tangle is something complicated or twisted that is unraveled or untangled.

49. AGENDA: MINUTES :: itinerary: log (An agenda is a list of items to discuss, minutes are a record of what was discussed, an itinerary is a plan of travel, a log is a record of events.)

Explanation: An agenda lists items to be discussed or accomplished, similarly, minutes record what was discussed or decided, whereas an itinerary plans travel or events, and a log records events or activities.

50. **RAVISHING: ATTRACTIVE :: perspicacious: discerning (Ravishing means extremely attractive, perspicacious means having keen insight or understanding.)

Explanation: Ravishing describes something extremely attractive or captivating, similarly, perspicacious describes someone who is discerning or has keen insight.

51. NIL: QUANTITY :: vacuum: matter (Nil represents no quantity, vacuum represents absence of matter.)

Explanation: Nil denotes zero or absence of quantity, similarly, a vacuum represents absence of matter or substance.

52. FULMINATE: CRITICIZE :: adulate: flatter (To fulminate is to vehemently criticize, to adulate is to excessively flatter.)

Explanation: To fulminate is to strongly criticize or condemn, similarly, to adulate is to excessively praise or flatter.

53. EPILOGUE: NOVEL :: coda: symphony (An epilogue concludes a novel, a coda concludes a symphony.)

Explanation: An epilogue is a concluding section in a novel, similarly, a coda is a concluding section in a musical composition like a symphony.

54. PIECE: JIGSAW PUZZLE :: tile: mosaic (A piece is a part of a jigsaw puzzle, a tile is a part of a mosaic.)

Explanation: A piece is a component of a jigsaw puzzle, similarly, a tile is a component of a mosaic.

55. DIAMETER: CIRCLE :: diagonal: rectangle (Diameter is a line segment in a circle, diagonal is a line segment in a rectangle.)

Explanation: Diameter is a line segment passing through the center of a circle and connecting two points on its circumference, similarly, a diagonal is a line segment connecting two non-adjacent corners of a rectangle.

56. MANDATORY: COMPLY :: forbidden: abstain (Mandatory requires compliance, forbidden requires abstaining.)

Explanation: Something mandatory requires compliance or adherence, similarly, something forbidden requires abstaining or refraining.

57. **EXEMPLARY: CRITICIZED :: erratic: predicted (Exemplary is worthy of praise, erratic is unpredictable.)

Explanation: Exemplary describes something worthy of imitation or praise, similarly, erratic describes something unpredictable or inconsistent.

58. CREDULITY: DUPE :: discrimination: connoisseur (Credulity is readiness to believe, discrimination is ability to distinguish, a dupe is someone easily deceived, a connoisseur is an expert judge.)

Explanation: Credulity is the tendency to believe things too readily or without proper evidence, similarly, discrimination is the ability to make fine distinctions or judgments. A dupe is someone who is easily deceived or tricked, while a connoisseur is an expert judge in matters of taste or quality.

59. CALLIGRAPHY: SCRIBBLE :: sonnet: doggerel (Calligraphy is elegant writing, scribble is messy writing, a sonnet is a structured poem, doggerel is crude or trivial verse.)

Explanation: Calligraphy is the art of elegant writing, similarly, a sonnet is a structured poem with a specific rhyme scheme and meter, whereas scribbling is messy or illegible writing, and doggerel refers to crude or trivial verse lacking in literary quality.

60. RECOMMEND: LAUD :: sanction: foster (To recommend is to suggest or endorse, to laud is to praise highly, to sanction is to authorize or approve, to foster is to promote or nurture.)

Explanation: To recommend is to suggest or endorse something favorably, similarly, to laud is to praise something highly. To sanction is to officially approve or authorize something, similarly, to foster is to promote or nurture something.

61. BALEFUL: MENACE :: solicitous: concern (Baleful expresses threatening or harmful intentions, solicitous expresses caring or attentive concern.)

Explanation: Just as baleful denotes threatening or harmful intentions, solicitous denotes caring or attentive concern.

62. GALLEY: SHIP :: kitchen: house (A galley is the kitchen area on a ship, a kitchen is the cooking area in a house.)

Explanation: A galley is the kitchen area on a ship, similarly, a kitchen is the cooking area in a house.

63. LETHARGIC: STIMULATE :: skeptical: convince (Lethargic means lacking energy or enthusiasm, skeptical means doubtful or questioning.)

Explanation: Just as lethargic means lacking energy or enthusiasm, skeptical means doubtful or questioning.

64. SHRINE: PILGRIM :: peak: climber (A shrine attracts pilgrims, a peak attracts climbers.)

Explanation: A shrine is a place of worship or pilgrimage, similarly, a peak is a point of high elevation that attracts climbers.

65. SPLINT: MOBILITY :: lubricant: friction (A splint immobilizes a limb, a lubricant reduces friction.)

Explanation: A splint is used to immobilize a limb, similarly, a lubricant is used to reduce friction between moving parts.

66. RIG: CONTEST :: gerrymander: district (To rig is to manipulate unfairly, to gerrymander is to manipulate electoral districts unfairly.)

Explanation: To rig is to manipulate or control unfairly, similarly, to gerrymander is to manipulate electoral districts unfairly.

67. CREEK: RIVER :: pebble: rock (A creek is a small stream, a river is a larger stream, a pebble is a small rock.)

Explanation: A creek is a small stream or tributary of a river, similarly, a pebble is a small rock or stone.

68. SEMINARY: THEOLOGIAN :: conservatory: artist (A seminary educates theologians, a conservatory educates artists.)

Explanation: A seminary is an institution for training theologians or religious scholars, similarly, a conservatory is an institution for training artists or musicians.

69. RIVAL: COMPETITION :: sycophant: flattery (A rival competes with others, a sycophant uses flattery to gain favor.)

Explanation: Just as a rival competes with others, a sycophant uses flattery to gain favor or advantage.

70. COURAGEOUS: BRAVADO :: complimentary: fulsomeness (Courageous means brave, bravado means false bravery or swagger, complimentary means expressing praise or admiration, fulsomeness means excessive or insincere praise.)

Explanation: Courageous means brave or bold, similarly, complimentary means expressing praise or admiration.

71. ANESTHETIC: NUMBNESS :: intoxicant: drunkenness (An anesthetic causes numbness, an intoxicant causes drunkenness.)

Explanation: An anesthetic causes numbness or loss of sensation, similarly, an intoxicant causes drunkenness or loss of control.

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72. DRUMMER: MUSICIAN :: tragedian: actor (A drummer is a type of musician, a tragedian is a type of actor.)

Explanation: A drummer is someone who plays percussion instruments, similarly, a tragedian is an actor who specializes in tragic roles.

73. ARCHIVE: MANUSCRIPT :: arsenal: weapon (An archive stores manuscripts, an arsenal stores weapons.)

Explanation: An archive is a place where manuscripts or documents are stored, similarly, an arsenal is a place where weapons are stored.

74. RAMPART: INVASION :: levee: flood (A rampart is a defensive wall against invasion, a levee is a barrier against flooding.)

Explanation: A rampart is a defensive wall or embankment built to protect against invasion or attack, similarly, a levee is a barrier built to prevent flooding.

75. RETICENT: TALK :: abstemious: gorge (Reticent means reserved or reluctant to speak, abstemious means self-restrained, especially in consuming food or drink.)

Explanation: Just as reticent means reserved or reluctant to speak, abstemious means showing restraint or moderation, especially in consuming food or drink.

76. MENTOR: GUIDANCE :: oracle: prophecy (A mentor provides guidance, an oracle provides prophecy.)

Explanation: A mentor offers guidance or advice, similarly, an oracle provides prophecies or predictions of the future.

77. LIGNEOUS: WOOD :: osseous: bone (Ligneous refers to characteristics of wood, osseous refers to characteristics of bone.)

Explanation: Ligneous describes characteristics related to wood, similarly, osseous describes characteristics related to bone.

78. IRREVOCABLE: REPEAL :: ineluctable: avoid (Irrevocable means unable to be repealed or undone, ineluctable means unable to be avoided.)

Explanation: Irrevocable describes something that cannot be repealed or undone, similarly, ineluctable describes something that cannot be avoided or escaped.

79. LITERATE: ERUDITE :: agitated: frenetic (Literate means able to read and write, erudite means having great knowledge or learning, agitated means disturbed or excited, frenetic means fast-paced or frantic.)

Explanation: Literate means able to read and write, similarly, erudite means possessing great knowledge or learning.

80. TUITION: INSTRUCTION :: fare: transportation (Tuition is payment for instruction, fare is payment for transportation.)

Explanation: Tuition is the fee paid for instruction or education, similarly, fare is the fee paid for transportation or travel.

81. ARBITRATOR: DISPUTANTS :: judge: litigants (An arbitrator resolves disputes, a judge presides over litigants.)

Explanation: An arbitrator is someone who resolves disputes between parties, similarly, a judge presides over litigants in a legal proceeding.

82. ARBORETUM: TREES :: aviary: birds (An arboretum is a collection of trees, an aviary is a collection of birds.)

Explanation: An arboretum is a place where trees are grown and displayed, similarly, an aviary is a place where birds are kept and displayed.

83. WINNOW: WHEAT :: refine: oil (To winnow is to separate the chaff from the wheat, to refine is to purify or improve the quality of oil.)

Explanation: To winnow is to separate the desirable from the undesirable, similarly, to refine is to purify or improve the quality of something, such as oil.

84. IDYLL: CAREFREE :: ordeal: difficult (An idyll represents a carefree or peaceful experience, an ordeal represents a difficult or challenging experience.)

Explanation: An idyll is a peaceful or carefree experience or period, similarly, an ordeal is a difficult or challenging experience or period.

85. RELAPSE: CONVALESCENCE :: recidivism: rehabilitation (A relapse is a setback during convalescence, recidivism is a return to criminal behavior after rehabilitation.)

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Explanation: A relapse is a setback in the recovery process during convalescence, similarly, recidivism is a return to criminal behavior after undergoing rehabilitation.

86. ANACHRONISM: CHRONOLOGY :: fallacy: logic (An anachronism is something out of its proper time period, a fallacy is something against proper logic.)

Explanation: An anachronism is a thing or person that is chronologically out of place, similarly, a fallacy is a mistake in reasoning or logic.

87. DEFAULT: PAY :: yield: resist (To default is to fail to pay, to yield is to give in, to resist is to oppose.)

Explanation: To default is to fail to fulfill an obligation, similarly, to yield is to give in or surrender, while to resist is to oppose or refuse to comply.

88. FIRM: INTRANSIGENT :: concerned: obsessed (A firm is resolute, intransigent is stubborn, concerned is attentive, obsessed is fixated.)

Explanation: A firm is resolute or determined in its decisions or actions, similarly, intransigent means refusing to compromise or change one's position, while concerned means worried or interested, and obsessed means excessively preoccupied or fixated.

89. CATCH: FISH :: harvest: grain (To catch is to obtain fish, to harvest is to obtain grain.)

Explanation: To catch means to capture or obtain something, similarly, to harvest means to gather or obtain a crop, such as grain.

90. CURATORS: PAINTINGS :: librarians: books (Curators oversee paintings, librarians oversee books.)

Explanation: Curators are responsible for overseeing and managing collections, similarly, librarians are responsible for managing and organizing books in a library.

91. METEOROLOGY: WEATHER :: pathology: disease (Meteorology studies weather patterns, pathology studies diseases.)

Explanation: Meteorology is the scientific study of weather and atmospheric conditions, similarly, pathology is the

study of diseases and their causes, mechanisms, and effects.

92. PUN: JOKE :: termite: insect (A pun is a play on words, a termite is a type of insect.)

Explanation: A pun is a form of wordplay that exploits multiple meanings of a term or words with similar sounds, similarly, a termite is a type of insect that feeds on wood.

93. PLAIN: AUSTERE :: clean: sterile (A plain environment is simple, an austere environment is devoid of luxury, a clean environment is free of dirt, a sterile environment is free of germs.)

Explanation: A plain environment is simple or unadorned, similarly, an austere environment is severe or lacking in comfort, while a clean environment is free of dirt or impurities, and a sterile environment is free of germs or contaminants.

94. ASTROLABE (Sextant): NAUTICAL :: colander: culinary (An astrolabe is an instrument used for navigation at sea, a colander is an instrument used for culinary purposes.)

Explanation: An astrolabe (or sextant) is a navigational instrument used at sea, similarly, a colander is a culinary tool used for draining liquids or washing food.

95. ALACRITY: APATHETIC :: temerity: timid (Alacrity means eagerness, apathetic means lacking interest or enthusiasm, temerity means boldness, timid means lacking courage.)

Explanation: Alacrity is eagerness or willingness to do something, similarly, temerity is boldness or audacity.

96. FLOUT: DISREGARD :: taunt: challenge (To flout is to openly disregard, to taunt is to mock or challenge.)

Explanation: To flout is to openly disregard or defy something, similarly, to taunt is to provoke or challenge someone.

97. LIQUID: VALVE :: electric current: switch (A valve controls the flow of liquid, a switch controls the flow of electric current.)

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Explanation: A valve is a device used to control the flow of liquid, similarly, a switch is a device used to control the flow of electric current.

98. PRIMP: VAIN :: gloat: smug (To primp is to groom oneself, vain means excessively concerned with appearance, to gloat is to take pleasure in one's own success, smug means self-satisfied.)

Explanation: To pr

imp is to spend time making oneself look neat or stylish, similarly, to gloat is to take excessive pleasure in one's own success or achievements.

99. GOBBLE: EAT :: guzzle: drink (To gobble is to eat quickly and greedily, to guzzle is to drink quickly and greedily.)

Explanation: To gobble is to eat quickly and greedily, similarly, to guzzle is to drink quickly and greedily.

100. SHIPSHAPE: DISARRAY :: squalid: cleanliness (Shipshape denotes neatness and order, disarray denotes disorder, squalid denotes dirtiness, cleanliness denotes cleanliness.)

Explanation: Shipshape describes something neat and well-organized, similarly, cleanliness describes the state of being clean or free from dirt or impurities. Disarray, on the other hand, describes a state of disorder or confusion, while squalid describes something extremely dirty or unpleasant.

101. HOVER: PLUNGE :: crouch: spring (To hover is to stay suspended in one place, to plunge is to fall suddenly, to crouch is to bend low to the ground, to spring is to leap suddenly upward.)

Explanation: Just as hovering involves staying suspended in one place, crouching involves bending low to the ground, similarly, plunging involves falling suddenly, while springing involves leaping suddenly upward.

102. SAGE: WISDOM :: philanthropist: benevolence (A sage is wise, a philanthropist is benevolent.)

Explanation: A sage is someone known for their wisdom or profound knowledge, similarly, a philanthropist is someone known for their benevolent actions or generosity.

103. ERODE: DIMINISH :: accrete: enlarge (To erode is to wear away, to diminish is to make smaller, to accrete is to grow by accumulation, to enlarge is to make bigger.)

Explanation: Erosion wears away at something, similarly, accretion adds to something, whereas diminishing makes something smaller and enlarging makes something bigger.

104. MANIA: ENTHUSIASM :: doting: fondness (Mania is excessive enthusiasm or excitement, doting is excessive fondness or affection.)

Explanation: Mania refers to an intense and often irrational enthusiasm or excitement, similarly, doting refers to excessive fondness or affection, especially towards someone or something.

105. OBDURATE: BUDGE :: lachrymose: cheer (To be obdurate is to refuse to budge or change, lachrymose is tearful or mournful, cheer is happy or joyful.)

Explanation: To be obdurate is to be stubborn and refuse to change or budge, similarly, lachrymose describes something tearful or mournful, whereas cheer describes something happy or joyful.

106. CHOIR: SINGER :: cast: actor (A choir consists of singers, a cast consists of actors.)

Explanation: A choir is a group of singers who perform together, similarly, a cast is a group of actors who perform together in a play or movie.

107. GLARING: BRIGHT :: deafening: loud (Glaring describes something extremely bright or harsh, deafening describes something extremely loud or noisy.)

Explanation: Glaring describes something excessively bright or harsh to the eyes, similarly, deafening describes something excessively loud or noisy to the ears.

108. MAVERICK: CONFORMITY :: extrovert: reserve (A maverick is unconventional, conformity is following norms, an extrovert is outgoing, reserve is being reserved.)

Explanation: A maverick is someone who is unconventional or independent, similarly, an extrovert is someone who is outgoing or sociable, whereas conformity refers to

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compliance with established norms or standards, and reserve refers to being reserved or reticent.

109. SLITHER: SNAKE :: waddle: duck (To slither is to move smoothly and gracefully like a snake, to waddle is to move with short steps and a swaying motion like a duck.)

Explanation: To slither is to move smoothly and gracefully like a snake, similarly, to waddle is to move with short steps and a swaying motion like a duck.

110. COUNTENANCE: TOLERATION :: demur: objection (To countenance is to tolerate or approve, to demur is to object or hesitate.)

Explanation: To countenance is to tolerate or approve of something, similarly, to demur is to object or express hesitation or reluctance.

111. PROCTOR: SUPERVISE :: prodigal: squander (To proctor is to supervise or monitor, to be prodigal is to squander or waste recklessly.)

Explanation: Just as a proctor supervises or monitors, similarly, someone who is prodigal squanders or wastes recklessly.

112. REDOLENT: SMELL :: piquant: taste (Redolent means having a strong smell or fragrance, piquant means having a strong or spicy taste.)

Explanation: Redolent describes something having a strong smell or fragrance, similarly, piquant describes something having a strong or spicy taste.

113. TORQUE: ROTATION :: tension: elongation (Torque causes rotation, tension causes elongation.)

Explanation: Torque is a force that causes rotation or twisting, similarly, tension is a force that causes elongation or stretching.

114. SUBSIDY: SUPPORT :: debt: obligation (A subsidy provides support, debt is an obligation to repay.)

Explanation: A subsidy is financial assistance provided to support something, similarly, debt is an obligation to repay borrowed money.

115. WATER: SWIM :: snow: ski (Water is what one swims in, snow is what one skis on.)

Explanation: Just as water is the medium in which one swims, similarly, snow is the surface on which one skis.

116. TILE: MOSAIC :: stitch: sampler (Tiles are used to create mosaics, stitches are used in samplers.)

Explanation: Tiles are individual pieces used to create mosaics, similarly, stitches are individual units used in creating samplers.

117. SCHOOL: FISH :: flock: birds (A school is a group of fish, a flock is a group of birds.)

Explanation: A school is a group of fish swimming together, similarly, a flock is a group of birds flying together.

118. CASTIGATION: DISAPPROVE :: blasphemy: irreverence (Castigation is harsh criticism or reprimand, blasphemy is disrespectful or irreverent speech or actions.)

Explanation: Castigation involves harsh criticism or reprimand, similarly, blasphemy involves disrespectful or irreverent speech or actions.

119. ACCELERATE: SPEED :: prolong: duration (To accelerate is to increase speed, to prolong is to increase duration.)

Explanation: To accelerate is to increase the speed of something, similarly, to prolong is to increase the duration or length of something.

120. COMPLAIN: CARP :: drink: guzzle (To complain is to express dissatisfaction, to carp is to complain persistently or naggingly, to drink is to consume liquid, to guzzle is to drink greedily.)

Explanation: Just as complaining involves expressing dissatisfaction, similarly, carping involves complaining persistently or naggingly, while drinking involves consuming liquid, and guzzling involves drinking greedily.

121. FILIGREE: WIRE :: lace: thread (Filigree is delicate ornamental work made from twisted threads of metal, lace is delicate fabric made from twisted threads.)

Explanation: Filigree is a type of delicate ornamental work made from twisted threads of metal, similarly, lace is delicate fabric made from twisted threads.

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122. SKIRMISH: INSIGNIFICANCE :: duel: formality (A skirmish is a minor or insignificant battle, a duel is a formalized combat.)

Explanation: A skirmish is a minor or insignificant battle or conflict, similarly, a duel is a formalized combat between two individuals.

123. STUDY: LEARN :: search: find (To study is to engage in focused learning, to search is to seek and find.)

Explanation: Just as studying involves engaging in focused learning, similarly, searching involves seeking and finding something.

124. CORRAL: HORSE :: coop: chickens (A corral is an enclosure for horses, a coop is an enclosure for chickens.)

Explanation: A corral is an enclosure used for confining or controlling horses, similarly, a coop is an enclosure used for confining or controlling chickens.

125. LULLABY: SONG :: diatribe: discourse (A lullaby is a soothing song, a diatribe is a bitter or abusive discourse.)

Explanation: A lullaby is a gentle or soothing song sung to soothe a child to sleep, similarly, a diatribe is a bitter or abusive discourse or speech.

126. DIE: SHAPING :: drill: boring (A die is used for shaping materials, a drill is used for boring holes.)

Explanation: A die is a tool used for shaping materials by cutting or stamping, similarly, a drill is a tool used for boring or drilling holes.

127. MERCENARY: MONEY :: vindictive: revenge (A mercenary is motivated by money, vindictive is motivated by revenge.)

Explanation: A mercenary is someone who is motivated by money or material gain, similarly, vindictive describes someone who is motivated by a desire for revenge or retaliation.

128. AUTHORITATIVENESS: PUNDITS :: allegiance: partisans (Authoritativeness pertains to pundits, allegiance pertains to partisans.)

Explanation: Authoritativeness is a characteristic associated with pundits, similarly, allegiance is a

characteristic associated with partisans or supporters of a particular cause or group.

129. STRUT: WING :: buttress: wall (A strut supports a wing, a buttress supports a wall.)

Explanation: A strut is a structural support that helps to support and strengthen a wing, similarly, a buttress is a structural support that helps to support and strengthen a wall.

130. FAWN: IMPERVIOUSNESS :: equivocate: directness (Fawn lacks imperviousness, equivocate lacks directness.)

Explanation: Fawning lacks imperviousness or resistance, similarly, equivocating lacks directness or straightforwardness.

131. TROUBLED: DISTRAUGHT :: covetous: rapacious (Troubled is less intense than distraught, covetous is less intense than rapacious.)

Explanation: Troubled describes a state of distress or worry, similarly, covetous describes a strong desire to possess something, while distraught describes extreme distress or agitation and rapacious describes extremely greedy or plundering behavior.

132. TABLECLOTH: TABLE :: sheet: mattress (A tablecloth covers a table, a sheet covers a mattress.)

Explanation: A tablecloth is a cloth that covers a table, similarly, a sheet is a cloth that covers a mattress.

133. CANVAS: PAINTER :: marble: sculptor (Canvas is a material used by painters, marble is a material used by sculptors.)

Explanation: Canvas is a material commonly used by painters for their artwork, similarly, marble is a material commonly used by sculptors for their sculptures.

134. MANSION: RESIDENCE :: limousine: automobile (A mansion is a type of residence, a limousine is a type of automobile.)

Explanation: A mansion is a large and luxurious residence or house, similarly, a limousine is a luxurious and often chauffeur-driven automobile.

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135. DOOR: ROOM :: hatch: hold (A door provides entry to a room, a hatch provides access to a hold.)

Explanation: A door is an opening providing entry to a room, similarly, a hatch is an opening providing access to a hold or compartment, especially on a ship.

136. CHOREOGRAPHY: DANCE :: plot: story (Choreography involves arranging dance movements, a plot involves arranging story events.)

Explanation: Choreography involves arranging dance movements and sequences, similarly, a plot involves arranging story events and developments.

137. EVAPORATE: VAPOR :: petrify: stone (To evaporate is to turn into vapor, to petrify is to turn into stone.)

Explanation: To evaporate is to change from a liquid or solid state into vapor, similarly, to petrify is to change into stone or become stone-like.

138. ASSUAGE: SORROW :: dampen: ardor (To assuage is to relieve or alleviate, to dampen is to reduce or decrease.)

Explanation: To assuage is to relieve or alleviate sorrow or pain, similarly, to dampen is to reduce or decrease ardor or enthusiasm.

139. NUMB: INSENSIBLE :: burnish: lustrous (Numb lacks sensation, burnish lacks luster.)

Explanation: Numbness is a lack of sensation or feeling, similarly, burnishing is a process that enhances the luster or shine of something.

140. AUDACIOUS: TREPIDATION :: laconic: volubility (Audacious lacks trepidation, laconic lacks volubility.)

Explanation: Audacious describes someone who lacks trepidation or fearfulness, similarly, laconic describes someone who lacks volubility or verbosity in speech.

141. SCALPEL: SURGEON :: telescope: astronomer (A scalpel is a tool used by a surgeon, a telescope is a tool used by an astronomer.)

Explanation: A scalpel is a surgical instrument used by a surgeon for making incisions during surgery, similarly, a telescope is an optical instrument used by an astronomer to observe distant objects in space.

142. APPLE: FRUIT :: wool: fabric (An apple is a type of fruit, wool is a type of fabric.)

Explanation: An apple is a type of fruit that grows on trees, similarly, wool is a type of fabric derived from the fleece of sheep or other animals.

143. ENVELOPE: LETTER :: crate: produce (An envelope holds a letter, a crate holds produce.)

Explanation: An envelope is a paper container used to hold and mail letters, similarly, a crate is a wooden or plastic container used to hold and transport produce or goods.

144. PANEGYRIC: EULOGIZE :: lampoon: satirize (A panegyric is a speech or text that praises someone or something, a lampoon is a speech or text that mocks or ridicules someone or something.)

Explanation: A panegyric is a formal or elaborate speech or text that praises someone or something, similarly, a lampoon is a speech or text that ridicules or mocks someone or something, typically using satire or sarcasm.

145. OVERDOSE: PRESCRIPTION :: indiscretion: convention (An overdose occurs when too much medication is taken beyond the prescribed amount, an indiscretion occurs when someone behaves inappropriately or violates social norms.)

Explanation: An overdose is the consumption of a drug or medication in quantities greater than recommended or prescribed, similarly, an indiscretion is an act of imprudence or lack of judgment that violates social norms or conventions.

146. FRESCO: WALL :: parquet: floor (A fresco is a painting on a wall, parquet is a decorative pattern on a floor.)

Explanation: A fresco is a technique of mural painting executed upon freshly laid lime plaster, similarly, parquet is a decorative technique involving the arrangement of wooden pieces in geometric patterns on a floor.

147. HAMMER: ANVIL :: pestle: mortar (A hammer is used with an anvil to shape metal, a pestle is used with a mortar to grind substances.)

Explanation: A hammer is a tool used with an anvil to shape, flatten, or forge metal, similarly, a pestle is a tool

used with a mortar to crush, grind, or pulverize substances.

148. RELEVANT: CRUCIAL :: perceptible: obvious (Something relevant is pertinent or applicable, something crucial is extremely important, something perceptible is detectable or noticeable, something obvious is easily perceived or understood.)

Explanation: Just as something relevant is pertinent or applicable to a situation, similarly, something crucial is extremely important or essential, whereas something perceptible is detectable or noticeable, and something obvious is easily perceived or understood.

149. PERFUNCTORILY: INSPIRATION :: insolently: veneration (To do something perfunctorily is to do it with minimal effort or interest, to do something insolently is to do it disrespectfully or arrogantly, inspiration evokes creativity or motivation, veneration is a deep respect or reverence.)

Explanation: Just as doing something perfunctorily involves minimal effort or interest, similarly, doing something insolently involves disrespect or arrogance.

150. ADULT: CHILD :: cat: kitten (An adult is a grown person, a child is a young person, a cat is a mature feline, a kitten is a young feline.)

Explanation: Just as an adult is a mature person, similarly, a cat is a mature feline.

151. CLOT: DISSOLVED :: crowd: dispersed (To clot is to thicken or coagulate, to dissolve is to break down or disperse, a crowd is a large group of people, to disperse is to scatter or spread out.)

Explanation: Just as a clot forms by thickening or coagulating, similarly, a crowd forms by gathering or assembling.

152. GLOSSARY: TEXT :: legend: map (A glossary is a list of terms and definitions found in a text, a legend is a key to symbols and colors on a map.)

Explanation: A glossary provides definitions of terms found within a text, similarly, a legend provides explanations of symbols and colors used on a map.

153. FERVOR: ZEALOT :: improvidence: spendthrift (Fervor is intense passion or enthusiasm, a zealot is someone passionately devoted to a cause, improvidence is a lack of foresight or planning, a spendthrift is someone who spends money extravagantly.)

Explanation: Just as fervor denotes intense passion or enthusiasm, similarly, zealot describes someone passionately devoted to a cause.

154. SHARD: POTTERY :: fragment: bone (A shard is a broken piece of pottery, a fragment is a broken piece of bone.)

Explanation: A shard is a piece of broken pottery, similarly, a fragment is a piece broken off from something larger, such as bone.

155. FERTILIZE: GROW :: immunize: resist (To fertilize is to provide nutrients to help something grow, to immunize is to provide protection against disease to resist infection.)

Explanation: Just as fertilizing provides nutrients to support growth, similarly, immunizing provides protection to resist infection or disease.

156. ATTENTIVE: OFFICIOUS :: refined: snobbish (Attentive means paying close attention, officious means intrusively helpful, refined means cultured or polished, snobbish means arrogant or elitist.)

Explanation: Just as being attentive involves paying close attention, similarly, being refined involves having cultured or polished manners.

157. EXORBITANT: MODERATION :: perfidious: loyalty (Exorbitant means unreasonably high, moderation means restraint or balance, perfidious means deceitful or disloyal, loyalty means faithfulness or allegiance.)

Explanation: Just as exorbitant denotes something unreasonably high, similarly, perfidious denotes something deceitful or disloyal.

158. BLANDISHMENT: COAX :: medal: honor (Blandishment is flattery or sweet talk used to persuade, a medal is an award given as a mark of honor.)

Explanation: Just as blandishment is flattery used to persuade, similarly, a medal is an award given as a mark of honor or distinction.

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159. APPLE: SKIN :: melon: rind (The skin is the outer covering of an apple, the rind is the outer covering of a melon.)

Explanation: Just as the skin is the outer covering of an apple, similarly, the rind is the outer covering of a melon.

160. FIRE: INFERNO :: storm: hurricane (Fire is a combustion that produces heat and light, an inferno is a large, uncontrolled fire, a storm is an atmospheric disturbance, a hurricane is a severe tropical storm.)

Explanation: Just as fire is a combustion that produces heat and light, similarly, an inferno is an extremely large and uncontrollable fire. Similarly, a storm is an atmospheric disturbance, and a hurricane is a severe tropical storm.

161. BODYGUARD: PERSON :: soldier: country (A bodyguard protects a person, a soldier defends a country.)

Explanation: A bodyguard is someone hired to protect a person or individual, similarly, a soldier is someone who defends or serves a country or nation.

162. LOPE: RUN :: drawl: speak (To lope is to run with long strides, to drawl is to speak slowly with prolonged vowel sounds.)

Explanation: To lope is to run with long, easy strides, similarly, to drawl is to speak slowly and lazily, often with prolonged vowel sounds.

163. HOAX: DECEIVE :: filibuster: delay (A hoax is intended to deceive, a filibuster is intended to delay.)

Explanation: A hoax is a deliberate attempt to deceive or trick people, similarly, a filibuster is a tactic used to delay or obstruct legislative proceedings.

164. ALCOVE: RECESS :: dome: roof (An alcove is a small recessed area, a dome is a rounded roof.)

Explanation: An alcove is a small recessed area within a room or wall, similarly, a dome is a rounded architectural structure that forms the roof of a building.

165. BALLAST: INSTABILITY :: purchase: slippage (Ballast stabilizes, purchase prevents slippage.)

Explanation: Ballast is material added to a ship or balloon to provide stability, similarly, purchase refers to

something that provides a firm hold or prevents slippage.

166. MUFFLE: SOUND :: assuage: grief (To muffle is to deaden or dampen sound, to assuage is to alleviate or lessen grief.)

Explanation: To muffle is to deaden or reduce the sound of something, similarly, to assuage is to alleviate or lessen the intensity of grief or sorrow.

167. MITIGATE: SEVERE :: qualify: general (To mitigate is to lessen the severity of, to qualify is to make less general.)

Explanation: To mitigate is to make something less severe or intense, similarly, to qualify is to make something less general or absolute.

168. BABBLE: TALK :: scribble: write (To babble is to talk rapidly and incoherently, to scribble is to write hastily and carelessly.)

Explanation: To babble is to talk rapidly and incoherently, similarly, to scribble is to write hastily and carelessly.

169. SYLLABUS: COURSE :: agenda: meeting (A syllabus outlines a course, an agenda outlines a meeting.)

Explanation: A syllabus is a document that outlines the topics and activities of a course, similarly, an agenda is a list of items to be discussed or accomplished during a meeting.

170. VARNISH: WOOD :: wax: linoleum (Varnish protects wood, wax protects linoleum.)

Explanation: Varnish is a protective coating applied to wood surfaces, similarly, wax is a protective coating applied to linoleum or other surfaces.

171. PITCH: SOUND :: color: light (Pitch describes the quality of sound, color describes the quality of light.)

Explanation: Pitch refers to the perceived frequency of a sound, similarly, color refers to the perceived quality of light.

172. DISCOMFITED: BLUSH :: contemptuous: sneer (Discomfited causes blushing, contemptuous causes sneering.)

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Explanation: Discomfited is a state of embarrassment or unease that may cause blushing, similarly, contemptuous is a state of disdain or scorn that may cause sneering.

173. INVINCIBLE: SUBDUE :: impervious: damaged (Invincible cannot be subdued, impervious cannot be damaged.)

Explanation: Invincible means incapable of being subdued or overcome, similarly, impervious means incapable of being damaged or affected.

174. STRIATED: GROOVE :: braided: strand (Striated has grooves, braided has strands.)

Explanation: Striated means marked with grooves, similarly, braided means composed of strands woven together.

175. DOGGEREL: VERSE :: burlesque: play (Doggerel is trivial or poorly written verse, burlesque is a comic or satirical play.)

Explanation: Doggerel refers to trivial or poorly written verse, similarly, burlesque refers to a comic or satirical play characterized by parody or exaggeration.

176. DROLL: LAUGH :: grisly: flinch (Droll causes laughter, grisly causes flinching.)

Explanation: Droll describes something amusing or funny, similarly, grisly describes something causing horror or disgust that may cause flinching or recoiling.

177. WEB: SPIDER :: net: bird (A web is made by a spider, a net is made by a bird.)

Explanation: A web is a structure made by a spider to catch prey, similarly, a net is a structure made by a bird to catch prey or for other purposes.

178. FOUR-POSTER: BED :: convertible: automobile (A four-poster is a type of bed, a convertible is a type of automobile.)

Explanation: A four-poster bed is a bed with four vertical columns supporting an overhead canopy, similarly, a convertible automobile is a car with a retractable roof that can be folded down or removed.

179. BONE: BODY :: girder: skyscraper (A bone is part of a body's structure, a girder is part of a skyscraper's structure.)

Explanation: A bone is a structural element of the body, similarly, a girder is a structural element used in the construction of buildings, such as skyscrapers.

180. SCOOP: CONCAVE :: spatula: flat (A scoop is concave, a spatula is flat.)

Explanation: A scoop typically has a concave shape for scooping up substances, similarly, a spatula typically has a flat shape for spreading or lifting substances.

181. SYMBOLS: REBUS :: note: score (Symbols represent a rebus, notes represent a score.)

Explanation: Just as symbols are used to represent words or phrases in a rebus, notes are used to represent musical elements in a score.

182. GUSH: EFFUSIVE :: rage: irate (To gush is to express oneself effusively, to rage is to feel intensely irate.)

Explanation: Just as gushing involves expressing oneself effusively, similarly, raging involves feeling intensely irate or angry.

183. PERORATION: SPEECH :: coda: sonata (A peroration concludes a speech, a coda concludes a sonata.)

Explanation: A peroration is a concluding part of a speech, similarly, a coda is a concluding section of a musical composition, such as a sonata.

184. INTERREGNUM: GOVERNMENT :: hibernation: activity (An interregnum is a period without government, hibernation is a period of inactivity.)

Explanation: An interregnum is a period between two reigns or governments when there is no ruler, similarly, hibernation is a period of inactivity or dormancy, especially in animals during winter.

185. EMBROIDER: CLOTH :: chase: metal (To embroider is to decorate cloth with needlework, to chase is to decorate metal with patterns.)

Explanation: Just as embroidering involves decorating cloth with needlework, similarly, chasing involves decorating metal with patterns or designs.

186. COMA: UNCONSCIOUSNESS :: delirium: confusion (A coma is a state of unconsciousness, delirium is a state of confusion.)

Explanation: A coma is a state of prolonged unconsciousness, similarly, delirium is a state of confusion or disorientation.

187. TOURNIQUET: BLOOD :: dam: river (A tourniquet stops the flow of blood, a dam stops the flow of a river.)

Explanation: A tourniquet is a device used to stop bleeding by compressing a blood vessel, similarly, a dam is a barrier built to stop the flow of water in a river.

188. FOUNDATION: HOUSE :: pedestal: statue (A foundation supports a house, a pedestal supports a statue.)

Explanation: A foundation is the base upon which a house is built, similarly, a pedestal is the base upon which a statue is placed.

189. PHILATELIST: STAMPS :: numismatist: coins (A philatelist collects stamps, a numismatist collects coins.)

Explanation: A philatelist is someone who collects stamps as a hobby, similarly, a numismatist is someone who collects coins.

190. INSECT: BUTTERFLY :: philosophy: metaphysics (A butterfly is a type of insect, metaphysics is a branch of philosophy.)

Explanation: Just as a butterfly is a specific type of insect, similarly, metaphysics is a specific branch of philosophy that deals with abstract concepts beyond the physical world.

191. PERNICIOUS: INJURE :: disingenuous: mislead (Pernicious means causing harm, disingenuous means insincere or deceitful.)

Explanation: Pernicious means causing harm or damage, similarly, disingenuous means insincere or deceitful.

192. FLAG: VIGOR :: waver: resolution (To flag is to lose vigor or strength, to waver is to lose resolution or determination.)

Explanation: Just as flagging denotes a loss of vigor or strength, similarly, wavering denotes a loss of resolution or determination.

193. EMBARRASS: MORTIFY :: indulge: mollycoddle (To embarrass is to cause embarrassment or discomfort, to indulge is to excessively pamper or mollycoddle.)

Explanation: Just as embarrassing someone causes discomfort, similarly, indulging someone excessively pampers or mollycoddles them.

194. DISTILL: PURITY :: leaven: volume (To distill is to purify, to leaven is to increase volume or lighten.)

Explanation: Just as distilling purifies a substance, similarly, leavening increases volume or lightens a mixture.

195. SKELETON: ANIMAL :: framing: building (A skeleton is the framework of an animal's body, framing is the structure of a building.)

Explanation: A skeleton is the internal framework that supports an animal's body, similarly, framing is the structural framework that supports a building.

196. OUTSKIRTS: TOWN :: margin: page (Outskirts are the edges of a town, margins are the edges of a page.)

Explanation: Just as outskirts refer to the edges or outskirts of a town, similarly, margins refer to the edges of a page.

197. AMORPHOUSNESS: DEFINITION :: lassitude: energy (Amorphousness lacks definition or shape, lassitude lacks energy or vitality.)

Explanation: Amorphousness describes something lacking clear definition or shape, similarly, lassitude describes a state of lacking energy or vitality.

198. COLLUSION: CONSPIRATORS :: cooperation: partners (Collusion involves secret cooperation, cooperation involves open partnership.)

Explanation: Collusion involves secret or illegal cooperation, similarly, cooperation involves working together openly and collaboratively.

199. DIVERT: SHUNT :: retard: brake (To divert is to redirect, to shunt is to switch tracks, to retard is to slow down, a brake slows down.)

Explanation: To divert is to redirect something, similarly, to shunt is to switch tracks, while to retard is to slow

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down or hinder progress, and a brake is a device used to slow down or stop movement.

200. EQUIVOCATE: COMMITMENT :: procrastinate: action
(To equivocate is to avoid commitment or be ambiguous, to procrastinate is to delay taking action.)

Explanation: Just as equivocating involves avoiding commitment or being ambiguous, similarly, procrastinating involves delaying or avoiding taking action.

201. ARMADA: VEHICLES :: fusillade: projectiles (An armada is a fleet of vehicles, a fusillade is a barrage of projectiles.)

Explanation: An armada is a large fleet of vehicles or ships, similarly, a fusillade is a rapid and continuous discharge of projectiles or gunfire.

202. LACONIC: SPEECH :: austere: design (Laconic means using few words, austere means plain or simple in design.)

Explanation: Laconic describes speech that is concise or using few words, similarly, austere describes a design that is plain or simple, without embellishment.

203. GROW: BURGEON :: beat: palpitate (To grow is to burgeon, to beat is to palpitate.)

Explanation: To grow is to burgeon or increase in size or intensity, similarly, to beat is to palpitate or throb with intensity.

204. GADGETS: TOOLS :: trinkets: jewelry (Gadgets are tools, trinkets are jewelry.)

Explanation: Gadgets are small tools or devices used for specific purposes, similarly, trinkets are small items of jewelry or ornaments.

205. LISTEN: RECORDING :: view: photograph (To listen is to hear a recording, to view is to see a photograph.)

Explanation: Listening involves hearing an audio recording, similarly, viewing involves seeing a photograph or image.

206. CENSORSHIP: INFORMATION :: sanitation: disease
(Censorship restricts information, sanitation prevents disease.)

Explanation: Censorship restricts or controls access to information, similarly, sanitation measures prevent or control the spread of disease.

207. DELUGE: DROPLET :: landslide: pebble (A deluge is a large quantity of water, a landslide is a large amount of earth or rocks.)

Explanation: A deluge is a heavy downpour of rain or flood, similarly, a landslide is a sudden and large movement of earth or rocks.

208. SPEAK: RETICENT :: spend: parsimonious (To speak is to be reticent, to spend is to be parsimonious.)

Explanation: To speak is to communicate verbally, similarly, to spend is to be parsimonious or excessively frugal in one's expenditure.

209. PATRIOTIC: CHAUVINISTIC :: receptive: gullible
(Patriotic is positive nationalism, chauvinistic is excessive nationalism, receptive is open-mindedness, gullible is easily deceived.)

Explanation: Patriotic describes positive nationalism or love for one's country, similarly, receptive describes being open-minded or willing to accept new ideas.

210. BOUQUET: FLOWERS :: woodpile: logs (A bouquet is a collection of flowers, a woodpile is a collection of logs.)

Explanation: A bouquet is an arrangement of flowers, similarly, a woodpile is a stack or collection of logs for burning or other purposes.

211. ENDEMIC: REGION :: inborn: individual (Endemic describes something native or confined to a particular region, inborn describes something innate or inherent to an individual.)

Explanation: Endemic describes something native or restricted to a particular region or population, similarly, inborn describes something innate or inherent to an individual from birth.

212. PECCADILLO: SIN :: admonishment: castigation (A peccadillo is a minor sin, admonishment is mild criticism, castigation is severe criticism.)

Explanation: A peccadillo is a minor or trivial sin or wrongdoing, similarly, admonishment is mild criticism

or reprimand, whereas castigation is severe criticism or punishment.

213. NURTURE: CHILD :: cultivate: crop (To nurture is to care for and encourage growth, to cultivate is to care for and promote the growth of crops.)

Explanation: To nurture is to care for and encourage the development of someone or something, similarly, to cultivate is to care for and promote the growth of crops or plants.

214. SAW: CARPENTER :: scissors: tailor (A saw is a tool used by a carpenter, scissors are tools used by a tailor.)

Explanation: A saw is a cutting tool used by a carpenter for woodworking, similarly, scissors are cutting tools used by a tailor for cutting fabric.

215. EPITAPH: TOMBSTONE :: motto: shield (An epitaph is an inscription on a tombstone, a motto is an inscription on a shield.)

Explanation: An epitaph is a short inscription on a tombstone commemorating the deceased, similarly, a motto is a short phrase or statement expressing a guiding principle or belief, often inscribed on a shield or coat of arms.

216. SIMPER: SMILE :: babble: talk (To simper is to smile in a self-conscious or coy manner, to babble is to talk rapidly and incoherently.)

Explanation: To simper is to smile in a self-conscious or insincere manner, similarly, to babble is to talk rapidly and incoherently.

217. EGG: CHICKEN :: roe: salmon (An egg is from a chicken, roe is from a salmon.)

Explanation: An egg is the reproductive body laid by a chicken, similarly, roe is the eggs or spawn of a fish, particularly a salmon.

218. GLIMMER: DAZZLE :: murmur: resound (To glimmer is to shine faintly, to murmur is to make a soft, indistinct sound.)

Explanation: To glimmer is to emit a faint or subdued light, similarly, to murmur is to make a soft or indistinct sound.

219. RESCIND: LAW :: withdraw: candidacy (To rescind is to revoke or cancel, to withdraw is to remove or retract.)

Explanation: To rescind is to revoke or cancel a law or decision, similarly, to withdraw is to remove or retract oneself from a candidacy or position.

220. ENTANGLE: INVOLVE :: grill: question (To entangle is to involve or ensnare, to grill is to question intensely or rigorously.)

Explanation: To entangle is to involve or ensnare someone or something in a complicated or messy situation, similarly, to grill is to question someone intensely or rigorously, often to extract information or test their knowledge.

221. ALCHEMY: SCIENCE :: nostrum: remedy (Alchemy is a pseudoscientific practice, nostrum is a questionable or unproven remedy.)

Explanation: Alchemy is a historical pseudoscientific practice that aimed to transform base metals into gold and discover the elixir of life, similarly, a nostrum is a questionable or unproven remedy, often promoted with exaggerated claims.

222. ANXIOUS: REASSURANCE :: perplexed: clarification (Anxious individuals seek reassurance, perplexed individuals seek clarification.)

Explanation: Anxious individuals seek reassurance to alleviate their worries or concerns, similarly, perplexed individuals seek clarification to resolve their confusion or uncertainty.

223. STANZA: POEM :: act: opera (A stanza is a division of a poem, an act is a division of an opera.)

Explanation: A stanza is a group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem, similarly, an act is a division of an opera or a play.

224. COIN: DENOMINATION :: officer: rank (A coin has a denomination, an officer has a rank.)

Explanation: Just as a coin is classified by its denomination, similarly, an officer is classified by their rank or position in the military or other organization.

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225. EMBELLISH: AUSTERE :: adulterate: pure (To embellish is to add decorative details, to adulterate is to make impure.)

Explanation: To embellish is to make something more attractive or decorative by adding details or ornaments, similarly, to adulterate is to make something impure or less genuine.

226. PORTFOLIO: SECURITIES :: dossier: reports (A portfolio contains securities, a dossier contains reports.)

Explanation: A portfolio is a collection of securities or investments, similarly, a dossier is a collection of documents or reports, typically related to a specific individual or topic.

227. EXHORT: SUGGEST :: goad: direct (To exhort is to strongly encourage or urge, to goad is to provoke or urge into action.)

Explanation: To exhort is to strongly encourage or urge someone to do something, similarly, to goad is to provoke or urge someone into action.

228. CLAY: PORCELAIN :: flax: linen (Clay is used to make porcelain, flax is used to make linen.)

Explanation: Clay is a material used in the production of porcelain, similarly, flax is a plant from which linen is made.

229. SERMON: HOMILETICS :: argument: logic (A sermon is a product of homiletics, an argument is a product of logic.)

Explanation: A sermon is a religious discourse or speech, similarly, an argument is a logical or reasoned explanation or justification of a position or opinion.

230. MATRIX: NUMBERS :: crystal: atoms (A matrix is a structure containing numbers, a crystal is a structure containing atoms.)

Explanation: A matrix is a structure used in mathematics to organize numbers or data, similarly, a crystal is a solid structure composed of a regular arrangement of atoms, ions, or molecules.

231. REFLECTION: LIGHT :: echo: sound (A reflection occurs with light, an echo occurs with sound.)

Explanation: Reflection is the process by which light or sound waves bounce off a surface and return to the source, similarly, an echo is the reflection of sound waves off a surface back to the listener.

232. CARVE: TURKEY :: slice: cake (To carve is to cut into pieces, to slice is to cut into thin pieces.)

Explanation: To carve is to cut something, typically into smaller pieces, similarly, to slice is to cut something into thin pieces, such as a cake or bread.

233. GEM: TURQUOISE :: flower: violet (A gem includes turquoise, a flower includes a violet.)

Explanation: Turquoise is a type of gemstone, similarly, a violet is a type of flower.

234. PARQUET: WOOD :: mosaic: glass (Parquet flooring is made of wood, a mosaic is made of glass.)

Explanation: Parquet flooring consists of small wooden pieces arranged in a geometric pattern, similarly, a mosaic is a decorative art form made of small pieces of glass, tile, or stone arranged to form a pattern or image.

235. IMPLACABLE: APPEASE :: indomitable: subdue (Implacable cannot be appeased, indomitable cannot be subdued.)

Explanation: Implacable describes something that cannot be appeased or pacified, similarly, indomitable describes something that cannot be subdued or conquered.

236. HOMOGENIZE: UNIFORM :: putrefaction: rotten (To homogenize is to make uniform, putrefaction results in something becoming rotten.)

Explanation: Homogenization makes something uniform or consistent in composition or character, similarly, putrefaction causes something to become rotten or decomposed.

237. SELFLESSNESS: ALTRUIST :: expertise: connoisseur (Selflessness is a quality of an altruist, expertise is a quality of a connoisseur.)

Explanation: Selflessness is the quality of being concerned more with the needs and wishes of others than with one's own, similarly, expertise is the quality of having

knowledge, skill, or experience in a particular field or subject.

238. AESTHETICS: BEAUTY :: epistemology: knowledge
(Aesthetics is the study of beauty, epistemology is the study of knowledge.)

Explanation: Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of beauty and art, similarly, epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature and scope of knowledge.

239. CORNUCOPIA: ABUNDANCE :: mace: authority (A cornucopia symbolizes abundance, a mace symbolizes authority.)

Explanation: A cornucopia is a symbol of abundance and plenty, similarly, a mace is a ceremonial staff or weapon symbolizing authority or power.

240. OATH: PROMISE :: contract: agreement (An oath is a solemn promise, a contract is a formal agreement.)

Explanation: An oath is a solemn promise or declaration, similarly, a contract is a legally binding agreement between parties.

241. NEEDLE: KNIT :: loom: weave (A needle is used in knitting, a loom is used in weaving.)

Explanation: Just as a needle is used in the process of knitting, similarly, a loom is used in the process of weaving.

242. MAIL: MAILBOX :: laundry: hamper (Mail is put into a mailbox, laundry is put into a hamper.)

Explanation: Just as mail is placed into a mailbox, similarly, laundry is placed into a hamper for storage or transportation.

243. ASTRINGENT: PUCKER :: spark: ignition (Astringent causes puckering, spark causes ignition.)

Explanation: Just as an astringent causes puckering or contraction of tissues, similarly, a spark causes the ignition or starting of a fire or combustion.

244. HEMORRHAGE: BLEEDING :: vertigo: dizziness (Hemorrhage is excessive bleeding, vertigo is extreme dizziness.)

Explanation: Just as hemorrhage refers to excessive bleeding, similarly, vertigo refers to extreme dizziness or a sensation of spinning.

245. INDULGE: ASCETIC :: restrain: libertine (To indulge is to give in to desires, an ascetic abstains from worldly pleasures, to restrain is to hold back, a libertine indulges in pleasures excessively.)

Explanation: Just as indulging involves giving in to desires or pleasures, similarly, restraining involves holding back or controlling oneself, whereas an ascetic abstains from worldly pleasures and a libertine indulges in pleasures excessively.

246. LURK: WAIT :: abscond: depart (To lurk is to wait in hiding, to abscond is to depart suddenly and secretly.)

Explanation: Just as lurking involves waiting in hiding, similarly, absconding involves departing suddenly and secretly.

247. INTERESTED: AGOG :: careful: meticulous (To be interested is to be intrigued, agog means eager or excited, careful means cautious, meticulous means extremely careful.)

Explanation: Just as being interested denotes intrigue or curiosity, similarly, being agog indicates eagerness or excitement, whereas being careful denotes caution and being meticulous denotes being extremely careful or precise.

248. DOGMA: ICONOCLAST :: convention: maverick (Dogma is upheld by an iconoclast, convention is upheld by a maverick.)

Explanation: Just as an iconoclast challenges or rejects established dogma, similarly, a maverick challenges or rejects established conventions or norms.

249. PEDIATRICS: CHILDREN :: dermatology: skin (Pediatrics is the branch of medicine dealing with children, dermatology is the branch of medicine dealing with the skin.)

Explanation: Just as pediatrics deals with medical care for children, similarly, dermatology deals with medical care for the skin.

250. CREASE: FOLDING :: hole: perforating (A crease is formed in folding, a hole is formed in perforating.)

Explanation: Just as a crease is formed during folding, similarly, a hole is formed during perforating or piercing.

251. DAGGER: SCABBARD :: pistol: holster (A dagger is stored in a scabbard, a pistol is stored in a holster.)

Explanation: Just as a dagger is kept in a scabbard for storage and protection, similarly, a pistol is kept in a holster for storage and easy access.

252. SUBPOENA: WITNESS :: conscript: soldier (A subpoena calls a witness, a conscript drafts a soldier.)

Explanation: Just as a subpoena calls a witness to testify in court, similarly, a conscript drafts or enlists individuals into military service as soldiers.

253. LUBRICATE: ABRASION :: seal: leakage (Lubrication prevents abrasion, sealing prevents leakage.)

Explanation: Just as lubrication prevents abrasion or friction between moving parts, similarly, sealing prevents leakage or seepage of fluids or gases.

254. ASTROLOGY: ASTRONOMY :: alchemy: chemistry (Astrology is the study of celestial bodies' influence, astronomy is the scientific study of celestial bodies, alchemy is the precursor to chemistry.)

Explanation: Just as astrology is a pseudoscience that attempts to interpret the influence of celestial bodies on human affairs, similarly, alchemy is a precursor to chemistry, whereas astronomy is the scientific study of celestial bodies.

255. MALAPROPISM: VERBAL :: gaffe: social (A malapropism is a verbal mistake, a gaffe is a social mistake.)

Explanation: Just as a malapropism is a verbal mistake characterized by the use of an incorrect word in place of a similar-sounding word, similarly, a gaffe is a social mistake or blunder, especially in etiquette or speech.

256. PLUCK: QUIT :: pride: grovel (To pluck is to remove abruptly, to quit is to leave suddenly, pride prevents groveling.)

Explanation: Just as plucking involves removing something abruptly or forcefully, similarly, quitting involves leaving a situation abruptly or suddenly, whereas pride prevents groveling or showing servility.

257. PARENTHESIS: EXPLANATION :: ellipsis: omission (A parenthesis is used for additional explanation, an ellipsis is used for indicating an omission.)

Explanation: Just as a parenthesis is used in writing to provide additional explanation or clarification, similarly, an ellipsis is used to indicate the omission of words or a pause in speech or writing.

258. CENSUS: POPULATION :: inventory: merchandise (A census counts a population, an inventory counts merchandise.)

Explanation: Just as a census is a systematic enumeration of a population, similarly, an inventory is a systematic enumeration of merchandise or goods.

259. INEVITABLE: CHANCE :: absolute: variability (Inevitable means certain to happen, chance implies uncertainty, absolute implies certainty, variability implies lack of certainty.)

Explanation: Just as something inevitable is certain to happen, similarly, something absolute is certain or unchangeable, whereas chance implies uncertainty and variability implies lack of certainty or consistency.

260. DART: MISSILE :: skiff: boat (A dart is a small missile, a skiff is a small boat.)

Explanation: Just as a dart is a small projectile or missile thrown or shot with accuracy, similarly, a skiff is a small boat, typically used for leisure or fishing.

261. DECIBEL: SOUND :: lumen: light (A decibel measures sound intensity, a lumen measures light intensity.)

Explanation: Just as a decibel is a unit of measurement for sound intensity, similarly, a lumen is a unit of measurement for light intensity.

262. STICKLER: APPROXIMATION :: purist: adulteration (A stickler insists on exactness, a purist rejects adulteration.)

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Explanation: A stickler is someone who insists on exactness or precision, similarly, a purist is someone who rejects adulteration or impurity.

263. SYNONYMOUS: MEANING :: interchangeable: function
(Synonymous words have the same meaning, interchangeable items have the same function.)

Explanation: Synonymous words have the same meaning or convey the same idea, similarly, interchangeable items serve the same function or purpose.

264. INSIPID: INVENTION :: prosaic: imagination (Insidious means lacking flavor or excitement, prosaic means lacking imagination or creativity.)

Explanation: Insipid describes something lacking flavor or excitement, similarly, prosaic describes something lacking imagination or creativity.

265. STREAM: EDDY :: trend: anomaly (An eddy is an outlier in a stream, an anomaly is an outlier in a trend.)

Explanation: Just as an eddy is an outlier or irregularity in a stream's flow, similarly, an anomaly is an irregularity or outlier in a trend or pattern.

266. PIRATE: TAKE :: forger: copy (A pirate unlawfully takes, a forger unlawfully copies.)

Explanation: Just as a pirate unlawfully takes something, similarly, a forger unlawfully copies or reproduces something.

267. DEPORT: NATION :: expel: school (To deport is to expel from a nation, to expel is to dismiss from a school.)

Explanation: To deport is to expel someone from a nation or country, similarly, to expel is to dismiss someone from a school or institution.

268. VESSEL: BLOOD :: pipeline: gas (A vessel carries blood, a pipeline carries gas.)

Explanation: A vessel is a container that carries fluids like blood, similarly, a pipeline is a conduit that carries gases like natural gas or petroleum.

269. ITINERARY: TRIP :: agenda: meeting (An itinerary plans a trip, an agenda plans a meeting.)

Explanation: An itinerary is a detailed plan or schedule of a trip or journey, similarly, an agenda is a detailed plan or schedule of a meeting or gathering.

270. TACT: OFFENSIVE :: money: poor (Tact avoids being offensive, money alleviates being poor.)

Explanation: Tact is the ability to avoid being offensive or insensitive, similarly, money can alleviate poverty or being poor.

271. EPIDERMIS: MAMMAL :: bark: conifer (The epidermis is the outer skin layer of mammals, bark is the outer covering of a conifer tree.)

Explanation: The epidermis is the outer skin layer of mammals, similarly, bark is the outer covering of a conifer tree.

272. ANOMALY: paradigmatic :: blemish: flawless (An anomaly is without a paradigm, a blemish is without flaw.)

Explanation: Just as an anomaly is something that deviates from the norm or expected pattern, similarly, a blemish is something that detracts from flawlessness or perfection.

273. LIONIZE: ADMIRE :: vituperate: despise (To lionize is to excessively admire, to vituperate is to excessively despise.)

Explanation: Just as lionize means to excessively admire or revere someone, similarly, vituperate means to excessively despise or criticize someone.

274. TERSENESS: SUPERFLUOUS :: spontaneity: studied (Terse speech avoids being superfluous, spontaneity avoids being studied.)

Explanation: Just as terseness in speech avoids being superfluous or excessive, similarly, spontaneity in behavior avoids being calculated or studied.

275. SUBMISSION: OBEISANCE :: affection: embrace (Submission expresses obeisance, affection expresses embrace.)

Explanation: Submission is an act of showing obedience or deference, similarly, affection is an act of showing love or fondness, often expressed through an embrace.

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276. CLIENTELE: CUSTOMERS :: faculty: teachers (Clientele are customers of a business, faculty are teachers of an educational institution.)

Explanation: Clientele refers to the customers or patrons of a business or establishment, similarly, faculty refers to the teachers or instructors of an educational institution.

277. ARTICULATE: SPEECH :: graceful: movement (To articulate is to speak clearly and fluently, to be graceful is to move elegantly and smoothly.)

Explanation: Just as articulation is the ability to speak clearly and fluently, similarly, gracefulness is the quality of moving elegantly and smoothly.

278. COLOSSUS: FIGURINE :: boulder: pebble (A colossus is larger than a figurine, a boulder is larger than a pebble.)

Explanation: A colossus is a gigantic statue or figure, similarly, a boulder is a large rock or stone.

279. LEAF: OAK :: needle: pine (A leaf is part of an oak tree, a needle is part of a pine tree.)

Explanation: A leaf is a flat, typically green structure that grows from a branch or stem of a plant, similarly, a needle is a slender, typically green structure that grows from the branches of coniferous trees like pines.

280. LATENCY: RESPONSE :: incubation: disease (Latency is the period before a response, incubation is the period before symptoms of a disease.)

Explanation: Just as latency is the period of delay before a response or action, similarly, incubation is the period of delay before symptoms of a disease manifest.

281. RETRACT: STATEMENT :: repeal: legislation (To retract is to withdraw or take back a statement, to repeal is to revoke or annul legislation.)

Explanation: Just as retracting involves withdrawing or taking back a statement, similarly, repealing involves revoking or annulling legislation.

282. JUGGERNAUT: CRUSH :: quisling: betray (A juggernaut crushes, a quisling betrays.)

Explanation: Just as a juggernaut crushes everything in its path, similarly, a quisling betrays or collaborates with an enemy.

283. FRUGAL: PENURIOUS :: compliant: obsequious (Frugal is being economical, penurious is excessively frugal, compliant is willing to comply, obsequious is excessively compliant.)

Explanation: Just as frugal means being economical or thrifty, similarly, compliant means willing to comply with orders or requests, while obsequious means excessively compliant or submissive.

284. DEPART: ABSCOND :: store: secrete (To depart is to leave, to abscond is to leave secretly, to store is to keep, to secrete is to keep or hide secretly.)

Explanation: Just as departing involves leaving a place, similarly, absconding involves leaving secretly or stealthily, while storing involves keeping something, and secreting involves hiding or concealing something.

285. SOLDIER: ARMY :: element: compound (A soldier is part of an army, an element is part of a compound.)

Explanation: Just as a soldier is a member of an army, similarly, an element is a constituent part of a compound.

286. SLUR: SPEECH :: smudge: writing (A slur affects speech, a smudge affects writing.)

Explanation: Just as a slur affects the clarity or articulation of speech, similarly, a smudge affects the legibility or appearance of writing.

287. LOCOMOTIVE: FLATCAR :: tugboat: barge (A locomotive pulls a flatcar, a tugboat pulls a barge.)

Explanation: Just as a locomotive pulls a flatcar, similarly, a tugboat pulls a barge.

288. TRICKLE: GUSH :: warm: sear (A trickle is a slow flow, a gush is a sudden rush, to warm is to mildly heat, to sear is to burn or scorch.)

Explanation: Just as a trickle is a slow and steady flow, similarly, a gush is a sudden and forceful flow, while warming involves increasing temperature mildly, and searing involves burning or scorching at high temperature.

289. CHARADE: WORD :: mime: story (A charade involves guessing a word, a mime involves acting out a story.)

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Explanation: Just as a charade involves guessing a word or phrase based on gestures or clues, similarly, a mime involves acting out a story or narrative without words.

290. EPAULET: SHOULDER :: ring: finger (An epaulet is worn on the shoulder, a ring is worn on the finger.)

Explanation: Just as an epaulet is a decorative shoulder ornament, similarly, a ring is a piece of jewelry worn on the finger.

291. VERNACULAR: PLACE :: jargon: profession (Vernacular is language spoken in a place, jargon is language used in a profession.)

Explanation: Just as vernacular refers to the language spoken in a particular place or region, similarly, jargon refers to the specialized language or terminology used in a particular profession or field.

292. HEAT: CALORIES :: liquid: gallons (Heat is measured in calories, liquid is measured in gallons.)

Explanation: Just as heat is measured in calories, similarly, liquid volume is measured in gallons.

293. MARTIAL: MILITARY :: runic: mysterious (Martial relates to the military, runic relates to the mysterious.)

Explanation: Just as martial relates to the military or warfare, similarly, runic relates to the mysterious or mystical characters used in ancient writing systems.

294. DERMATOLOGIST: SKIN :: podiatrist: feet (A dermatologist specializes in skin, a podiatrist specializes in feet.)

Explanation: Just as a dermatologist specializes in treating conditions related to the skin, similarly, a podiatrist specializes in treating conditions related to the feet.

295. UNDERSTUDY: STAR :: deputy: sheriff (An understudy acts as a backup for the star, a deputy assists the sheriff.)

Explanation: Just as an understudy acts as a backup for the star performer, similarly, a deputy assists the sheriff in performing law enforcement duties.

296. SUSPICIOUS: PARANOID :: admiring: idolatrous (Being suspicious is having doubts, being paranoid is having irrational fears, being admiring is showing respect, being idolatrous is showing excessive admiration.)

Explanation: Just as being suspicious involves having doubts or reservations, similarly, being paranoid involves having irrational fears or suspicions, while being admiring involves showing respect or admiration, and being idolatrous involves showing excessive admiration or devotion.

297. GREENHOUSE: PLANT :: incubator: infant (A greenhouse is where plants grow, an incubator is where infants are nurtured.)

Explanation: Just as a greenhouse is a controlled environment for nurturing plants, similarly, an incubator is a controlled environment for nurturing premature or ill infants.

298. ANACHRONISTIC: TIME :: discordant: sound (Anachronistic is out of its proper time, discordant is out of harmony.)

Explanation: Just as anachronistic refers to something out of its proper time period, similarly, discordant refers to something out of harmony or lacking agreement, especially in sound.

299. RIVER: GORGE :: wind: dune (A river flows through a gorge, wind shapes a dune.)

Explanation: Just as a river flows through a gorge or canyon, similarly, wind shapes or forms a dune in a desert environment.

300. STIPPLE: DOT :: striate: band (Stippling involves creating dots, striating involves creating bands.)

Explanation: Just as stippling involves creating patterns or images using dots, similarly, striating involves creating patterns or textures with bands or stripes.

301. GOURMAND: APPETITE :: skinflint: thrift (A gourmand has a strong appetite, a skinflint practices thrift.)

Explanation: A gourmand is someone who enjoys good food and has a hearty appetite, similarly, a skinflint is someone who is extremely thrifty or miserly with money.

302. ROYALTY: PAYMENT :: subpoena: writ (Royalty receives payment, a subpoena receives a writ.)

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Explanation: Royalty receives payment for the use of their intellectual property or services, similarly, a subpoena receives a writ from a court ordering someone to appear or provide evidence.

303. DRAWBRIDGE: CASTLE :: gangway: ship (A drawbridge provides access to a castle, a gangway provides access to a ship.)

Explanation: A drawbridge is a bridge that can be raised to prevent access to a castle or fortress, similarly, a gangway is a movable platform or passage that provides access to a ship from the shore or from one part of the ship to another.

304. INSULIN: PANCREAS :: bile: liver (Insulin is produced by the pancreas, bile is produced by the liver.)

Explanation: Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas that regulates blood sugar levels, similarly, bile is a digestive fluid produced by the liver that aids in the digestion of fats.

305. TALON: EAGLE :: claw: panther (A talon is a sharp claw of an eagle, a panther has sharp claws.)

Explanation: A talon is a sharp, hooked claw of a bird of prey such as an eagle, similarly, a panther has sharp claws used for hunting and climbing.

306. ARTICULATE: CLEARLY :: shout: loudly (To articulate is to speak clearly, to shout is to speak loudly.)

Explanation: Just as articulating involves speaking clearly, similarly, shouting involves speaking loudly.

307. NUANCE: DISTINCTION :: hint: suggestion (A nuance is a subtle distinction, a hint is a subtle suggestion.)

Explanation: A nuance is a subtle or slight difference in meaning or expression, similarly, a hint is a subtle or indirect suggestion or indication.

308. URBANE: GAUCHERIE :: guileless: chicanery (Urbane means sophisticated, gaucherie means awkwardness, guileless means sincere, chicanery means deception.)

Explanation: Just as urbane denotes sophistication, similarly, guileless denotes sincerity.

309. VOTING: ROLL CALL :: termination: cloture (Voting involves roll call, termination involves cloture.)

Explanation: Just as voting often involves roll call to record individual votes, similarly, termination of a debate or discussion in a legislative assembly often involves cloture.

310. DEMUR: QUALMS :: waver: irresoluteness (To demur is to have doubts or objections, to waver is to show irresoluteness or indecision.)

Explanation: Just as demurring involves expressing doubts or objections, similarly, wavering involves showing irresoluteness or indecision.

311. MISER: THRIFT :: chauvinist: patriotism (A miser practices thrift, a chauvinist practices patriotism.)

Explanation: A miser is someone who practices extreme thrift or frugality, similarly, a chauvinist is someone who displays excessive or prejudiced loyalty to their own group or country.

312. FORGERY: COUNTERFEIT :: embezzlement: fraud (Forgery produces counterfeit documents, embezzlement involves fraudulently taking funds.)

Explanation: Just as forgery involves producing counterfeit documents or items, similarly, embezzlement involves fraudulently taking funds or property entrusted to one's care.

313. NICOTINE: TOBACCO :: caffeine: coffee (Nicotine is found in tobacco, caffeine is found in coffee.)

Explanation: Nicotine is a chemical compound found in tobacco plants, similarly, caffeine is a chemical compound found in coffee beans.

314. CANDLE: WAX :: tire: rubber (A candle is made of wax, a tire is made of rubber.)

Explanation: A candle is a cylindrical stick of wax with a wick in the middle that burns to provide light, similarly, a tire is a cylindrical rubber covering that fits around the rim of a wheel.

315. BIT: DRILL :: blade: razor (A bit is used in a drill, a blade is used in a razor.)

Explanation: A bit is a cutting or boring tool used in a drill to create holes, similarly, a blade is a cutting tool used in a razor to shave hair.

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316. MISJUDGE: ASSESS :: misconstrue: interpret (To misjudge is to assess incorrectly, to misconstrue is to interpret incorrectly.)

Explanation: Just as misjudging involves assessing something incorrectly, similarly, misconstruing involves interpreting something incorrectly.

317. COMPLIANT: SERVILE :: trusting: gullible (Compliant suggests obedience, servile suggests excessive obedience, trusting suggests belief, gullible suggests excessive belief.)

Explanation: Just as compliant suggests obedience or willingness to conform, similarly, trusting suggests a belief in someone's honesty or reliability.

318. NOMINAL: FIGUREHEAD :: absolute: autocrat (Nominal means in name only, figurehead means having symbolic importance, absolute means total control, autocrat means a ruler with absolute power.)

Explanation: Just as nominal means in name only, similarly, figurehead means someone who holds a position of authority or importance symbolically but has no real power.

319. ASTRINGENT: CONTRACTION :: anesthetic: insensibility (An astringent causes contraction, an anesthetic causes insensibility.)

Explanation: Just as an astringent causes contraction of tissues, similarly, an anesthetic causes insensibility or loss of sensation.

320. PHILOSOPHER: COGITATE :: iconoclast: attack (A philosopher engages in cogitation or deep thought, an iconoclast engages in attacking established beliefs or traditions.)

Explanation: Just as a philosopher engages in deep thought or reflection, similarly, an iconoclast engages in attacking or challenging established beliefs or traditions.

321. THERMOMETER: TEMPERATURE :: compass: direction (A thermometer measures temperature, a compass indicates direction.)

Explanation: A thermometer is a device used to measure temperature, similarly, a compass is a device used to determine direction.

322. FOOLPROOF: FAIL :: airtight: leak (Something foolproof is designed not to fail, something airtight is designed not to leak.)

Explanation: Just as something foolproof is designed not to fail, similarly, something airtight is designed not to leak.

323. SUFFOCATE: OXYGEN :: starve: nutrients (To suffocate is to lack oxygen, to starve is to lack nutrients.)

Explanation: Just as suffocation results from a lack of oxygen, similarly, starvation results from a lack of essential nutrients.

324. ORCHESTRA: MUSIC :: troupe: drama (An orchestra performs music, a troupe performs drama.)

Explanation: An orchestra is a group of musicians who perform together to create music, similarly, a troupe is a group of actors or performers who perform together in dramas or theatrical productions.

325. BIRD: SNARE :: fish: seine (Birds are caught by snaring them, fish are caught by seining them.)

Explanation: Just as birds are caught by using snares, similarly, fish are caught by using seines.

326. RESOLUTENESS: WILL :: zeal: conviction (Resoluteness is determined willpower, zeal is passionate conviction.)

Explanation: Just as resoluteness denotes determined willpower, similarly, zeal denotes passionate conviction or enthusiasm.

327. MILLER: GRAIN :: tanner: hide (A miller works with grain, a tanner works with hides.)

Explanation: A miller processes or works with grain, similarly, a tanner processes or works with hides to produce leather.

328. DIDACTIC: INSTRUCT :: comic: amuse (Something didactic is intended to instruct or educate, something comic is intended to amuse or entertain.)

Explanation: Just as something didactic is intended to instruct or educate, similarly, something comic is intended to amuse or entertain.

329. GARRULOUS: TALKATIVE :: cloying: sweet (Garrulous means excessively talkative, cloying means excessively sweet or sentimental.)

Explanation: Just as garrulous describes someone who is excessively talkative, similarly, cloying describes something excessively sweet or sentimental.

330. TORNADO: AIR :: whirlpool: water (A tornado is a rotating column of air, a whirlpool is a rotating column of water.)

Explanation: Just as a tornado is a rotating column of air, similarly, a whirlpool is a rotating column of water.

331. SINGER: CHOIR :: flower: bouquet (A singer is part of a choir, a flower is part of a bouquet.)

Explanation: A singer is a member of a choir or vocal ensemble, similarly, a flower is a component of a bouquet or floral arrangement.

332. PIGMENT: COLOR :: spice: flavor (Pigment gives color, spice gives flavor.)

Explanation: Just as pigment gives color to something, similarly, spice adds flavor to food or dishes.

333. LABYRINTH: TORTUOUS :: ornament: decorative (A labyrinth is tortuous or intricate, an ornament is decorative.)

Explanation: Just as a labyrinth is tortuous or intricate in design, similarly, an ornament is decorative or ornate in appearance.

334. PRATE: SPEAK :: saunter: walk (To prate is to speak aimlessly or foolishly, to saunter is to walk leisurely.)

Explanation: Just as prating involves speaking aimlessly or foolishly, similarly, sauntering involves walking leisurely or without hurry.

335. PERTURB: SERENITY :: reassure: doubt (To perturb is to disturb serenity, to reassure is to alleviate doubt.)

Explanation: Just as perturbing something disturbs its serenity or calmness, similarly, reassuring someone alleviates their doubt or uncertainty.

336. FURTIVE: STEALTH :: whimsical: caprice (Furtive means secretive or stealthy, whimsical means playful or capricious.)

Explanation: Just as furtive behavior is secretive or stealthy, similarly, whimsical behavior is playful or capricious.

337. TENDER: ACCEPTANCE :: exhibit: inspection (To tender is to offer or present for acceptance, to exhibit is to present for inspection.)

Explanation: Just as tendering something is offering it for acceptance, similarly, exhibiting something is presenting it for inspection or display.

338. PLUTOCRACY: WEALTH :: gerontocracy: age (A plutocracy is ruled by the wealthy, a gerontocracy is ruled by the elderly.)

Explanation: Just as a plutocracy is a system of government ruled by the wealthy or elite, similarly, a gerontocracy is a system of government ruled by the elderly or senior citizens.

339. HAMMER: CARPENTER :: knife: butcher (A hammer is used by a carpenter, a knife is used by a butcher.)

Explanation: Just as a hammer is a tool used by a carpenter, similarly, a knife is a tool used by a butcher.

340. EMBRACE: AFFECTION :: frown: displeasure (An embrace expresses affection, a frown expresses displeasure.)

Explanation: Just as an embrace expresses affection or warmth, similarly, a frown expresses displeasure or dissatisfaction.

341. PLUMMET: FAIL :: swerve: turn (To plummet is to fall rapidly, to fail is to not succeed, to swerve is to turn suddenly or sharply.)

Explanation: Just as plummeting involves falling rapidly, similarly, swerving involves turning suddenly or sharply.

342. GRAZING: FORAGERS :: stalking: hunter (Grazing is the activity of foraging for food, stalking is the activity of hunting.)

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Explanation: Grazing is the activity of foraging for food, similarly, stalking is the activity of hunting prey.

343. TEXT: EXTEMPORIZE :: score: improvise (A text is written in advance, extemporize is to speak or perform without preparation, a score is composed in advance, improvising is performing without preparation.)

Explanation: Just as a text is written in advance, similarly, a score is composed in advance.

344. PERTINENT: RELEVANCE :: redundant: superfluity (Something pertinent is relevant, something redundant is unnecessary, superfluity means excess.)

Explanation: Pertinent means relevant or applicable, similarly, redundant means unnecessary or repetitive, while superfluity refers to an excess or surplus.

345. ASSERT: BELABOR :: tend: fuss (To assert is to state confidently, to belabor is to overemphasize, to tend is to care for, to fuss is to show excessive concern.)

Explanation: Just as asserting involves stating confidently, similarly, belaboring involves overemphasizing.

346. TRANSGRESSION: MORALITY :: presumption: propriety (A transgression is a violation of morality, presumption is an assumption beyond what is proper or entitled.)

Explanation: A transgression is a violation of moral or ethical standards, similarly, presumption refers to assuming something beyond what is proper or entitled.

347. BLOWHARD: BOASTFUL :: toady: obsequious (A blowhard is someone who boasts, a toady is someone who is obsequious.)

Explanation: A blowhard is someone who boasts or brags excessively, similarly, a toady is someone who is overly submissive or obsequious.

348. SHOULDER: ROADWAY :: margin: page (A shoulder is the side area of a roadway, a margin is the side area of a page.)

Explanation: Just as a shoulder is the side area of a roadway, similarly, a margin is the side area of a page.

349. TADPOLE: FROG :: caterpillar: butterfly (A tadpole develops into a frog, a caterpillar develops into a butterfly.)

Explanation: A tadpole is the larval stage of a frog, similarly, a caterpillar is the larval stage of a butterfly.

350. CIRCUMFERENCE: CIRCLE :: perimeter: rectangle (The circumference is the distance around a circle, the perimeter is the distance around a rectangle.)

Explanation: The circumference is the distance around the outer edge of a circle, similarly, the perimeter is the distance around the outer edge of a rectangle.

351. HEDONIST: PLEASURE :: recluse: privacy (A hedonist seeks pleasure, a recluse seeks privacy.)

Explanation: A hedonist is someone who seeks pleasure or enjoyment, similarly, a recluse is someone who seeks solitude or privacy.

352. PREEN: SELF-SATISFACTION :: fume: anger (To preen is to groom oneself with satisfaction, to fume is to express anger.)

Explanation: Just as preening involves grooming oneself with satisfaction, similarly, fuming involves expressing anger or irritation.

353. DIGRESSIVE: STATEMENT :: circuitous: route (A digressive statement is one that deviates from the main point, a circuitous route is one that is indirect or roundabout.)

Explanation: A digressive statement deviates from the main topic or point, similarly, a circuitous route is one that is indirect or takes a roundabout path.

354. CHICANERY: CLEVER :: tactlessness: truthful (Chicanery is deceitful or dishonest behavior, tactlessness is lacking sensitivity or diplomacy.)

Explanation: Chicanery involves deceit or trickery, similarly, tactlessness involves being insensitive or lacking diplomacy.

355. ANIMAL: CAT :: furniture: chair (A cat is a type of animal, a chair is a type of furniture.)

Explanation: Just as a cat is a type of animal, similarly, a chair is a type of furniture.

356. CURTAIN: STAGE :: veil: face (A curtain is used to conceal or reveal a stage, a veil is used to conceal or reveal a face.)

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Explanation: A curtain is a piece of fabric used to conceal or reveal a stage, similarly, a veil is a piece of fabric worn to conceal or reveal a face.

357. INSOMNIA: SLEEP :: dyslexia: read (Insomnia is the inability to sleep, dyslexia is difficulty in reading.)

Explanation: Just as insomnia is the inability to sleep, similarly, dyslexia is difficulty in reading.

358. JEER: DERISION :: reprimand: censure (To jeer is to mock with derision, to reprimand is to criticize with censure.)

Explanation: To jeer is to mock or ridicule someone, similarly, to reprimand is to criticize or scold someone.

359. HUMILITY: SUPPLICANT :: resistance: adversary (Humility is characteristic of a suppliant, resistance is characteristic of an adversary.)

Explanation: Humility is a characteristic often associated with someone who is humble or submissive, similarly, resistance is a characteristic often associated with someone who opposes or stands against something.

360. INTEREST: INVEIGLE :: plan: scheme (To interest is to attract or engage someone's attention, to inveigle is to persuade through deception, to plan is to devise a course of action, to scheme is to plot or conspire.)

Explanation: Just as interest involves attracting or engaging someone's attention, similarly, inveigling involves persuading someone through deception. Similarly, planning involves devising a course of action, while scheming involves plotting or conspiring.

361. BARTER: COMMODITIES :: correspond: letters (Barter involves exchanging commodities, correspond involves exchanging letters.)

Explanation: Barter is the exchange of goods or services without using money, similarly, correspond is the exchange of letters or messages between individuals or entities.

362. PARRY: QUESTION :: shirk: duty (To parry is to deflect or avoid, shirk is to avoid or neglect.)

Explanation: To parry is to deflect or evade something, similarly, to shirk is to avoid or neglect one's responsibilities or duties.

363. DISGUISE: IDENTIFICATION :: camouflage: detection (Disguise conceals identification, camouflage conceals detection.)

Explanation: Disguise is used to conceal or alter one's identity, similarly, camouflage is used to conceal or blend in with one's surroundings to avoid detection.

364. BIRD: FEATHERS :: fish: scales (Birds have feathers, fish have scales.)

Explanation: Feathers are the characteristic feature of birds, similarly, scales are the characteristic feature of fish, covering their bodies for protection and streamlined movement.

365. ELBOW: JOINT :: heart: organ (The elbow is a joint, the heart is an organ.)

Explanation: The elbow is a joint that connects the upper arm and the forearm, similarly, the heart is an organ that pumps blood throughout the body.

366. ENDOW: INCOME :: endorse: approval (To endow is to provide with a quality or ability, to endorse is to approve or support.)

Explanation: To endow is to provide with a quality, similarly, to endorse is to approve or support something officially or publicly.

367. BOMBAST: POMPOUS :: tirade: critical (Bombast is pompous or inflated language, a tirade is a prolonged outburst of criticism.)

Explanation: Bombast refers to speech or writing that is pompous or overly elaborate, similarly, a tirade is a lengthy and vehement speech expressing strong criticism or disapproval.

368. CARET: INSERTION :: comma: pause (A caret marks an insertion in text, a comma indicates a pause in writing.)

Explanation: A caret is a proofreading mark used to indicate an insertion in text, similarly, a comma is a punctuation mark used to indicate a pause or break in a sentence.

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369. OPAQUE: LIGHT :: nonporous: liquid (Opaque obstructs light, nonporous does not allow liquid to pass through.)

Explanation: Opaque materials do not allow light to pass through, similarly, nonporous materials do not allow liquids to pass through.

370. FEARLESS: DAUNT :: impassive: perturb (Fearless is not daunted, impassive is not perturbed.)

Explanation: Fearless means without fear or intimidation, similarly, impassive means showing no emotion or feeling, especially in response to external stimuli.

371. QUERULOUS: COMPLAIN :: prodigal: spend (Querulous people complain frequently, prodigal people spend extravagantly.)

Explanation: Querulous individuals tend to complain or express grievances frequently, similarly, prodigal individuals spend money extravagantly or wastefully.

372. REFEREE: FIELD :: judge: courtroom (A referee officiates in a field, a judge presides in a courtroom.)

Explanation: A referee is an official who ensures fair play in sports events that take place on a field, similarly, a judge presides over legal proceedings in a courtroom.

373. BLUSH: EMBARRASSMENT :: smile: pleasure (Blushing occurs due to embarrassment, smiling occurs due to pleasure.)

Explanation: Blushing is a physiological response to embarrassment or emotional stress, similarly, smiling is a facial expression associated with pleasure or happiness.

374. TANGO: DANCE :: elegy: poem (Tango is a type of dance, an elegy is a type of poem.)

Explanation: Tango is a dance that originated in Argentina, similarly, an elegy is a poem that mourns or pays tribute to the deceased.

375. CELL: MEMBRANE :: seed: hull (A cell has a membrane, a seed has a hull.)

Explanation: A cell is surrounded by a membrane that separates it from its environment, similarly, a seed is enclosed in a protective covering called a hull.

376. HYMN: PRAISE :: dirge: grief (A hymn is a song of praise, a dirge is a song of grief.)

Explanation: A hymn is a religious song of praise or worship, similarly, a dirge is a mournful song or hymn expressing grief or sorrow, often associated with funerals.

377. EMOLLIENT: SOOTHE :: dynamo: generate (An emollient soothes, a dynamo generates electricity.)

Explanation: An emollient is a substance that soothes or softens the skin, similarly, a dynamo is a machine that generates electricity.

378. MISANTHROPE: PEOPLE :: xenophobe: strangers (A misanthrope dislikes people, a xenophobe fears strangers.)

Explanation: A misanthrope is someone who dislikes or distrusts people in general, similarly, a xenophobe is someone who fears or dislikes strangers or foreigners.

379. IMPLACABLE: COMPROMISE :: honest: swindle (Implacable cannot compromise, honest cannot swindle.)

Explanation: Implacable describes someone who cannot be appeased or satisfied, similarly, honest describes someone who cannot swindle or deceive.

380. MILK: EXTRACT :: exploit: utilize (Milk is extracted from cows, exploit is utilized for advantage.)

Explanation: Milk is obtained or extracted from cows or other animals, similarly, to exploit means to make full use of something, often for personal gain or advantage.

381. PILOT: SHIP :: conductor: orchestra (A pilot navigates a ship, a conductor leads an orchestra.)

Explanation: A pilot navigates or controls a ship, similarly, a conductor leads or directs an orchestra during a musical performance.

382. TOPSOIL: ERODE :: paint: peel (Topsoil erodes gradually, paint peels gradually.)

Explanation: Just as topsoil erodes gradually over time, similarly, paint peels gradually, especially when exposed to weather or wear.

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383. SCREEN: MOVIE :: stage: play (A screen displays movies, a stage hosts plays.)

Explanation: A screen is where movies are displayed or projected, similarly, a stage is where plays are performed or acted out.

384. VOLCANO:: LAVA :: geyser: water (A volcano erupts lava, a geyser erupts water.)

Explanation: Just as a volcano erupts lava, similarly, a geyser erupts water, often due to underground pressure.

385. COGENT: CONVINCING :: repugnant: repel (Cogent arguments convince, repugnant qualities repel.)

Explanation: Cogent arguments are persuasive and convincing, similarly, repugnant qualities are offensive or distasteful and cause people to be repelled or disgusted.

386. CHARY: CAUTION :: imperturbable: composure (Being chary involves caution, being imperturbable involves composure.)

Explanation: Chary describes someone who is cautious or wary, similarly, imperturbable describes someone who remains calm and composed, especially in difficult situations.

387. USURY: INTEREST :: gouging: price (Usury involves excessive interest rates, gouging involves excessively high prices.)

Explanation: Usury is the practice of charging excessively high interest rates on loans, similarly, gouging is the act of charging excessively high prices for goods or services.

388. EPITHET: DISPARAGE :: alias: mislead (An epithet is used to disparage, an alias is used to mislead.)

Explanation: An epithet is a descriptive term or phrase used to disparage or criticize someone, similarly, an alias is a false or alternate name used to mislead or conceal one's true identity.

389. OFFENSE: PECCADILLO :: quarrel: tiff (An offense is a serious wrongdoing, a peccadillo is a minor offense, a quarrel is a serious argument, a tiff is a minor quarrel.)

Explanation: Just as an offense is a serious wrongdoing, similarly, a peccadillo is a minor offense or

misdeed. Similarly, a quarrel is a serious argument, while a tiff is a minor or petty quarrel.

390. MULTIPLY: DIVIDE :: enter: leave (To multiply is to increase, to divide is to decrease, to enter is to come in, to leave is to go out.)

Explanation: Just as multiplying increases, similarly, dividing decreases. Similarly, entering involves coming in, while leaving involves going out.

391. RECLUSE: WITHDRAWN :: bigot: biased (A recluse is withdrawn, a bigot is biased.)

Explanation: A recluse is someone who avoids social interaction and prefers solitude, similarly, a bigot is someone who holds strong, prejudiced opinions and is intolerant of others' beliefs or backgrounds.

392. CURATOR: ART :: archivist: documents (A curator manages art, an archivist manages documents.)

Explanation: A curator is responsible for managing and overseeing a collection of artworks, similarly, an archivist is responsible for managing and preserving documents or records.

393. ABACUS: CALCULATE :: sextant: navigate (An abacus is used for calculating, a sextant is used for navigating.)

Explanation: Just as an abacus is used for calculations, similarly, a sextant is used for navigation, especially at sea.

394. STRAY: GROUP :: digress: subject (To stray is to wander from a group, to digress is to wander from a subject.)

Explanation: Just as straying involves wandering from a group, similarly, digressing involves wandering from a subject or topic.

395. ESCAPE: CAPTURE :: dodge: blow (To escape is to avoid capture, to dodge is to avoid a blow.)

Explanation: Just as escaping involves avoiding capture or confinement, similarly, dodging involves avoiding a blow or attack.

396. LEVEE: RIVER :: cordon: crowd (A levee controls a river, a cordon controls a crowd.)

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Explanation: A levee is a raised embankment built along a river to prevent flooding, similarly, a cordon is a line or barrier of people or objects used to control or restrict the movement of a crowd.

397. MERCURIAL: MOOD :: fickle: affection (Mercurial describes mood swings, fickle describes changing affections.)

Explanation: Mercurial describes someone or something that is prone to sudden or unpredictable mood swings, similarly, fickle describes someone or something that frequently changes its affections or loyalties.

398. ENUNCIATE: WORDS :: limn: lines (To enunciate is to pronounce words clearly, to limn is to depict lines clearly.)

Explanation: Just as enunciating involves pronouncing words clearly, similarly, limning involves depicting lines or outlines clearly, especially in art or illustration.

399. BUTTER: MARGARINE :: sugar: saccharin (Butter is a natural fat, margarine is a synthetic substitute, sugar is a natural sweetener, saccharin is a synthetic sweetener.)

Explanation: Just as butter is a natural fat, similarly, sugar is a natural sweetener, while margarine and saccharin are synthetic substitutes for butter and sugar, respectively.

400. MUTED: COLOR :: muffled: sound (Muted describes subdued colors, muffled describes subdued sounds.)

Explanation: Just as muted describes colors that are subdued or toned down, similarly, muffled describes sounds that are subdued or dulled, often due to being obscured or dampened.

401. MUFFLER: NECK :: mitten: hand (A muffler is worn around the neck, a mitten is worn on the hand.)

Explanation: A muffler is an accessory worn around the neck for warmth or protection, similarly, a mitten is a type of glove worn on the hand for warmth.

402. PLANT: SOIL :: organism: medium (Plants grow in soil, organisms thrive in a medium.)

Explanation: Just as plants grow in soil, similarly, organisms thrive in a medium suitable for their growth or survival.

403. POTTERY: SHARD :: bread: crumb (Pottery can break into shards, bread can break into crumbs.)

Explanation: Pottery can break into small pieces called shards, similarly, bread can break into small pieces called crumbs.

404. PURIFICATION: DROSS :: desalinization: salt (Purification removes dross, desalinization removes salt.)

Explanation: Purification is the process of removing impurities or dross from something, similarly, desalinization is the process of removing salt from water or other substances.

405. DISGUISE: RECOGNITION :: padding: damage (A disguise hides recognition, padding hides damage.)

Explanation: Just as a disguise hides someone's true identity or recognition, similarly, padding conceals or softens the impact of damage.

406. GUST: WIND :: cloudburst: rainfall (A gust is a sudden strong wind, a cloudburst is a sudden heavy rainfall.)

Explanation: A gust is a sudden and brief burst of strong wind, similarly, a cloudburst is a sudden and intense burst of rainfall.

407. DISABUSE: ERROR :: rehabilitate: addiction (To disabuse is to correct an error, to rehabilitate is to address addiction.)

Explanation: Just as disabuse involves correcting an error or misconception, similarly, rehabilitation involves addressing addiction and helping someone recover from it.

408. ATHLETE: TROPHY :: soldier: medal (An athlete wins a trophy, a soldier earns a medal.)

Explanation: An athlete often receives a trophy as a symbol of victory or achievement, similarly, a soldier is awarded a medal for acts of bravery or service.

409. ARTICULATE: UNCLEAR :: elaborate: sketchy (To articulate is to express clearly, to elaborate is to explain

in detail, unclear is the opposite of clear, sketchy is the opposite of elaborate.)

Explanation: Just as articulating involves expressing ideas clearly, similarly, elaborating involves explaining in detail, while unclear means not clear or ambiguous, and sketchy means lacking in detail or clarity.

410. INVENTORY: STOCK :: census: population (An inventory is a stock of goods, a census is a count of population.)

Explanation: An inventory is a detailed list of all the goods or items available, similarly, a census is an official count or survey of the population of a country.

411. LOGIC: REASONING :: ethics: behavior (Logic is applied in reasoning, ethics guide behavior.)

Explanation: Just as logic is applied in the process of reasoning, similarly, ethics guide or dictate behavior.

412. LUMBER: GRACE :: waver: resolution (To lumber is to move clumsily, to waver is to hesitate, grace is the opposite of lumbering, resolution is the opposite of wavering.)

Explanation: Just as lumbering involves moving clumsily, similarly, wavering involves hesitating or being indecisive, while grace denotes elegance or smoothness, and resolution denotes determination or decisiveness.

413. MIMICRY: CAMOUFLAGE :: mutation: variation (Mimicry helps in camouflage, mutation leads to variation.)

Explanation: Mimicry is a form of adaptation where an organism resembles another for camouflage or protection, similarly, mutation leads to genetic variation or change in organisms.

414. APPREHENSION: TERROR :: affection: adoration (Apprehension is a mild form of fear or anxiety, terror is extreme fear, affection is a mild form of love, adoration is extreme love or worship.)

Explanation: Just as apprehension is a mild form of fear or anxiety, similarly, affection is a mild form of love or fondness, while terror is extreme fear or dread, and adoration is extreme love or worship.

415. CAUSTIC: EATAWAY :: desiccant: dry (Caustic substances eat away materials, desiccants absorb moisture to make things dry.)

Explanation: Caustic substances have the ability to eat away or corrode materials, similarly, desiccants have the ability to absorb moisture and make things dry.

416. MALINGERER: DUTY :: recluse: humanity (A malingerer avoids duty, a recluse avoids humanity.)

Explanation: Just as a malingerer avoids or shirks duties or responsibilities, similarly, a recluse avoids or withdraws from human society or contact.

417. TEACHER: CERTIFICATION :: driver: license (A teacher needs certification to teach, a driver needs a license to drive.)

Explanation: Just as a teacher requires certification to legally teach, similarly, a driver requires a license to legally drive a vehicle.

418. FOOD: NOURISH :: antibodies: protect (Food nourishes the body, antibodies protect the body.)

Explanation: Just as food provides nourishment to the body, similarly, antibodies protect the body from harmful pathogens or infections.

419. HACK: CARVE :: gouge: engrave (To hack is to carve roughly, to gouge is to engrave roughly.)

Explanation: Just as hacking involves carving roughly or crudely, similarly, gouging involves engraving roughly or forcefully.

420. DETOXYFY: POISON :: dehydrate: water (To detoxify is to remove poison, to dehydrate is to remove water.)

Explanation: Just as detoxification involves removing or neutralizing poisons or toxins, similarly, dehydrating involves removing or reducing water content.

421. SUPERIMPOSE: ABOVE :: insert: between (Superimpose means to place something over or above another, insert means to put something in between other things.)

Explanation: Just as superimpose means to place something over or above another, similarly, insert means to put something in between other things.

422. TAMPER: ADJUST :: misrepresent: communicate
(Tampers means to interfere with something improperly, adjust means to modify or correct, misrepresent means to convey false information in communication.)

Explanation: Tapers means to interfere with something improperly, while adjust means to modify or correct, similarly, misrepresent means to convey false information in communication, not to communicate properly.

423. METAPHOR: LITERAL :: melody: spoken (A metaphor is figurative language, literal is straightforward language, a melody is music, spoken is verbal.)

Explanation: A metaphor is figurative language that conveys meaning beyond its literal interpretation, similarly, a melody is music that conveys emotion or meaning beyond its spoken or written form.

424. COURAGE: RASHNESS :: generosity: prodigality
(Courage is bravery, rashness is recklessness, generosity is giving, prodigality is extravagance.)

Explanation: Courage is bravery or the ability to face danger or difficulty, similarly, generosity is the act of giving or being generous, while rashness and prodigality both describe excessive or reckless behavior, whether in bravery or spending, respectively.

425. PRESCIENCE: FUTURE :: erudition: esoteric (Prescience is knowledge of the future, future is the time to come, erudition is deep knowledge, esoteric is understood by a select few.)

Explanation: Prescience is knowledge of events before they occur, similarly, erudition is deep knowledge or learning, whereas esoteric refers to knowledge understood by only a select few.

426. DENTURE: TEETH :: toupee: hair (Denture replaces missing teeth, toupee replaces missing hair.)

Explanation: A denture is a dental appliance that replaces missing teeth, similarly, a toupee is a hairpiece that replaces missing hair.

427. PROFESSIONAL: ROOKIE :: soldier: recruit (A professional is experienced, a rookie is inexperienced, a soldier is trained, a recruit is a new member.)

Explanation: A professional is someone with experience or expertise in a particular field, similarly, a soldier is someone who has undergone training and gained experience in military service, whereas a rookie or recruit is someone new and inexperienced in their respective roles.

428. SCRIPT: PLAY :: score: symphony (A script is written for a play, a score is written for a symphony.)

Explanation: A script is the written text of a play, similarly, a score is the written music of a symphony.

429. BUOYANT: SINK :: insoluble: dissolve (Buoyant floats, sink goes down, insoluble does not dissolve, dissolve breaks down.)

Explanation: Just as buoyant objects float, similarly, insoluble substances do not dissolve.

430. CRAWL: PROCEED :: dwindle: decrease (To crawl is to move slowly, to proceed is to move forward, to dwindle is to decrease gradually.)

Explanation: Just as crawling is a slow form of movement, similarly, dwindling is a gradual form of decreasing.

431. ELEGY: SORROW :: eulogy: admiration (An elegy is a poem expressing sorrow, a eulogy is a speech expressing admiration.)

Explanation: An elegy is a poem or song expressing sorrow or lamentation, similarly, a eulogy is a speech or piece of writing that expresses admiration or praise, typically for someone who has died.

432. FRIEZE: ORNAMENT :: pillar: support (A frieze is a decorative band, an ornament is a decorative object, a pillar is a structural support, support is what holds something up.)

Explanation: A frieze is a decorative band or ornamentation along a wall or building, similarly, an ornament is a decorative object or embellishment, whereas a pillar is a structural support that holds something up.

433. DECELERATE: SPEED :: enervate: vitality (To decelerate is to decrease speed, speed is rate of motion, to enervate is to decrease vitality, vitality is energy.)

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Explanation: Just as decelerating decreases speed, similarly, enervating decreases vitality or energy.

434. DESPOTIC: TYRANNY :: generous: liberality (A despot is tyrannical, tyranny is oppressive rule, generous is giving, liberality is generosity.)

Explanation: Just as a despot is someone who exercises tyrannical or oppressive rule, similarly, someone who is generous exhibits liberality or generosity.

435. RUST: CORROSION :: dew: condensation (Rust is corrosion of metal, corrosion is damage by chemical reaction, dew is condensation of water, condensation is conversion from gas to liquid.)

Explanation: Just as rust is a result of corrosion of metal, similarly, dew is a result of condensation of water vapor in the air.

436. ANTENNA: SIGNAL :: net: fish (An antenna receives a signal, a net catches fish.)

Explanation: Just as an antenna receives signals, similarly, a net catches fish.

437. ENCLOSE: PARENTHESES :: separate: comma (To enclose is to put inside, parentheses are punctuation marks, to separate is to put apart, a comma is a punctuation mark.)

Explanation: Just as enclosing something puts it inside, similarly, a comma separates parts of a sentence.

438. WAG: HUMOROUS :: dolt: stupid (To wag is to move back and forth, humorous is funny, a dolt is stupid.)

Explanation: Just as wagging involves moving back and forth, similarly, a dolt is someone who is stupid.

439. CLAIM: LEGITIMATED :: hypothesis: confirmed (To claim is to assert, legitimate means valid, hypothesis is a theory, confirmed means verified.)

Explanation: Just as a claim is made valid or legitimate, similarly, a hypothesis is confirmed or verified.

440. FIRM: IRONCLAD :: smart: brilliant (Firm means strong or stable, ironclad means invulnerable, smart means intelligent, brilliant means extremely intelligent.)

Explanation: Just as something firm is strong or stable, similarly, something ironclad is invulnerable or unbreakable. Similarly, while smart denotes intelligence, brilliant denotes extreme intelligence or exceptional cleverness.

441. FOIL: METAL :: veneer: wood (Foil is a thin sheet of metal, veneer is a thin layer of wood.)

Explanation: Just as foil is a thin sheet made of metal, similarly, veneer is a thin layer made of wood.

442. LEAVE: ABSCOND :: take: steal (To leave is to depart, to abscond is to depart secretly, to take is to acquire, to steal is to acquire dishonestly.)

Explanation: Just as leaving involves departing from a place, similarly, absconding involves leaving secretly or without permission. Similarly, taking involves acquiring something, whereas stealing involves dishonestly acquiring something.

443. QUAFF: SIP :: stride: mince (To quaff is to drink heartily, to sip is to drink slowly, to stride is to walk confidently, to mince is to walk delicately.)

Explanation: Just as quaffing involves drinking heartily, similarly, striding involves walking confidently. Similarly, sipping involves drinking slowly, whereas mincing involves walking delicately or with small steps.

444. MISER: STINGY :: loner: solitary (A miser is someone who is stingy with money, a loner is someone who is solitary or prefers to be alone.)

Explanation: Just as a miser is someone who is stingy or reluctant to spend money, similarly, a loner is someone who is solitary or prefers to be alone.

445. AQUEDUCT: WATER :: artery: blood (An aqueduct transports water, an artery transports blood.)

Explanation: Just as an aqueduct is a structure that transports water, similarly, an artery is a blood vessel that transports blood.

446. ENZYME: CATALYZE :: bacterium: microbe (An enzyme catalyzes chemical reactions, a bacterium is a type of microbe.)

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Explanation: Just as an enzyme facilitates or speeds up chemical reactions, similarly, a bacterium is a type of microorganism or microbe.

447. LIEN: CLAIM :: subpoena: command (A lien is a legal claim on property, a subpoena is a legal command to appear in court.)

Explanation: Just as a lien is a legal claim on property, similarly, a subpoena is a legal command to appear in court.

448. VERBOSITY: WORDS :: floridness: embellishments (Verbosity is using too many words, floridness is excessive embellishment.)

Explanation: Just as verbosity is the excessive use of words, similarly, floridness is the excessive use of embellishments or ornamentation.

449. QUIXOTIC: IDEALISTIC :: touchy: sensitive (Quixotic refers to being overly idealistic, touchy refers to being overly sensitive.)

Explanation: Just as Quixotic refers to being overly idealistic or impractical, similarly, touchy refers to being overly sensitive or easily offended.

450. PREEMPT: PRECEDENCE :: acquire: possession (To preempt is to take precedence over something, to acquire is to take possession of something.)

Explanation: Just as preempting involves taking precedence over something, similarly, acquiring involves taking possession of something.

451. MALINGER: AIL :: flatter: appreciate (To malingering is to fake illness, to flatter is to give insincere praise, to ail is to suffer from an illness, to appreciate is to recognize the value of something.)

Explanation: Just as malingering involves faking illness, similarly, flattery involves giving insincere praise. Conversely, ailing involves suffering from illness, whereas appreciation involves recognizing the value or worth of something.

452. ARBOREAL: TREES :: sidereal: stars (Arboreal relates to trees, sidereal relates to stars.)

Explanation: Just as arboreal relates to trees or forests, similarly, sidereal relates to stars or the night sky.

453. ORCHESTRA: INSTRUMENTAL :: choir: vocal (An orchestra primarily uses instruments, a choir primarily uses vocals or voices.)

Explanation: Just as an orchestra primarily uses instruments to produce music, similarly, a choir primarily uses vocals or voices.

454. TROPHY: CONTESTANT :: honors: student (A trophy is awarded to a contestant, honors are awarded to a student.)

Explanation: Just as a trophy is awarded to a contestant or winner, similarly, honors are awarded to a student for academic achievement or excellence.

455. LISTENER: EAVESDROPPER :: observer: spy (A listener engages in normal listening, an eavesdropper listens secretly, an observer watches normally, a spy watches secretly.)

Explanation: Just as a listener engages in normal listening, similarly, an observer watches normally. Conversely, an eavesdropper listens secretly, while a spy watches secretly.

456. FIDGET: NERVOUSNESS :: cringe: dread (To fidget is to show nervousness, to cringe is to show dread or fear.)

Explanation: Just as fidgeting is a sign of nervousness or restlessness, similarly, cringing is a sign of dread or fear.

457. DORMANT: INACTIVITY :: malleable: plasticity (Dormant means inactive, malleable means capable of being shaped or molded.)

Explanation: Just as dormant means inactive or not in use, similarly, malleable means capable of being shaped or molded.

458. WAFT: PLUMMET :: meander: dash (To waft is to float gently through the air, to plummet is to fall suddenly and steeply, to meander is to move slowly and curvingly, to dash is to move quickly and suddenly.)

Explanation: Just as wafting involves floating gently through the air, similarly, meandering involves moving slowly and curvingly. Conversely, plummeting involves

falling suddenly and steeply, while dashing involves moving quickly and suddenly.

459. PRUDISH: PROPRIETY :: finicky: quality (Prudishness relates to propriety or proper behavior, finickiness relates to being overly concerned with quality or detail.)

Explanation: Just as prudishness relates to propriety or proper behavior, similarly, finickiness relates to being overly concerned with quality or detail.

460. POSEUR: SINCERITY :: recluse: gregariousness (A poseur lacks sincerity, a recluse lacks gregariousness.)

Explanation: Just as a poseur lacks sincerity or authenticity, similarly, a recluse lacks gregariousness or sociability.

461. MORALISTIC: PRINCIPLED :: pedantic: learned (Moralistic implies adherence to moral principles, principled implies adherence to principles, pedantic implies excessive concern with minor details, learned implies possessing extensive knowledge.)

Explanation: Just as being moralistic implies adherence to moral principles, similarly, being principled implies adherence to principles. In the same vein, being pedantic implies excessive concern with minor details, similarly, being learned implies possessing extensive knowledge.

462. JUDGE: GAVEL :: referee: whistle (A judge uses a gavel to signal decisions, a referee uses a whistle to signal violations or stop play.)

Explanation: Just as a judge uses a gavel to signal decisions in court, similarly, a referee uses a whistle to signal violations or stop play in a game.

463. ORGAN: KIDNEY :: bone: rib (An organ is made up of kidneys, a bone is made up of ribs.)

Explanation: Just as an organ is composed of kidneys, similarly, a bone is composed of ribs.

464. PURIFY: IMPERFECTION :: verify: doubtfulness (To purify is to remove impurities, to verify is to confirm the truth of something, doubtfulness implies uncertainty.)

Explanation: Just as purifying involves removing impurities, similarly, verifying involves confirming the truth of something. In the same way, doubtfulness implies uncertainty.

465. SOOT: COMBUSTION :: sawdust: woodcutting (Soot is a byproduct of combustion, sawdust is a byproduct of woodcutting.)

Explanation: Just as soot is a byproduct of combustion, similarly, sawdust is a byproduct of woodcutting.

466. CENTRIFUGE: SEPARATE :: colander: drain (A centrifuge separates components by spinning, a colander separates solids from liquids by draining.)

Explanation: Just as a centrifuge separates components by spinning, similarly, a colander separates solids from liquids by draining.

467. MOCK: IMITATE :: taunt: challenge (To mock is to imitate mockingly, to taunt is to challenge or provoke mockingly.)

Explanation: Just as mocking involves imitating mockingly, similarly, taunting involves challenging or provoking mockingly.

468. MALADROIT: SKILL :: glib: profundity (Maladroit implies a lack of skill or clumsiness, glib implies superficial or insincere fluency, profundity implies depth or insight.)

Explanation: Just as maladroit implies a lack of skill or clumsiness, similarly, glib implies superficial or insincere fluency. In the same vein, profundity implies depth or insight.

469. EQUIVOCATION: AMBIGUOUS :: platitude: banal (Equivocation is ambiguous speech, platitude is banal or cliché speech.)

Explanation: Just as equivocation is ambiguous speech, similarly, platitude is banal or cliché speech.

470. VOLATILE: TEMPER :: ready: wit (Volatile implies unpredictable or explosive temper, ready implies quick or prepared, wit implies intelligence or humor.)

Explanation: Just as volatile implies an unpredictable or explosive temper, similarly, ready implies quick or prepared. In the same way, wit implies intelligence or humor.

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471. SURGEON: DEXTERITY :: acrobat: agility (A surgeon requires dexterity for delicate operations, an acrobat requires agility for complex maneuvers.)

Explanation: Just as a surgeon requires dexterity for delicate operations, similarly, an acrobat requires agility for complex maneuvers.

472. PRUNE: HEDGE :: trim: hair (To prune is to trim or cut back, to trim is to remove excess from, hair is subject to trimming.)

Explanation: Just as pruning involves trimming or cutting back plants, similarly, trimming involves removing excess from something, such as hair.

473. PHOTOGRAPH: LIGHT :: recording: sound (Photographs capture images using light, recordings capture sounds using sound waves.)

Explanation: Just as photographs capture images using light, similarly, recordings capture sounds using sound waves.

474. ANTIBIOTIC: INFECTION :: coagulant: bleeding (An antibiotic treats infections, a coagulant stops bleeding.)

Explanation: Just as an antibiotic treats infections, similarly, a coagulant stops bleeding.

475. EULOGY: PRAISE :: elegy: lament (A eulogy praises the deceased, an elegy mourns or laments the deceased.)

Explanation: Just as a eulogy praises the deceased, similarly, an elegy mourns or laments the deceased.

476. DAMP: VIBRATION :: stanch: flow (Damp suppresses vibration, stanch stops flow.)

Explanation: Just as dampness suppresses vibration, similarly, stanching stops the flow of something.

477. ABRADED: FRICTION :: vaporized: heat (To abrade is to wear away due to friction, to vaporize is to turn into vapor due to heat.)

Explanation: Just as abrasion occurs due to friction, similarly, vaporization occurs due to heat.

478. QUARRY: STONE :: fell: timber (A quarry extracts stone, to fell is to cut down timber.)

Explanation: Just as a quarry extracts stone, similarly, felling involves cutting down timber.

479. CREDULOUS: DUPE :: insensitive: boor (Credulous implies easily deceived, insensitive implies lacking empathy, boor implies lacking manners.)

Explanation: Just as being credulous implies being easily deceived, similarly, being insensitive implies lacking empathy, and being a boor implies lacking manners.

480. MICROSCOPE: SMALL :: telescope: distant (A microscope magnifies small objects, a telescope magnifies distant objects.)

Explanation: Just as a microscope magnifies small objects, similarly, a telescope magnifies distant objects.

481. EXHIBITION: PAINTING :: concert: symphony (An exhibition displays paintings, a concert presents symphonies.)

Explanation: An exhibition is a public display of paintings or artwork, similarly, a concert is a public performance of symphonies or musical compositions.

482. STERILIZATION: MICROORGANISMS :: deforestation: trees (Sterilization eliminates microorganisms, deforestation removes trees.)

Explanation: Sterilization is the process of eliminating microorganisms or pathogens, similarly, deforestation is the process of removing trees from an area.

483. RUFFLE: SHIRT :: molding: cabinet (To ruffle is to create waves or folds in a shirt, molding is decorative trim on a cabinet.)

Explanation: Ruffling creates waves or folds in fabric, similarly, molding adds decorative trim or detail to a cabinet or furniture piece.

484. EMIGRATE: EXILE :: enlist: conscript (To emigrate is to leave one's country, to exile is to be banished from one's country, to enlist is to voluntarily join the military, to conscript is to be forced into military service.)

Explanation: Emigrating involves leaving one's country voluntarily, similarly, enlisting involves voluntarily joining the military, whereas exile and conscription involve forced actions.

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485. BARRAGE: EXPLOSIVES :: deluge: rain (A barrage involves a concentrated attack with explosives, a deluge is a heavy rain shower.)

Explanation: A barrage is a concentrated attack or bombardment, similarly, a deluge is a heavy and continuous rainfall or downpour.

486. WARY: GULLED :: vigilant: ambushed (To be wary is to be cautious or suspicious, to be gulled is to be deceived or tricked, to be vigilant is to be watchful or alert, to be ambushed is to be attacked unexpectedly.)

Explanation: To be wary is to be cautious or suspicious, similarly, to be vigilant is to be watchful or alert.

487. WILLFULNESS: HEADSTRONG :: subservience: fawning (Willfulness is being stubborn or obstinate, headstrong is being determined and stubborn, subservience is being obedient or servile, fawning is showing excessive flattery or affection.)

Explanation: Willfulness involves being stubborn or obstinate, similarly, headstrong means being determined and stubborn.

488. UNTENABLE: DEFENDED :: invulnerable: injured (Untenable means unable to be defended or justified, invulnerable means unable to be harmed or injured.)

Explanation: Untenable describes a position or argument that cannot be defended or justified, similarly, invulnerable describes something that cannot be harmed or injured.

489. OSTRICH: BIRD :: tiger: cat (An ostrich is a type of bird, a tiger is a type of cat.)

Explanation: An ostrich is a flightless bird native to Africa, similarly, a tiger is a large cat native to various parts of Asia.

490. WARDROBE: CLOTHES :: bookcase: books (A wardrobe stores clothes, a bookcase stores books.)

Explanation: A wardrobe is a piece of furniture used for storing clothes or garments, similarly, a bookcase is a piece of furniture used for storing books.

491. PRACTICING: EXPERTISE :: exercising: strength (Practicing leads to expertise, exercising leads to strength.)

Explanation: Just as practicing leads to expertise or proficiency in a skill or field, similarly, exercising leads to improved physical strength or fitness.

492. ARTERY: PLAQUE :: channel: sill (Plaque can block arteries, sills can block channels.)

Explanation: Plaque can accumulate and block arteries, similarly, sills or obstructions can block channels or passages.

493. ANECDOTE: STORY :: skit: play (An anecdote is a short, amusing story, a skit is a short, humorous play.)

Explanation: An anecdote is a brief, amusing story about an incident or person, similarly, a skit is a short, humorous play or performance.

494. SUPPLANT: REPLACE :: snatch: take (To supplant is to replace or usurp, to snatch is to quickly take something.)

Explanation: To supplant is to take the place of something or someone, similarly, to snatch is to quickly take something, usually by force or stealth.

495. ALLERGY: REACTION :: lancet: instrument (An allergy can cause a reaction, a lancet is a medical instrument.)

Explanation: An allergy can cause a reaction or response in the body, similarly, a lancet is a sharp medical instrument used for making small incisions.

496. APHORISTIC: TERSE :: hyperbolic: exaggerate (Aphoristic means concise and expressive, terse means brief and to the point, hyperbolic means exaggerated or overstated.)

Explanation: Aphoristic language is concise and expresses profound truths or observations, similarly, terse language is brief and to the point, while hyperbolic language exaggerates or overstates.

497. ZEALOUS: ENTHUSIASTIC :: idolatrous: devoted (Zealous means passionately devoted, enthusiastic means showing intense excitement or interest, idolatrous means excessively devoted or worshipful.)

Explanation: Zealous individuals are passionately devoted to a cause or belief, similarly, idolatrous individuals are excessively devoted or worshipful, while enthusiastic individuals show intense excitement or interest.

498. SEDATIVE: DROWSINESS :: anesthetic: numbness (A sedative induces drowsiness, an anesthetic induces numbness.)

Explanation: A sedative is a substance that induces drowsiness or sleep, similarly, an anesthetic is a substance that induces numbness or loss of sensation.

499. LAWYER: COURTROOM :: gladiator: arena (A lawyer practices law in a courtroom, a gladiator fights in an arena.)

Explanation: A lawyer typically practices law or represents clients in a courtroom setting, similarly, a gladiator fights in an arena, often as a form of entertainment or competition.

500. CURIOSITY: KNOW :: wanderlust: travel (Curiosity leads to knowledge, wanderlust leads to travel.)

Explanation: Just as curiosity motivates one to seek knowledge or understanding, similarly, wanderlust motivates one to travel and explore new places.

501. FRUGAL: MISERLY :: confident: arrogant (Frugal means being economical or thrifty, miserly means excessively stingy or unwilling to spend money, confident means having self-assurance or belief in oneself, arrogant means having an exaggerated sense of one's own importance or abilities.)

Explanation: Just as frugal describes someone who is economical or thrifty, similarly, confident describes someone who has self-assurance or belief in oneself, whereas arrogant describes someone who has an exaggerated sense of their own importance or abilities.

502. ANTIDOTE: POISON :: tonic: lethargy (An antidote counteracts poison, a tonic counteracts lethargy.)

Explanation: An antidote is a substance that counteracts the effects of poison, similarly, a tonic is a substance that counteracts lethargy or lack of energy.

503. STYGIAN: DARK :: abysmal: low (Stygian means extremely dark or gloomy, abysmal means extremely low or deep.)

Explanation: Stygian describes something extremely dark or gloomy, similarly, abysmal describes something extremely low or deep.

504. WORSHIP: SACRIFICE :: prediction: augury (To worship often involves making sacrifices, to predict often involves using augury.)

Explanation: Just as worship often involves making sacrifices, similarly, prediction often involves using augury or divination to foresee future events.

505. EVANESCENT: DISAPPEAR :: pliant: yield (Evanescence means disappearing quickly, pliant means easily bent or flexible.)

Explanation: Evanescent describes something that disappears quickly or fades away, similarly, pliant describes something that is easily bent or flexible.

506. UPBRAID: REPROACH :: dote: like (To upbraid is to criticize or scold, to dote is to excessively like or adore.)

Explanation: Just as upbraid means to criticize or scold, similarly, dote means to excessively like or adore.

507. FRAGILE: BREAK :: flammable: burn (Something fragile is easily broken, something flammable is easily burned.)

Explanation: Fragile describes something that is easily broken or damaged, similarly, flammable describes something that is easily burned or ignited.

508. MUTTER: INDISTINCT :: drone: monotonous (To mutter is to speak indistinctly or in a low voice, to drone is to speak in a monotonous tone.)

Explanation: To mutter is to speak indistinctly or in a low voice, similarly, to drone is to speak in a monotonous or repetitive manner.

509. FAULTFINDER: CRITICIZE :: arbitrator: mediate (A faultfinder criticizes, an arbitrator mediates.)

Explanation: Just as a faultfinder criticizes or finds fault with something, similarly, an arbitrator mediates or intervenes in a dispute to facilitate a resolution.

510. PEST: IRKSOME :: expert: proficient (A pest is annoying or irksome, an expert is proficient or highly skilled.)

Explanation: A pest is someone or something that is annoying or irksome, similarly, an expert is someone who is proficient or highly skilled in a particular field.

511. PROLOGUE: NOVEL :: preamble: statute (A prologue introduces a novel, a preamble introduces a statute.)

Explanation: A prologue is an introductory section of a novel that provides background information or sets the stage for the main narrative, similarly, a preamble is an introductory statement in a statute that outlines its purpose or intent.

512. EXPAND: VOLUME :: proliferate: number (To expand is to increase in size or extent, to proliferate is to increase rapidly in number.)

Explanation: Just as expanding refers to increasing in size or extent, similarly, proliferating refers to increasing rapidly in number.

513. CONTIGUOUS: ABUT :: simultaneous: coincide (Contiguous means sharing a common border or touching, simultaneous means occurring at the same time.)

Explanation: Just as contiguous means sharing a common border or touching, similarly, simultaneous means occurring at the same time.

514. SUITCASE: LUGGAGE :: hat: millinery (A suitcase is a type of luggage, a hat is a type of millinery.)

Explanation: A suitcase is a specific type of luggage used for carrying clothes and personal items during travel, similarly, a hat is a specific type of headwear or accessory categorized under millinery.

515. INFLATE: BURST :: pull: tear (To inflate is to fill with air, to burst is to break suddenly under pressure, to pull is to exert force to move something, to tear is to separate or damage something by force.)

Explanation: Just as inflating involves filling something with air, similarly, pulling involves exerting force to move something, whereas bursting involves breaking suddenly under pressure, and tearing involves separating or damaging something by force.

516. FLIP: RESPECT :: nonchalant: concern (To flip is to treat disrespectfully, nonchalant means showing a lack of concern or indifference.)

Explanation: Just as flipping something can indicate disrespect or lack of regard, similarly, being nonchalant indicates showing a lack of concern or indifference.

517. REQUEST: COMMAND :: propose: stipulate (A request is a polite expression of desire, a command is an authoritative order, to propose is to suggest or put forward a plan, to stipulate is to demand or specify conditions.)

Explanation: Just as a request is a polite expression of desire, similarly, proposing is suggesting or putting forward a plan, while commanding is giving an authoritative order, and stipulating is demanding or specifying conditions.

518. BOUNDLESS: LIMIT :: impeccable: flaw (Boundless means without limits, impeccable means without flaws.)

Explanation: Just as boundless means without limits or boundaries, similarly, impeccable means without flaws or errors.

519. MOLT: BIRD :: slough: snake (To molt is to shed feathers, to slough is to shed skin.)

Explanation: To molt is to shed feathers, similarly, to slough is to shed skin, typically referring to snakes.

520. RENOUNCE: PLEDGE :: rescind: order (To renounce is to formally give up or reject, to rescind is to revoke or cancel.)

Explanation: Just as renouncing is formally giving up or rejecting something, similarly, rescinding is revoking or canceling something, typically referring to an order or decision.

521. COWARD: CRAVE :: dupe: gullible (A coward fears, a dupe is easily deceived.)

Explanation: Just as a coward fears or lacks courage, similarly, a dupe is easily deceived or tricked due to being gullible.

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522. ENFRANCHISE: VOTE :: illuminate: see (To enfranchise is to grant the right to vote, to illuminate is to make visible.)

Explanation: To enfranchise someone is to grant them the right to vote, similarly, to illuminate something is to make it visible or clear.

523. STRUT: WING :: guy: pylon (A strut supports a wing, a guy supports a pylon.)

Explanation: A strut is a structural support that helps to strengthen or support a wing, similarly, a guy is a support cable or rope used to stabilize a pylon or structure.

524. BRUSH: PAINTING :: chisel: sculpture (A brush is used in painting, a chisel is used in sculpture.)

Explanation: A brush is a tool used to apply paint to a surface in painting, similarly, a chisel is a tool used to carve or shape materials like stone or wood in sculpture.

525. DECIBEL: SOUND :: volt: electricity (A decibel measures sound, a volt measures electricity.)

Explanation: A decibel is a unit of measurement for the intensity of sound, similarly, a volt is a unit of measurement for electrical potential difference or electromotive force.

526. DIPLOMAT: TACT :: inventor: ingenuity (A diplomat employs tact, an inventor employs ingenuity.)

Explanation: Just as a diplomat employs tact or skill in dealing with others, similarly, an inventor employs ingenuity or creativity in creating new things.

527. ATTORNEY: DISBAR :: student: expel (An attorney can be disbarred, a student can be expelled.)

Explanation: An attorney can lose their license to practice law through disbarment, similarly, a student can be dismissed from a school or educational institution through expulsion.

528. DIRGE: MUSIC :: elegy: poetry (A dirge is mournful music, an elegy is mournful poetry.)

Explanation: A dirge is a type of mournful music often played at funerals, similarly, an elegy is a mournful

poem or piece of poetry that expresses sorrow or lamentation.

529. LOG: SHIP :: diary: person (A log records events for a ship, a diary records events for a person.)

Explanation: A log is a record of events or activities kept aboard a ship, similarly, a diary is a personal record of events or thoughts kept by an individual.

530. APOLOGIZE: CONTRITE :: compliment: impressed (To apologize shows contrition, to compliment shows being impressed.)

Explanation: Just as apologizing shows contrition or remorse, similarly, complimenting someone shows that one is impressed or pleased by something.

531. EUPHEMISM: OFFENSE :: prevarication: truth (A euphemism softens offense, prevarication distorts truth.)

Explanation: A euphemism is a milder or more indirect way of expressing something potentially offensive or unpleasant, similarly, prevarication is a distortion or evasion of the truth.

532. SENSITIZATION: ALLERGIC :: habituation: inured (Sensitization increases reaction, habituation decreases reaction.)

Explanation: Sensitization increases sensitivity or reaction to something, similarly, habituation decreases sensitivity or reaction.

533. FILING: METAL :: shaving: wood (Filing shapes metal, shaving shapes wood.)

Explanation: Filing involves shaping or smoothing metal by removing small amounts of material, similarly, shaving involves removing thin slices of wood to shape or smooth it.

534. HOST: PARASITE :: medium: bacterium (A host is inhabited by a parasite, a medium supports bacteria.)

Explanation: Just as a host is an organism inhabited by a parasite, similarly, a medium is a substance or environment that supports the growth of bacteria.

535. SOLILOQUY: PLAY :: aria: opera (A soliloquy is a speech in a play, an aria is a song in an opera.)

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Explanation: A soliloquy is a speech delivered by a character in a play, similarly, an aria is a solo song performed by a character in an opera.

536. MEETING: MINUTES :: sale: deed (Minutes document a meeting, a deed documents a sale.)

Explanation: Just as minutes document what occurs during a meeting, similarly, a deed documents the details of a sale or transfer of property.

537. CONTRACT: IMplode :: descend: plummet (A contract decreases, a descent lowers.)

Explanation: Just as a contract can decrease in size or value, similarly, a descent involves lowering or moving downwards, often rapidly.

538. APPRISE: INFORMATION :: admonish: warning (To apprise is to provide information, to admonish is to give a warning.)

Explanation: To apprise someone is to inform or notify them about something, similarly, to admonish someone is to caution or warn them about something.

539. MINUTIAE: DETAILS :: quibbles: objections (Minutiae are small details, quibbles are minor objections.)

Explanation: Minutiae refer to small or trivial details, similarly, quibbles are minor or petty objections or criticisms.

540. FRENETIC: MOVEMENT :: fanatical: belief (Frenetic describes frantic movement, fanatical describes intense belief.)

Explanation: Frenetic describes frantic or frenzied movement, similarly, fanatical describes an intense or excessive belief or enthusiasm.

541. VENOM: TOXIN :: milk: nutrient (Venom is a harmful substance produced by animals, toxin is a harmful substance produced by living organisms, milk is a nutritious liquid containing nutrients.)

Explanation: Just as venom and toxin are harmful substances, similarly, milk contains nutrients that are beneficial for health.

542. EXERCISE: STRONG :: read: knowledgeable (Exercise strengthens the body, strong refers to physical strength,

reading enhances knowledge, knowledgeable refers to possessing knowledge.)

Explanation: Just as exercise strengthens the body, similarly, reading enhances knowledge.

543. COWARD: BRAVE :: philanthropist: selfish (A coward lacks courage, brave demonstrates courage, a philanthropist is generous and selfless, selfish prioritizes one's own interests.)

Explanation: Just as a coward lacks courage, similarly, a philanthropist is generous and selfless, whereas selfishness prioritizes one's own interests over others'.

544. CREDITS: MOVIE :: byline: article (Credits acknowledge contributors to a movie, byline credits the author of an article.)

Explanation: Just as credits acknowledge contributors to a movie, similarly, a byline credits the author of an article.

545. COMPENDIUM: SUMMARY :: anthology: collection (A compendium is a collection of concise but detailed information, summary is a brief statement of the main points, an anthology is a collection of literary works, collection is a group of items.)

Explanation: Just as a compendium is a collection of concise but detailed information, similarly, an anthology is a collection of literary works.

546. COHABIT: RESIDE :: conspire: plot (Cohabit is to live together, reside is to dwell in a place, conspire is to secretly plan together, plot is a secret plan.)

Explanation: Just as cohabit means to live together, similarly, conspire means to secretly plan together.

547. CACOPHONY: SOUND :: glare: light (Cacophony refers to a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds, glare refers to a harsh, bright light.)

Explanation: Just as cacophony refers to a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds, similarly, glare refers to a harsh, bright light.

548. STRATAGEM: DECEIVE :: concession: placate (A stratagem is a plan or scheme to deceive, deceive means to mislead or trick, a concession is a compromise to placate or appease.)

Explanation: Just as a stratagem is a plan or scheme to deceive, similarly, a concession is a compromise to placate or appease.

549. SPECIOUS: GENUINENESS :: illusory: reality (Specious means superficially plausible but actually wrong, genuine means real or authentic, illusory means based on illusion, reality means the state of things as they actually exist.)

Explanation: Just as specious means superficially plausible but actually wrong, similarly, illusory means based on illusion rather than reality.

550. DECLAMATION: GRANDILOQUENCE :: diatribe: abuse (Declamation is the act of speaking rhetorically, grandiloquence is lofty, pompous language, a diatribe is a bitter, abusive criticism.)

Explanation: Just as declamation involves rhetorical speech, similarly, a diatribe involves bitter, abusive criticism.

551. FLAG: COUNTRY :: trademark: company (A flag represents a country, a trademark represents a company.)

Explanation: Just as a flag represents a country, similarly, a trademark represents a company or its products.

552. IRON: METAL :: granite: rock (Iron is a type of metal, granite is a type of rock.)

Explanation: Just as iron is a type of metal, similarly, granite is a type of rock.

553. STENCIL: LETTERING :: pattern: sewing (A stencil is a template used for lettering or design, lettering is the formation of letters, a pattern is a template used for sewing.)

Explanation: Just as a stencil is a template used for lettering or design, similarly, a pattern is a template used for sewing or creating a design.

554. SWILL: SIP :: gobble: nibble (To swill is to drink or consume in large quantities, to sip is to drink in small quantities, to gobble is to eat quickly and greedily, to nibble is to eat in small bites.)

Explanation: Just as swill involves consuming in large quantities, similarly, gobble involves eating quickly and greedily, whereas nibble involves eating in small bites.

555. GLADE: FOREST :: oasis: desert (A glade is an open space in a forest, an oasis is a fertile spot in a desert.)

Explanation: Just as a glade is an open space within a forest, similarly, an oasis is a fertile spot within a desert.

556. EXULT: SATISFACTION :: crave: longing (To exult is to rejoice or celebrate, satisfaction is the fulfillment of a desire, to crave is to have a strong desire, longing is a strong feeling of desire or yearning.)

Explanation: Just as exulting involves rejoicing or celebrating, similarly, craving involves having a strong desire or yearning.

557. INDUSTRIOUSNESS: ACTIVITY :: fastidiousness: selectivity (Industriousness is diligence or hard work, activity is engagement in action, fastidiousness is meticulousness or careful attention to detail, selectivity is the quality of being selective or discriminating.)

Explanation: Just as industriousness involves diligence or hard work, similarly, fastidiousness involves meticulousness or careful attention to detail.

558. TRUCULENCE: GENTLENESS :: unregenerate: remorse (Truculence is aggressiveness or hostility, gentleness is kindness or mildness, unregenerate is unchanged or unrepentant, remorse is deep regret or guilt.)

Explanation: Just as truculence involves aggressiveness or hostility, similarly, unregenerate involves being unchanged or unrepentant, whereas gentleness involves kindness or mildness.

559. STRIDENCY: SOUND :: garishness: appearance (Stridency refers to harshness or loudness of sound, garishness refers to gaudiness or loudness of appearance.)

Explanation: Just as stridency refers to harshness or loudness of sound, similarly, garishness refers to gaudiness or loudness of appearance.

560. BALLAST: STABILITY :: girder: support (Ballast provides stability, stability is the state of being stable, a girder provides support.)

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Explanation: Just as ballast provides stability, similarly, a girder provides support.

561. SMUGGLER: TARIFF :: stowaway: fare (A smuggler evades tariffs, a stowaway avoids paying fare.)

Explanation: A smuggler engages in illegal trade to avoid tariffs or taxes, similarly, a stowaway travels secretly on a vehicle or vessel without paying the fare.

562. LIMBER: FLEXIBILITY :: spindly: frailty (Limber denotes flexibility, spindly denotes frailty.)

Explanation: Limberness refers to the ability to bend or move easily, similarly, spindliness refers to being thin or frail.

563. FOIBLE: FLAW :: quibble: objection (A foible is a minor flaw, a quibble is a minor objection.)

Explanation: A foible is a minor weakness or flaw in someone's character, similarly, a quibble is a minor or trivial objection or criticism.

564. EXTRAVAGANCE: EXPENDITURE :: loquaciousness: talk (Extravagance relates to excessive spending, loquaciousness relates to excessive talking.)

Explanation: Extravagance refers to excessive or wasteful spending, similarly, loquaciousness refers to excessive or unnecessary talkativeness.

565. SEQUESTER: SECLUSION :: endanger: jeopardy (To sequester is to isolate or keep apart, to endanger is to put in jeopardy or at risk.)

Explanation: To sequester is to isolate or keep someone or something apart from others, similarly, to endanger is to put someone or something in jeopardy or at risk of harm or loss.

566. OBSEQUIOUS: FAWN :: compliant: yield (Obsequious behavior involves excessive flattery or obedience, compliant behavior involves willingness to yield or conform.)

Explanation: Obsequious behavior involves excessive flattery or obedience in order to gain favor or advantage, similarly, compliant behavior involves willingness to yield or conform to rules or authority.

567. ELLIPSIS: WORD :: apostrophe: letter (An ellipsis indicates omission in a word, an apostrophe indicates possession or contraction in a letter.)

Explanation: An ellipsis is a punctuation mark that indicates omission in a word or phrase, similarly, an apostrophe is a punctuation mark that indicates possession or contraction in a word or phrase.

568. TACITURN: CHATTER :: insufferable: tolerate (Taciturn denotes a lack of chatter or speech, insufferable denotes lack of tolerance.)

Explanation: Taciturn describes someone who is reserved or uncommunicative, similarly, insufferable describes something that is unbearable or intolerable.

569. ABSORB: SPONGE :: seal: caulk (To absorb is to soak up like a sponge, to seal is to close tightly like caulking.)

Explanation: To absorb is to take in or soak up liquid or information, similarly, to seal is to close tightly to prevent leakage or entrance.

570. DALLY: TIME :: squander: money (To dally is to waste time, to squander is to waste money.)

Explanation: To dally is to spend time aimlessly or without purpose, similarly, to squander is to waste money or resources recklessly.

571. KNIT: YARN :: plait: hair (To knit is to make fabric from yarn, to plait is to weave strands of hair.)

Explanation: Knitting involves using yarn to create fabric, similarly, plaiting involves weaving strands of hair together to create a braid.

572. DECIBEL: LOUDNESS :: light-year: distance (A decibel measures loudness, a light-year measures distance.)

Explanation: A decibel is a unit of measurement used to express the intensity of sound, similarly, a light-year is a unit of astronomical distance used to measure the distance light travels in one year.

573. EMBEZZLE: FUNDS :: usurp: power (To embezzle is to illegally take money, to usurp is to illegally seize power.)

Explanation: To embezzle is to steal or misappropriate money entrusted to one's care, similarly, to usurp is to seize power or authority unlawfully.

574. NEOPHYTE: EXPERIENCE :: boor: sensitivity (A neophyte lacks experience, a boor lacks sensitivity.)

Explanation: A neophyte is someone who is new to a particular activity or field and lacks experience, similarly, a boor is someone who lacks sensitivity or refinement in social interactions.

575. REFINE: PURIFICATION :: attenuate: rarefaction (To refine is to purify or improve, to attenuate is to reduce or weaken like rarefaction.)

Explanation: Refining involves purifying or improving something by removing impurities or enhancing quality, similarly, attenuating involves reducing the force or intensity of something, such as sound or light, by making it thinner or less dense.

576. MELODRAMA: SUBTLETY :: chimera: authenticity (Melodrama lacks subtlety, a chimera lacks authenticity.)

Explanation: Melodrama is characterized by exaggerated emotions and lack of subtlety, similarly, a chimera is something imaginary or illusory lacking authenticity or truthfulness.

577. UNTENABLE: DEFENDED :: inevitable: avoided (Something untenable cannot be defended, something inevitable cannot be avoided.)

Explanation: If something is untenable, it cannot be defended or justified, similarly, if something is inevitable, it cannot be avoided or prevented.

578. PLEASURE: ECSTASY :: surprise: astonishment (Pleasure is a mild feeling of enjoyment, ecstasy is an intense feeling of joy, surprise is a mild feeling of being caught off guard, astonishment is an intense feeling of being amazed or shocked.)

Explanation: Pleasure is a feeling of enjoyment or satisfaction, similarly, surprise is a feeling of being caught off guard or unexpectedness, whereas ecstasy is a state of intense joy or happiness, and astonishment is a state of intense amazement or shock.

579. LIMERICK: POEM :: lampoon: satire (A limerick is a type of poem, a lampoon is a type of satire.)

Explanation: A limerick is a form of poetry characterized by a specific rhyme scheme and rhythm, similarly, a lampoon is a type of satirical writing or performance that ridicules or mocks someone or something.

580. SOUND: AIR :: electricity: copper (Sound travels through air, electricity flows through copper.)

Explanation: Sound requires a medium, such as air, to travel, similarly, electricity flows through conductive materials like copper.

581. INDELIBILITY: ERASURE :: impermeability: passage (Indelibility is the quality of being unable to be erased, impermeability is the quality of being unable to be passed through.)

Explanation: Just as indelibility refers to the quality of being unable to be erased, similarly, impermeability refers to the quality of being unable to be passed through.

582. EXPIATE: GUILT :: correct: error (To expiate is to atone for guilt, to correct is to rectify an error.)

Explanation: To expiate is to make amends or atone for guilt, similarly, to correct is to rectify or fix an error or mistake.

583. INFILTRATE: ENTER :: insinuate: say (To infiltrate is to enter surreptitiously, to insinuate is to say something indirectly.)

Explanation: Just as infiltrate means to enter surreptitiously or secretly, similarly, insinuate means to say something indirectly or suggestively.

584. OVERTURE: OPERA :: preamble: statute (An overture precedes an opera, a preamble precedes a statute.)

Explanation: An overture is an introductory musical composition that precedes an opera, similarly, a preamble is an introductory statement or part of a document that precedes a statute or law.

585. PUNGENT: ODOR :: caustic: comment (Pungent describes a strong smell, caustic describes a harsh or sarcastic comment.)

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Explanation: Pungent describes a strong and sharp smell or odor, similarly, caustic describes a harsh or sarcastic comment or remark.

586. ATTACK: VANQUISHED :: goad: provoked (An attack targets the vanquished, a goad provokes.)

Explanation: Just as an attack targets the vanquished or defeated, similarly, a goad provokes or stimulates someone to action or reaction.

587. FEAR: COWER :: anger: rant (To fear is to cower in response, to anger is to rant.)

Explanation: Just as fear may lead one to cower or shrink back in response, similarly, anger may lead one to rant or express loudly and forcefully.

588. BACTERIA: DECOMPOSITION :: yeast: fermentation (Bacteria contribute to decomposition, yeast contributes to fermentation.)

Explanation: Just as bacteria contribute to the process of decomposition, similarly, yeast contributes to the process of fermentation.

589. PALATE: MOUTH :: ceiling: room (The palate is part of the mouth, the ceiling is part of a room.)

Explanation: The palate is the roof of the mouth, similarly, the ceiling is the upper interior surface of a room.

590. SLAKE: THIRST :: satiate: hunger (To slake is to quench, to satiate is to satisfy.)

Explanation: To slake is to satisfy or quench one's thirst, similarly, to satiate is to satisfy or fill to the point of excess or fullness, especially regarding hunger.

591. FOIBLE: FAULT :: quibble: objection (A foible is a minor fault or weakness, a quibble is a minor objection or criticism.)

Explanation: Just as a foible is a minor fault or weakness, similarly, a quibble is a minor objection or criticism.

592. IMPORTUNE: REQUEST :: pry: inquiry (To importune is to insistently request, to pry is to insistently inquire.)

Explanation: To importune is to insistently or persistently request or demand something, similarly, to pry is to

insistently or persistently inquire or investigate about something.

593. MILL: GRAIN :: forger: metal (A mill processes grain, a forger processes metal.)

Explanation: Just as a mill processes or grinds grain, similarly, a forger processes or manipulates metal.

594. DAGUERRETYPE: PHOTOGRAPH :: musket: firearm (A daguerreotype is an early form of photograph, a musket is an early form of firearm.)

Explanation: A daguerreotype is an early form of photography that captures images on a light-sensitive surface, similarly, a musket is an early type of firearm that uses gunpowder to propel a bullet or projectile.

595. INDISTINGUISHABLE: CONFOUND :: equivalent: interchange (Indistinguishable means unable to be distinguished or differentiated, equivalent means having the same value or meaning.)

Explanation: Just as something indistinguishable cannot be distinguished or differentiated, similarly, equivalent means having the same value, effect, or meaning.

596. SCRIBBLE: WRITE :: mumble: talk (To scribble is to write hastily and messily, to mumble is to talk quietly and unclearly.)

Explanation: Just as scribbling involves writing hastily and messily, similarly, mumbling involves speaking quietly and unclearly.

597. DETOXIFICATION: POISON :: neutralization: acid (Detoxification removes poison from the body, neutralization counteracts acid.)

Explanation: Just as detoxification removes poison or toxins from the body, similarly, neutralization counteracts or balances the effects of acid.

598. GRAVEL: PEBBLE :: crowd: person (Gravel is composed of small stones, a crowd is composed of many people.)

Explanation: Just as gravel consists of small stones or pebbles, similarly, a crowd consists of many individuals or persons.

599. STOCKADE: ENCLOSURE :: pillar: support (A stockade is a tall fence or enclosure, a pillar is a structural support.)

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Explanation: A stockade is a tall fence or enclosure used for defense or confinement, similarly, a pillar is a structural support used to bear weight or provide stability.

600. SEDATIVE: PACIFY :: antiseptic: sterilize (A sedative calms or soothes, an antiseptic disinfects.)

Explanation: Just as a sedative calms or soothes, similarly, an antiseptic disinfects or sterilizes.

601. AUTHORITATIVE: ACCEPTANCE :: conspicuous: attention (Authoritative commands acceptance, conspicuous attracts attention.)

Explanation: Just as authoritative commands acceptance or obedience, similarly, conspicuous attracts attention or notice.

602. ALACRITY: PROMPT :: acumen: shrewd (Alacrity means promptness, acumen means shrewdness.)

Explanation: Alacrity refers to promptness or quickness in action, similarly, acumen refers to shrewdness or keen insight.

603. UNDERScore: EMPHASIS :: log: record (To underscore is to emphasize, a log is a record.)

Explanation: To underscore is to emphasize or highlight something, similarly, a log is a record or document of events or activities.

604. PREEMINENCE: IMPORTANCE :: preponderance: weight (Preeminence denotes superiority, preponderance denotes majority.)

Explanation: Preeminence denotes superiority or dominance in a particular field, similarly, preponderance denotes majority or dominance in quantity or importance.

605. SLIPPERY: ELUDE :: alluring: entice (Slippery makes it hard to hold on, alluring makes it hard to resist.)

Explanation: Just as something slippery makes it hard to hold on to, similarly, something alluring makes it hard to resist or escape from.

606. RAINCOAT: RAIN :: insurance: loss (A raincoat protects from rain, insurance protects from loss.)

Explanation: A raincoat protects the wearer from rain, similarly, insurance protects the insured from financial loss or damage.

607. DECIPHER: HIEROGLYPH :: break: code (To decipher is to decode hieroglyphs, to break is to decode a code.)

Explanation: Just as deciphering involves decoding hieroglyphs or symbols, similarly, breaking a code involves decoding encoded messages or information.

608. FROND: FERN :: needle: pine (A frond is a part of a fern, a needle is a part of a pine tree.)

Explanation: A frond is a leaf-like structure found in ferns, similarly, a needle is a leaf-like structure found in pine trees.

609. PILLORY: RIDICULE :: guillotine: execute (To pillory is to subject to ridicule, to guillotine is to subject to execution.)

Explanation: Just as pillorying involves subjecting someone to public ridicule or scorn, similarly, guillotining involves subjecting someone to execution by beheading.

610. DITTY: ORATORIO :: anecdote: novel (A ditty is a short simple song, an anecdote is a short story, an oratorio is a large-scale musical composition, a novel is a long narrative.)

Explanation: A ditty is a short and simple song or tune, similarly, an anecdote is a short and amusing or interesting story, while an oratorio is a large-scale musical composition for orchestra, choir, and soloists, and a novel is a long narrative work of fiction.

611. OLFACTION: ODOR :: gustation: flavor (Olfaction refers to the sense of smell, gustation refers to the sense of taste.)

Explanation: Olfaction refers to the sense of smell or the act of smelling, similarly, gustation refers to the sense of taste or the act of tasting.

612. HUBRIS: PRIDE :: flattery: praise (Hubris is excessive pride or arrogance, flattery is insincere praise or excessive compliments.)

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Explanation: Just as hubris denotes excessive pride or arrogance, similarly, flattery denotes insincere praise or excessive compliments.

613. FRIEZE: BUILDING :: illumination: manuscript (A frieze is a decorative band on a building, illumination is decorative elements in a manuscript.)

Explanation: A frieze is a decorative band or strip on the exterior or interior of a building, similarly, illumination refers to decorative elements or illustrations in a manuscript.

614. RIPEN: MATURITY :: harden: solidity (To ripen is to reach maturity, to harden is to gain solidity or firmness.)

Explanation: Just as ripening leads to maturity, similarly, hardening leads to solidity or firmness.

615. CROWD: PEOPLE :: school: fish (A crowd is a group of people, a school is a group of fish.)

Explanation: A crowd is a large group of people gathered closely together, similarly, a school is a large group of fish swimming together.

616. ENUNCIATE: MUMBLING :: clarify: confusing (To enunciate is to speak clearly, to clarify is to make something less confusing.)

Explanation: Just as enunciating involves speaking clearly and articulately, similarly, clarifying involves making something less confusing or ambiguous.

617. LAW: JUDGEMENT :: information: decision (Law guides judgment, information guides decision.)

Explanation: Just as law guides judgment or legal decision-making, similarly, information guides decision-making in general.

618. MACABRE: SHUDER :: hilarious: laugh (Macabre induces shudder, hilarious induces laughter.)

Explanation: Just as something macabre induces shudders or feelings of horror or disgust, similarly, something hilarious induces laughter or amusement.

619. IMPRESARIO: ENTERTAINMENT :: broker: trade (An impresario manages entertainment events, a broker manages trades.)

Explanation: An impresario is someone who organizes or manages entertainment events or performances, similarly, a broker is someone who facilitates or manages trades or transactions.

620. MOTIVE: DEED :: doubt: question (A motive influences a deed, doubt influences a question.)

Explanation: Just as a motive influences someone's actions or deeds, similarly, doubt influences someone's questioning or skepticism.

621. DIARY: BIOGRAPHER :: scripture: theologian (A diary is a personal record, a scripture is a religious text.)

Explanation: Just as a biographer writes about someone's life based on their diary, similarly, a theologian interprets religious scriptures.

622. CORONA: SUN :: atmosphere: planet (A corona is the outer atmosphere of the sun, an atmosphere is the outer layer of a planet.)

Explanation: The corona is the outer atmosphere of the sun, similarly, the atmosphere is the outer layer of a planet.

623. CHAFF: WHEAT :: shell: pecan (Chaff is the inedible part of wheat, a shell is the outer covering of a pecan nut.)

Explanation: Chaff is the husks or inedible part of wheat, similarly, a shell is the hard outer covering of a pecan nut.

624. ARRAY: NUMBERS :: formation: soldiers (An array is an arrangement, a formation is an arrangement.)

Explanation: An array is an orderly arrangement of things, similarly, a formation is an orderly arrangement of soldiers.

625. MASK: FACE :: pseudonym: name (A mask covers the face, a pseudonym is an alternative name.)

Explanation: Just as a mask covers the face, similarly, a pseudonym is an alternative name used instead of one's real name.

626. INCORRIGIBLE: REFORMED :: inscrutable: understood (Incorrigible means uncorrectable, reformed means corrected, inscrutable means not easily understood.)

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Explanation: Incurrable describes someone who cannot be corrected or reformed, similarly, inscrutable describes something that is difficult or impossible to understand.

627. FILIBUSTER: LEGISLATION :: blockade: commerce (A filibuster is an obstructionist tactic in legislation, a blockade is an obstructionist tactic in commerce.)

Explanation: A filibuster is a tactic used to delay or obstruct legislation, similarly, a blockade is a tactic used to obstruct or block commerce.

628. FROND: LEAF :: boulder: rock (A frond is a leaf-like structure, a boulder is a large rock.)

Explanation: A frond is a large, divided leaf or leaf-like structure, similarly, a boulder is a large rock.

629. TINT: SUFFUSE :: amble: wander (To tint is to color lightly, to suffuse is to spread throughout, to amble is to walk leisurely, to wander is to move aimlessly.)

Explanation: Just as tinting lightly colors something, similarly, suffusing spreads throughout something. Similarly, ambling is walking leisurely, while wandering is moving aimlessly.

630. MAGAZINE: PERIODICAL :: mystery: fiction (A magazine is a type of periodical publication, a mystery is a type of fictional genre.)

Explanation: A magazine is a publication issued at regular intervals, similarly, a mystery is a genre of fiction characterized by suspense and the solving of a crime or puzzle.

631. FRANK: SECRETIVENESS :: honest: theft (Frankness is openness, secretiveness is secrecy, honesty is truthfulness, theft is stealing.)

Explanation: Just as frankness is the opposite of secretiveness, similarly, honesty is the opposite of theft.

632. SPLICE: ROPE :: weld: metal (To splice is to join or mend two ropes, to weld is to join two pieces of metal.)

Explanation: To splice is to join or mend two ropes together, similarly, to weld is to join two pieces of metal together.

633. FANATIC: DEVOTED :: prude: proper (A fanatic is excessively devoted, a prude is excessively proper.)

Explanation: A fanatic is someone excessively devoted to a cause or belief, similarly, a prude is someone excessively concerned with propriety or modesty.

634. CONFLUENCE: STREAMS :: junction: roads (A confluence is where two streams meet, a junction is where two roads meet.)

Explanation: A confluence is a point where two streams or rivers meet and flow together, similarly, a junction is a point where two roads meet and intersect.

635. SWAGGER: BRAVADO :: caress: affection (Swagger is confident and often aggressive behavior, bravado is a display of boldness or confidence, a caress is a gentle and affectionate touch.)

Explanation: Just as swagger is a display of confidence, similarly, bravado is a display of boldness or confidence. Similarly, a caress is a gentle and affectionate touch, whereas affection is a feeling of fondness or love.

636. INDECOROUS: PROPRIETY :: boorish: sensitivity (Indecorous means lacking propriety, boorish means lacking sensitivity.)

Explanation: Indecorous describes something lacking proper behavior or manners, similarly, boorish describes someone lacking sensitivity or refinement.

637. CAPRICIOUS: WHIM :: objective: fact (Capricious means unpredictable or impulsive, objective means based on facts or reality.)

Explanation: Capricious means unpredictable or impulsive, similarly, objective means based on facts or reality.

638. SNOW: PRECIPITATION :: hurricane: cyclone (Snow is a type of precipitation, a hurricane is a type of cyclone.)

Explanation: Snow is a form of precipitation, similarly, a hurricane is a type of cyclone or storm.

639. RECALCITRANT: AUTHORITY :: implacable: conciliation (Recalcitrant means resisting authority, implacable means unable to be conciliated.)

Explanation: Recalcitrant describes someone who resists authority or control, similarly, implacable describes something or someone who cannot be appeased or pacified.

640. INKLING: INDICATION :: lapse: error (An inkling is a slight indication, a lapse is a slight error.)

Explanation: An inkling is a slight or vague indication or suggestion of something, similarly, a lapse is a slight error or mistake.

641. DISPERSE: RECONVENE :: dismiss: reinstate (To disperse is to scatter, to reconvene is to gather again, to dismiss is to send away, to reinstate is to restore to a previous position.)

Explanation: Just as dispersing involves scattering or spreading out, similarly, dismissing involves sending away or removing from a position, while reconvening involves gathering together again or resuming.

642. AUTOBIOGRAPHY: REMINISCE :: eulogy: praise (An autobiography is a personal account, reminiscing involves recalling past events, a eulogy is a speech or writing in praise of someone who has died.)

Explanation: An autobiography is a personal account of one's own life, similarly, a eulogy is a speech or writing that praises someone, often delivered at a funeral or memorial service.

643. BACTERIUM: COLONY :: citizen: nation (A bacterium is a single-celled organism, a colony is a group of organisms living together, a citizen is a member of a nation.)

Explanation: A bacterium is a single-celled microorganism, similarly, a citizen is an individual member of a nation, while a colony is a group of organisms, such as bacteria, living together.

644. LARDER: FOOD :: armory: munitions (A larder is a storage area for food, an armory is a storage area for weapons and munitions.)

Explanation: A larder is a place where food is stored, similarly, an armory is a place where weapons and munitions are stored.

645. TONIC: STIMULATE :: analgesic: deaden (A tonic is something that invigorates or stimulates, an analgesic is something that dulls pain or deadens sensation.)

Explanation: A tonic is a substance that invigorates or stimulates the body, similarly, an analgesic is a substance that dulls pain or deadens sensation.

646. ILLUSION: PERCEPTION :: cunning: truth (An illusion deceives perception, cunning deceives truth.)

Explanation: An illusion deceives or distorts perception, similarly, cunning deceives or distorts the truth.

647. AMULET: EVIL :: helmet: injury (An amulet is worn for protection against evil, a helmet is worn for protection against injury.)

Explanation: An amulet is a small object worn for protection against evil or harm, similarly, a helmet is a protective headgear worn to prevent or reduce injury.

648. CIRCUMSPECT: PRUDENCE :: urbane: polish (Circumspect means cautious or prudent, urbane means sophisticated or polished.)

Explanation: Circumspect describes someone who is cautious or prudent in their actions, similarly, urbane describes someone who is sophisticated or polished in their manner.

649. TACITURN: CHATTER :: magnanimous: begrudge (Taciturn means reserved or uncommunicative, magnanimous means generous or forgiving.)

Explanation: Taciturn describes someone who is reserved or uncommunicative, similarly, magnanimous describes someone who is generous or forgiving.

650. SMALL: MINUSCULE :: moist: saturated (Small means of limited size, minuscule means extremely small, moist means somewhat wet, saturated means completely wet.)

Explanation: Just as small means of limited size, similarly, minuscule means extremely small, while moist means somewhat wet, and saturated means completely wet.

651. MOLT: FEATHERS :: shed: hair (To molt is to shed feathers, to shed is to lose hair.)

Explanation: Molting is the process of shedding old feathers and growing new ones, similarly, shedding refers to the process of losing hair.

652. YOKEL: SOPHISTICATION :: coward: courage (A yokel lacks sophistication, a coward lacks courage.)

Explanation: A yokel is someone who is perceived as unsophisticated or rural, similarly, a coward is someone who lacks courage or is easily intimidated.

653. POROUS: LIQUID :: transparent: light (Porous allows liquids to pass through, transparent allows light to pass through.)

Explanation: Porous describes something that allows liquids or gases to pass through, similarly, transparent describes something that allows light to pass through.

654. IRK: ENRAGE :: suggest: urge (To irk is to annoy, to enrage is to make furious, to suggest is to propose or recommend, to urge is to strongly encourage or persuade.)

Explanation: Just as irking involves annoying or irritating, similarly, enraging involves making someone furious, while suggesting involves proposing or recommending, and urging involves strongly encouraging or persuading.

655. COUNTERMAND: ORDER :: revoke: license (To countermand is to revoke or cancel an order, to revoke is to cancel or annul a license.)

Explanation: To countermand is to revoke or cancel an order previously given, similarly, to revoke is to cancel or annul a license or permission previously granted.

656. FETID: SMELL :: ugly: appearance (Fetid describes a foul smell, ugly describes an unpleasant appearance.)

Explanation: Fetid describes a smell that is foul or unpleasant, similarly, ugly describes an appearance that is unattractive or unpleasant.

657. VOLATILE: EVAPORATE :: soluble: dissolve (Volatile substances evaporate easily, soluble substances dissolve easily.)

Explanation: Volatile substances evaporate quickly or easily, similarly, soluble substances dissolve easily in a solvent.

658. CRESCENDO: SOUND :: acceleration: tempo (A crescendo is an increase in sound, acceleration is an increase in speed, tempo is the speed or pace of music.)

Explanation: A crescendo is a gradual increase in the volume or intensity of sound, similarly, acceleration is a

gradual increase in speed, while tempo refers to the speed or pace of music.

659. SYMPHONY: CONDUCTOR :: film: director (A symphony is conducted by a conductor, a film is directed by a director.)

Explanation: In a symphony, the conductor leads and directs the musicians, similarly, in a film, the director leads and directs the actors and crew.

660. REMAINDER: SUBTRACTION :: residue: evaporation (The remainder is what is left after subtraction, residue is what is left after evaporation.)

Explanation: The remainder is what remains after subtraction or removal, similarly, residue is what remains after evaporation or removal of a substance.

661. SMUGGLER: IMPORT :: embezzler: appropriate (A smuggler illegally brings in goods, an embezzler illegally takes money.)

Explanation: Just as a smuggler illegally brings goods into a country, similarly, an embezzler illegally takes money for personal use.

662. REPRIEVE: PUNISHMENT :: moratorium: activity (A reprieve temporarily halts punishment, a moratorium temporarily halts activity.)

Explanation: A reprieve temporarily suspends or halts punishment or penalty, similarly, a moratorium temporarily suspends or halts an activity or process.

663. SNUB: DISDAIN :: double-cross: disloyalty (To snub is to show disdain or contempt, to double-cross is to act disloyally.)

Explanation: Just as a snub involves showing disdain or contempt towards someone, similarly, a double-cross involves acting disloyally or betraying someone's trust.

664. SYNOPSIS: CONDENSED :: appendix: supplementary (A synopsis is a condensed summary, an appendix contains supplementary information.)

Explanation: A synopsis provides a condensed summary or overview, similarly, an appendix contains supplementary or additional information that complements the main text or content.

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665. FRIABLE: CRUMBLE :: malleable: alter (Friable means easily crumbled, malleable means easily altered or shaped.)

Explanation: Friable describes something that is easily crumbled or broken into smaller pieces, similarly, malleable describes something that is easily altered or shaped without breaking.

666. INTRACTABLE: MANAGE :: phlegmatic: provoke (Intractable means difficult to manage or control, phlegmatic means not easily provoked or excited.)

Explanation: Just as something intractable is difficult to manage or control, similarly, someone phlegmatic is not easily provoked or excited.

667. STRIDENCY: SOUND :: garishness: appearance (Stridency refers to the harshness or loudness of a sound, garishness refers to the loudness or flamboyance of appearance.)

Explanation: Stridency describes the harshness or loudness of a sound, similarly, garishness describes the loudness or flamboyance of appearance or style.

668. ILLUMINATE: DARKNESS :: educate: ignorance (To illuminate is to brighten darkness, to educate is to dispel ignorance.)

Explanation: Just as illumination brightens darkness, similarly, education dispels ignorance or lack of knowledge.

669. INSTRUMENTALIST: ORCHESTRA :: actor: troupe (An instrumentalist is a member of an orchestra, an actor is a member of a troupe.)

Explanation: An instrumentalist is a musician who plays an instrument in an orchestra, similarly, an actor is a performer who acts as part of a troupe or group.

670. BOWL: RECEPTACLE :: bicycle: vehicle (A bowl is a type of receptacle, a bicycle is a type of vehicle.)

Explanation: A bowl is a container or receptacle used for holding or serving food, similarly, a bicycle is a vehicle used for transportation.

671. CAVERN: SPELUNKER :: star: astronomer (A cavern is explored by a spelunker, a star is studied by an astronomer.)

Explanation: A spelunker is someone who explores caves, similarly, an astronomer is someone who studies stars and celestial bodies.

672. Spelunker: who finds info about caves

Explanation: A spelunker is a person who explores caves and gathers information about them.

673. LIKEN: SIMILARITY :: discriminate: difference (To liken is to find similarity, to discriminate is to find difference.)

Explanation: Just as likening involves finding similarity between things, similarly, discriminating involves finding differences between things.

674. INSTIGATOR: INCITE :: bully: browbeat (An instigator incites or provokes, a bully browbeats or intimidates.)

Explanation: An instigator is someone who incites or provokes others to action, similarly, a bully is someone who browbeats or intimidates others.

675. GLACIAL: COLD :: profound: deep (Glacial describes something extremely cold, profound describes something extremely deep.)

Explanation: Glacial describes something extremely cold or icy, similarly, profound describes something extremely deep or intense, often in terms of emotions or thoughts.

676. NEPOTISM: RELATIVE :: cronyism: friend (Nepotism favors relatives, cronyism favors friends.)

Explanation: Nepotism refers to the practice of favoring relatives in hiring or giving positions, similarly, cronyism refers to favoritism shown to friends.

677. LAW: CRIMINALITY :: lesson: falsehood (Law governs criminality, lesson teaches about falsehood.)

Explanation: Just as law governs criminal behavior or actions, similarly, a lesson teaches about falsehood or deception.

678. ORATION: HEARD :: novel: read (An oration is meant to be heard, a novel is meant to be read.)

Explanation: An oration is a speech or address meant to be heard by an audience, similarly, a novel is a literary work meant to be read by individuals.

679. OBSERVATORY: ASTRONOMY :: conservatory: music
(An observatory is used for studying astronomy, a conservatory is used for studying music.)

Explanation: An observatory is a facility equipped for observing celestial bodies and studying astronomy, similarly, a conservatory is a school or institution dedicated to the study and practice of music.

680. PRODIGY: PERSON :: miracle: occurrence (A prodigy is an exceptionally talented person, a miracle is an extraordinary occurrence.)

Explanation: A prodigy is someone who demonstrates exceptional talent or ability, similarly, a miracle is an extraordinary event or occurrence that defies natural laws or explanations.

681. MOIST: SODDEN :: surprised: astonished (Moist means slightly wet, sodden means thoroughly soaked, surprised means mildly shocked, astonished means greatly amazed or shocked.)

Explanation: Just as moist describes something slightly wet, similarly, surprised describes something mildly shocked, while sodden describes something thoroughly soaked, and astonished describes something greatly amazed or shocked.

682. STATUE: SCULPTURE :: ode: poem (A statue is a type of sculpture, an ode is a type of poem.)

Explanation: A statue is a three-dimensional representation of a person or object, similarly, an ode is a type of lyrical poem that expresses admiration or praise.

683. ANNOYING: GADFLY :: rude: churl (Annoying describes someone or something causing irritation, a gadfly is someone who provokes or annoys others, rude describes someone showing a lack of manners, a churl is someone who is rude or uncouth.)

Explanation: Just as annoying describes someone or something causing irritation, similarly, rude describes someone showing a lack of manners, while gadfly

describes someone who provokes or annoys others, and churl describes someone who is rude or uncouth.

684. DOSE: MEDICINE :: sentence: punishment (A dose is a quantity of medicine, a sentence is a punishment imposed by a court.)

Explanation: A dose is a measured amount of medicine or drug administered at one time, similarly, a sentence is a punishment imposed by a court of law for a crime committed.

685. DINGY: GLISTEN :: slippery: adhere (Dingy describes something dirty or grimy, glisten describes something shining or sparkling, slippery describes something smooth and difficult to hold, adhere describes something sticking or clinging.)

Explanation: Dingy describes something dirty or grimy, similarly, slippery describes something smooth and difficult to hold onto, while glisten describes something shining or sparkling, and adhere describes something sticking or clinging to a surface.

686. MISCALCULATION: JUDGEMENT :: gaffe: decorum (A miscalculation is an error in judgment, a gaffe is a social blunder or mistake, judgment refers to the ability to make decisions or form opinions, decorum refers to proper behavior or manners.)

Explanation: Just as a miscalculation is an error in judgment, similarly, a gaffe is a social blunder or mistake, whereas judgment refers to the ability to make decisions or form opinions, and decorum refers to proper behavior or manners.

687. JOG: EXERCISE :: barter: trade (To jog is to engage in physical exercise by running slowly, to barter is to trade goods or services without using money.)

Explanation: Just as jogging is a form of physical exercise involving running, similarly, bartering is a form of trade where goods or services are exchanged without using money.

688. STERILE: BACTERIA :: impeccable: flaws (Sterile means free from bacteria or microorganisms, impeccable means without flaws or faults.)

Explanation: Sterile describes something free from bacteria or microorganisms, similarly, impeccable describes something without flaws or faults.

689. STOKE: FUEL :: irrigate: water (To stoke is to feed fuel to a fire to keep it burning, to irrigate is to supply water to land or crops.)

Explanation: Just as stoking involves feeding fuel to keep a fire burning, similarly, irrigating involves supplying water to land or crops.

690. ANECDOTE: AMUSEMENT :: lecture: instruction (An anecdote is a short and amusing or interesting story, a lecture is a formal talk given for instruction or education.)

Explanation: Just as an anecdote is a short and amusing or interesting story, similarly, a lecture is a formal talk given for instruction or education.

691. PORTRAIT: PAINTING :: biography: history (A portrait is a painting or drawing of a person, a biography is a written account of someone's life.)

Explanation: A portrait is a painting or drawing that captures the likeness of a person, similarly, a biography is a written account that captures the life of a person.

692. VENERABLE: REVERENCE :: despicable: scorn (Venerable means deserving of respect or reverence due to age or wisdom, despicable means deserving of scorn or contempt.)

Explanation: Venerable describes someone or something deserving of respect or reverence due to age or wisdom, similarly, despicable describes someone or something deserving of scorn or contempt.

693. DOLDRUMS: ENERGY :: depravity: virtue (Doldrums refer to a state of inactivity or low energy, depravity refers to moral corruption or wickedness, virtue refers to moral excellence or goodness.)

Explanation: Doldrums refer to a state of inactivity or low energy, similarly, depravity refers to moral corruption or wickedness, whereas virtue refers to moral excellence or goodness.

694. DISINTERESTED: PARTISANSHIP :: venal: probity (Disinterested means impartial or unbiased, partisan

means biased or prejudiced in favor of a particular party, venal means corrupt or motivated by money, probity means integrity or honesty.)

Explanation: Just as disinterested means impartial or unbiased, similarly, venal means corrupt or motivated by money, whereas partisan means biased or prejudiced in favor of a particular party, and probity means integrity or honesty.

695. MERCENARY: SOLDIER :: hack: writer (A mercenary is a soldier hired to fight for money rather than for loyalty to a cause, a hack is a writer who is paid to produce low-quality or unoriginal work.)

Explanation: A mercenary is a soldier hired to fight for money rather than for loyalty to a cause, similarly, a hack is a writer who is paid to produce low-quality or unoriginal work.

696. Hack: a writer paid to produce routine often down-market writing

(Hack refers to a writer who is paid to produce routine, often low-quality writing.)

Explanation: A hack is a writer who produces work that is uninspired or of low quality, often for monetary gain rather than artistic expression.

697. MARSH: SODDEN :: desert: arid (A marsh is a wetland area, sodden means thoroughly soaked with water, a desert is an arid land with little or no vegetation.)

Explanation: Just as a marsh is a wetland area, similarly, a desert is a dry and arid land with little or no vegetation.

698. GRIPE: DISCONTENT :: praise: admiration (To gripe is to express discontent or complaints, to praise is to express admiration or approval.)

Explanation: Just as griping involves expressing discontent or complaints, similarly, praising involves expressing admiration or approval.

699. Gripe: a minor but irritating grievance

(A gripe is a minor but irritating complaint or grievance.)

Explanation: A gripe is a minor complaint or annoyance that is often expressed informally.

700. DIRECTOR: SCRIPT :: conductor: score (A director oversees the production of a play or movie, a conductor directs a musical performance, a script is the written text of a play or movie, a score is the written music of a musical composition.)

Explanation: Just as a director oversees the production of a play or movie, similarly, a conductor directs a musical performance, whereas a script is the written text of a play or movie, and a

701. OPPORTUNE: CONVENIENCE :: impermanent: transience (Opportune means occurring at a convenient or favorable time, impermanent means not lasting forever, convenience means suitability or ease of use, transience means the state of being temporary or not lasting.)

Explanation: Just as opportune refers to something occurring at a convenient or favorable time, similarly, impermanent refers to something not lasting forever, while convenience refers to suitability or ease of use, and transience refers to the state of being temporary or not lasting.

702. CIRCULAR: ASYMMETRICAL :: protean: rigid (Circular objects are symmetrical, protean things are flexible or versatile, asymmetrical means not symmetrical, rigid means inflexible or unyielding.)

Explanation: Circular objects exhibit symmetry, similarly, protean things are flexible or versatile, while asymmetrical objects lack symmetry and rigid objects are inflexible or unyielding.

703. OPERA: ARIA :: play: monologue (An opera contains arias, a play contains monologues.)

Explanation: An opera typically includes arias, similarly, a play often includes monologues.

704. Aria: a melody sung solo or as a duet in an opera, oratorio, or cantata (An aria is a type of musical piece sung solo or as a duet within an opera, oratorio, or cantata.)

Explanation: An aria is a specific type of musical piece sung solo or as a duet within certain types of musical compositions like operas, oratorios, or cantatas.

705. COMMAND: ENTREATY :: goad: enticement (A command is authoritative, an entreaty is pleading, a goad is provoking, an enticement is tempting.)

Explanation: Just as a command is authoritative or directive, similarly, a goad is something that provokes or urges someone to action, while an entreaty is a plea or request, and an enticement is something that tempts or attracts.

706. GRANDSTAND: IMPRESS :: equivocate: deceive (To grandstand is to seek attention or approval, to equivocate is to be ambiguous, to impress is to make an impact, to deceive is to mislead.)

Explanation: Just as grandstanding involves seeking attention or approval, similarly, equivocating involves being ambiguous or unclear, while impressing involves making a strong impact, and deceiving involves misleading someone.

707. REPROVE: REPRIMAND :: blame: censure (To reprove is to criticize or rebuke, to blame is to hold responsible, to reprimand is to scold or rebuke, censure is strong criticism.)

Explanation: Just as reproving involves criticizing or rebuking someone, similarly, blaming involves holding someone responsible for something, while reprimanding involves scolding or rebuking someone, and censuring involves strong criticism or disapproval.

708. FOLDER: PAPERS :: drawer: clothing (A folder holds papers, a drawer holds clothing.)

Explanation: Just as a folder is used to hold papers or documents, similarly, a drawer is used to hold clothing or other items.

709. PROSE: PARAGRAPH :: poetry: stanza (Prose is written language without metrical structure, a paragraph is a section of prose, poetry is written language with metrical structure, a stanza is a section of poetry.)

Explanation: Just as prose is written language without metrical structure, similarly, poetry is written language

with metrical structure, while a paragraph is a section of prose and a stanza is a section of poetry.

710. SPLINT: IMMOBILIZE :: duct: convey (A splint immobilizes a broken bone, a duct conveys fluids or air.)

Explanation: Just as a splint is used to immobilize a broken bone, similarly, a duct is used to convey fluids or air from one place to another.

711. TACKINESS: ADHESIVE :: sharpness: scalpel (Tackiness is stickiness, sharpness is cutting ability, adhesive is sticky, a scalpel is sharp.)

Explanation: Just as tackiness refers to stickiness, similarly, sharpness refers to cutting ability, while adhesive refers to being sticky and a scalpel is a tool known for its sharpness.

712. SHIFTLESS: AMBITION :: ingenuous: guile (Shiftless means lacking ambition or initiative, ingenuous means innocent or naive, ambition is a strong desire to achieve something, guile is deceitful cunning.)

Explanation: Just as being shiftless means lacking ambition or initiative, similarly, being ingenuous means innocent or naive, while ambition is a strong desire to achieve something and guile is deceitful cunning.

713. HISS: SIBILANT :: drone: monotonous (A hiss is a sibilant sound, a drone is monotonous or unvarying.)

Explanation: Just as a hiss produces a sibilant sound, similarly, a drone is something monotonous or unvarying in pitch or tone.

714. FANATIC: ADMIRER :: zealot: adherent (A fanatic is an obsessive admirer, a zealot is an enthusiastic adherent.)

Explanation: Just as a fanatic is someone who is obsessively enthusiastic about something, similarly, a zealot is someone who is fervently committed to a cause or belief.

715. FLUENT: GLIB :: meticulous: finicky (Being fluent means speaking or writing smoothly and easily, being glib means speaking in a smooth but insincere manner, being meticulous means paying attention to detail, being finicky means overly concerned with trivial details.)

Explanation: Just as being fluent means speaking or writing smoothly and easily, similarly, being meticulous means

paying attention to detail, while being glib means speaking smoothly but insincerely and being finicky means being overly concerned with trivial details.

716. COVETOUS: DESIRE :: prodigal: spend (Covetous means having a strong desire for something, prodigal means spending money recklessly.)

Explanation: Just as being covetous means having a strong desire for something, similarly, being prodigal means spending money recklessly or wastefully.

717. INSECT: PESTICIDE :: plant: herbicide (An insect is controlled by pesticide, a plant is controlled by herbicide.)

Explanation: Just as insects are controlled or killed by pesticides, similarly, plants are controlled or killed by herbicides.

718. FASCINATION: INTEREST :: adoration: fondness (Fascination is intense interest, adoration is intense fondness.)

Explanation: Just as fascination denotes intense interest or attraction, similarly, adoration denotes intense fondness or admiration.

719. MOSAIC: CERAMIC :: patchwork: cloth (A mosaic is made of ceramic pieces, patchwork is made of cloth pieces.)

Explanation: Just as a mosaic is made of small ceramic pieces fitted together to form a pattern or image, similarly, patchwork is made of small cloth pieces sewn together in a decorative pattern.

720. FOOT: PERAMBULATE :: eye: observe (A foot is used for perambulation or walking, an eye is used for observation or seeing.)

Explanation: Just as a foot is used for perambulation or walking, similarly, an eye is used for observation or seeing.

721. AGRARIAN: FARMING :: mercantile: trade (Agrarian relates to farming, mercantile relates to trade.)

Explanation: Just as agrarian pertains to farming or agriculture, similarly, mercantile pertains to trade or commerce.

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722. GULLIBLE: CHICANERY :: servile: domination (Gullible means easily deceived, servile means excessively submissive.)

Explanation: Just as gullible describes someone who is easily deceived, similarly, servile describes someone who is excessively submissive or obedient.

723. LIST: DISCOGRAPHY :: tool: hoe (A list is a collection of items, a discography is a collection of recordings, a tool is used for a specific purpose, a hoe is used for gardening.)

Explanation: Just as a list is a collection of items, similarly, a discography is a collection of recordings. Similarly, a tool is a device used for a specific purpose, such as a hoe for gardening.

724. ALLOY: PURITY :: thin: density (An alloy is a mixture of metals, thinness relates to low density.)

Explanation: Just as an alloy is a mixture of metals with impurities, similarly, thinness refers to low density or lack of thickness.

725. GRAMMAR: LANGUAGE :: protocol: conduct (Grammar is the structure and rules of a language, protocol is the rules of conduct.)

Explanation: Just as grammar governs the structure and rules of a language, similarly, protocol governs the rules of conduct or behavior.

726. INDECIPHERABLE: DECODED :: unmanageable: controlled (Indecipherable cannot be understood, unmanageable cannot be controlled.)

Explanation: Just as something indecipherable cannot be decoded or understood, similarly, something unmanageable cannot be controlled or regulated.

727. TWIG: LIMB :: brook: river (A twig is a small branch, a brook is a small freshwater stream.)

Explanation: A twig is a small branch or offshoot of a tree, similarly, a brook is a small freshwater stream or creek.

728. Brook (A brook is a small freshwater stream.)

Explanation: A brook is a small freshwater stream or creek.

729. APATHETIC: EMOTION :: imprudent: discretion (Apathetic means lacking emotion, imprudent means lacking discretion or wisdom.)

Explanation: Just as apathetic means lacking emotion or interest, similarly, imprudent means lacking discretion or wisdom in decision-making.

730. OBSERVE: SCRUTINIZE :: question: grill (To observe is to watch carefully, to scrutinize is to examine closely, to question is to ask, to grill is to question thoroughly.)

Explanation: Just as observing involves watching carefully, similarly, scrutinizing involves examining closely. Similarly, questioning involves asking, while grilling involves questioning thoroughly or aggressively.

731. GRATING: SOUND :: fetid: smell (Grating refers to a harsh or unpleasant sound, fetid refers to a foul or unpleasant smell.)

Explanation: Just as a grating sound is harsh or unpleasant to the ears, similarly, a fetid smell is foul or unpleasant to the nose.

732. HEDONISTIC: PLEASURE :: narcissistic: self (Hedonistic relates to the pursuit of pleasure, narcissistic relates to excessive self-love.)

Explanation: Just as hedonistic relates to the pursuit of pleasure or enjoyment, similarly, narcissistic relates to excessive self-love or admiration.

733. TRUMPET: HORN :: tambourine: drum (A trumpet is a type of brass horn, a tambourine is a type of percussion drum.)

Explanation: Just as a trumpet is a type of brass horn used in music, similarly, a tambourine is a type of percussion drum used in music.

734. SYCOPHANT: FLATTERY :: extortionist: intimidation (A sycophant uses flattery to gain favor, an extortionist uses intimidation to obtain something.)

Explanation: Just as a sycophant uses flattery to gain favor or advantage, similarly, an extortionist uses intimidation or threats to obtain something unlawfully.

735. EPITOMIZE: BREVITY :: embellish: ornamentation (To epitomize is to represent the essence of something in a

concise form, to embellish is to decorate or add ornamentation.)

Explanation: Just as epitomize means to represent the essence of something concisely, similarly, embellish means to decorate or add ornamentation to something.

736. IMPECCABLE: FAULT :: unblemished: imperfection (Impeccable means without fault or error, unblemished means without imperfection.)

Explanation: Just as impeccable means without fault or error, similarly, unblemished means without imperfection or flaw.

737. DISJOINTED: COHERENCE :: banal: originality (Disjointed lacks coherence or unity, banal lacks originality or freshness.)

Explanation: Just as disjointed lacks coherence or logical connection, similarly, banal lacks originality or freshness of thought or expression.

738. WAIT: LURK :: save: hoard (To wait is to remain in readiness or expectation, to lurk is to lie in wait to ambush or attack, to save is to keep something for future use, to hoard is to keep an excessive amount of something.)

Explanation: Just as waiting involves remaining in readiness or expectation, similarly, lurking involves lying in wait to ambush or attack. Similarly, saving involves keeping something for future use, while hoarding involves keeping an excessive amount of something.

739. OPACITY: LIGHT :: impermeable: fluid (Opacity relates to the blocking of light, impermeable relates to the blocking of fluids.)

Explanation: Just as opacity refers to the blocking of light, similarly, impermeable refers to the blocking of fluids or substances.

740. THEATER: PERFORMANCE :: market: commerce (A theater is a venue for performances, a market is a venue for commerce.)

Explanation: Just as a theater is a venue for performances, similarly, a market is a venue for commercial activities or transactions.

741. LUSTROUS: POLISH :: pure: refine (Lustrous describes something shiny or polished, pure describes something refined or free from impurities.)

Explanation: Just as lustrous describes something shiny or polished, similarly, pure describes something refined or free from impurities.

742. REGIMEN: HEALTH :: budget: solvency (A regimen is a plan for maintaining health, a budget is a plan for maintaining solvency or financial health.)

Explanation: Just as a regimen is a plan or system for maintaining health, similarly, a budget is a plan or system for maintaining financial health or solvency.

743. COLLAPSE: VOLUME :: attenuate: thickness (To collapse is to decrease in volume or size, to attenuate is to decrease in thickness or density.)

Explanation: Just as collapse refers to a decrease in volume or size, similarly, attenuate refers to a decrease in thickness or density.

744. ASCETIC: LUXURY :: teetotaler: alcohol (An ascetic avoids luxury, a teetotaler avoids alcohol.)

Explanation: Just as an ascetic avoids luxury or indulgence, similarly, a teetotaler avoids alcohol or drinking.

745. TRIPOD: CAMERA :: easel: canvas (A tripod supports a camera, an easel supports a canvas.)

Explanation: Just as a tripod is a support stand for a camera, similarly, an easel is a support stand for a canvas.

746. AQUATIC: WATER :: arboreal: trees (Aquatic relates to water, arboreal relates to trees.)

Explanation: Just as aquatic relates to water or aquatic environments, similarly, arboreal relates to trees or tree-dwelling habitats.

747. EMOLLIENT: SUPPLENESS :: desiccant: dryness (An emollient promotes suppleness or moisture, a desiccant promotes dryness or moisture absorption.)

Explanation: Just as an emollient promotes suppleness or moisture, similarly, a desiccant promotes dryness or moisture absorption.

748. DRAW: DOODLE :: travel: ramble (To draw is to create art, to doodle is to draw aimlessly, to travel is to journey, to ramble is to travel aimlessly.)

Explanation: Just as drawing involves creating art, similarly, doodling involves drawing aimlessly, while traveling involves journeying, rambling involves traveling aimlessly.

749. CONSPICUOUS: SEE :: transparent: understand (Conspicuous means easily seen or noticeable, transparent means easily understood or clear.)

Explanation: Just as conspicuous means easily seen or noticeable, similarly, transparent means easily understood or clear.

750. IMMATURE: DEVELOPED :: incipient: realized (Immature means not fully developed, incipient means just beginning to develop or exist.)

Explanation: Just as immature means not fully developed, similarly, incipient means just beginning to develop or exist.

751. PERSPICACITY: ACUTE :: caprice: whimsical (Perspicacity refers to sharp insight or understanding, caprice refers to whimsical or unpredictable behavior.)

Explanation: Just as perspicacity refers to sharp insight or understanding, similarly, caprice refers to whimsical or unpredictable behavior.

752. PLAYFUL: BANTER :: exaggerated: hyperbole (Playful behavior involves banter or teasing, exaggerated language involves hyperbole or overstatement.)

Explanation: Just as playful behavior involves banter or teasing, similarly, exaggerated language involves hyperbole or overstatement.

753. QUARANTINE: CONTAGION :: embargo: commerce (Quarantine restricts the movement of individuals to contain contagion, an embargo restricts the movement of goods in commerce.)

Explanation: Just as quarantine restricts the movement of individuals to contain contagion, similarly, an embargo restricts the movement of goods in commerce.

754. CHUCKLE: LAUGHING :: whisper: speaking (A chuckle is a quiet laugh, a whisper is a quiet form of speaking.)

Explanation: Just as a chuckle is a quiet form of laughing, similarly, a whisper is a quiet form of speaking.

755. PARAGRAPH: ESSAY :: clause: sentence (A paragraph is a unit of writing within an essay, a clause is a unit of meaning within a sentence.)

Explanation: Just as a paragraph is a unit of writing within an essay, similarly, a clause is a unit of meaning within a sentence.

756. STUPOR: ALERT :: despair: hopeful (Stupor is a state of drowsiness or unconsciousness, alertness is a state of being awake and attentive, despair is a state of hopelessness, hopefulness is a state of having hope.)

Explanation: Just as stupor is a state of drowsiness or unconsciousness, similarly, despair is a state of hopelessness, while alertness is a state of being awake and attentive, and hopefulness is a state of having hope.

757. PAEAN: JOY :: dirge: grief (A paean is a song or expression of joy or praise, a dirge is a song or expression of grief or mourning.)

Explanation: Just as a paean is a song or expression of joy or praise, similarly, a dirge is a song or expression of grief or mourning.

758. RENEGADE: ALLEGIANCE :: apostate: faith (A renegade is someone who has abandoned allegiance or loyalty, an apostate is someone who has abandoned faith or belief.)

Explanation: Just as a renegade is someone who has abandoned allegiance or loyalty, similarly, an apostate is someone who has abandoned faith or belief.

759. DEVOTED: ZEALOUS :: careful: fastidious (Devoted means loyal and dedicated, zealous means passionately committed, careful means cautious and attentive, fastidious means excessively particular or meticulous.)

Explanation: Just as devoted means loyal and dedicated, similarly, zealous means passionately committed, while careful means cautious and attentive, and fastidious means excessively particular or meticulous.

760. VESTIGE: REMAINDER :: figurine: statue (A vestige is a trace or remnant of something, a figurine is a small representation of a figure, a statue is a larger representation.)

Explanation: Just as a vestige is a trace or remnant of something, similarly, a figurine is a small representation of a figure, while a statue is a larger representation.

761. EPHEMERAL: ENDURE :: inelastic: stretch (Ephemeral means lasting for a short time, endure means to last for a long time, inelastic means not able to stretch.)

Explanation: Just as ephemeral means lasting for a short time, similarly, inelastic means not able to stretch or change shape.

762. MISDEMEANOR: CRIME :: lapse: error (A misdemeanor is a minor crime, a lapse is a minor error or mistake.)

Explanation: A misdemeanor is a minor offense or crime, similarly, a lapse is a minor mistake or error in judgment.

763. ELEGIAC: SORROW :: devotional: reverence (Elegiac relates to sorrow or mourning, devotional relates to reverence or worship.)

Explanation: Elegiac relates to expressing sorrow or lamentation, similarly, devotional relates to showing reverence or devotion.

764. ROSTRUM: ORATOR :: bench: judge (A rostrum is a platform for speaking, a bench is a seat for a judge.)

Explanation: A rostrum is a platform or podium from which a speaker addresses an audience, similarly, a bench is a seat where a judge presides over a court.

765. MISUNDERSTOOD: CLARIFY :: erroneous: retract (To be misunderstood requires clarification, erroneous requires retraction.)

Explanation: Just as being misunderstood requires clarification, similarly, something erroneous requires retraction or correction.

766. REFINERY: PETROLEUM :: mill: grain (A refinery processes petroleum, a mill processes grain.)

Explanation: A refinery is a facility where crude oil is processed to extract usable products like gasoline,

similarly, a mill is a facility where grains are processed into flour or other products.

767. TEDIOUS: ENERGY :: disturbing: composure (Tediousness depletes energy, disturbingness disrupts composure.)

Explanation: Just as tediousness depletes energy, similarly, something disturbing disrupts composure or tranquility.

768. GRACEFUL: MOVEMENT :: euphonious: sound (Graceful describes smooth and elegant movement, euphonious describes pleasant and harmonious sound.)

Explanation: Graceful describes movement characterized by smoothness and elegance, similarly, euphonious describes sound that is pleasant and harmonious.

769. BRAVURA: PERFORMANCE :: elaborate: oration (Bravura describes a brilliant or impressive performance, elaborate describes a detailed and intricate oration.)

Explanation: Bravura describes a brilliant or impressive performance, similarly, elaborate describes a detailed and intricate oration.

770. BADGER: BOTHER :: belabor: mention (To badger is to persistently bother or pester, to belabor is to excessively mention or dwell on something.)

Explanation: Just as badgering involves persistently bothering someone, similarly, belaboring involves excessively mentioning or dwelling on a topic.

771. CONGRUENT: DIMENSIONS :: coeval: age (Congruent means in agreement or harmony, coeval means of the same age.)

Explanation: Congruent means in agreement or harmony, similarly, coeval means of the same age or period.

772. OBSTRUCT: PROGRESS :: stunt: growth (To obstruct is to hinder progress, to stunt is to hinder growth.)

Explanation: Just as obstruction hinders progress, similarly, stunting hinders growth or development.

773. INTERVIEW: APPLICANT :: audition: actor (An interview involves assessing an applicant, an audition involves assessing an actor's performance.)

Explanation: An interview is a meeting to assess the qualifications of an applicant for a job or position, similarly, an audition is a performance or demonstration by an actor to assess their suitability for a role.

774. COMBUSTIBLE: IGNITE :: malleable: shape (Combustible materials can ignite or catch fire, malleable materials can change shape.)

Explanation: Combustible materials can catch fire or ignite, similarly, malleable materials can change shape or be molded easily.

775. SLACKEN: TENSION :: blunt: sharpness (To slacken is to reduce tension or loosen, to blunt is to reduce sharpness.)

Explanation: Just as slackening reduces tension or loosens something, similarly, blunting reduces sharpness or dulls something.

776. BIGOT: TOLERANCE :: liar: honesty (A bigot lacks tolerance, a liar lacks honesty.)

Explanation: A bigot is intolerant or prejudiced against those with different beliefs or characteristics, similarly, a liar lacks honesty or truthfulness in their words or actions.

777. IMPROVEMENTS: MASTERY :: savings: wealth (Improvements lead to mastery, savings lead to wealth.)

Explanation: Just as improvements lead to mastery or proficiency in a skill or area, similarly, savings lead to wealth or financial security.

778. DILETTANTE: SUPERFICIALITY :: partisan: bias (A dilettante exhibits superficial interest, a partisan exhibits bias.)

Explanation: A dilettante is someone who dabbles in various activities or subjects without serious commitment or depth of understanding, similarly, a partisan is someone who exhibits bias or prejudice in favor of a particular cause or viewpoint.

779. WINNOW: CHAFF :: filter: impurities (To winnow is to separate chaff from grain, to filter is to separate impurities from a liquid or gas.)

Explanation: To winnow is to separate the desirable from the undesirable, similarly, to filter is to separate impurities or unwanted substances from a liquid or gas.

780. STANZA: LINE :: concert: program (A stanza is a group of lines in a poem, a concert is a series of performances in a program.)

Explanation: A stanza is a group of lines in a poem that form a distinct unit, similarly, a concert is a series of performances that are part of a program or schedule.

781. EARPLUG: NOISE :: shield: impact (An earplug reduces noise, a shield protects against impact.)

Explanation: An earplug is used to reduce or block out noise, similarly, a shield is used to protect against impact or blows.

782. REVISE: MANUSCRIPT :: retouch: picture (To revise is to make changes to a manuscript, to retouch is to make changes to a picture.)

Explanation: To revise is to make corrections or improvements to a manuscript, similarly, to retouch is to make corrections or improvements to a picture or photograph.

783. DAREDEVIL: AUDACITY :: malcontent: dissatisfaction (A daredevil displays audacity or recklessness, a malcontent harbors dissatisfaction or discontent.)

Explanation: A daredevil is someone who engages in risky or dangerous activities with audacity or fearlessness, similarly, a malcontent is someone who is dissatisfied or discontented with the current state of affairs.

784. CALCIUM: MINERAL :: sugar: carbohydrate (Calcium is a type of mineral, sugar is a type of carbohydrate.)

Explanation: Calcium is a mineral that is essential for various bodily functions, similarly, sugar is a type of carbohydrate that provides energy.

785. DIRGE: GRIEF :: paean: praise (A dirge is a song or hymn expressing grief or mourning, a paean is a song or hymn expressing praise or celebration.)

Explanation: A dirge is a mournful song or hymn typically associated with funerals or mourning, similarly, a paean is a song or hymn of praise or celebration.

786. ABANDON: INHIBITION :: tranquility: agitation (To abandon is to be without inhibition, tranquility is the absence of agitation.)

Explanation: To abandon something is to act without inhibition or restraint, similarly, tranquility is a state of calmness or peacefulness characterized by the absence of agitation or disturbance.

787. INAUGURATION: OFFICIAL :: matriculation: student (An inauguration marks the beginning of an official term, matriculation marks the enrollment of a student.)

Explanation: An inauguration is the formal beginning or initiation of an official term or position, similarly, matriculation is the formal enrollment of a student into a school or university.

788. SCORN: REJECT :: adulate: flatter (To scorn is to reject with contempt, to adulate is to flatter excessively.)

Explanation: To scorn someone is to reject them with contempt or disdain, similarly, to adulate someone is to praise or flatter them excessively or insincerely.

789. PROFLIGATE: SOLVENT :: mercurial: committed (A profligate is financially irresponsible, mercurial is emotionally unpredictable.)

Explanation: A profligate is someone who is financially reckless or wasteful and may not be solvent, similarly, someone who is mercurial is emotionally unpredictable and may not be committed or reliable.

790. CONDUCTOR: INSTRUMENTALIST :: director: actor (A conductor leads instrumentalists, a director leads actors.)

Explanation: A conductor leads and directs a group of instrumentalists in a musical performance, similarly, a director leads and guides a group of actors in a theatrical production.

791. QUARRY: ROCK :: mine: ore (A quarry extracts rocks, a mine extracts ores.)

Explanation: A quarry is a place where rocks are extracted or mined, similarly, a mine is a place where ores or minerals are extracted from the earth.

792. STICKLER: EXACTING :: defeatist: resigned (A stickler is demanding or exacting, a defeatist is resigned to failure.)

Explanation: A stickler is someone who is strict or demanding when it comes to adherence to rules or standards, similarly, a defeatist is someone who is resigned to or accepting of failure or defeat.

793. WALK: AMBLE :: talk: chat (To walk is to move at a regular pace, to amble is to walk leisurely, to talk is to communicate verbally, to chat is to engage in informal conversation.)

Explanation: Just as walking can involve moving at different paces, similarly, talking can involve different levels of formality or informality, with chatting being a more relaxed and informal form of conversation.

794. JAZZ: MUSIC :: portraiture: painting (Jazz is a genre of music, portraiture is a genre of painting.)

Explanation: Jazz is a style or genre of music characterized by improvisation, syncopation, and rhythm, similarly, portraiture is a style or genre of painting focused on depicting individuals or groups of people.

795. REPATRIATE: EMIGRATION :: repeal: ratification (To repatriate is to return someone to their home country, to repeal is to cancel or revoke a law, to emigrate is to leave one's home country, to ratify is to officially approve or confirm.)

Explanation: Just as repatriating involves returning someone to their home country, similarly, repealing involves canceling or revoking a law.

796. PLACEBO: INNOCUOUS :: salve: unctuous (A placebo has no therapeutic effect, a salve soothes or heals, unctuous means oily or excessively flattering.)

Explanation: A placebo is a substance with no therapeutic effect, similarly, a salve is a medicinal ointment or balm that soothes or heals.

797. DISSEMINATE: INFORMATION :: foment: discontentment (To disseminate is to spread or distribute widely, to foment is to incite or instigate.)

Explanation: Just as disseminating involves spreading information widely, similarly, fomenting involves stirring up or inciting discontentment or unrest.

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798. VOICE: QUAVER :: hand: tremble (A voice may quaver with uncertainty, a hand may tremble with nervousness.)

Explanation: Just as a voice may quaver with uncertainty or emotion, similarly, a hand may tremble with nervousness or fear.

799. SILVER: TARNISH :: iron: rust (Silver tarnishes when exposed to air, iron rusts when exposed to moisture.)

Explanation: Just as silver tarnishes when exposed to air, similarly, iron rusts when exposed to moisture or oxygen.

800. DISLIKE: LOATHING :: pleasure: bliss (Dislike is a mild form of aversion, loathing is intense hatred, pleasure is a mild form of happiness, bliss is a state of extreme happiness or joy.)

Explanation: Just as dislike is a mild form of aversion or distaste, similarly, loathing is an intense and extreme form of hatred or disgust, while pleasure is a mild form of happiness or satisfaction, and bliss is a state of extreme happiness or joy.

801. CRAVEN: HEROIC :: volatile: constant (Craven means cowardly, heroic means brave, volatile means changing rapidly, constant means unchanging.)

Explanation: Just as craven means cowardly, similarly, volatile means changing rapidly, while heroic means brave and constant means unchanging.

802. FILLY: HORSE :: pullet: chicken (A filly is a young female horse, a pullet is a young female chicken.)

Explanation: A filly is a young female horse, similarly, a pullet is a young female chicken.

803. PITHINESS: APHORISM :: exaggeration: caricature (Pithiness is conciseness, an aphorism is a concise statement, exaggeration is overstatement, a caricature is an exaggerated representation.)

Explanation: Pithiness refers to being concise or to the point, similarly, an aphorism is a concise statement expressing a general truth or principle.

804. EPHEMERAL: ENDURING :: inanimate: living (Ephemeral means short-lived, enduring means long-lasting, inanimate means not alive, living means alive.)

Explanation: Ephemeral means lasting for a short period of time, similarly, inanimate means not alive.

805. POSTURER: UNAFFECTED :: bigot: tolerant (A posturer is insincere, unaffected means sincere, a bigot is intolerant.)

Explanation: A posturer is someone who is insincere or pretentious, similarly, a bigot is someone who is intolerant or prejudiced.

806. FACETIOUS: SPEECH :: antic: behavior (Facetious means joking or playful, speech is spoken communication, an antic is a playful action or prank, behavior is one's actions.)

Explanation: Facetious means joking or playful, similarly, an antic is a playful or funny action.

807. VAGARY: PREDICT :: impossibility: execute (A vagary is unpredictable, to predict is to forecast, an impossibility is not possible, to execute is to carry out.)

Explanation: Just as a vagary is unpredictable or erratic, similarly, an impossibility is something that cannot be done.

808. HILL: MOUNTAIN :: creek: river (A hill is smaller than a mountain, a creek is smaller than a river.)

Explanation: A hill is a landform that is smaller than a mountain, similarly, a creek is a small stream that is smaller than a river.

809. AERATE: OXYGEN :: hydrate: water (To aerate is to introduce air, oxygen is a component of air, to hydrate is to add water, water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.)

Explanation: Just as aerating involves introducing air, similarly, hydrating involves adding water.

810. ORCHESTRA: MUSICIAN :: pack: wolf (An orchestra consists of musicians, a pack consists of wolves.)

Explanation: An orchestra is a group of musicians who play together, similarly, a pack is a group of wolves that hunt together.

811. EQUIVOCATION: MISLEADING :: bromide: hackneyed
(Equivocation is misleading language, bromide is a hackneyed expression.)

Explanation: Equivocation involves the use of ambiguous or misleading language, similarly, a bromide is a clichéd or overused expression.

812. CENSORSHIP: COMMUNICATION :: preservative: decay
(Censorship restricts communication, a preservative inhibits decay.)

Explanation: Censorship involves the suppression or restriction of communication, similarly, a preservative inhibits or prevents decay.

813. BUS: PASSENGERS :: tanker: liquid (A bus transports passengers, a tanker transports liquid.)

Explanation: A bus is a vehicle used for transporting passengers, similarly, a tanker is a vehicle used for transporting liquid.

814. BALLAD: STANZA :: novel: chapter (A ballad consists of stanzas, a novel consists of chapters.)

Explanation: A ballad is a narrative poem that typically consists of multiple stanzas, similarly, a novel is a longer work of fiction that is divided into chapters.

815. DISABUSE: FALLACY :: cure: disease (To disabuse is to correct a fallacy, to cure is to remedy a disease.)

Explanation: Just as disabusing involves correcting a mistaken belief or fallacy, similarly, curing involves remedying or treating a disease or illness.

816. BLANDISHMENT: CAJOLE :: obstacle: impede
(Blandishment is flattery used to persuade, an obstacle is something that impedes progress.)

Explanation: Blandishment is flattery or coaxing used to persuade someone to do something, similarly, an obstacle is something that impedes or hinders progress or movement.

817. TREE: FORESTRY :: flower: horticulture (A tree is studied in forestry, a flower is cultivated in horticulture.)

Explanation: Trees are studied and managed in the field of forestry, similarly, flowers are cultivated and studied in the field of horticulture.

818. COMMAND: REQUEST :: summon: invite (To command is to order, to request is to ask, to summon is to call, to invite is to ask someone to come.)

Explanation: Just as commanding involves ordering someone to do something, similarly, summoning involves calling someone to come.

819. PESTLE: GRIND :: whetstone: sharpen (A pestle is used to grind, a whetstone is used to sharpen.)

Explanation: A pestle is a tool used for grinding or crushing substances, similarly, a whetstone is a stone used for sharpening blades or tools.

820. ILLITERACY: EDUCATION :: inequity: redistribution
(Illiteracy is lack of education, inequity is lack of fairness, education addresses illiteracy, redistribution addresses inequity.)

Explanation: Just as education addresses illiteracy by providing knowledge and skills, similarly, redistribution addresses inequity by distributing resources more fairly.

821. REVERENCE: RESPECT :: avidity: enthusiasm
(Reverence is a deep respect or admiration, avidity is intense enthusiasm or eagerness.)

Explanation: Just as reverence denotes deep respect or admiration, similarly, avidity denotes intense enthusiasm or eagerness.

822. APOSTROPHES: WORD :: ellipse: sentence (Apostrophes are punctuation marks used in words, an ellipse is a punctuation mark used in sentences.)

Explanation: Apostrophes are punctuation marks used to indicate possession or to form contractions within words, similarly, an ellipse is a punctuation mark used to indicate omitted words or a pause in a sentence.

823. EXAGGERATION: CARICATURE :: brevity: epigram
(Exaggeration is overstating or exaggerating, caricature is an exaggerated representation, brevity is conciseness, an epigram is a concise and witty statement.)

Explanation: Exaggeration involves overstating or exaggerating something, similarly, caricature involves creating an exaggerated representation of something. Brevity refers to being brief or concise, similarly, an epigram is a concise and witty statement.

824. MALLEABLE: SHAPE :: irresolute: opinion (Malleable means capable of being shaped or molded, irresolute means uncertain or indecisive.)

Explanation: Malleable describes something that can be shaped or molded easily, similarly, irresolute describes someone who is uncertain or indecisive in forming opinions or making decisions.

825. BOLSTER: SUPPORT :: tackle: hoist (To bolster is to provide support or reinforcement, to tackle is to deal with or confront, to hoist is to lift or raise.)

Explanation: Just as bolstering involves providing support or reinforcement, similarly, tackling involves dealing with or confronting a challenge, whereas hoisting involves lifting or raising something.

826. DIVERGE: APART :: traverse: across (To diverge is to move apart in different directions, to traverse is to move across or through.)

Explanation: Diverging involves moving apart or separating in different directions, similarly, traversing involves moving across or through a particular area or terrain.

827. ATROCIOUS: BAD :: momentous: important (Atrocious means extremely bad or unpleasant, momentous means of great importance or significance.)

Explanation: Atrocious describes something extremely bad or unpleasant, similarly, momentous describes something of great importance or significance.

828. PATRONIZE: CONDESCENSION :: deride: mockery (To patronize is to treat with an apparent kindness that betrays a feeling of superiority, to deride is to ridicule or mock.)

Explanation: Just as patronizing involves treating someone with apparent kindness that betrays a feeling of superiority, similarly, deriding involves mocking or ridiculing someone.

829. FANG: TOOTH :: finger: digit (A fang is a sharp tooth, a finger is a digit.)

Explanation: A fang is a long, pointed tooth, typically one of a snake or a carnivorous mammal, similarly, a finger

is one of the digits of the hand, typically used for grasping or touching.

830. ANALGESIC: PAIN :: anesthetic: sensation (An analgesic relieves pain, an anesthetic blocks sensation.)

Explanation: An analgesic is a substance that relieves pain, similarly, an anesthetic is a substance that blocks sensation, typically used to induce anesthesia or numbness.

831. IMPECCABLE: FLAW :: ingenuous: guile (Impeccable means flawless or perfect, ingenuous means innocent or naive.)

Explanation: Just as impeccable means flawless or perfect, similarly, ingenuous means innocent or naive, lacking in cunning or guile.

832. POLEMIC: DISPUTATIOUS :: invective: abusive (A polemic is a strong verbal or written attack, invective is abusive or insulting language.)

Explanation: A polemic is a strong verbal or written attack or argument against someone or something, similarly, invective refers to abusive or insulting language used to criticize or attack someone.

833. EMBARRASS: SHAME :: console: comfort (To embarrass is to cause someone to feel ashamed or uncomfortable, to console is to provide comfort or solace.)

Explanation: Just as embarrassing causes someone to feel ashamed or uncomfortable, similarly, consoling provides comfort or solace to someone who is upset or distressed.

834. ETCH: CORROSIVE :: glue: adhesive (To etch is to engrave or carve, glue is an adhesive substance.)

Explanation: Just as etching involves engraving or carving a surface, similarly, glue is an adhesive substance used to bond materials together.