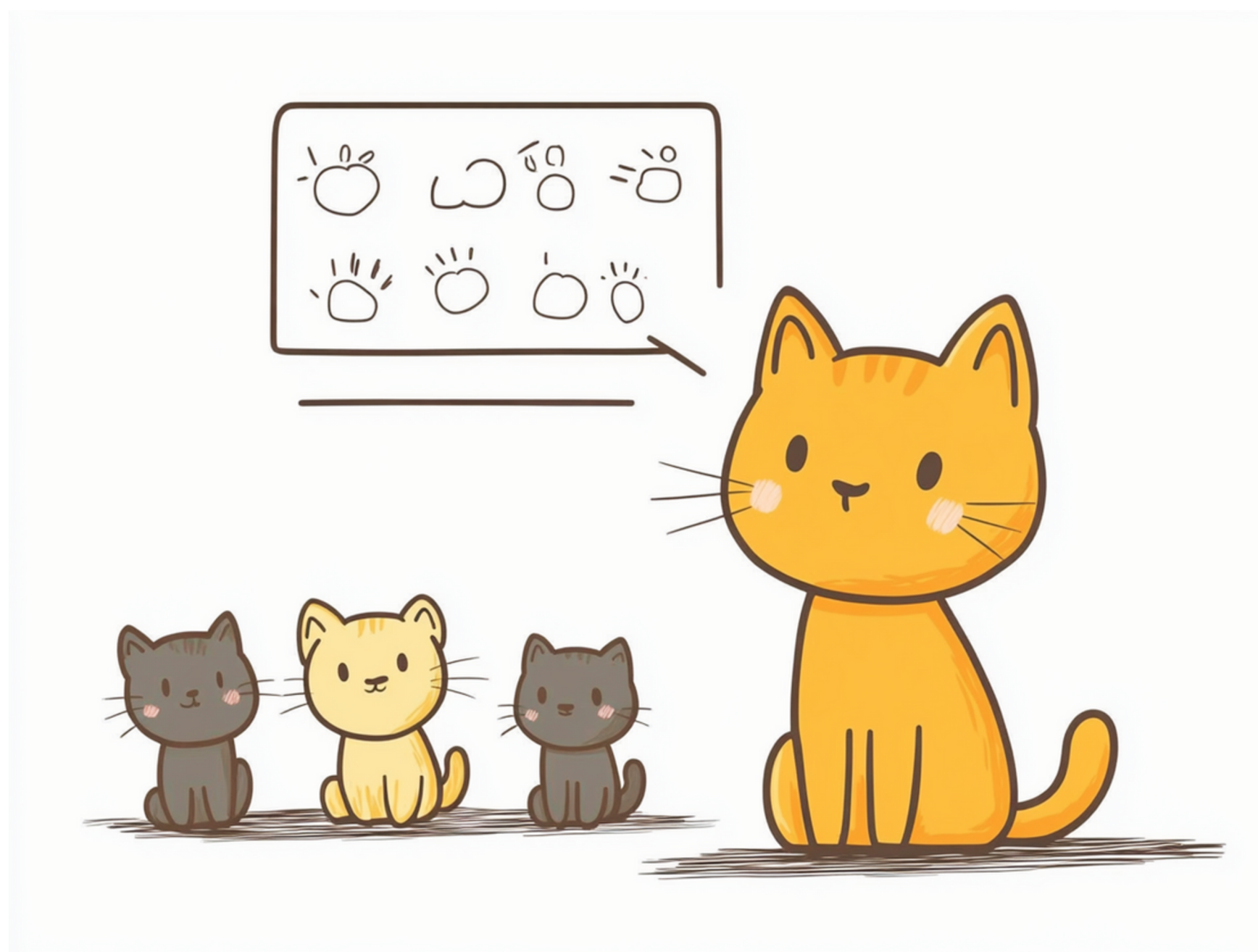


Purrepme's Must- Know TOEFL Reading Vocabulary List



Top 5 Tips for Learning TOEFL Vocabulary

Learning vocabulary for the TOEFL reading test is essential for understanding complex passages. Here are five effective ways to learn new words, explained in simple terms to help you build a strong vocabulary foundation.

1. Learn Words in Context

Learning words in sentences or real situations makes them easier to remember. When you read or hear a word in a sentence, you can understand it better because you see how it fits with other words.

- Example: Instead of just memorizing the word "beneficial," see it in a sentence like "Exercise is beneficial for health." This helps you understand that "beneficial" means something that brings good results.
- Tip: When you find a new word, write down a sentence where you could use it.

2. Use Flashcards and Review Often

Flashcards are a great way to remember words by reviewing them often. You can use physical flashcards or digital apps like Quizlet or Anki to make it easier. These help you see words again and again, which makes them stay in your memory.

- How to Do It: Write the word on one side and the definition with an example sentence on the other. Review these flashcards daily for 10-15 minutes.
- Example: On one side, write "Accumulate," and on the other side, write "To gather or collect. Example: Dust will accumulate if you don't clean."

3. Learn Root Words and Word Families

Understanding roots, prefixes, and suffixes helps you guess the meanings of new words. Many English words come from the same roots, which are often from Latin or Greek. Learning these can help you recognize and understand words faster.

- Example: The root "bio-" means "life." Knowing this, you can understand that "biology" is the study of life, and "biography" is the story of someone's life.
- Tip: Start by learning a few common roots and prefixes, like "un-" (meaning "not") and "-able" (meaning "can be done"). Then, try to identify roots in new words you come across.

4. Practice Using Words in Your Own Sentences

Writing or saying new words in sentences helps you remember them better. When you use a new word in your own way, it becomes more personal and sticks in your memory.

- How to Do It: After learning a word, write a sentence with it that relates to your own life or experience.
- Example: If you're learning the word "improve," you might write, "I want to improve my English vocabulary."

5. Use Mnemonics to Remember Words

Mnemonics are memory tricks that make words easier to remember. Sometimes, creating a funny or unusual connection can help you remember what a word means.

- Example: To remember "gregarious" (meaning sociable), think of "Greg" who is always talking to everyone.
- Tip: Try making up a story or image that relates to the word's meaning. The more unusual, the easier it is to remember!

Final Tip: Keep Practicing Regularly!

Learning vocabulary for the TOEFL takes time, so practice a little bit every day. Even just 10-15 minutes a day can help you make great progress and feel confident in your vocabulary knowledge.

"To have another language is to possess a second soul." —
Charlemagne

Vocabulary Number	Vocabulary Word	Type	Definition	Example
1	Abundant	adj.	Existing in large amounts; more than enough.	"The forest is abundant with plants and animals."
2	Accumulate	v.	To gather or collect over time.	"Dust will accumulate if you don't clean the shelves."
3	Adapt	v.	To change in order to fit new conditions.	"Animals adapt to survive in different environments."
4	Adequate	adj.	Enough or good enough for a specific need.	"She has adequate supplies for the camping trip."
5	Adjacent	adj.	Next to or close to something.	"The library is adjacent to the school."
6	Advocate	v.	To support or argue for something publicly.	"He advocates for equal rights for all people."
7	Alleviate	v.	To make a problem or pain less severe.	"The doctor gave her medicine to alleviate the pain."
8	Ambiguous	adj.	Not clear; having more than one possible meaning.	"The instructions were ambiguous, so we were confused."
9	Analyze	v.	To study something carefully.	"They analyze the results to understand the problem better."
10	Apparent	adj.	Easy to see or understand.	"It became apparent that she was not feeling well."
11	Arbitrary	adj.	Based on random choice, not a specific reason.	"The choice of winner was arbitrary and seemed unfair."
12	Assess	v.	To judge or evaluate the value of something.	"The teacher will assess each student's progress."
13	Assume	v.	To think something is true without proof.	"We assume the meeting will start on time."
14	Attribute	n.	A quality or feature of someone or something.	"Kindness is an important attribute in a friend."
15	Benefit	n.	A helpful or positive effect.	"Exercise has many health benefits."
16	Bias	n.	Preference that affects judgment unfairly.	"The article showed a clear bias toward one side."
17	Calculate	v.	To figure out by using numbers.	"He calculated the cost of his shopping."
18	Capable	adj.	Able to do something.	"She is capable of solving difficult problems."
19	Clarify	v.	To make something clearer or easier to understand.	"The teacher clarified the homework instructions."
20	Coherent	adj.	Logical and consistent; easy to understand.	"Her explanation was clear and coherent."
21	Coincide	v.	To happen at the same time as something else.	"Their birthdays coincide, so they have a party together."
22	Commence	v.	To begin or start something.	"The concert will commence at 8 p.m."
23	Conclude	v.	To end or finish something.	"The meeting concluded after two hours."
24	Consequence	n.	The result or effect of an action.	"Failing the test was a consequence of not studying."
25	Consistent	adj.	Always acting in the same way.	"She is consistent in her work, always doing her best."

"Learning another language is not only learning different words for the same things but learning another way to think about things." — **Flora Lewis**

Vocabulary Number	Vocabulary Word	Type	Definition	Example
26	Constitute	v.	To make up or form something.	"Twelve months constitute a year."
27	Context	n.	The situation or background that helps explain something.	"In the context of the story, his actions make sense."
28	Contradict	v.	To say the opposite of something.	"Her statement contradicts what she said before."
29	Contribute	v.	To give or add to something.	"He contributes money to charity every month."
30	Convert	v.	To change something into a different form.	"The water mill converts energy from water into electricity."
31	Correlate	v.	To have a connection or relationship with something.	"Studies show exercise and health often correlate."
32	Criteria	n.	Standards by which something is judged or decided.	"The criteria for the job include experience and skill."
33	Crucial	adj.	Extremely important or necessary.	"It is crucial to wear a seatbelt in the car."
34	Data	n.	Facts or information used to understand something.	"Scientists collect data from experiments."
35	Decline	v.	To become less or worse.	"The population of the species is in decline."
36	Define	v.	To explain the meaning of a word or idea.	"The teacher asked us to define the term."
37	Demonstrate	v.	To show clearly how something is done.	"He demonstrated how to solve the problem."
38	Deny	v.	To refuse to accept or admit something.	"She denied any involvement in the accident."
39	Derive	v.	To get something from a source.	"Many English words are derived from Latin."
40	Designate	v.	To assign or choose for a specific role or purpose.	"She was designated as the project leader."
41	Determine	v.	To decide or conclude something after thinking about it.	"They determined the cause of the problem."
42	Diminish	v.	To make something less or smaller.	"The medicine will help diminish the pain."
43	Distinct	adj.	Clearly different and separate from others.	"Each bird species has a distinct song."
44	Distribute	v.	To give out or share something with others.	"They distributed food to the homeless."
45	Diverse	adj.	Showing a great deal of variety; very different.	"The city has a diverse population."
46	Dominate	v.	To have control or power over something.	"A few large companies dominate the market."
47	Emphasize	v.	To give special attention to something.	"The teacher emphasized the importance of studying."
48	Enhance	v.	To improve or make something better.	"Adding spices will enhance the flavor of the soup."
49	Establish	v.	To start or create something that lasts.	"They established a school in the village."
50	Estimate	v.	To make an approximate guess about a number or amount.	"He estimated the cost of repairs to be \$500."

"A different language is a different vision of life." — **Federico Fellini**

Vocabulary Number	Vocabulary Word	Type	Definition	Example
51	Evaluate	v.	To judge or determine the value of something.	"The teacher will evaluate each student's performance."
52	Evident	adj.	Clear or easy to see.	"It was evident that he was tired."
53	Exceed	v.	To go beyond a set limit.	"Her score exceeded expectations."
54	Exhibit	v.	To show or display something.	"The museum will exhibit ancient artifacts."
55	Explicit	adj.	Very clear and easy to understand.	"The instructions were explicit, so everyone understood them."
56	Fluctuate	v.	To change frequently between levels.	"Temperatures fluctuate during the day."
57	Focus	n.	The center of interest or activity.	"Her main focus is on finishing her studies."
58	Formulate	v.	To create or develop a plan or idea.	"The team formulated a new strategy."
59	Fundamental	adj.	Basic or essential; forming the foundation of something.	"Reading is a fundamental skill."
60	Generate	v.	To produce or create something.	"Wind turbines generate electricity."
61	Hypothesis	n.	An idea or explanation that you test through study.	"Scientists form a hypothesis before starting experiments."
62	Identify	v.	To recognize or name someone or something.	"Can you identify the person in this photo?"
63	Illustrate	v.	To make something clear by using examples or pictures.	"The teacher illustrated the concept with a diagram."
64	Impact	n.	The effect or influence of one thing on another.	"The new law had a big impact on businesses."
65	Implement	v.	To put a plan or decision into action.	"The company implemented a new policy for safety."
66	Imply	v.	To suggest something without saying it directly.	"Her tone implied she was not happy."
67	Incorporate	v.	To include something as part of a whole.	"The recipe incorporates many fresh ingredients."
68	Indicate	v.	To show or point out something.	"The sign indicates where the exit is."
69	Infer	v.	To understand something based on evidence.	"We can infer from his reaction that he didn't like it."
70	Initial	adj.	Happening at the beginning.	"Her initial reaction was one of surprise."
71	Interpret	v.	To explain the meaning of something.	"He interprets the results for the team."
72	Involve	v.	To include or take part in something.	"This job involves working with people."
73	Isolate	v.	To separate something or someone from others.	"The scientists isolated the bacteria for study."
74	Justify	v.	To show or prove something to be right or reasonable.	"She tried to justify her absence with a good reason."
75	Legislate	v.	To make or pass laws.	"The government legislates new safety rules every year."

"One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way." — **Frank Smith**

Vocabulary Number	Vocabulary Word	Type	Definition	Example
76	Logical	adj.	Reasonable or based on clear thinking.	"Her plan was logical and well-organized."
77	Maintain	v.	To keep something in good condition.	"He maintains his car by checking it regularly."
78	Mature	adj.	Fully developed, either mentally or physically.	"She is very mature for her age."
79	Method	n.	A way or process of doing something.	"Scientists use the scientific method for experiments."
80	Modify	v.	To make small changes to something.	"He modified his diet to improve his health."
81	Negate	v.	To cancel out or make ineffective.	"This new evidence negates the previous theory."
82	Notion	n.	An idea or belief about something.	"She has a positive notion about the future."
83	Obtain	v.	To get or gain something.	"You need to obtain permission to enter the building."
84	Occur	v.	To happen or take place.	"Rain occurs frequently in this area."
85	Overcome	v.	To succeed in dealing with a problem.	"She overcame her fear of heights."
86	Perceive	v.	To notice or become aware of something.	"He perceived a change in her mood."
87	Persist	v.	To continue doing something despite difficulties.	"He persisted in his studies even when it was hard."
88	Perspective	n.	A particular way of viewing something.	"Traveling gave her a new perspective on life."
89	Potential	n.	The possibility of something happening.	"He has great potential as an artist."
90	Precede	v.	To come before something in time or order.	"A warning signal preceded the earthquake."
91	Predict	v.	To say what will happen in the future.	"Scientists predict that temperatures will rise."
92	Preliminary	adj.	Coming before something more important.	"These are just preliminary results."
93	Principle	n.	A basic rule or belief that guides actions.	"Honesty is a principle of good character."
94	Proceed	v.	To continue or move forward.	"After a short break, they proceeded with the meeting."
95	Prohibit	v.	To officially forbid something.	"Smoking is prohibited in this area."
96	Promote	v.	To encourage or support something to grow.	"The group works to promote healthy living."
97	Qualify	v.	To meet the requirements for something.	"She qualified for the final round of the competition."
98	React	v.	To respond to something with emotion or action.	"He reacted quickly to the sudden noise."
99	Reinforce	v.	To strengthen or make something stronger.	"The teacher reinforced the lesson with examples."
100	Reside	v.	To live in a particular place.	"She resides in a small town near the mountains."

"Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going."

— **Rita Mae Brown**

Vocabulary Number	Vocabulary Word	Type	Definition	Example
101	Resilient	adj.	Able to recover quickly from difficulties.	"Children are often resilient and adapt to changes well."
102	Resourceful	adj.	Good at finding ways to solve problems.	"She was resourceful in finding solutions to her problems."
103	Reveal	v.	To make something known or visible.	"The report revealed the truth about the situation."
104	Rigid	adj.	Not flexible; strict or unchanging.	"The rules at the camp are rigid and must be followed."
105	Simulate	v.	To imitate the conditions of something real.	"The pilot trained with a flight simulator."
106	Specific	adj.	Clearly defined or identified.	"She gave a specific example to make her point."
107	Stable	adj.	Not likely to change; steady.	"The patient's condition is stable now."
108	Strategy	n.	A plan to achieve a particular goal.	"The team developed a strategy to win the game."
109	Subsequent	adj.	Coming after something else; following.	"The storm and subsequent flooding caused damage."
110	Sufficient	adj.	Enough for a particular purpose.	"They have sufficient food for the trip."
111	Supplement	n.	Something added to complete or enhance something else.	"She takes vitamins to supplement her diet."
112	Surpass	v.	To do better than or go beyond.	"He worked hard to surpass his previous performance."
113	Suspend	v.	To temporarily stop something.	"The game was suspended due to bad weather."
114	Sustain	v.	To keep something going for a period of time.	"The company aims to sustain its growth."
115	Symbolize	v.	To represent something larger or abstract.	"The dove symbolizes peace."
116	Technique	n.	A way of doing something using special skills.	"The artist uses a unique painting technique."
117	Tendency	n.	An inclination or habit of behaving in a certain way.	"He has a tendency to work late."
118	Tense	adj.	Feeling nervous or not relaxed.	"She felt tense before the exam."
119	Theoretical	adj.	Based on ideas rather than experience or practice.	"The discussion was mostly theoretical and lacked examples."
120	Transmit	v.	To send or pass from one place or person to another.	"The virus can be transmitted through the air."
121	Ultimate	adj.	The final or most important.	"Winning the championship was his ultimate goal."
122	Undergo	v.	To experience something, often a change.	"She had to undergo surgery on her knee."
123	Uniform	adj.	Not changing in form or character; consistent.	"The students wore a uniform for school."
124	Utilize	v.	To make use of something effectively.	"They utilized solar energy to power the building."
125	Verify	v.	To check that something is true or correct.	"The bank will verify your identity before opening the account."

"You live a new life for every language you speak. If you know only one language, you live only once." —

Czech Proverb

Vocabulary Number	Vocabulary Word	Type	Definition	Example
126	Vary	v.	To change or be different in different situations.	"The weather can vary greatly from day to day."
127	Version	n.	A particular form of something that is different from others.	"This is the latest version of the software."
128	Visible	adj.	Able to be seen.	"The mountains are visible from our window."
129	Vital	adj.	Extremely important; necessary for life.	"Water is vital for all living things."
130	Voluntary	adj.	Done by choice, not because of force.	"She does voluntary work on the weekends."
131	Widespread	adj.	Existing or happening over a large area.	"The disease is widespread in the region."
132	Withdraw	v.	To take back or remove something.	"She decided to withdraw her application."
133	Withstand	v.	To be strong enough to resist or endure something.	"The building can withstand strong earthquakes."
134	Witness	v.	To see an event happen.	"He witnessed the accident on his way to work."
135	Warrant	v.	To justify or deserve something.	"The situation does not warrant such drastic action."
136	Weary	adj.	Feeling tired or exhausted.	"After a long day, she felt weary."
137	Widespread	adj.	Found or happening in many places.	"The disease caused widespread panic."
138	Witty	adj.	Showing quick and clever humor.	"He is known for his witty remarks."
139	Xenophobia	n.	Dislike or fear of people from other countries.	"Xenophobia can lead to misunderstandings and conflict."
140	Yield	v.	To produce or provide something.	"The farm yields a large amount of crops each year."
141	Yearn	v.	To have a strong desire for something.	"She yearns to travel the world someday."
142	Zealous	adj.	Having or showing strong enthusiasm for something.	"He is zealous about protecting the environment."
143	Zenith	n.	The highest point of something.	"The artist reached the zenith of her career."
144	Zest	n.	Great enthusiasm or energy.	"She has a zest for learning new things."
145	Zone	n.	An area that is different from others around it.	"The city is divided into different residential zones."
146	Zonal	adj.	Relating to a specific area or zone.	"Zonal regulations control building heights in the area."