SAT READING & WRITING

plainprep

100 mots essentiels du SAT

Le vocabulaire clé de Reading & Writing : sens en français, définition en anglais, phrase en contexte.

20 mots par set • auto-test • exercices. À la fin : paires confondues, test final, index.

Comment utiliser ce guide ?

Chaque mot a sa carte. Lis d'abord le **sens en français**, puis **lis toujours la phrase d'exemple**. N'apprends pas le sens en regardant seulement l'équivalent du mot : quand tu **déduis le sens toi-même** de la phrase, ton cerveau fait un effort et le mot reste. Cache le haut de la carte, devine le sens d'après la phrase, puis vérifie. Si un mot inconnu tombe dans une question, regarde la **direction** de la phrase : positive ou négative, hausse ou baisse ? Associe les choix à cette direction.

La règle la plus importante : tu ne sais un mot que quand tu peux l'**utiliser dans ta propre phrase**. Écris ta phrase avec chaque mot. Lire ne suffit pas : écrire fixe le mot en mémoire.

Sommaire

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Set 3	Mots 41–60	**fluctuate → hinder** Changement · obstacle · atténuation
Set 4	Mots 61–80	**preclude → skeptical** Influencer · interpréter · ton
Set 5	Mots 81–100	**plausible → paradox** Qualité · ton · contradiction

Chaque set finit par un auto-test et des exercices ; à la fin : paires confondues, test final, index.

Travaille cette liste en ligne

Je te recommande vivement de réviser les mots sur Knowt ou sur Quizlet ; l'un des deux est nécessaire pour tirer le meilleur de ce guide. Knowt est entièrement gratuit, et je l'ai moi-même utilisé en étudiant ; il m'a beaucoup aidé. Tu y trouves des flashcards, la **répétition espacée** (tu revois un mot juste avant de l'oublier, et il reste en mémoire ; c'est la technique la plus connue et la plus utilisée pour apprendre du vocabulaire) et d'autres modes d'étude. Quizlet est l'autre application de flashcards très répandue, avec la même liste (certaines fonctions peuvent nécessiter un abonnement payant). Lire la page ne suffit pas ; révise les mots là-bas.

Étudier sur Knowt →

Étudier sur Quizlet →

__Note :__ ce guide est indépendant. Son auteur n'a aucun partenariat ni collaboration avec Knowt ou Quizlet ; le guide n'est affilié à aucun des deux ni approuvé par eux. Les boutons et les liens mènent à des sites tiers qui ont leurs propres conditions d'utilisation et leur politique de confidentialité.

Tu préfères une autre appli de flashcards ?

Les 100 cartes sont aussi sur la page de ce guide, sur le site plainprep, en un seul bloc à copier. Dans l'écran d'import de ton appli, colle le texte et choisis des séparateurs personnalisés : **::** entre le terme et la définition, et **\n\n** (une ligne vide) entre les cartes. Le signe **||** sépare seulement le sens de la phrase d'exemple. Une carte ressemble à ceci :

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corroborate::to confirm a claim with more evidence, corroborer, confirmer || A second study corroborated the original findings.
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D’où viennent ces 100 mots ?

Voici d’abord ce que tu dois savoir.

Comment les mots ont-ils été choisis ? Le SAT n’a pas de liste de vocabulaire officielle. Les listes courantes pour préparer les questions de Reading & Writing ont donc été passées en revue, et le nombre de listes où apparaît chaque mot a été compté. Les mots présents dans le plus de listes et les mieux adaptés aux questions « Words in Context » et de ton ont été retenus. Les verbes ont été privilégiés, car dans les textes du SAT, l’auteur soutient, affaiblit, souligne ou atténue sans cesse quelque chose. Les mots très rares, utiles seulement à apprendre par cœur, ont été volontairement écartés.

Des mots inconnus tomberont aussi à l’examen. Cette liste réunit les mots les plus susceptibles d’y figurer, mais elle ne couvre pas tous ceux de l’examen. Même en apprenant les 100 mots, tu croiseras un mot que tu ne connais pas. C’est normal. Le SAT ne mesure pas si tu connais le mot, mais si tu sais **le déduire de la phrase**.

Face à un mot inconnu

1. Regarde la direction de la phrase : positive ou négative, hausse ou baisse ?
2. Cherche les indices : *although, but, however* = opposition ; *because, so, therefore* = cause et conséquence ; après deux-points ou virgule, une explication.
3. Élimine les choix contraires à cette direction, prends le plus logique.
4. Aide-toi de la racine ou d’un mot proche que tu connais.

Ressource utile : Cambridge Dictionary

Si un mot reste flou, je te recommande d'ouvrir le Cambridge Dictionary. Ses définitions et ses phrases d'exemple sont très claires, et voir un mot dans plus de phrases aide à fixer son sens. C'est seulement ma recommandation ; je n'ai aucun lien avec Cambridge University Press.

Ouvrir Cambridge Dictionary →

Les phrases d’exemple, les exercices et le test final de ce guide sont écrits pour travailler exactement cette compétence. En apprenant un mot, tu apprends aussi à tirer le sens de la phrase.

SAT est une marque déposée du College Board. Ce guide n’est pas affilié au College Board ni approuvé par lui. Les traductions de ce guide ont été réalisées avec l'IA. Les définitions et phrases d'exemple en anglais sont d'origine.

Set 1

Mots 1–20 • Prouver · soutenir · affirmer. Lis le sens avec la phrase d'exemple : essaie de déduire le sens de la phrase, pour que ton cerveau fasse l'effort.

01 **corroborate** VERBE **corroborer, confirmer**

To confirm a claim with more evidence

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"A second study **corroborated** the original findings."*

02 **substantiate** VERBE **étayer, prouver**

To support a claim with proof

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"She **substantiated** her claim with census data."*

03 **validate** VERBE **valider**

To show that something is correct or valid

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The results **validated** the researchers' hypothesis."*

04 **bolster** VERBE **renforcer**

To support or strengthen

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"New evidence **bolstered** the argument."*

05 **reinforce** VERBE **renforcer, conforter**

To make an idea or effort stronger

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The second example **reinforces** the author's point."*

06 **endorse** VERBE **approuver, soutenir**

To publicly support or approve

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Several experts **endorsed** the proposal."*

07 **advocate** VERBE **plaider pour, défendre**

To publicly support a cause or person

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The author **advocates** for stricter water regulations."*

08 **underscore** VERBE **souligner**
To stress that something is important
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The data **underscore** the need for more research."*

09 **highlight** VERBE **mettre en évidence**
To draw special attention to something
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The report **highlights** a gap in funding."*

10 **exemplify** VERBE **illustrer, incarner**
To be a typical example of something
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The painting **exemplifies** the style of the period."*

11 **undermine** VERBE **saper, affaiblir**
To weaken something gradually
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The flawed method **undermines** the study's conclusion."*

12 **refute** VERBE **réfuter**
To prove that something is wrong
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The experiment **refuted** the long-held theory."*

13 **contradict** VERBE **contredire**
To say or show the opposite of something
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The new data **contradict** the earlier claim."*

14 **dismiss** VERBE **rejeter, écarter**
To reject something as unimportant
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Critics **dismissed** the idea as unrealistic."*

15 **denounce** VERBE **dénoncer**
To publicly condemn something as wrong
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The poet **denounced** the injustice of the law."*

16 **disparage** VERBE **dénigrer**
To speak of something as having little value
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"He **disparaged** the work of his rivals."*

17 **assert** VERBE **affirmer**
To state something strongly as a fact
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The author **asserts** that the policy failed."*

18 **contend** VERBE **soutenir, prétendre**
To argue that something is true
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Historians **contend** that the treaty was rushed."*

19 **concede** VERBE **concéder**
To admit that something is true, often unwillingly
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"She **conceded** that the results were limited."*

20 **acknowledge** VERBE **reconnaître**
To accept or admit that something exists or is true
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The author **acknowledges** a possible flaw in the data."*

Set 1 – Auto-test

Pour chaque définition, choisis dans l'encadré le mot qui correspond et écris-le. Les réponses sont tout en bas.

acknowledge • advocate • assert • bolster • concede • contend • contradict • corroborate • denounce • dismiss • disparage • endorse • exemplify • highlight • refute • reinforce • substantiate • undermine • underscore • validate

1. To argue that something is true _____
2. To speak of something as having little value _____
3. To prove that something is wrong _____
4. To admit that something is true, often unwillingly _____
5. To stress that something is important _____
6. To publicly support a cause or person _____
7. To accept or admit that something exists or is true _____
8. To support or strengthen _____
9. To publicly condemn something as wrong _____
10. To confirm a claim with more evidence _____
11. To be a typical example of something _____
12. To publicly support or approve _____
13. To state something strongly as a fact _____
14. To draw special attention to something _____
15. To reject something as unimportant _____
16. To show that something is correct or valid _____
17. To support a claim with proof _____
18. To say or show the opposite of something _____
19. To make an idea or effort stronger _____
20. To weaken something gradually _____

Réponses :

1 contend | 2 disparage | 3 refute | 4 concede | 5 underscore | 6 advocate | 7 acknowledge | 8 bolster | 9 denounce | 10 corroborate | 11 exemplify | 12 endorse | 13 assert | 14 highlight | 15 dismiss | 16 validate | 17 substantiate | 18 contradict | 19 reinforce | 20 undermine

Continue à travailler : ouvre toute la liste de mots sur Knowt ou sur Quizlet (indépendant, non affilié à Knowt ni à Quizlet)

Set 1 – Exercices

Utilise les mots dans des phrases et un texte.

Partie A – Texte à trous

Place le mot qui convient parmi ceux de l'encadré. Chaque mot n'est utilisé qu'une fois.

substantiate • dismiss • undermine • exemplify • refute

1. She could only _____ her claim with receipts, photos and a signed letter.
2. Lab tests were used to _____ the claim that the water was unsafe, proving it false.
3. The manager chose to _____ the complaint as unimportant and never replied.
4. Spreading false stories about the company will _____ its reputation.
5. Her calm leadership seems to _____ what a good captain should be.

Partie B – Court texte

Lis le texte. Pour chaque mot en gras, choisis le sens qui correspond au contexte.

> Nadia has long **advocated** for a bike lane on Main Street. At the meeting, a shop owner **denounced** the plan as a waste of money, but Nadia calmly built her case with traffic data. Even her critics had to **concede** that the numbers were hard to argue with.

1. Dans le texte, **advocated** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) argued against it
   B) publicly supported it
   C) quietly ignored it
2. Dans le texte, **denounced** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) publicly condemned
   B) carefully studied
   C) warmly praised
3. Dans le texte, **concede** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) admit as true
   B) refuse to hear
   C) change the subject

Partie C – Ta propre phrase

Choisis au moins 5 mots de ce set et écris **ta propre phrase** avec chacun. Utilise le mot dans une situation de ta vie. Ne saute pas cette étape : c'est comme ça qu'on apprend vraiment un mot.

Tu n'es pas obligé(e) d'écrire les phrases ici ; tu peux le faire dans ton cahier, sur ton téléphone ou sur Knowt. L'important, c'est d'écrire.

Réponses :

Partie A 1 substantiate | 2 refute | 3 dismiss | 4 undermine | 5 exemplify

Partie B 1 B | 2 A | 3 A

Set 2

Mots 21–40 • Interpréter · déduire · changer. Lis le sens avec la phrase d'exemple : essaie de déduire le sens de la phrase, pour que ton cerveau fasse l'effort.

21 **critique** VERBE **critiquer, analyser**

To judge the good and bad points of something

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The essay **critiques** the use of standardized tests."*

22 **lament** VERBE **déplorer**

To express sadness or regret about something

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The narrator **laments** the loss of the old town."*

23 **elaborate** VERBE **développer, détailler**

To explain something in more detail

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The second sentence **elaborates** on the first claim."*

24 **clarify** VERBE **clarifier, préciser**

To make something easier to understand

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The footnote **clarifies** the term."*

25 **commemorate** VERBE **commémorer**

To honor the memory of a person or event

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The statue **commemorates** the town's founders."*

26 **allude** VERBE **faire allusion à**

To mention something without saying it directly

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The poem **alludes** to an ancient myth."*

27 **attribute** VERBE **attribuer**

To say that something was caused by or belongs to someone

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Scientists **attribute** the decline to habitat loss."*

28 **infer** VERBE **déduire, inférer**
To reach a conclusion from clues, not from direct statements
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Readers can **infer** that the narrator was nervous."*

29 **deduce** VERBE **déduire**
To reach a conclusion by careful reasoning
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"From the tracks, she **deduced** the animal's size."*

30 **imply** VERBE **laisser entendre, sous-entendre**
To suggest something without saying it directly
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The tone **implies** that the author is disappointed."*

31 **interpret** VERBE **interpréter**
To explain what something means
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Scholars **interpret** the poem as a critique of war."*

32 **hypothesize** VERBE **émettre l'hypothèse**
To propose an explanation that can be tested
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Biologists **hypothesized** that the bird migrates at night."*

33 **speculate** VERBE **spéculer**
To guess without having proof
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Critics **speculate** about the artist's intentions."*

34 **postulate** VERBE **poser en postulat**
To suggest something as a starting assumption
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Einstein **postulated** that light has a constant speed."*

35 **perceive** VERBE **percevoir**

To notice, understand or see something in a certain way

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Many readers **perceive** the narrator as unreliable."*

36 **mimic** VERBE **imiter**

To copy the way someone or something looks or sounds

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Some birds **mimic** human speech."*

37 **derive** VERBE **dériver, provenir**

To get something from a source

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The word **derives** from a Latin root."*

38 **encompass** VERBE **englober**

To include or cover a wide range of things

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The survey **encompasses** ten countries."*

39 **diminish** VERBE **diminuer**

To become or make smaller or less

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Rainfall **diminished** over the decade."*

40 **erode** VERBE **éroder**

To wear something away slowly

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Constant criticism **eroded** her confidence."*

Set 2 – Auto-test

Pour chaque définition, choisis dans l'encadré le mot qui correspond et écris-le. Les réponses sont tout en bas.

allude • attribute • clarify • commemorate • critique • deduce • derive • diminish • elaborate • encompass • erode • hypothesize • imply • infer • interpret • lament • mimic • perceive • postulate • speculate

1. To wear something away slowly _____
2. To notice, understand or see something in a certain way _____
3. To include or cover a wide range of things _____
4. To get something from a source _____
5. To suggest something without saying it directly _____
6. To suggest something as a starting assumption _____
7. To mention something without saying it directly _____
8. To copy the way someone or something looks or sounds _____
9. To explain what something means _____
10. To reach a conclusion by careful reasoning _____
11. To make something easier to understand _____
12. To explain something in more detail _____
13. To express sadness or regret about something _____
14. To judge the good and bad points of something _____
15. To become or make smaller or less _____
16. To say that something was caused by or belongs to someone _____
17. To honor the memory of a person or event _____
18. To guess without having proof _____
19. To propose an explanation that can be tested _____
20. To reach a conclusion from clues, not from direct statements _____

Réponses :

1 erode | 2 perceive | 3 encompass | 4 derive | 5 imply | 6 postulate | 7 allude | 8 mimic | 9 interpret | 10 deduce | 11 clarify | 12 elaborate | 13 lament | 14 critique | 15 diminish | 16 attribute | 17 commemorate | 18 speculate | 19 hypothesize | 20 infer

Continue à travailler : ouvre toute la liste de mots sur Knowt ou sur Quizlet (indépendant, non affilié à Knowt ni à Quizlet)

Set 2 – Exercices

Utilise les mots dans des phrases et un texte.

Partie A – Texte à trous

Place le mot qui convient parmi ceux de l'encadré. Chaque mot n'est utilisé qu'une fois.

elaborate • lament • deduce • encompass • mimic

1. The detective could _____ the thief's height from the size of the footprints.
2. Some parrots can _____ the sounds of a doorbell or a phone.
3. The tour will _____ five cities in seven days.
4. Please _____ on your answer; one word is not enough.
5. Many older residents _____ the closing of the town's only bookstore.

Partie B – Court texte

Lis le texte. Pour chaque mot en gras, choisis le sens qui correspond au contexte.

> When the old map was found, historians could only **speculate** about who had drawn it. One expert **postulated** that a sailor made it, while another **interpreted** the odd symbols as a secret code.

1. Dans le texte, **speculate** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) guess without proof
   B) prove with evidence
   C) refuse to discuss
2. Dans le texte, **postulated** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) denied firmly
   B) copied exactly
   C) suggested as a starting assumption
3. Dans le texte, **interpreted** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) hid
   B) explained the meaning of
   C) forgot

Partie C – Ta propre phrase

Choisis au moins 5 mots de ce set et écris **ta propre phrase** avec chacun. Utilise le mot dans une situation de ta vie. Ne saute pas cette étape : c'est comme ça qu'on apprend vraiment un mot.

Tu n'es pas obligé(e) d'écrire les phrases ici ; tu peux le faire dans ton cahier, sur ton téléphone ou sur Knowt. L'important, c'est d'écrire.

Réponses :

Partie A 1 deduce 2 mimic 3 encompass 4 elaborate 5 lament

Partie B 1 A 2 C 3 B

Set 3

Mots 41–60 • Changement · obstacle · atténuation. Lis le sens avec la phrase d'exemple : essaie de déduire le sens de la phrase, pour que ton cerveau fasse l'effort.

41 **fluctuate** VERBE **fluctuer**
To rise and fall again and again
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Prices **fluctuated** throughout the year."*

42 **proliferate** VERBE **proliférer**
To increase very quickly in number
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Small publishers **proliferated** after the invention."*

43 **stagnate** VERBE **stagner**
To stop growing or developing
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The economy **stagnated** for years."*

44 **emerge** VERBE **émerger, apparaître**
To come out or become visible
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"A new pattern **emerged** from the data."*

45 **evolve** VERBE **évoluer**
To develop gradually over time
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The language **evolved** over centuries."*

46 **adapt** VERBE **s'adapter**
To change in order to fit new conditions
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The species **adapted** to colder climates."*

47 **intensify** VERBE **s'intensifier**
To become stronger or more extreme
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Debate **intensified** after the announcement."*

48 **amplify** VERBE **amplifier**

To make something stronger or louder

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Social media **amplified** the message."*

49 **enhance** VERBE **améliorer, rehausser**

To improve the quality or value of something

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The new lens **enhances** image quality."*

50 **supplement** VERBE **compléter, ajouter à**

To add something to make a whole complete

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"She **supplemented** her income with tutoring."*

51 **surpass** VERBE **dépasser, surpasser**

To go beyond or do better than something

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Sales **surpassed** all expectations."*

52 **prevail** VERBE **prévaloir, l'emporter**

To win out, or to be the most common

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Old customs still **prevail** in the village."*

53 **deviate** VERBE **s'écarter**

To move away from the usual path or plan

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The results **deviate** from earlier trends."*

54 **diverge** VERBE **diverger**

To separate and go in different directions

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The two paths **diverge** near the river."*

55 **mitigate** VERBE **atténuer**
To make something less severe
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Trees **mitigate** the effects of urban heat."*

56 **alleviate** VERBE **soulager, alléger**
To make pain or a problem less severe
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The new policy **alleviated** traffic congestion."*

57 **ameliorate** VERBE **améliorer**
To make a bad situation better
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Aid programs **ameliorated** living conditions."*

58 **exacerbate** VERBE **aggraver**
To make a bad situation worse
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Drought **exacerbated** the food shortage."*

59 **impede** VERBE **entraver**
To slow down or block progress
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Thick fog **impeded** the rescue."*

60 **hinder** VERBE **freiner, gêner**
To make it harder for something to happen
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Limited funding **hindered** progress."*

Set 3 – Auto-test

Pour chaque définition, choisis dans l'encadré le mot qui correspond et écris-le. Les réponses sont tout en bas.

adapt • alleviate • ameliorate • amplify • deviate • diverge • emerge • enhance • evolve • exacerbate • fluctuate • hinder • impede • intensify • mitigate • prevail • proliferate • stagnate • supplement • surpass

1. To stop growing or developing _____
2. To make it harder for something to happen _____
3. To add something to make a whole complete _____
4. To come out or become visible _____
5. To move away from the usual path or plan _____
6. To become stronger or more extreme _____
7. To make a bad situation better _____
8. To slow down or block progress _____
9. To increase very quickly in number _____
10. To make something stronger or louder _____
11. To make a bad situation worse _____
12. To make pain or a problem less severe _____
13. To rise and fall again and again _____
14. To go beyond or do better than something _____
15. To separate and go in different directions _____
16. To change in order to fit new conditions _____
17. To develop gradually over time _____
18. To improve the quality or value of something _____
19. To win out, or to be the most common _____
20. To make something less severe _____

Réponses :

1 stagnate | 2 hinder | 3 supplement | 4 emerge | 5 deviate | 6 intensify | 7 ameliorate | 8 impede | 9 proliferate | 10 amplify | 11 exacerbate | 12 alleviate | 13 fluctuate | 14 surpass | 15 diverge | 16 adapt | 17 evolve | 18 enhance | 19 prevail | 20 mitigate

Continue à travailler : ouvre toute la liste de mots sur Knowt ou sur Quizlet (indépendant, non affilié à Knowt ni à Quizlet)

Set 3 – Exercices

Utilise les mots dans des phrases et un texte.

Partie A – Texte à trous

Place le mot qui convient parmi ceux de l'encadré. Chaque mot n'est utilisé qu'une fois.

fluctuate • stagnate • exacerbate • proliferate • impede

1. Temperatures in the desert _____ wildly between day and night.
2. Without new customers, the shop's sales began to _____.
3. After the rain, mosquitoes began to _____ near the pond.
4. Skipping sleep will only _____ your headache and make it worse.
5. A fallen tree began to _____ traffic on the only road into town.

Partie B – Court texte

Lis le texte. Pour chaque mot en gras, choisis le sens qui correspond au contexte.

> After the flood, volunteers worked to **mitigate** the damage. Opinions about the best repair plan began to **diverge**, but in the end the cautious plan **prevailed**.

1. Dans le texte, **mitigate** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) make less severe
   B) cause on purpose
   C) write down
2. Dans le texte, **diverge** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) become different
   B) become louder
   C) end completely
3. Dans le texte, **prevailed** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) was delayed
   B) won out
   C) was copied

Partie C – Ta propre phrase

Choisis au moins 5 mots de ce set et écris **ta propre phrase** avec chacun. Utilise le mot dans une situation de ta vie. Ne saute pas cette étape : c'est comme ça qu'on apprend vraiment un mot.

Tu n'es pas obligé(e) d'écrire les phrases ici ; tu peux le faire dans ton cahier, sur ton téléphone ou sur Knowt. L'important, c'est d'écrire.

Réponses :

Partie A 1 fluctuate 2 stagnate 3 proliferate 4 exacerbate 5 impede

Partie B 1 A 2 A 3 B

Set 4

Mots 61–80 • Influencer · interpréter · ton. Lis le sens avec la phrase d'exemple : essaie de déduire le sens de la phrase, pour que ton cerveau fasse l'effort.

61 **preclude** VERBE **empêcher, exclure**
To make something impossible
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The contract **precludes** sharing the data."*

62 **inhibit** VERBE **inhiber, freiner**
To hold back or prevent growth or action
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Cold temperatures **inhibit** plant growth."*

63 **circumvent** VERBE **contourner**
To find a way around a rule or obstacle
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Engineers **circumvented** the problem with a new design."*

64 **counteract** VERBE **contrer, neutraliser**
To reduce the effect of something by acting against it
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Vitamins can **counteract** the deficiency."*

65 **stymie** VERBE **bloquer, faire échouer**
To block someone's progress
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Red tape **stymied** the project."*

66 **foster** VERBE **favoriser, encourager**
To encourage something to grow
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Schools **foster** curiosity in young learners."*

67 **facilitate** VERBE **faciliter**
To make a process easier
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The app **facilitates** communication between teams."*

68 **suppress** VERBE **supprimer, étouffer**
To stop something by force or hold it back
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The government **suppressed** the report."*

69 **provoke** VERBE **provoquer, susciter**
To cause a strong reaction
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The speech **provoked** a strong response."*

70 **overshadow** VERBE **éclipser**
To make something seem less important
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"His fame **overshadowed** her work."*

71 **renounce** VERBE **renoncer à**
To give something up formally
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"He **renounced** his claim to the land."*

72 **reconcile** VERBE **concilier**
To make two different things fit together
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The author tries to **reconcile** two opposing views."*

73 **elicit** VERBE **susciter, obtenir**
To draw out a response or information
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The question **elicited** a range of answers."*

74 **evoke** VERBE **évoquer**
To bring a feeling or memory to mind
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The poem **evokes** a feeling of loneliness."*

75 **illuminate** VERBE **éclairer**

To make something clear

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The letters **illuminate** her daily life."*

76 **ambiguous** ADJECTIF **ambigu**

Having more than one possible meaning

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The ending of the story is deliberately **ambiguous**."*

77 **nuanced** ADJECTIF **nuancé**

Showing small but important differences

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The author offers a **nuanced** view of the issue."*

78 **subtle** ADJECTIF **subtil**

Not obvious; delicate and hard to notice

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"There is a **subtle** shift in the narrator's tone."*

79 **pragmatic** ADJECTIF **pragmatique**

Focused on what works in practice

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"She took a **pragmatic** approach to the problem."*

80 **skeptical** ADJECTIF **sceptique**

Doubtful about whether something is true

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Scientists were **skeptical** of the claim."*

Set 4 – Auto-test

Pour chaque définition, choisis dans l'encadré le mot qui correspond et écris-le. Les réponses sont tout en bas.

ambiguous • circumvent • counteract • elicit • evoke • facilitate • foster • illuminate • inhibit • nuanced • overshadow • pragmatic • preclude • provoke • reconcile • renounce • skeptical • stymie • subtle • suppress

1. To make something clear _____
2. To make two different things fit together _____
3. To encourage something to grow _____
4. To make a process easier _____
5. Doubtful about whether something is true _____
6. To cause a strong reaction _____
7. To make something seem less important _____
8. To draw out a response or information _____
9. Showing small but important differences _____
10. To find a way around a rule or obstacle _____
11. To give something up formally _____
12. To block someone's progress _____
13. Not obvious; delicate and hard to notice _____
14. To stop something by force or hold it back _____
15. To reduce the effect of something by acting against it _____
16. To make something impossible _____
17. Having more than one possible meaning _____
18. To bring a feeling or memory to mind _____
19. To hold back or prevent growth or action _____
20. Focused on what works in practice _____

Réponses :

1 illuminate | 2 reconcile | 3 foster | 4 facilitate | 5 skeptical | 6 provoke | 7 overshadow | 8 elicit | 9 nuanced | 10 circumvent | 11 renounce | 12 stymie | 13 subtle | 14 suppress | 15 counteract | 16 precude | 17 ambiguous | 18 evoke | 19 inhibit | 20 pragmatic

Continue à travailler : ouvre toute la liste de mots sur Knowt ou sur Quizlet (indépendant, non affilié à Knowt ni à Quizlet)

Set 4 – Exercices

Utilise les mots dans des phrases et un texte.

Partie A – Texte à trous

Place le mot qui convient parmi ceux de l'encadré. Chaque mot n'est utilisé qu'une fois.

elicit • foster • circumvent • preclude • provoke

1. Her fear of heights will _____ her from ever becoming a pilot.
2. Hikers took a side trail to _____ the flooded section of the path.
3. Over many years, good teachers _____ a love of reading in their students, helping it grow slowly.
4. The teacher's question was meant to _____ honest answers from the shy class.
5. Leaving the dog alone for hours may _____ it to chew the furniture.

Partie B – Court texte

Lis le texte. Pour chaque mot en gras, choisis le sens qui correspond au contexte.

> The new rule was **ambiguous**: it did not say whether students could use phones. The principal gave a **nuanced** answer that covered several cases. Maya noticed a **subtle** hint in his tone that he would not mind a little flexibility.

1. Dans le texte, **ambiguous** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) open to more than one meaning
   B) strongly worded
   C) very long
2. Dans le texte, **nuanced** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) careless and quick
   B) showing small but important differences
   C) angry
3. Dans le texte, **subtle** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) not obvious
   B) very loud
   C) completely false

Partie C – Ta propre phrase

Choisis au moins 5 mots de ce set et écris **ta propre phrase** avec chacun. Utilise le mot dans une situation de ta vie. Ne saute pas cette étape : c'est comme ça qu'on apprend vraiment un mot.

Tu n'es pas obligé(e) d'écrire les phrases ici ; tu peux le faire dans ton cahier, sur ton téléphone ou sur Knowt. L'important, c'est d'écrire.

Réponses :

Partie A 1 preclude | 2 circumvent | 3 foster | 4 elicit | 5 provoke

Partie B 1 A | 2 B | 3 A

Set 5

Mots 81–100 • Qualité · ton · contradiction. Lis le sens avec la phrase d'exemple : essaie de déduire le sens de la phrase, pour que ton cerveau fasse l'effort.

81 **plausible** ADJECTIF **plausible, vraisemblable**
Seeming reasonable and likely to be true
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The explanation is **plausible** but unproven."*

82 **credible** ADJECTIF **crédible, fiable**
Believable and trustworthy
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The study cites **credible** sources."*

83 **implicit** ADJECTIF **implicite**
Suggested but not stated directly
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The poem carries an **implicit** criticism."*

84 **explicit** ADJECTIF **explicite**
Stated clearly and directly
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The rules give **explicit** instructions."*

85 **obscure** ADJECTIF **obscur, peu clair**
Hard to understand, or little known
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The origin of the custom is **obscure**."*

86 **candid** ADJECTIF **franc**
Honest and direct, even when it is uncomfortable
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The memoir is **candid** about her failures."*

87 **ambivalent** ADJECTIF **ambivalent**
Having mixed or conflicting feelings
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"He felt **ambivalent** about leaving home."*

88 **impartial** ADJECTIF **impartial**
Fair and not favoring either side
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"A judge must remain **impartial**."*

89 **empirical** ADJECTIF **empirique**
Based on observation or experiment
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The theory lacks **empirical** support."*

90 **peripheral** ADJECTIF **secondaire, périphérique**
Of minor importance; on the edge
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The detail is **peripheral** to the main argument."*

91 **prominent** ADJECTIF **éminent, marquant**
Important or easy to notice
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"A **prominent** scientist led the study."*

92 **pervasive** ADJECTIF **omniprésent, envahissant**
Spreading through every part of something
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Plastic is now **pervasive** in the oceans."*

93 **substantial** ADJECTIF **considérable, important**
Large in amount or importance
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"The study found a **substantial** increase."*

94 **inherent** ADJECTIF **inhérent**
Existing as a natural, built-in part of something
PHRASE D'EXEMPLE
*"Risk is **inherent** in any experiment."*

95 **resilient** ADJECTIF **résilient**

Able to recover quickly after difficulty

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Coral reefs can be surprisingly **resilient**."*

96 **ubiquitous** ADJECTIF **omniprésent, partout présent**

Seeming to be present everywhere

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"Smartphones are now **ubiquitous**."*

97 **elusive** ADJECTIF **insaisissable**

Hard to find, catch or achieve

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The rare cat is **elusive**."*

98 **anomaly** NOM **anomalie**

Something that differs from what is normal

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The result was an **anomaly** in the data."*

99 **discrepancy** NOM **écart, divergence**

A difference between things that should match

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"The two reports show a **discrepancy**."*

100 **paradox** NOM **paradoxe**

A statement or situation that seems to contradict itself but may be true

PHRASE D'EXEMPLE

*"It is a **paradox** that more choices can reduce satisfaction."*

Set 5 – Auto-test

Pour chaque définition, choisis dans l'encadré le mot qui correspond et écris-le. Les réponses sont tout en bas.

ambivalent • anomaly • candid • credible • discrepancy • elusive • empirical • explicit • impartial • implicit • inherent • obscure • paradox • peripheral • pervasive • plausible • prominent • resilient • substantial • ubiquitous

1. Hard to understand, or little known _____
2. Seeming to be present everywhere _____
3. Honest and direct, even when it is uncomfortable _____
4. Seeming reasonable and likely to be true _____
5. Spreading through every part of something _____
6. Existing as a natural, built-in part of something _____
7. Stated clearly and directly _____
8. Believable and trustworthy _____
9. Hard to find, catch or achieve _____
10. Of minor importance; on the edge _____
11. Important or easy to notice _____
12. Fair and not favoring either side _____
13. Based on observation or experiment _____
14. Large in amount or importance _____
15. Suggested but not stated directly _____
16. Having mixed or conflicting feelings _____
17. A difference between things that should match _____
18. A statement or situation that seems to contradict itself but may be true _____
19. Something that differs from what is normal _____
20. Able to recover quickly after difficulty _____

Réponses :

1 obscure | 2 ubiquitous | 3 candid | 4 plausible | 5 pervasive | 6 inherent | 7 explicit | 8 credible | 9 elusive | 10 peripheral | 11 prominent | 12 impartial | 13 empirical | 14 substantial | 15 implicit | 16 ambivalent | 17 discrepancy | 18 paradox | 19 anomaly | 20 resilient

Continue à travailler : ouvre toute la liste de mots sur Knowt ou sur Quizlet (indépendant, non affilié à Knowt ni à Quizlet)

Set 5 – Exercices

Utilise les mots dans des phrases et un texte.

Partie A – Texte à trous

Place le mot qui convient parmi ceux de l'encadré. Chaque mot n'est utilisé qu'une fois.

elusive • ubiquitous • impartial • resilient • discrepancy

1. Smartphones have become so _____ that you see them in almost every hand.
2. The plant is _____ and grows back quickly after every storm.
3. The accountant found a _____ between the two reports and asked which was right.
4. A good referee must stay _____ and favor neither team.
5. The rare snow leopard is _____ and almost never seen by hikers.

Partie B – Court texte

Lis le texte. Pour chaque mot en gras, choisis le sens qui correspond au contexte.

> The scientist's claim seemed **plausible**, but it lacked **empirical** support. The result was an **anomaly** that no one in the lab could explain.

1. Dans le texte, **plausible** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) believable
   B) boring
   C) dangerous
2. Dans le texte, **empirical** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) based on observation or experiment
   B) based on opinion
   C) based on a rumor
3. Dans le texte, **anomaly** signifie le plus probablement :
   A) a planned step
   B) something that differs from what is normal
   C) a final answer

Partie C – Ta propre phrase

Choisis au moins 5 mots de ce set et écris **ta propre phrase** avec chacun. Utilise le mot dans une situation de ta vie. Ne saute pas cette étape : c'est comme ça qu'on apprend vraiment un mot.

Tu n'es pas obligé(e) d'écrire les phrases ici ; tu peux le faire dans ton cahier, sur ton téléphone ou sur Knowt. L'important, c'est d'écrire.

Réponses :

Partie A 1 ubiquitous · 2 resilient · 3 discrepancy · 4 impartial · 5 elusive

Partie B 1 A · 2 A · 3 B

Paires confondues

Des mots qui semblent proches par le sens mais qui s'emploient différemment à l'examen. Si tu vois les deux dans les choix, cherche ce qui les distingue.

infer

le lecteur déduit

"From the muddy boots, we can infer that he walked home."

imply

l'auteur sous-entend

"The author implies that the plan was rushed."

Astuce : C'est le lecteur qui fait l'inférence (infer) ; c'est l'auteur qui sous-entend (imply).

refute

réfute avec des preuves

"The data refute the claim."

dismiss

écarte sans preuves

"The senator dismissed the claim without a reply."

Astuce : Refute s'appuie sur des preuves, dismiss non.

corroborate

confirme par de nouvelles preuves

"A second witness corroborated her story."

validate

montre que c'est valide

"The test validated the new method."

Astuce : Corroborate : ajouter des preuves à une affirmation existante. Validate : confirmer que quelque chose est juste ou valide.

mitigate

réduit l'effet

"Trees mitigate heat in cities."

exacerbate

aggrave

"Drought exacerbated the shortage."

Astuce : Paire opposée : l'un atténue le problème, l'autre l'amplifie.

impede

ralentit, entrave

"Snow impeded the rescue."

preclude

rend impossible

"The contract precludes any refund."

Astuce : Impede rend la route difficile ; preclude la ferme complètement.

concede

admet à contrecœur

"The coach conceded that the team had lost."

acknowledge

reconnaît neutralement

"The author acknowledges a limit in the data."

Astuce : Concede suppose un « recul » ; acknowledge, c'est simplement reconnaître.

deduce

conclut par les preuves

"She deduced the answer from the clues."

speculate

devine sans preuves

"Critics speculated about his motives."

Astuce : Deduce repose sur la logique et les preuves, speculate non.

subtle

fin mais réel

"There is a subtle change in tone."

ambiguous

peut avoir deux sens

"The ending is ambiguous."

Astuce : Subtle : difficile à remarquer. Ambiguous : interprétable de plusieurs façons.

implicit
implicite
"The criticism is implicit."

explicit
dit clairement
"The rules are explicit."

Astuce : Paire opposée : ce qui reste non dit et sous-entendu / ce qui est écrit clairement.

plausible
vraisemblable (idée)
"Her explanation is plausible."

credible
fiable (personne, source)
"A credible source confirmed it."

Astuce : Plausible qualifie une idée ; credible, une source ou une personne.

candid
franc
"He gave a candid answer."

impartial
impartial
"A judge must be impartial."

Astuce : Candid : dire les choses honnêtement. Impartial : ne prendre parti pour personne.

prominent
au premier plan
"A prominent scientist spoke."

peripheral
secondaire, en marge
"The detail is peripheral."

Astuce : Paire opposée : le point principal et le détail annexe.

foster
encourage le développement
"Schools foster curiosity."

facilitate
facilite le processus
"The app facilitates teamwork."

Astuce : Foster fait grandir (compétence, sentiment) ; facilitate ouvre la voie.

elicit
tire une réaction ou une info
"The question elicited honest answers."

evoke
évoque un sentiment ou un souvenir
"The song evokes memories."

Astuce : Elicit obtient une réponse ; evoke fait venir à l'esprit.

anomaly
ce qui s'écarte de la norme
"One result was an anomaly."

discrepancy
écart entre deux choses
"There was a discrepancy between the reports."

Astuce : Anomaly est inhabituel à lui seul ; discrepancy est un désaccord entre deux choses. Paradox : situation qui semble contradictoire en elle-même mais peut être vraie.

Test final – 100 questions

Une question par mot. Choisis le mot qui complète le mieux la phrase. Lis d'abord les indices de la phrase, puis regarde les choix.

1. A lone tip from an informant is not enough; detectives need a second, independent source to _____ his story before they will make an arrest.
A) commemorate **B)** fluctuate **C)** corroborate **D)** lament

2. Anyone who accuses a company of fraud must be ready to _____ the charge with receipts, emails, or other hard proof.
A) substantiate **B)** lament **C)** commemorate **D)** advocate

3. Before releasing the app, the team ran hundreds of trials to _____ that the calculator gives correct answers every time.
A) validate **B)** denounce **C)** lament **D)** commemorate

4. After five straight losses, the team's confidence had slumped, so the coach hoped a surprise visit from a former champion would _____ it.
A) refute **B)** dismiss **C)** lament **D)** bolster

5. Teachers often repeat key ideas in homework and class discussion to _____ what students learned earlier in the week and help the lessons stick.
A) disparage **B)** denounce **C)** commemorate **D)** reinforce

6. The famous chef agreed to publicly _____ the new line of knives, appearing in advertisements to tell customers that she approves of them.
A) lament **B)** clarify **C)** endorse **D)** refute

7. Dr. Ruiz travels to school boards across the state to _____ longer lunch breaks, speaking in public in favor of the change.
A) advocate **B)** commemorate **C)** refute **D)** lament

8. A single dramatic photograph of the flooded town helped _____ the urgency of the drainage project, making the need hard for officials to ignore.
A) commemorate **B)** denounce **C)** underscore **D)** mimic

9. Using a yellow marker, she began to _____ the key dates in her history notes so that they would catch her eye during review.
A) refute **B)** highlight **C)** disparage **D)** renounce

10. The coach pointed to the relay squad as a team that can _____ good sportsmanship: every runner cheered for the rivals as well as for teammates.
A) disparage **B)** lament **C)** exemplify **D)** refute

11. Constant rumors about the manager's decisions began to _____ the staff's trust in her, week by week, until few people believed anything she said.
A) commemorate **B)** undermine **C)** elaborate **D)** endorse

12. Using dated records and original letters, the historian was able to _____ the rumor that the bridge was built in 1850, proving it false.
A) refute **B)** lament **C)** commemorate **D)** endorse

13. Her new testimony seemed to _____ what she told police yesterday, since the two versions said the opposite about who locked the door.
A) commemorate **B)** elaborate **C)** endorse **D)** contradict

14. The senator chose to _____ the complaint as trivial, refusing to give it even a moment of serious thought before moving to the next topic.
A) commemorate **B)** substantiate **C)** reinforce **D)** dismiss

15. At the rally, the speaker rose to _____ the dumping of chemicals in the river, calling it a shameful act that must be stopped at once.
A) clarify **B)** commemorate **C)** denounce **D)** bolster

16. A gracious champion will not _____ an opponent's effort by calling it worthless; instead, she praises the rival's skill after the match.
A) reinforce **B)** commemorate **C)** disparage **D)** clarify

17. Despite the evidence against her, the defendant continued to _____ her innocence, insisting firmly that she was telling the truth.
A) undermine **B)** assert **C)** commemorate **D)** disparage

18. Each lawyer will _____ that her client is innocent, building an argument meant to persuade the jury that the claim is true.
A) contend **B)** lament **C)** deduce **D)** clarify

19. Though he hated losing, the chess champion finally had to _____ defeat, admitting unwillingly that his young rival had played better.
A) elaborate **B)** bolster **C)** concede **D)** foster

20. The CEO was quick to _____ the shipping error and accept responsibility for it instead of blaming a supplier.
A) commemorate **B)** foster **C)** mimic **D)** acknowledge

21. Each Friday, students will _____ one another's drafts, naming what works well in each essay and what still needs revision.
A) commemorate **B)** undermine **C)** mimic **D)** critique

22. Older residents often _____ the closing of the town's only bookstore, saying with great sadness that nothing will ever replace it.
A) dismiss **B)** mimic **C)** lament **D)** bolster

23. When the judge pressed her, the witness agreed to _____ on her brief statement by adding specific details about what happened that night.
A) suppress **B)** mimic **C)** elaborate **D)** renounce

24. The instructions confused many customers, so the company posted a short video to _____ the steps and make them easier to follow.
A) suppress **B)** clarify **C)** endorse **D)** commemorate

25. Every November, the town holds a parade to _____ the soldiers who died in the war, honoring their memory with music and flowers.
A) dismiss **B)** commemorate **C)** refute **D)** mimic

26. The mayor never named the scandal outright, but in her speech she would _____ to "recent troubles" without offering a single detail.
A) allude **B)** evolve **C)** fluctuate **D)** adapt

27. Historians usually _____ the invention of movable type in Europe to Johannes Gutenberg, even though similar printing methods had existed earlier in Korea.
A) mimic **B)** erode **C)** attribute **D)** supplement

28. The detective had received no confession, yet from the muddy boots beside the door he could _____ the route the visitor had taken through the garden.
A) enhance **B)** mimic **C)** infer **D)** supplement

29. By carefully comparing the dates on the letters with the ship's published schedule, the historian was able to _____ the exact voyage the writer had taken.
A) deduce **B)** supplement **C)** enhance **D)** commemorate

30. The manager never said so aloud, yet her long sigh and crossed arms seemed to _____ disappointment in the team's first draft.
A) mimic **B)** imply **C)** supplement **D)** encompass

31. Written in a lost dialect, the inscription took scholars years to _____, but they finally explained what its symbols meant.
A) supplement **B)** amplify **C)** mimic **D)** interpret

32. Noticing that the plants near the window grew taller, the student decided to _____ an explanation for the difference and then designed an experiment to test it.
A) mimic **B)** intensify **C)** diminish **D)** hypothesize

33. Since the laboratory had released no data, reporters could only _____ about why the experiment failed, offering guesses instead of facts.
A) fluctuate **B)** proliferate **C)** speculate **D)** stagnate

34. Instead of trying to prove everything, the Greek mathematician chose to _____ a small set of basic assumptions from which all of his later proofs would follow.
A) postulate **B)** intensify **C)** erode **D)** mimic

35. Two people can look at the same painting and _____ it very differently: one sees a calm landscape, while the other sees a storm about to break.
A) erode **B)** perceive **C)** encompass **D)** supplement

36. Mockingbirds _____ the songs of other birds so accurately that listeners often cannot tell the copy from the original.
A) mimic **B)** encompass **C)** diminish **D)** supplement

37. Many small farms in the valley _____ most of their income from tourism rather than from selling crops.
A) derive **B)** mimic **C)** encompass **D)** supplement

38. The museum's collection is remarkably broad, since it will _____ everything from Bronze Age tools to modern digital art.
A) supplement **B)** encompass **C)** mimic **D)** erode

39. As more streetlights were installed along the highway, the number of nighttime accidents began to _____ steadily, falling lower every year.
A) fluctuate **B)** proliferate **C)** diminish **D)** intensify

40. Over thousands of years, the steady flow of the river will _____ the soft limestone, slowly carving a deep canyon.
A) erode **B)** enhance **C)** mimic **D)** supplement

41. Sales at the seaside cafe tend to _____ wildly, soaring each summer and plunging each winter, which makes it hard for the owner to plan a budget.
A) proliferate **B)** emerge **C)** fluctuate **D)** stagnate

42. With no natural predators on the island, the rabbits began to _____ rapidly, and within two years their population had grown from a dozen to several thousand.
A) stagnate **B)** fluctuate **C)** diminish **D)** proliferate

43. After the factory closed, the town's economy began to _____: no new businesses opened, wages stayed flat, and many young people moved away.
A) intensify **B)** stagnate **C)** proliferate **D)** emerge

44. After years underground, the cicadas will _____ from the soil at dusk and climb the nearest trees to shed their skins.
A) stagnate **B)** diminish **C)** fluctuate **D)** emerge

45. Whales did not appear overnight; fossils show that they had to _____ gradually, over millions of years, from small four-legged land animals.
A) evolve **B)** diminish **C)** stagnate **D)** fluctuate

46. When the pond dried up each summer, the frogs had to _____ to the harsh new conditions by burying themselves in mud until the rains returned.
A) adapt **B)** proliferate **C)** fluctuate **D)** stagnate

47. As the hurricane moved over warm ocean water, its winds began to _____, growing stronger by the hour until the storm reached the coast.
A) fluctuate **B)** diminish **C)** intensify **D)** stagnate

48. The concert hall's curved ceiling helps to _____ the sound of the violins, making even the quietest notes audible in the back row.
A) erode **B)** amplify **C)** mimic **D)** encompass

49. The restaurant planted herbs in its window boxes to _____ the dining room's appeal, hoping that the greenery and fragrance would attract more customers.
A) enhance **B)** mimic **C)** diminish **D)** erode

50. Her scholarship paid for tuition only, so she took a weekend job to _____ her income and cover the cost of books and rent.
A) supplement **B)** mimic **C)** diminish **D)** erode

51. Analysts expect the new factory to _____ last year's output by nearly twenty percent, producing more cars than the old plant ever managed.
A) hypothesize **B)** surpass **C)** commemorate **D)** renounce

52. Although the underdog team trailed for most of the match, its patience and teamwork helped it _____ in the final minutes and win the trophy.
A) allude **B)** disparage **C)** stagnate **D)** prevail

53. The pilot was told never to _____ from the approved flight path, even when the sky looked clear, because other planes were using nearby routes.
A) erode **B)** commemorate **C)** endorse **D)** deviate

54. The two friends walked together until the road split in two, and there their paths would _____, one heading north to the college and the other south to the port.
A) concede **B)** diverge **C)** fluctuate **D)** mimic

55. To _____ the damage from seasonal floods, the town built low walls along the river; the walls could not stop the water, but they reduced the harm.
A) allude **B)** mitigate **C)** mimic **D)** hypothesize

56. The nurse placed a cool cloth on the patient's forehead to _____ his headache, hoping the simple remedy would ease the pain until the doctor arrived.
A) stagnate **B)** proliferate **C)** refute **D)** alleviate

57. The city's new drainage system was designed to _____ the poor conditions in the old neighborhood, where flooded streets had long made daily life difficult.
A) commemorate **B)** ameliorate **C)** fluctuate **D)** deduce

58. Rather than calming the dispute, the manager's sarcastic email only served to _____ it, turning a small disagreement into a bitter feud.
A) exacerbate **B)** endorse **C)** clarify **D)** validate

59. Heavy snow began to _____ the rescue crews' progress, forcing the trucks to crawl along the highway at a fraction of their usual speed.
A) endorse **B)** hypothesize **C)** impede **D)** evoke

60. Without a reliable internet connection, students may find it hard to finish their research, and the lack of access will _____ their efforts all semester.
A) elicit **B)** hinder **C)** interpret **D)** commemorate

61. The contract's strict wording does not merely discourage outside work; it will actually _____ it, making any second job impossible for employees.
A) encompass **B)** preclude **C)** lament **D)** mimic

62. Scientists found that a chemical in the walnut tree's roots can _____ the growth of nearby plants, leaving the ground around the tree bare.
A) inhibit **B)** hypothesize **C)** endorse **D)** dismiss

63. Rather than wait in the long line at the main entrance, some visitors tried to _____ the rule by sneaking in through a side gate.
A) lament **B)** amplify **C)** advocate **D)** circumvent

64. Farmers plant clover between rows of crops because its roots add nitrogen to the soil, which helps _____ the loss of nutrients caused by years of growing corn.
A) commemorate **B)** speculate **C)** denounce **D)** counteract

65. Every time the inventor seemed close to a working prototype, a new shortage of funding would _____ her, forcing her to start the search for money all over again.
A) acknowledge **B)** commemorate **C)** stymie **D)** infer

66. The coach's goal is to _____ a spirit of cooperation on the team by rewarding players who help teammates and by encouraging everyone to share ideas.
A) deviate **B)** foster **C)** refute **D)** circumvent

67. A well-designed website can _____ the process of registering for classes, allowing students to sign up in minutes instead of standing in long lines.
A) postulate **B)** critique **C)** facilitate **D)** renounce

68. Authorities attempted to _____ the news by banning newspapers from printing it, but rumors spread quickly by word of mouth.
A) bolster **B)** highlight **C)** suppress **D)** corroborate

69. The politician's careless remark about teachers was meant as a joke, but it managed to _____ an angry response from thousands of listeners within hours.
A) exemplify **B)** renounce **C)** speculate **D)** provoke

70. Critics worried that the flashy costumes and bright lighting would _____ the singers themselves, drawing the audience's attention away from the music.
A) overshadow **B)** validate **C)** adapt **D)** infer

71. Upon becoming a monk, he chose to _____ all his property and wealth, formally giving up everything he owned before entering the monastery.
A) renounce **B)** amplify **C)** derive **D)** perceive

72. The author struggled to _____ her two competing goals, a desire for adventure abroad and a wish to stay near family, so that both could fit into one life plan.
A) proliferate **B)** reconcile **C)** denounce **D)** mimic

73. A good interviewer asks open-ended questions in order to _____ detailed answers from nervous candidates, rather than simple yes-or-no replies.
A) surpass **B)** concede **C)** elicit **D)** assert

74. The smell of fresh bread can _____ vivid memories of childhood, bringing back afternoons spent in her grandmother's kitchen.
A) circumvent **B)** evoke **C)** fluctuate **D)** refute

75. The teacher's simple analogy of a water pipe did more than any textbook paragraph to _____ how electric current works, making a confusing idea suddenly clear.
A) suppress **B)** erode **C)** commemorate **D)** illuminate

76. The contract's wording was so _____ that the two companies each read it differently, and both believed the terms favored them.
A) ambiguous **B)** peripheral **C)** resilient **D)** candid

77. Rather than calling the treaty a total success or a total failure, the historian offered a _____ account that weighed its small benefits against its hidden costs.
A) resilient **B)** peripheral **C)** nuanced **D)** ubiquitous

78. The difference between the two shades of green was so _____ that only a trained painter could notice it without a side-by-side comparison.
A) pervasive **B)** substantial **C)** prominent **D)** subtle

79. Instead of arguing over ideals, the mayor took a _____ approach and chose whichever repair plan was cheapest and could actually be finished before winter.
A) obscure **B)** pragmatic **C)** ambivalent **D)** impartial

80. Because the miracle cure had never been tested in a clinical trial, the doctor stayed _____ and refused to recommend it until she had seen the data.
A) skeptical **B)** peripheral **C)** ubiquitous **D)** inherent

81. The detective's theory was _____: it explained every clue found at the scene, although she still needed a witness to prove it.
A) explicit **B)** plausible **C)** resilient **D)** peripheral

82. Investors trusted the report because it came from a _____ source with a long record of accurate, carefully checked work.
A) elusive **B)** ubiquitous **C)** ambivalent **D)** credible

83. Although no one had ever written it down, the _____ rule in the office was that nobody scheduled meetings before nine in the morning.
A) ubiquitous **B)** implicit **C)** skeptical **D)** resilient

84. The teacher gave _____ instructions, stating exactly how many pages to write, which font to use, and when the essay was due.
A) explicit **B)** ambivalent **C)** peripheral **D)** obscure

85. The poet remained _____ for decades, known only to a handful of scholars, until a new anthology introduced her work to a wide audience.
A) pragmatic **B)** credible **C)** obscure **D)** prominent

86. Her _____ feedback stung at first, but the team came to appreciate that she always told them exactly what she thought.
A) peripheral **B)** pervasive **C)** empirical **D)** candid

87. Maya felt _____ about moving abroad: she was thrilled by the adventure but dreaded leaving her family behind.
A) resilient **B)** ambivalent **C)** substantial **D)** obscure

88. A judge must remain _____, ruling only on the evidence and never favoring either the defendant or the prosecutor.
A) elusive **B)** subtle **C)** ubiquitous **D)** impartial

89. The theory sounded elegant, but the scientists wanted _____ evidence, gathered through careful measurement, instead of clever arguments alone.
A) empirical **B)** peripheral **C)** candid **D)** ambivalent

90. The editor cut the paragraph about the author's hobbies because it was only _____ to the main argument of the biography.
A) skeptical **B)** resilient **C)** peripheral **D)** ambivalent

91. The new museum's glass tower is so _____ that visitors can spot it from several miles away across the flat plain.
A) impartial **B)** subtle **C)** obscure **D)** prominent

92. Smoke from the wildfires was _____, seeping into every room of the house and settling on every surface despite the closed windows.
A) plausible **B)** peripheral **C)** pervasive **D)** candid

93. The company's profits rose by a _____ margin, nearly doubling in a single year and far exceeding what analysts had predicted.
A) substantial **B)** peripheral **C)** candid **D)** subtle

94. Some degree of risk is _____ to every investment; no strategy, however careful, can remove what is built into the nature of the market.
A) impartial **B)** inherent **C)** skeptical **D)** candid

95. After the flood destroyed their shop, the family proved _____, reopening within a month and even expanding the business.
A) explicit **B)** implicit **C)** elusive **D)** resilient

96. Smartphones have become _____: you can see them in classrooms, on buses, in restaurants, and in nearly every pocket in town.
A) ubiquitous **B)** skeptical **C)** elusive **D)** obscure

97. The rare snow leopard is so _____ that researchers may spend months in the mountains without catching even a glimpse of one.
A) candid **B)** elusive **C)** ubiquitous **D)** resilient

98. The data followed a clear pattern except for one _____: a single day when the reading fell far outside the normal range and stood apart from all the others.
A) ceremony **B)** paradox **C)** harvest **D)** anomaly

99. The auditor noticed a _____ between the invoice, which listed 40 crates, and the warehouse record, which showed only 36 arriving.
A) ceremony **B)** paradox **C)** harvest **D)** discrepancy

100. The saying "less is more" sounds self-contradictory yet can turn out to be true, which is why people often call it a _____.
A) anomaly **B)** discrepancy **C)** paradox **D)** ceremony

Test final – Réponses

Vérifie ta réponse, puis lis pourquoi. Chaque carte montre ce que le mot signifie, l'indice dans la phrase et ce que signifient les autres choix. Relis la carte de chaque mot que tu as raté.

1 **C** **corroborate** corroborer, confirmer
INDICE "a second, independent source"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **fluctuate** fluctuer · **lament** déplorer

2 **A** **substantiate** étayer, prouver
INDICE "receipts, emails, or other hard proof"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **lament** déplorer · **commemorate** commémorer · **advocate** plaider pour

3 **A** **validate** valider
INDICE "the calculator gives correct answers every time"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **denounce** dénoncer · **lament** déplorer · **commemorate** commémorer

4 **D** **bolster** renforcer
INDICE "confidence had slumped"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **refute** réfuter · **dismiss** rejeter · **lament** déplorer

5 **D** **reinforce** renforcer, conforter
INDICE "repeat key ideas"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **disparage** dénigrer · **denounce** dénoncer · **commemorate** commémorer

6 **C** **endorse** approuver, soutenir
INDICE "tell customers that she approves of them"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **lament** déplorer · **clarify** clarifier · **refute** réfuter

7 **A** **advocate** plaider pour, défendre
INDICE "speaking in public in favor of the change"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **refute** réfuter · **lament** déplorer

8 **C** **underscore** souligner
INDICE "making the need hard for officials to ignore"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **denounce** dénoncer · **mimic** imiter

9 **B** **highlight** mettre en évidence
INDICE "catch her eye during review"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **refute** réfuter · **disparage** dénigrer · **renounce** renoncer à

10 **C** **exemplify** illustrer, incarner
INDICE "every runner cheered for the rivals as well as for teammates"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **disparage** dénigrer · **lament** déplorer · **refute** réfuter

11 **B** **undermine** saper, affaiblir
INDICE "until few people believed anything she said"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **elaborate** développer · **endorse** approuver

12 **A** **refute** réfuter
INDICE "proving it false"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **lament** déplorer · **commemorate** commémorer · **endorse** approuver

13 **D** **contradict** contredire
INDICE "the two versions said the opposite"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **elaborate** développer · **endorse** approuver

14 **D** **dismiss** rejeter, écarter
INDICE "as trivial, refusing to give it even a moment of serious thought"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **substantiate** étayer · **reinforce** renforcer

15 **C** **denounce** dénoncer
INDICE "calling it a shameful act that must be stopped at once"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **clarify** clarifier · **commemorate** commémorer · **bolster** renforcer

16 **C** **disparage** dénigrer
INDICE "by calling it worthless"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **reinforce** renforcer · **commemorate** commémorer · **clarify** clarifier

17 **B** **assert** affirmer
INDICE "insisting firmly that she was telling the truth"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **undermine** saper · **commemorate** commémorer · **disparage** dénigrer

18 **A** **contend** soutenir, prétendre
INDICE "building an argument meant to persuade the jury"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **lament** déplorer · **deduce** déduire · **clarify** clarifier

19 **C** **concede** concéder
INDICE "admitting unwillingly"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **elaborate** développer · **bolster** renforcer · **foster** favoriser

20 **D** **acknowledge** reconnaître
INDICE "accept responsibility for it instead of blaming a supplier"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **foster** favoriser · **mimic** imiter

21 **D** **critique** critiquer, analyser
INDICE "naming what works well in each essay and what still needs revision"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **undermine** saper · **mimic** imiter

22 **C** **lament** déplorer
INDICE "saying with great sadness"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **dismiss** rejeter · **mimic** imiter · **bolster** renforcer

23 **C** **elaborate** développer, détailler
INDICE "by adding specific details"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **suppress** supprimer · **mimic** imiter · **renounce** renoncer à

24 **B** **clarify** clarifier, préciser
INDICE "make them easier to follow"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **suppress** supprimer · **endorse** approuver · **commemorate** commémorer

25 **B** **commemorate** commémorer
INDICE "honoring their memory"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **dismiss** rejeter · **refute** réfuter · **mimic** imiter

26 **A** **allude** faire allusion à
INDICE "never named the scandal outright"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **evolve** évoluer · **fluctuate** fluctuer · **adapt** s'adapter

27 **C** **attribute** attribuer
INDICE "the invention of movable type in Europe to Johannes Gutenberg"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **mimic** imiter · **erode** éroder · **supplement** compléter

28 **C** **infer** déduire, inférer
INDICE "from the muddy boots beside the door"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **enhance** améliorer · **mimic** imiter · **supplement** compléter

29 **A** **deduce** déduire
INDICE "comparing the dates on the letters with the ship's published schedule"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **supplement** compléter · **enhance** améliorer · **commemorate** commémorer

30 **B** **imply** laisser entendre, sous-entendre
INDICE "her long sigh and crossed arms"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **mimic** imiter · **supplement** compléter · **encompass** englober

31 **D** **interpret** interpréter
INDICE "explained what its symbols meant"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **supplement** compléter · **amplify** amplifier · **mimic** imiter

32 **D** **hypothesize** émettre l'hypothèse
INDICE "then designed an experiment to test it"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **mimic** imiter · **intensify** s'intensifier · **diminish** diminuer

33 **C** **speculate** spéculer
INDICE "offering guesses instead of facts"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **fluctuate** fluctuer · **proliferate** proliférer · **stagnate** stagner

34 **A** **postulate** poser en postulat
INDICE "a small set of basic assumptions"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **intensify** s'intensifier · **erode** éroder · **mimic** imiter

35 **B** **perceive** percevoir
INDICE "one sees a calm landscape, while the other sees a storm"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **erode** éroder · **encompass** englober · **supplement** compléter

36 **A** **mimic** imiter
INDICE "listeners often cannot tell the copy from the original"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **encompass** englober · **diminish** diminuer · **supplement** compléter

37 **A** **derive** dériver, provenir
INDICE "most of their income from tourism"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **mimic** imiter · **encompass** englober · **supplement** compléter

38 **B** **encompass** englober
INDICE "everything from Bronze Age tools to modern digital art"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **supplement** compléter · **mimic** imiter · **erode** éroder

39 **C** **diminish** diminuer
INDICE "falling lower every year"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **fluctuate** fluctuer · **proliferate** proliférer · **intensify** s'intensifier

40 **A** **erode** éroder
INDICE "slowly carving a deep canyon"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **enhance** améliorer · **mimic** imiter · **supplement** compléter

41 **C** **fluctuate** fluctuer
INDICE "soaring each summer and plunging each winter"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **proliferate** proliférer · **emerge** émerger · **stagnate** stagner

42 **D** **proliferate** proliférer
INDICE "from a dozen to several thousand"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **stagnate** stagner · **fluctuate** fluctuer · **diminish** diminuer

43 **B** **stagnate** stagner
INDICE "no new businesses opened, wages stayed flat"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **intensify** s'intensifier · **proliferate** proliférer · **emerge** émerger

44 **D** **emerge** émerger, apparaître
INDICE "After years underground"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **stagnate** stagner · **diminish** diminuer · **fluctuate** fluctuer

45 **A** **evolve** évoluer
INDICE "gradually, over millions of years"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **diminish** diminuer · **stagnate** stagner · **fluctuate** fluctuer

46 **A** **adapt** s'adapter
INDICE "burying themselves in mud until the rains returned"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **proliferate** proliférer · **fluctuate** fluctuer · **stagnate** stagner

47 **C** **intensify** s'intensifier
INDICE "growing stronger by the hour"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **fluctuate** fluctuer · **diminish** diminuer · **stagnate** stagner

48 **B** **amplify** amplifier
INDICE "making even the quietest notes audible in the back row"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **erode** éroder · **mimic** imiter · **encompass** englober

49 **A** **enhance** améliorer, rehausser
INDICE "hoping that the greenery and fragrance would attract more customers"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **mimic** imiter · **diminish** diminuer · **erode** éroder

50 **A** **supplement** compléter, ajouter à
INDICE "Her scholarship paid for tuition only"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **mimic** imiter · **diminish** diminuer · **erode** éroder

51 **B** **surpass** dépasser, surpasser
INDICE "producing more cars than the old plant ever managed"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **hypothesize** émettre l'hypothèse · **commemorate** commémorer · **renounce** renoncer à

52 **D** **prevail** prévaloir, l'emporter
INDICE "win the trophy"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **allude** faire allusion à · **disparage** dénigrer · **stagnate** stagner

53 **D** **deviate** s'écarter
INDICE "the approved flight path"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **erode** éroder · **commemorate** commémorer · **endorse** approuver

54 **B** **diverge** diverger
INDICE "the road split in two"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **concede** concéder · **fluctuate** fluctuer · **mimic** imiter

55 **B** **mitigate** atténuer
INDICE "the walls could not stop the water, but they reduced the harm"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **allude** faire allusion à · **mimic** imiter · **hypothesize** émettre l'hypothèse

56 **D** **alleviate** soulager, alléger
INDICE "would ease the pain"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **stagnate** stagner · **proliferate** proliférer · **refute** réfuter

57 **B** **ameliorate** améliorer
INDICE "the poor conditions in the old neighborhood"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **fluctuate** fluctuer · **deduce** déduire

58 **A** **exacerbate** aggraver
INDICE "turning a small disagreement into a bitter feud"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **endorse** approuver · **clarify** clarifier · **validate** valider

59 **C** **impede** entraver
INDICE "forcing the trucks to crawl"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **endorse** approuver · **hypothesize** émettre l'hypothèse · **evoke** évoquer

60 **B** **hinder** freiner, gêner
INDICE "Without a reliable internet connection"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **elicit** susciter · **interpret** interpréter · **commemorate** commémorer

61 **B** **preclude** empêcher, exclure
INDICE "making any second job impossible"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **encompass** englober · **lament** déplorer · **mimic** imiter

62 **A** **inhibit** inhiber, freiner
INDICE "leaving the ground around the tree bare"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **hypothesize** émettre l'hypothèse · **endorse** approuver · **dismiss** rejeter

63 **D** **circumvent** contourner
INDICE "sneaking in through a side gate"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **lament** déplorer · **amplify** amplifier · **advocate** plaider pour

64 **D** **counteract** contrer, neutraliser
INDICE "its roots add nitrogen to the soil"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **commemorate** commémorer · **speculate** spéculer · **denounce** dénoncer

65 **C** **stymie** bloquer, faire échouer
INDICE "forcing her to start the search for money all over again"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **acknowledge** reconnaître · **commemorate** commémorer · **infer** déduire

66 **B** **foster** favoriser, encourager
INDICE "rewarding players who help teammates"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **deviate** s'écarter · **refute** réfuter · **circumvent** contourner

67 **C** **facilitate** faciliter
INDICE "allowing students to sign up in minutes"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **postulate** poser en postulat · **critique** critiquer · **renounce** renoncer à

68 **C** **suppress** supprimer, étouffer
INDICE "by banning newspapers from printing it"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **bolster** renforcer · **highlight** mettre en évidence · **corroborate** corroborer

69 **D** **provoke** provoquer, susciter
INDICE "an angry response from thousands of listeners"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **exemplify** illustrer · **renounce** renoncer à · **speculate** spéculer

70 **A** **overshadow** éclipser
INDICE "drawing the audience's attention away from the music"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **validate** valider · **adapt** s'adapter · **infer** déduire

71 **A** **renounce** renoncer à
INDICE "formally giving up everything he owned"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **amplify** amplifier · **derive** dériver · **perceive** percevoir

72 **B** **reconcile** concilier
INDICE "so that both could fit into one life plan"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **proliferate** proliférer · **denounce** dénoncer · **mimic** imiter

73 **C** **elicit** susciter, obtenir
INDICE "detailed answers from nervous candidates, rather than simple yes-or-no replies"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **surpass** dépasser · **concede** concéder · **assert** affirmer

74 **B** **evoke** évoquer
INDICE "bringing back afternoons spent in her grandmother's kitchen"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **circumvent** contourner · **fluctuate** fluctuer · **refute** réfuter

75 **D** **illuminate** éclairer
INDICE "making a confusing idea suddenly clear"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **suppress** supprimer · **erode** éroder · **commemorate** commémorer

76 **A** **ambiguous** ambigu
INDICE "the two companies each read it differently"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **peripheral** secondaire · **resilient** résilient · **candid** franc

77 **C** **nuanced** nuancé
INDICE "weighed its small benefits against its hidden costs"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **resilient** résilient · **peripheral** secondaire · **ubiquitous** omniprésent

78 **D** **subtle** subtil
INDICE "only a trained painter could notice it"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **pervasive** omniprésent · **substantial** considérable · **prominent** éminent

79 **B** **pragmatic** pragmatique
INDICE "chose whichever repair plan was cheapest"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **obscure** obscur · **ambivalent** ambivalent · **impartial** impartial

80 **A** **skeptical** sceptique
INDICE "had never been tested in a clinical trial"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **peripheral** secondaire · **ubiquitous** omniprésent · **inherent** inhérent

81 B **plausible** plausible, vraisemblable
INDICE "it explained every clue found at the scene"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **explicit** explicite · **resilient** résilient · **peripheral** secondaire

82 D **credible** crédible, fiable
INDICE "a long record of accurate, carefully checked work"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **elusive** insaisissable · **ubiquitous** omniprésent · **ambivalent** ambivalent

83 B **implicit** implicite
INDICE "no one had ever written it down"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **ubiquitous** omniprésent · **skeptical** sceptique · **resilient** résilient

84 A **explicit** explicite
INDICE "stating exactly how many pages to write"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **ambivalent** ambivalent · **peripheral** secondaire · **obscure** obscur

85 C **obscure** obscur, peu clair
INDICE "known only to a handful of scholars"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **pragmatic** pragmatique · **credible** crédible · **prominent** éminent

86 D **candid** franc
INDICE "she always told them exactly what she thought"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **peripheral** secondaire · **pervasive** omniprésent · **empirical** empirique

87 B **ambivalent** ambivalent
INDICE "thrilled by the adventure but dreaded leaving her family behind"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **resilient** résilient · **substantial** considérable · **obscure** obscur

88 D **impartial** impartial
INDICE "never favoring either the defendant or the prosecutor"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **elusive** insaisissable · **subtle** subtil · **ubiquitous** omniprésent

89 A **empirical** empirique
INDICE "gathered through careful measurement"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **peripheral** secondaire · **candid** franc · **ambivalent** ambivalent

90 C **peripheral** secondaire, périphérique
INDICE "the paragraph about the author's hobbies"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **skeptical** sceptique · **resilient** résilient · **ambivalent** ambivalent

91 D **prominent** éminent, marquant
INDICE "spot it from several miles away"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **impartial** impartial · **subtle** subtil · **obscure** obscur

92 C **pervasive** omniprésent, envahissant
INDICE "seeping into every room of the house"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **plausible** plausible · **peripheral** secondaire · **candid** franc

93 A **substantial** considérable, important
INDICE "nearly doubling in a single year"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **peripheral** secondaire · **candid** franc · **subtle** subtil

94 B **inherent** inhérent
INDICE "what is built into the nature of the market"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **impartial** impartial · **skeptical** sceptique · **candid** franc

95 D **resilient** résilient
INDICE "reopening within a month"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **explicit** explicite · **implicit** implicite · **elusive** insaisissable

96 A **ubiquitous** omniprésent, partout présent
INDICE "in classrooms, on buses, in restaurants"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **skeptical** sceptique · **elusive** insaisissable · **obscure** obscur

97 B **elusive** insaisissable
INDICE "months in the mountains without catching even a glimpse"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **candid** franc · **ubiquitous** omniprésent · **resilient** résilient

98 D **anomaly** anomalie
INDICE "stood apart from all the others"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **ceremony** cérémonie · **paradox** paradoxe · **harvest** récolte

99 D **discrepancy** écart, divergence
INDICE "which showed only 36 arriving"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **ceremony** cérémonie · **paradox** paradoxe · **harvest** récolte

100 C **paradox** paradoxe
INDICE "sounds self-contradictory yet can turn out to be true"
LES AUTRES CHOIX **anomaly** anomalie · **discrepancy** écart · **ceremony** cérémonie

Index alphabétique

acknowledge	Verbe	reconnaître
adapt	Verbe	s'adapter
advocate	Verbe	plaider pour, défendre
alleviate	Verbe	soulager, alléger
allude	Verbe	faire allusion à
ambiguous	Adjectif	ambigu
ambivalent	Adjectif	ambivalent
ameliorate	Verbe	améliorer
amplify	Verbe	amplifier
anomaly	Nom	anomalie
assert	Verbe	affirmer
attribute	Verbe	attribuer
bolster	Verbe	renforcer
candid	Adjectif	franc
circumvent	Verbe	contourner
clarify	Verbe	clarifier, préciser
commemorate	Verbe	commémorer
concede	Verbe	concéder
contend	Verbe	soutenir, prétendre
contradict	Verbe	contredire
corroborate	Verbe	corroborer, confirmer
counteract	Verbe	contrer, neutraliser
credible	Adjectif	crédible, fiable
critique	Verbe	critiquer, analyser
deduce	Verbe	déduire
denounce	Verbe	dénoncer
derive	Verbe	dériver, provenir
deviate	Verbe	s'écarter
diminish	Verbe	diminuer
discrepancy	Nom	écart, divergence
dismiss	Verbe	rejeter, écarter
disparage	Verbe	dénigrer
diverge	Verbe	diverger
elaborate	Verbe	développer, détailler
elicit	Verbe	susciter, obtenir
elusive	Adjectif	insaisissable

emerge	Verbe	émerger, apparaître
empirical	Adjectif	empirique
encompass	Verbe	englober
endorse	Verbe	approuver, soutenir
enhance	Verbe	améliorer, rehausser
erode	Verbe	éroder
evoke	Verbe	évoquer
evolve	Verbe	évoluer
exacerbate	Verbe	aggraver
exemplify	Verbe	illustrer, incarner
explicit	Adjectif	explicite
facilitate	Verbe	faciliter
fluctuate	Verbe	fluctuer
foster	Verbe	favoriser, encourager
highlight	Verbe	mettre en évidence
hinder	Verbe	freiner, gêner
hypothesize	Verbe	émettre l'hypothèse
illuminate	Verbe	éclairer
impartial	Adjectif	impartial
impede	Verbe	entraver
implicit	Adjectif	implicite
imply	Verbe	laisser entendre, sous-entendre
infer	Verbe	déduire, inférer
inherent	Adjectif	inhérent
inhibit	Verbe	inhiber, freiner
intensify	Verbe	s'intensifier
interpret	Verbe	interpréter
lament	Verbe	déplorer
mimic	Verbe	imiter
mitigate	Verbe	atténuer
nuanced	Adjectif	nuancé
obscure	Adjectif	obscur, peu clair
overshadow	Verbe	éclipser
paradox	Nom	paradoxe
perceive	Verbe	percevoir
peripheral	Adjectif	secondaire, périphérique

pervasive	Adjectif	omniprésent, envahissant
plausible	Adjectif	plausible, vraisemblable
postulate	Verbe	poser en postulat
pragmatic	Adjectif	pragmatique
preclude	Verbe	empêcher, exclure
prevail	Verbe	prévaloir, l'emporter
proliferate	Verbe	proliférer
prominent	Adjectif	éminent, marquant
provoke	Verbe	provoquer, susciter
reconcile	Verbe	concilier
refute	Verbe	réfuter
reinforce	Verbe	renforcer, conforter
renounce	Verbe	renoncer à
resilient	Adjectif	résilient
skeptical	Adjectif	sceptique
speculate	Verbe	spéculer
stagnate	Verbe	stagner
stymie	Verbe	bloquer, faire échouer
substantial	Adjectif	considérable, important
substantiate	Verbe	étayer, prouver
subtle	Adjectif	subtil
supplement	Verbe	compléter, ajouter à
suppress	Verbe	supprimer, étouffer
surpass	Verbe	dépasser, surpasser
ubiquitous	Adjectif	omniprésent, partout présent
undermine	Verbe	saper, affaiblir
underscore	Verbe	souligner
validate	Verbe	valider

pp

Merci

Merci d'avoir lu ce guide jusqu'au bout. J'espère qu'il t'aidera dans ta préparation au SAT ; bonne chance !

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