

# AP Lang Vocab Words Q2 and Q3

Vocab Quiz on 1/24 will be on the following words:

1. Conciliatory
2. Vexing
3. Didactic
4. Bombastic
5. Acerbic
6. Caustic
7. Eurodite

## Week 21

### Conciliatory (21A)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Latin *conciliatus* (past participle of *conciliare*, meaning "to bring together, win over").
- **Definition:** Intended to placate or pacify.
- **Other Forms:** Conciliate (verb), Conciliation (noun)
- **Example Sentence:** His conciliatory gestures helped ease tensions during the negotiation.

### Vexing (21B)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Latin *vexare* (meaning "to shake, jolt, harass"). First used in Middle English in the 14th century.
- **Definition:** Causing annoyance, frustration, or worry.
- **Other Forms:** Vex (verb), Vexation (noun), Vexingly (adverb)
- **Example Sentence:** The vexing delays at the airport tested everyone's patience.

### Pedantic (21C)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Italian *pedante* (teacher, schoolmaster). First recorded use in English in the 17th century.
- **Definition:** Overly concerned with minor details or rules.
- **Other Forms:** Pedant (noun), Pedantically (adverb), Pedantry (noun)
- **Example Sentence:** Her pedantic approach to correcting grammar often annoyed her friends.

### Laconic (21D)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Greek *Lakōn* (referring to Sparta, where brevity in speech was valued).

- **Definition:** Using very few words.
- **Other Forms:** Laconically (adverb)
- **Example Sentence:** His laconic response to the question left everyone guessing.

## Week 20

### Didactic (20A)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Greek *didaktikos* (meaning "apt at teaching")
- **Definition:** Intended to teach, particularly with a moral lesson.
- **Other Forms:** Didacticism (noun), Didactically (adverb)
- **Example Sentence:** The novel's didactic tone made its moral message clear to readers.

### Bombastic (20B)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Middle French *bombast* (meaning "cotton padding"), used metaphorically for inflated language.
- **Definition:** High-sounding language with little meaning.
- **Other Forms:** Bombast (noun), Bombastically (adverb)
- **Example Sentence:** The politician's bombastic speech was full of empty promises.

## Week 19

### Acerbic (19A)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Latin *acerbus* (meaning "bitter, sour").
- **Definition:** Sharp and forthright, often used to describe tone or manner.
- **Other Forms:** Acerbity (noun), Acerbically (adverb)
- **Example Sentence:** The author's acerbic tone in the essay sharply criticized societal norms, leaving no room for misinterpretation.

### Caustic (19B)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Greek *kaustikos* (meaning "burning") and Latin *causticus*.
- **Definition:** Sarcastic in a scathing and bitter way.
- **Other Forms:** Caustically (adverb), Causticity (noun)
- **Example Sentence:** The critic's caustic review of the movie discouraged many from seeing it.

### Erudite (19C)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Etymology:** From Latin eruditus (meaning "instructed, learned"), derived from e- (out of) + rudis (rough, unskilled).
- **Definition:** Showing great knowledge or learning.
- **Other Forms:** Erudition (noun)
- **Example Sentence:** The professor's erudite lecture captivated the entire class.