

SAT Vocabulary Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the option that best fills each blank. Circle one answer for each question.

1. Although the proposed explanation initially seemed convincing, repeated experiments produced conflicting results. The researchers therefore regarded it as _____ rather than established.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. irrelevant
- B. tentative
- C. definitive
- D. inevitable

2. The editor removed several sentences that repeated points made earlier. These _____ passages added length but no new information.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. innovative
- B. indispensable
- C. ambiguous
- D. redundant

3. To determine whether the effect depended on a particular instrument, the team repeated the measurement using three different devices. The agreement among the results helped _____ the original finding.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. corroborate
- B. anticipate
- C. obscure
- D. invalidate

4. The historian did not claim that the surviving letters described every aspect of daily life. Instead, she _____ her conclusion to the household activities that the letters explicitly discussed.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. attributed
- B. opposed
- C. restricted
- D. extended

5. Because the committee members disagreed about nearly every detail, the few points of _____ became the foundation of their final proposal.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. divergence
- B. consensus
- C. contention
- D. uncertainty

6. The poet uses a spare style: each image is expressed in a few carefully chosen words. Critics admire this _____, which allows a brief line to convey a complex idea.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. economy
- B. hesitation
- C. inconsistency
- D. ornamentation

7. The two engineers arrived at different estimates because they used different assumptions. Once they agreed on the assumptions, the apparent _____ between their results disappeared.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. discrepancy
- B. precision
- C. consistency
- D. connection

8. Rather than announce a fixed schedule, the organizer kept the program _____ so that sessions could be moved if speakers arrived late.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. rigid
- B. adaptable
- C. exhaustive
- D. secretive

9. The critic praised the essay for acknowledging evidence against its own argument. This willingness to address competing views made the analysis more _____ than a one-sided account would have been.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. evasive
- B. impulsive
- C. balanced
- D. absolute

10. The researcher found only two damaged fragments of the inscription. Because the evidence was so _____, she could not confidently reconstruct the entire message.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. conclusive
- B. abundant
- C. uniform
- D. scant

11. The architect retained the building's old brick walls but added large windows and open work areas. Her aim was to _____ its historic character with present-day needs.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. reconcile
- B. conceal
- C. separate
- D. replace

12. During rehearsal, the conductor asked the brass players to lower their volume so that the quieter woodwind melody would remain _____.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. obsolete
- B. audible
- C. decorative
- D. erratic

Answer key

1 **B** · 2 **D** · 3 **A** · 4 **C** · 5 **B** · 6 **A** · 7 **A** · 8 **B** · 9 **C** · 10 **D** · 11 **A** · 12 **B**

1. **B: tentative**

Tentative means provisional or uncertain. Conflicting results prevent the explanation from being established. Definitive and inevitable are too certain; irrelevant would mean it has no bearing on the issue.

2. **D: redundant**

Redundant means needlessly repetitive. The sentences repeat earlier points. Ambiguous means unclear, innovative means new, and indispensable means essential.

3. **A: corroborate**

Corroborate means support with additional evidence. Agreement across devices supports the finding; it does not hide it, predict it, or show it to be invalid.

4. **C: restricted**

Restricted means limited. The historian limits her conclusion to the activities covered by the evidence. Extended would express the opposite action.

5. **B: consensus**

Consensus means agreement. The contrast between widespread disagreement and a few shared points identifies the needed meaning. Contention and divergence signal disagreement.

6. **A: economy**

Economy can mean careful, efficient use of something, here words. The passage praises concise expression, not decorative language, uncertainty, or inconsistency.

7. A: discrepancy

A discrepancy is a difference or inconsistency. The estimates initially differ, but that difference disappears after the assumptions are aligned.

8. B: adaptable

Adaptable means able to change with circumstances. Moving sessions requires flexibility, not a rigid or unchangeable schedule.

9. C: balanced

Balanced describes fair consideration of multiple sides. Addressing contrary evidence adds balance; it does not make the essay evasive or absolute.

10. D: scant

Scant means scarce or insufficient in quantity. Two damaged fragments provide too little evidence to reconstruct the full inscription confidently.

11. A: reconcile

Reconcile means bring into agreement or compatibility. The design preserves historic features while accommodating present-day use, combining rather than replacing them.

12. B: audible

Audible means able to be heard. Lowering the competing brass volume lets listeners hear the woodwind melody.