

Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens

Vocabulary List A

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List A presents these 170 vocabulary words in order from the early pages to the end of the book for the benefit of those who wish to use the list as they read. List B will present the words in alphabetical order.

CONTRABAND (smuggled) – **The soldiers marched into the slums in search of contraband goods.** (KON-tra-band) [From French, from Italian contrabando, from contra *against* plus bando *proclamation*.]

EPOCH (period of time) – **It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of unbelief.** (EP-ok) [Middle Latin, epocha, from Greek epoche *stop*, from epochein *to hold on, check*; from epi, echein *to hold*.]

NONDESCRIPT (no particular kind) – **These were the times when you could not tell who, from the landlord to the lowest stable nondescript, was an honest man and who was a criminal.** (NON-de-script) [Latin, non *not*, descriptus *described, not described*.]

ADJURE (to appeal to; to charge) – **With a hurried adjuration that his passengers be on the alert, the guard readied his rifle and stood on the offensive.** (aj-oo-RA-shun) [French adjurer; Latin adjurare, adjuratum *to swear to, to adjure*.]

CESSATION (a ceasing, a stopping) – **The stillness, consequent on the cessation of the rumbling and laboring of the coach, added to the stillness of the night, and made it very quiet indeed.** (se-SA-shun) [French, from Latin, cessatio, from cessare, *to cease*.]

SOLILOQUY (a monologue) – **The guard, mumbling to himself a gruff soliloquy, eyed with suspicion the conversation between his passenger and the messenger.** (so-LIL-o-kwee) [Later Latin soliloquium, from solus, *alone* and loqui, *to speak*.]

EXPEDITIOUSLY (efficiently, with rapid action) – **While he was gone, his fellow passengers had expeditiously secreted their wallets and watches in their boots.** (eks-pa-DISH-us-lee) [Acting or carried out with speed and efficiency.]

INEXORABLE (inflexible, willfully immovable) – **The inexorable fact of the existence of God cannot be overcome by any of man's own theories.** (in-EKS-o-ra-bl) [Latin inexorabilis, in, *not*, plus exorabilis, *responsive to intreaty*.]

INSCRUTABLE (unexamined; incomprehensible) – **The inscrutable secrets of many men's minds go with them to their graves.** (in-SCROO-ta-bl) [Later Latin inscrutabilis - in, *not*, plus scrutabilis, *scrutiny, no close examination to minute detail*.]

EVINCE (show) – **The messenger rode back at an easy trot, stopping often to drink, but evincing a tendency to keep his own counsel.** (e-VINS) [Latin evincere, *to vanquish completely, prevail, prove*; e, *out, quite*, plus vincere, *to vanquish*.]

OPIATE (a narcotic) – **Like the presence of pain under an opiate, the events of the past days were always with him.** (O-pee-ate)

CADAVEROUS (ghastly) – **The face of the old man was a cadaverous color.** (ka-DAV-er-us) [Latin, cadere, *to die; suggestive of death; of deathly pallor; emaciated, gaunt*.]

- EMACIATED (withered) – **His emaciated hand and fingers clutched the bricks as he sought to escape down the wall.** (e-MA-she-ate-ed) [Latin emaciat, participle of emaciare, *to make lean*; e plus maciare, *to make lean*; from macies, *leanness*.]
- DISCOURSE (conversation) – **He kept up in his mind an imaginary discourse with the wretched creature.** (DIS-kors) [French discourse, from Latin disqursus, from discurrere, discursum, *to run to and fro*; from dis plus curare, *to run*.]
- ADMONISH (scold, warn, reprove) – **He would be lost in his thoughts until an impatient movement from his fellow passengers would admonish him to close the window.** (ad-MON-ish) [From Old French, from Latin admonere, *to remind, warn*; from ad plus monere, *to warn*.]
- PLACID (undisturbed) – **The sun rose, bright, placid and beautiful.** (PLA-sid) [Latin, placidus, from placere, *to please*.]
- SONOROUS (resonant) – **He had a loud watch which ticked a sonorous sermon under his flapped waistcoat.** (so-NOR-us) [Latin, sonorous, from sonor plus oris, *a sound*.]
- EVANESCENCE (vanishing, disappearing) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (ev-a-NES-ens) [Latin, evanescere, from e, *out* and vanescere, *to vanish*; from vanus, *empty, vain*.]
- LEVITY (lightness, gaiety, frivolity) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (LEV-i-tee) [Old French and Latin, levitas, levis *light*.]
- GRAVITY (earnestness, the state of being grave) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (GRAV-i-tee) [Latin gravitas, *weight, heaviness*, gravis, *heavy*.]
- LONGEVITY (long life) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (lon-JEV-i-tee) [Latin, longaevitas, longaevus; longus, *long* plus aevum, *age*.]
- SPECULATE (meditate, ponder) – **Although fatigued, he would not sleep and sat there, content to speculate on the two slumbering forms.** (SPEK-u-late) [Latin speculatus, speculari, *to spy out, observe*.]
- SUPPRESS (compose, restrain) – **Mr. Lorry’s face was habitually suppressed and quieted.** (SUP-PRES) [Latin suppressus, supprimere, *to suppress*.]
- PISCATORY (fish-like) – **The air among the houses was of so strong and piscatory flavor that one might have supposed sick fish went up to be dipped in it as sick people went down to be dipped in the sea.** (PIS-ka-to-ree) [Latin piscatorius, derived from piscis, *fish*.]
- STOLID (not easily excited) – **He emptied his cup with an air of stolid desperation and followed the anxious waiter out of the room.** (STOL-id) [Latin stolidus.]
- PECUNIARY (relating to money) – **“Feelings! I have no time for them, no chance of them,” Mr. Lorry expostulated. “I pass my whole life, Miss, in turning an immense pecuniary mangle.”** (pa-KYU-ne-a-ree) [Latin pecuniarius, from pecunia *money – originally property in cattle*, from pecus, *cattle*.]
- EXPOSTULATE (to object, to reason earnestly) - **“Feelings! I have no time for them, no chance of them,” Mr. Lorry expostulated. “I pass my whole life, Miss, in turning an immense pecuniary mangle.”** (eks-POS-tyu-late) [Latin expostulatus, expostulare, *to demand vehemently, strongly, to require*.]

- SUPPLICATORY (beseeching, praying) – **“Pray,” said Mr. Lorry in a soothing tone, bringing his left hand from the back of the chair to lay it on the supplicatory fingers, “pray control your agitation—a matter of business.”** (SUP-lick-a-to-ree) [Latin supplicatus, supplicare, *to supplicate*, from sub and plicare, *to fold under, bend under*.]
- SCAVENGERS (people, animals, things that clean up refuse and filth) – **Not only did all the wine get sopped up off the street, but so much mud got taken up along with it, that one might have supposed that there had been a scavenger in the street.** (SKAV-en-jers) [Middle English scavanger, *an officer who inspects*.]
- COUNTENANCE (facial expression) – **A cloud, dark and heavy, settled on the sacred countenance of Saint Antoine—for cold, dirt, sickness, ignorance and want were the lords in waiting on the saintly presence.** (KOWN-te-nens) [Old French countenance, *demeanor*, from Latin continentia, continenere, *to hold together, repress*.]
- MEAGRE (thin, sparse) – **The butcher had only the leanest scraps of meat to sell and the baker only the coarsest of meagre loaves.** (ME-ger) [Old French megre, maigre, from Latin, macer, *lean*.]
- GLOWERING (scowling, staring with anger) – **The people croaked over their scanty measures of food and drink and were gloweringly confidential together.** (GLOU-er-ing) [Middle English, gloren.]
- IMPLACABLE (immovable, not subject to pressure) – **Monsieur Defarge was good-humored-looking on the whole, but implacable-looking too.** (im-PLAK-a-bl) [Latin implacabilis, *in not plus pacabilis*, *placable*.]
- COMPOSURE (calmness) – **Madame Defarge was stout, her eyes watchful, her hand heavily ringed, her face steady, her features strong, her manner one of great composure.** (kom-PO-shur)
- FEIGN (pretend) – **Monsieur Defarge feigned not to notice the elderly gentleman and the young lady.** (FANE) [Old French feindre, feignant; from Latin ingere, *to form, shape, invent*.]
- TRIUMVIRATE (group of three) – **He fell into discourse with the triumvirate of customers who were drinking at the counter.** (tri-UM-ver-ut) [Latin, from trium virorum, *of three men*.]
- HOMAGE (reverential regard) – **Madame Defarge acknowledged the bows and homage of the three customers by bending her head.** (OM-ij) [Old French from Middle Latin hominaticum, from Latin homo, *a man*, Middle Latin also, *a client, vassal*.]
- DISCREET (prudent, showing discernment) – **“He is as he was when I first saw him,” whispered Defarge. “They demanded to know if I would take him, and, at my peril be discreet.”** (dis-KREET) [Old French discret, from Latin, discretus, *discern*.]
- INTANGIBLE (not material, not capable of being touched) – **The uncontrollable and hopeless mass of decomposition so engendered by the refuse would have polluted the air, even if poverty and deprivation had not loaded it with their intangible impurities.** (in-TANJ-i-b'l) [Later Latin tangibilis, from *in not* and tangere, *to touch*.]
- DEPRIVATION (the state of having lost something forcibly, a loss) – **The uncontrollable and hopeless mass of decomposition so engendered by the refuse would have polluted the air, even if poverty and deprivation had not loaded it with their intangible impurities.** (dep-ri-VA-shun) [Later Latin deprivatio; Middle English depriven; Old French depriver, *to deprive, separate*.]

- INCUMBENT (obligatory) – **By this time Lucie trembled under such strong emotion that Mr. Lorry felt it incumbent on him to speak a word or two of reassurance.** (in-KUM-bent) [Latin incumbens, incumbere, *to press upon*.]
- OBSCURITY (hidden or remote state) – **Only long habit could have formed in anyone the ability to do any work requiring skill in such obscurity.** (ob-SCU-ri-ti) [French obscur, from Latin obscurus, *covered*.]
- DEPLORABLE (sad, wretched) – **The deplorable peculiarity regarding his voice was that it was the faintness of solitude and disuse.** (de-PLOR-a-b'1) [French deplorer, from Latin deplorare, *to cry out, lament*.]
- PERCEPTION (consciousness) – **After some minutes had passed, the haggard eyes looked up again, not with any interest or curiosity, but with a dull mechanical perception.** (per-SEP-shun) [Old French and Latin, *perceptio*.]
- LETHARGY (a state of inaction) – **He had gradually drooped to the floor and lay there in a lethargy, worn out.** (LETH-er-ji) [Old French litartie; from Later Latin lethargia; from Greek lethargia, lethargos *forgetful*, from lethe *forgetfulness*.]
- SAGACITY (cleverness, wisdom, shrewdness) – **Whether he knew what had happened or whether he knew that he was free, were questions which no sagacity could have solved.** (sa-GAS-i-ti) [Latin sagax, sagacis.]
- INVARIABLY (without exception, constantly) – **He had pleasure in the mere sound of his daughter's voice, and invariably turned to it when she spoke.** (in-VAR-ee-a-blee)
- COERCION (force) – **In the submissive way of one long accustomed to obey under coercion, he ate and drank what they gave him to eat and drink.** (ko-ER-shun) [Latin coercere, from co and arcere *to shut up, press together*.]
- APPARENT (clear to the understanding) – **That he had no recollection whatever of his having been brought from his prison to that house was apparent to them.** (a-PAR-ent) [Old French aparant, aparvir.]
- DISCERNIBLE (distinguishable) – **No crowd was about the door; no people were discernible at any of the many windows.** (di-SERN-i-b'1) [Old French discerner; from Latin discernere *to distinguish*.]
- INCOMMODIOUS (not spacious, inconveniently small) – **Tellson's Bank was very small, very dark, very ugly, very incommodious.** (in-com-O-dee-us) [French, from commode *convenient*; from Latin commodus *measure, mode*.]
- EMBELLISHMENT (adornment) – **Tellson's (they said) wanted no elbow room, Tellson's wanted no light, Tellson's wanted no embellishment.** (em-BELL-ish-ment) [Old French embellir *beautiful*.]
- DECOMPOSE (decay) – **At Tellson's your banknotes had a musty odor, as if they were fast decomposing into rags again.** (de-kom-POZ) [French decomposer.]
- EXTEMPORIZE (improvise, to make without preparation) – **At Tellson's your mortgages got into extemporized strong-rooms made of kitchens and pantries.** (eks-TEM-po-riz) [Latin from ex *out* and tempore, ablative of tempus *time*.]
- APPELLATION (name or designation) – **His surname was Cruncher, and when he was christened, he received the added appellation of Jerry.** (ap-el-A-shun)

- HARLEQUIN (a comic figure in many-colored clothes) – **Mr. Cruncher reposed under a patchwork counterpane, like a Harlequin at home.** (reposed=lay quietly, counterpane=quilt)(HAR-la-kwin) [French harlequin, arelquin; from Italian arlecchino; from old French Herlekin *a demon, goblin.*]
- TREPIDATION (fearful agitation) – **Mrs. Cruncher rose from her knees in a corner with sufficient haste and trepidation to show that she was the one he was accusing.** (trep-i-DA-shun) [Latin trepidation, trepidare *to tremble*, from trepidus *disturbed, alarmed.*]
- EFFICACY (effectiveness) – **Her husband, afraid of the efficacy of his wife’s prayers, refused to let her pray.** (EF-i-ka-si) [Latin efficacies, efficere *to bring to pass.*]
- ANIMOSITY (strong hatred, ill will) – **He showed such animosity to any display of her love of God that for the sake of peace she did her praying in private.** (an-i-MOS-i-ti) [French animosite; Latin animositas *boldness.*]
- DEPRECATE (to express disapproval) – **Young Jerry strongly deprecated any praying his mother might do.** (DEP-re-kate) [Latin deprecatus, deprecari *to avert by prayer*; from de and precari *to pray.*]
- FORAY (short excursion or raid) – **Young Jerry would stand by to replace his father when not engaged in making forays through the streets to inflict bodily and mental injury of an acute description on passing small boys.** (FOR-ay) [Old French ferrer *to pillage.*]
- COGITATE (ponder, think) – **Jerry sat on his father’s empty bench, took up his father’s half-chewed piece of straw, and cogitated.** (KOJ-i-tate) [Latin cogitatus, cogitare *to reflect upon.*]
- SUPERSCRIBE (to write on the top of, to address the outside of) – **The ancient clerk deliberately folded and superscribed the note.** Latin superscribere *to write over.*]
- DEFERENCE (honor) – **Jerry took the letter and, mumbling to himself with less internal deference than he made an outward show of, made his bow and went his way.** (DEF-er-ens) [French deferer *to pay deference, yield.*]
- APHORISM (short pithy sentence, proverb) – **Old Bailey, London’s court of justice, was a choice illustration of the aphorism, “Whatever is, is right.”** (AF-o-riz’m) [From French; from Greek aphorismos *definition, pithy sentence*, from aphorizein *to define*, from apo and horizein *to separate.*]
- DEMUR (pause, objection) – **After some delay and demur, the guard grudgingly opened the door and let Jerry squeeze himself into court.** (de-MUR) [Old French demurer, demorer *to linger, stay*, from Latin demorari, from de and morari *to delay, stay.*]
- ENGENDER (to produce) – **As an emotion of the mind will express itself through any covering of the body, so the paleness which his situation engendered came through the brown upon his cheek, showing the soul to be stronger than the sun.** (en-JEN-der) [Old French enjendrer; from Latin ingenerare *to beget.*]
- FERRET (to search out) – **The accuser, claiming patriotism as his motive, had ferreted out the nature of the prisoner’s schemes.** (FER-it) [Old French fuiRET, furet; from Later Latin furo, from Latin fur *thief.*]
- PERNICIOUS (highly injurious, causing injury) – **It was charged that the prisoner had long been engaged in pernicious missions of a traitorous character.** (per-NISH-us) [French pernicieux; from Latin perniciosus, from pernicies *destruction, death.*]

- AUSPICIOUS (favorable, of good omen) – **He had been the prisoner’s friend, but, at once in an auspicious and an evil hour detecting his infamy, had resolved to immolate the traitor he could no longer cherish in his bosom, on the sacred altar of his country.** (aw-SPISH-us) [French; from Latin auspicium, from auspex a bird seer, from avis bird and spicere to see.]
- INFAMY (disgrace, dishonor, bad reputation) – **Detecting his infamy, he had resolved to immolate the traitor.** (IN-fa-mi) [French infamie, from Latin infamia infamous.]
- IMMOLATE (sacrifice) – **Detecting his infamy, he had resolved to immolate the traitor.** (IM-o-late) [Latin immolatus, immolare to sacrifice; originally to springle with sacrificial meal, from im in and molagrits mixed with salt.]
- INSINUATION (a sly suggestion) – **Had he ever ben a spy himself? No, he scorned the base insinuation.** (in-sin-u-A-shun) [Latin insinuatus, insinuare to introduce by windings and turnings.]
- PLAINTIVE (melancholy) – **The plaintive tone of her compassion merged into the less musical voice of the Judge, as he said, something fiercely, “Answer the questions put to you, and make no remark upon them.”** (PLAIN-tiv) [Old French plantif mournful.]
- MALIGN (to speak evil of) – **He had never been suspected of stealing a silver teapot; he had been maligned respecting a mustard pot, but it turned out to be only a plated one.** (ma-LINE) [Old French maligne, malin; from Latin malignus, from maligenus of a bad kind or nature, from malus bad and genus the root of genus meaning race, kind.]
- TIMOROUS (fearful, timid) – **“I remember both my fellow passengers to have been—like myself—timorous of highwaymen,” said Mr. Lorry.** (TIM-or-us) [Old French timoureux, temerous; from Later Latin timorosus, from Latin timor fear.]
- DEMEANOR (conduct, behavior, bearing, carriage) – **Something especially reckless in his demeanor gave Sidney Carton a disreputable look.** (di-MEE-nor) [From Middle English demeanure; Old French demener to lead, drive; from Later Latin minare conduct.]
- COMMISERATION (pity) – **There was much commiseration for Lucie Manette as she was carried unconscious from the courtroom.** (kom-miz-er-A-shun) [Latin commiserates to pity.]
- DISREPUTABLE (not respectable) – **Something especially reckless in his demeanor gave Sidney Carton a disreputable look.** (dis-REP-u-ta-b'l)
- VEHEMENCE (impetuous force, fervor) – **The crowd came pouring out of Old Bailey with a vehemence that nearly took Jerry off his legs.** (VE-hem-ens) [French vehement; from Latin vehemens, vehere to carry.]
- CARRION (putrefying flesh of a carcass) – **A loud buzz was heard as the crowd swept into the streets as if the baffled blueflies were dispersing in search of other carrion.** (KAR-ee-on) [Old North French caroigne, ultimately from Latin caries, decay.]
- LACONIC (concise, terse, brief) – **“That’s a fair young lady to bid farewell to, Mr. Darnay!” A slight frown and a laconic “Yes,” were the answer.** (lay-KON-ik)[Latin, laconicus, laconian, a Laconian, a Spartan.]
- ALLUSION (a reference to) – **The allusion to Lucie served as a timely reminder to Darnay that this disagreeable companion had, of his own free will, assisted him in the straight of the day.** (a-LU-zhun)[Latin allusio, from alludere to play with.]

- STRAIGHT (distress, difficult time) – **The allusion to Lucie served as a timely reminder to Darnay that this disagreeable companion had, of his own free will, assisted him in the straight of the day.** (STRATE) [Middle English streht; Anglo Saxon streht, *to stretch*.]
- PROPENSITIES (a natural inclination, a liking, a bent, a bias) – **The learned profession of the Law was certainly not behind any other learned profession in its Bacchanalian propensities.** (pro-PEN-si-tees) [Latin propensus, propendere *to hang forward*.]
- BACCHANALIAN (noisily drunken, carousing) – **The learned profession of the Law was certainly not behind any other learned profession in its Bacchanalian propensities.** (bak-a-NAY-lee-an) [Latin; Greek characteristic of Bacchus, the Roman and Greek wine god.]
- GLIB (speaking smoothly, flippant, pert) – **Mr. Stryver was a glib man, unscrupulous, ready, bold.** (GLIB) [Danish glibberig *slippery*, glibber *jelly*.]
- UNSCRUPULOUS (not restrained by ideas of right and wrong, having no moral principles) – **Mr. Stryver was a glib man, unscrupulous, ready, bold.** (un-SCRU-pyoo-lus)
- PRECOCIOUS (early in development) – **Mr. Stryver laughed, till he shook his precocious paunch.** (pre-KO-shus) [Latin praecox, praecocis, from procoquere *to cook or ripen beforehand*.]
- LANGUISH (to lose force or vitality) – **Country airs circulated in Soho with vigorous freedom instead of languishing into the parish like a stray pauper without a settlement.** (LANG-wish) [Old French languir, from Latin languere *to be languid*.]
- STOLID (grave, serious, sedate) – **Soho was a cool spot, stolid but cheerful, a wonderful place for echoes, and a very harbor from the raging streets.** (STAYD)
- EMULATE (to strive to equal or excel) – **It took four men, all four ablaze with gorgeous decoration, emulating the noble and chaste fashion set by the King, to conduct the happy chocolate to the King's lips.** (EM-u-late) [Latin aemulatus, aemulari, aemulus *trying to equal or excel*.]
- CHASTE (modest, restrained, simple in style, not ornate) – **It took four men, all four ablaze with gorgeous decoration, emulating noble and chaste fashion set by the King, to conduct the happy chocolate to the King's lips.** (CHASTE) [Middle English; Old French chaste; Latin castus *chaste, pure*.]
- ABJECT (sunk to a low condition) – **Monseigneur, the King, issued forth. Then what submission, what cringing and fawning, what servility, what abject humiliation!** (AB-jekt) [Latin abjectus, abjicere *to throw away*.]
- FAWN (to lick the hand, to cringe, to shrink to act timid) – **Then what submission, what cringing and fawning, what servility.** (FAWN) [Middle English; Anglo Saxon fagnian *to rejoice*.]
- SERVILE (slavish) – **Then what submission, what cringing and fawning, what servility.** (SER-vile) [Middle English servylle; from Latin servus *a slave*.]
- AFFABLE (gracious) – **Bestowing a word of promise here and a smile there, a whisper on one happy slave and a wave of the hand on another, Monseigneur affably passed through his rooms.** (AF-a-b'l) [Old French; Latin affabilis, affari *to speak to*.]
- PROPTIATE (appease, pacify, calm) – **Monsieur the Marquis cast his eyes over the submissive faces that drooped before him, as the like of himself had drooped before Monseigneur of the Court – only the difference was, that these faces drooped merely to suffer and not to propitiate.** (pro-PISH-i-ate) [Latin propitiatus, propitiare *to propitiate*, from propitius *favorable*.]

- OBSEQUIIOUS (a revealing of one's sense of inferiority in the presence of one's superiors; fawning) – **Monsieur Gabelle had come out with great obsequiousness to assist at this examination, and had held the examined by the drapery of his arm in an official manner.** (ob-SE-kwi-us) [French obsequieux; from Latin obsequiosis *compliance*, from obsequy *to comply with, to follow*.]
- REMONSTRANCE (protest) - **The Marquis went up the stairs from his carriage sufficiently disturbing the darkness to elicit loud remonstrance from an owl in the roof of the great pile of stable-building away among the trees.** (re-MON-strans) [Old French.]
- ELICIT (to draw forth, to evoke) – **The Marquis went up the stairs from his carriage sufficiently disturbing the darkness to elicit loud remonstrance from an owl in the roof of the great pile of stable-building away among the trees.** (ee-LIS-it) [Latin elicitus, elicere *to draw out*.]
- REGENERATION (rebirth) – **The Marquis was as elegantly despondent as he could becomingly be, of a country still containing himself, that great means of regeneration.** (re-JEN-er-A-shun) [Latin regeneratus, regenerare *rebirth*.]
- DESPONDENT (disheartened, discouraged, dejected) – **The Marquis was as elegantly despondent as he could becomingly be, of a country still containing himself, that great means of regeneration.** (dee-SPON-dent) [Latin despondere *to lose heart*.]
- DETEST (hate) DETESTATION (hatred) – **“Detestation of the high is the involuntary homage of the low,” said the Marquis.** (de-TEST) (de-tes-TA-shun) [French detester; from Latin detestari *to curse while calling a deity to witness*.]
- CONVERSANT (familiar with a thing or subject) – **Mr. Charles Darnay was established in England as a higher teacher of the French language who was conversant with French literature.** (kon-VER-s'nt) [Old French; from Latin conversans, converseri *to associate with*.]
- CONSTRAINT (embarrassed manner) – **His constraint was so manifest that it originated in an unwillingness to approach the subject.** (kon-STRAINT) [Old French constreinte, constrainedre *to bind together*.]
- MANIFEST (obvious, clear, plain, evident) – **His constraint was so manifest that it originated in an unwillingness to approach the subject.** (MAN-i-fest) [Middle English; Old French manifestus *struck by the hand, near at hand, palpable, evident*.]
- APPREHENSIONS (misgivings) – **“If there were – any apprehensions against the man she really loved, - the direct responsibility thereof not lying on his head, - they should all be obliterated for her sake.”** (ap-re-HEN-shuns)
- OBLITERATED (erased, blotted out) – **“If there were – any apprehensions against the man she really loved, - the direct responsibility thereof not lying on his head, they should all be obliterated for her sake.”** (o-BLIT-er-a-ted) [Latin obliterare *to blot out a letter*.]
- MOROSE (glum, sullen) – **“Why, I have been ashamed of your moroseness there at the Manette home!” said Mr. Stryver to Carton.** (mo-ROS) [Latin morosus *manner, habit, way of life*.]
- INCORRIGIBLE (unmanageable, unruly) – **“You have no business to be incorrigible,” was his friend's answer, delivered in no very soothing tone.** (in-KOR-i-ji-b'l) [French; Latin corrige *to correct*.]

- OSTENTATIOUS (showy, pretentious) – “**Now, don’t let my announcement of the name make you uncomfortable, Sydney,**” said Mr. Stryver, preparing him with ostentatious friendliness for the discourse he was about to make. (os-ten-TA-shus) [French; from Latin ostentatio *unnecessary show*.]
- COMPLACENT (self-satisfied) – Sydney Carton looked at his punch and looked at his complacent friend, drank his punch and looked at his complacent friend. (kom-PLA-sent) [Latin com-plasens, complacere *to be very pleasing, to be pleased with*.]
- MAGNANIMOUS (great of mind, honorable) – Mr. Stryver, having made up his mind to that magnanimous bestowal of good fortune on the doctor’s daughter, resolved to make her happiness known to her before he left town for the Long Vacation. (mag-NAN-i-mus) [Latin magnanimus, from magnus *great* and animus *mind*.]
- SELF-ABNEGATING (self-renouncing) – Mr. Lorry shook hands in a self-abnegating way, as one who shook for Tellson and Company. (self-AB-ne-ga-ting) [Latin, abnegatus, abnegare *to deny*.]
- DUBIOUS (doubtful) – “**Oh, dear me!**” cried Mr. Lorry, rubbing his chin and looking at his visitor dubiously. (DU-bee-us) [Latin dubiosis, from dubium *doubt*, from duo *two*.]
- VENERABLE (old and respectable) – Those venerable and feeble persons (clerks at Tellsons) were always seen by the public in the act of bowing, and were popularly believed, when they had bowed a customer out, still to keep on bowing in the empty office until they bowed another customer in. (VEN-er-a-b’l) [Old French; from Latin venerabilis *to be revered*.]
- LAUDABLE (praiseworthy) – “**Having supposed that there is sense where there is no sense, and a laudable ambition, I am well out of my mistake and no harm is done.**” (LAW-da-b’l) [Old French laude; from Latin laus, laudis *glory, praise*.]
- IRRESOLUTE (vacillating, shifting in opinion, wavering in decision) – From being irresolute and purposeless, his feet became animated by an intention, and, in the working out of that intention, they took him to the doctor’s door. (ir-REZ-o-lute)
- ANIMATED (living, seeming alive, lively) – From being irresolute and purposeless, his feet became animated by an intention, and, in the working out of that intention, they took him to the doctor’s door. (AN-i-ma-ted) [Latin animare *to make alive, to fill with breath*.]
- SLOTH (laziness) – “**I have had unformed ideas of striving afresh, beginning anew, shaking off sloth and sensuality, and fighting out the abandoned fight,**” said Sydney Carton. (SLOTH) [Middle English slou *slow*.]
- SENSUALITY (fondness for indulging in lustful pleasures) – “**I have had unformed ideas of striving afresh, beginning anew, shaking off sloth and sensuality, and fighting out the abandoned fight,**” said Sydney Carton. (SEN-shoo-AL-i-tee) [French sensual; Latin sensualis *sense, feeling*.]
- DERIDE (ridicule) – The position appeared by no means to please the solitary occupant of the hearse with the increasing rabble surrounding the coach, deriding him. (de-RIDE) [Latin deridere, derisum *to laugh*.]
- REFRACTORY (obstinate, stubborn) – The officiating undertakers made some protest against these changes in the ceremonies, but the river being alarmingly near, and several voices remarking on the efficacy of cold immersion in bringing refractory members of the profession to reason, the protest was faint and brief. (re-FRAC-to-ree) [Latin refractarius *stubborn*.]

- RUMINATE (ponder) – **Having smoked his pipe out, and ruminated a little longer, Jerry turned himself about that he might appear, before the hour of closing, on his station at Tellson’s.** (ROO-mi-nate) [Latin ruminatus, ruminari, from rumen *throat*.]
- INJUNCTIONS (commands) – **Thus the evening wore away with the Cruncher family, until Young Jerry was ordered to bed, and his mother, laid under similar injunctions, obeyed them.** (in-JUNGK-shuns) [Later Latin injunctio, injungere *to join*.]
- UBIQUITOUS (present everywhere at the same time) – **The coffin was a ubiquitous fiend too, for, while it was making the whole night behind him dreadful, he darted out into the roadway to avoid dark alleys from which it might jump out.** (yoo-BIK-wi-tus) [Latin ubique everywhere.]
- ALTERCATION (a quarrel, a noisy or angry dispute) – **The altercation was conducted in a low tone of voice, and terminated in the honest tradesman’s kicking off his clay-soiled boots, and lying down at his length on the floor.** (al-ter-KA-shun) [Latin altercatus, altercari *to dispute*.]
- OSTENSIBLE (apparent, professed) – **Jerry Cruncher was brushed and washed at the usual hour, and set off with his son to pursue his ostensible calling.** (os-TEN-si-b’l) [French; from Latin ostendere *to show* or *to stretch out before*.]
- RECOMPENSE (a return for something, a reward) – **“Jerry, you honest tradesman,” he mumbled to himself, “there’s hopes wot that boy will yet be a blessing to you, and a recompense to you for his mother.”** (REK-om-pens) [Old French recompenser; from Latin recompensare *to compensate*.]
- PRECIPITATE (hurl headlong) – **“Ah, but he would be well-content to precipitate himself over the hillside once again, as on the evening when he and I first encountered – the evening he killed the Marquis.”** (pre-SIP-i-tate) [Latin praecipitatus, praecipitare *to precipitate*, from praecip *headlong*.]
- POLTROON (coward) – **“It would be easier for the weakest poltroon that lives, to erase himself from existence, than to erase one letter of his name or crimes from the knitted register of Madame Defarge.”** (pol-TROON) [French poltroon; from Italian poltrone *sluggard, coward*, also *idle, lazy*, from poltro *bed*.]
- SUPERCILIOUS (haughtily contemptuous, proud) – **Madame Defarge looked superciliously at the client, and nodded in confirmation.** (soo-per-CIL-ee-us) [Latin supercilius from supercilium *an eyebrow, pride*, from super *over* and cilium *eyelid*.]
- AMICABLE (friendly, peaceable) – **Madame Defarge and monsieur returned amicably to the heart of the San Antoine district.** (AM-i-ka-b’l) [Latin amicabilis *friendly*.]
- ASSIDUOUS (busy) – **Madame Defarge knitted assiduously on her register.** (a-SIJ-you-us) [Latin assiduitas *constant presence*.]
- INFRACTION (the act of breaking, breach) – **A rose lay beside her, and if she now and then glanced at the flower, it was with no infraction of her usual preoccupied air.** (in-FRAK-shun) [Latin infractus, infringere *to break, impair*.]
- ANTECEDENTS (previous history, immediate ancestry) – **It was the first time the wine had ever been so complimented, and Madame Defarge knew enough of its antecedents to know better.** (an-ti-SEE-dents) [Latin antecedens, antecedere *going before in time, prior, preceding*.]

- PALPABLE (readily visible) – **Madame Defarge knitted steadily, but the news that Lucy Manette was to marry the present Marquis had a palpable effect upon her husband.** (PAL-pa-b'l) [Old French; from Later Latin palpabilis, from palpare *to feel, stroke*.]
- GAUNT (forbidding, grim) – **There was no one bidden to the marriage but Mr. Lorry; there was even to be no bridesmaid but the gaunt Miss Pross.** (GONT) [-]
- FURTIVE (sly, stealthy) – **The only ray of hope that Mr. Lorry could discover was, that he sometimes furtively looked up without being asked.** (FUR-tiv) [French furtif; from Latin furtivus, furtum *theft*, from fur *thief*.]
- EXPLICIT (exact) – **“Be explicit,” said the doctor. “Spare me no detail.”** (eks-PLIS-it) [Latin explicitus, explicare *to unfold*.]
- DISSOLUTE (loose in morals and conduct) – **“Well! At any rate you know me as a dissolute dog, who has never done any good, and never will,” confessed Carton to Darnay.** (DIS-o-lute) [Latin dissolutus, dissolvere *to loosen*.]
- REPARABLE (capable of being remedied) – **“I fear he is not to be reclaimed; there is scarcely a hope that anything in his character or fortunes is reparable now,” said Lucie to Charles.** (REP-a-ra-b'l) [Latin reparabilis *to mend*.]
- TURBID (dirty and disturbed) – **Mr. Stryver shouldered his way through the law, like some great engine forcing itself through turbid water, and dragging his useful friend in the wake, like a boat towed astern.** (TUR-bid) [Latin turbidus, from turbare *to disturb*, from turba *a disorder, tumult, crowd*.]
- EXUDING (discharging through the pores) – **These three young gentlemen Mr. Stryver, exuding patronage of the most offensive quality from every pore, had offered as pupils to Lucie’s husband, delicately saying, “Halloa! Here are three lumps of bread and cheese for your matrimonial picnic, Darnay.”** (eks-OOD-ing) [Latin exudare, exudatum *to sweat out*.]
- PATRONAGE (good will shown to people considered one’s inferiors, condescension) **Mr. Stryver exuded patronage of the most offensive quality from every pore.** (PAY-tron-ij) [Middle English patronagium, patron *father*.]
- INUNDATION (flood, overflow) – **Here and there, especially at first, the inundation started on them and swept by; but when they had done descending the dark passage of the Bastilla, and were winding and climbing up a tower, they were alone.** (in-un-DA-shun) [Latin inundatus, from inundare *to rise in waves, to overflow*.]
- ATTENUATED (made thin) – **The bronze face, the shaggy black hair and beard, the coarse woolen red cap, the rough medley dress of home-spun stuff and hairy skins of beasts, the powerful frame attenuated by spare living, inspired the mender of roads with awe.** (a-TEN-u-a-tid) [Latin attenuatas, attenuare *to make thin*.]
- DISSIMULATION (hypocrisy) – **The Court, from that exclusive inner circle to its outermost rotten ring of intrigue, corruption, and dissimulation was gone—had left France—altogether.** (dis-SIM-u-lay-shun) [Latin dissimulatus, dissimulare *not like, not similar*.]
- JUDICIOUS (wise) – **“Now a judicious selection from Tellson’s important books and papers in Paris with the least possible delay and getting them out of harm’s way, is within the power of scarcely anyone but myself,” declared Mr. Lorry.** (joo-DISH-us) [French judicieux *judgment*.]

- DOLOROUS (painful) – **“From this prison here of horror, whence I every hour tend nearer and nearer to destruction, I send you, Monsieur heretofore the Marquis, the assurance of my dolorous and unhappy service,” concluded Gabelle.** (DO-ler-us) [Old French; Latin dolor, dolere to suffer.]
- REJOIN (answer) – **“I will do nothing for you, Darnay,” Defarge doggedly rejoined.** (re-JOIN) [French, rejoinder to join.]
- DOGGEDLY (stubbornly) – **“I will do nothing for you, Darnay,” Defarge doggedly rejoined.** (DOG-id-lee) [Old Norman, dugga, a headstrong, stubborn person.]
- BLIGHTED (ruined, withered) – **He sat by a newly-lighted wood fire (the blighted and unfruitful year was prematurely cold), and on his honest and courageous face there was a deeper shade than the pendent lamp could throw, or any object in the room distortedly reflect—a shade of horror.** (BLITE)
- DISTORT (twist out of shape, change the usual appearance of) – **On his face there was a deeper shade than any object in the room could distortedly reflect—a shade of horror.** (dis-TORT) [Latin distorquere to twist.]
- IMPASSIVE (not showing emotion, calm, serene) – **Madame Defarge met the lifted eyebrows and forehead with a cold, impassive stare.** (im-PASS-iv) [Latin *not passive*.]
- INVIOLATE (unharmful, unimpaired) – **The man sitting as President informed Doctor Manette that Charles Darnay must remain in custody, but should, for his sake, be held inviolate in safe custody.** (in-VI-o-late) [Latin violatus, violare, inviolatus, *not to violate, not to harm*.]
- INCLEMENT (stormy) – **When it was not too wet or inclement for her child to be with her, they went together; at other times she was alone; but she never missed a single day.** (in-CLEM-ent) [Latin inclemens *not mild*.]
- REDUNDANT (superabundance) – **The wood-sawyer, who was a little man with a redundancy of gesture (he had once been a mender of roads) cast a glance at the prison.** (re-DUN-dant) [Latin redundans, redundare to overflow.]
- JOCOSE (witty, joking) – **The little wood-sawyer put his ten fingers before his face to represent bars, and peeped through them jocosely.** (jo-KOSE-lee) [Latin jocosus, from jocus joke.]
- IMPLICIT (unquestioning) – **She could scarcely answer her father, “I trust you—implicitly.”** (im-PLIS-it) [French; Latin implicitus, implicare to entwine.]
- REITERATE (repeat) – **On those few steps of his dangerous way, Charles Darnay had set his foot according to Doctor Manette’s reiterated instructions.** (re-IT-er-ate) [Latin reiteratus, reiterare to say again.]
- GREGARIOUS (tending to assemble or herd together) – **Miss Pross and Jerry Cruncher both looked to the right and to the left, into most of the shops they passed, with a wary eye for all gregarious assemblages.** (gre-GARE-i-us) [Latin gregarius, gregis herd, flock.]
- VINDICATE (defend or avenge) – **Miss Pross uttered a scream and dropped her hands, startling the wine-shop patrons into believing that somebody was assassinated by somebody, vindicating a difference of opinion.** (VIN-di-kate) [Latin vindicatus, vindicare to lay claim to, defend, avenge.]
- VOLUBLE (talkative) – **The response of the patrons was very voluble and very loud.** (VOL-u-b’l) [French; Latin volubilis easily turned about, from volutes to roll, turn about or around.]

CULPABLE (deserving blame) – **Good Miss Pross! She wept as if the estrangement between her brother and herself had come of any culpability of her own.** (KUL-pa-b'1) [Old French coupable; from Latin culpabilis, from culpare *to blame*, from culpa *fault*.]

ESTRANGEMENT (alienation of affections, separation) – **She wept as if the estrangement between her brother and herself had come of any culpability of her own.** (es-TRANJ-ment) [Old French estranger *to remove*; Later Latin extraneare *to treat as a stranger*.]

RETROSPECT (review of the past) – **“It—can’t—be,” muttered Sydney Carton retrospectively. “Can’t—be. Spoke good French. Yet like a foreigner, I thought.”** (RET-ro-spect) [Latin retrospicere, from retro *back* and specere, spectum *to look*.]

PREVARICATE (to lie, to speak evasively) – **“Now, what I would humbly offer to you, sir,” pursued Mr. Cruncher, “even if it was so, which I don’t say it is—”**

“Don’t prevaricate,” said Mr. Lorry. (pre-VAR-i-kate) [Latin praevaricatus, praevaricari *to walk crookedly, collude (connive)*, from prae and vicare *to straddle*.]

PRODIGIOUS (extraordinary, vast) – **“What strength there is in these common bodies!” the Marquis said, looking at the patient with some curiosity.**

“There is prodigious strength,” I answered him, “in sorrow and despair.” (pro-DIJ-us) [Latin prodigiosus, from prodigium *a prodigy*.]

Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens

Vocabulary List B

Prepared by Prof. Dick Bohrer
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List A presents these 170 vocabulary words in order from the early pages to the end of the book for the benefit of those who wish to use the list as they read. List B will present the words in alphabetical order.

ABJECT (sunk to a low condition) – **Monseigneur, the King, issued forth. Then what submission, what cringing and fawning, what servility, what abject humiliation!** (AB-jekt) [Latin abjectus, abjicere to throw away.]

ADJURE (to appeal to; to charge) – **With a hurried adjuration that his passengers be on the alert, the guard readied his rifle and stood on the offensive.** (aj-oo-RA-shun) [French adjurer; Latin adjurare, adjuratum to swear to, to adjure.]

ADMONISH (scold, warn, reprove) – **He would be lost in his thoughts until an impatient movement from his fellow passengers would admonish him to close the window.** (ad-MON-ish) [From Old French, from Latin admonere, to remind, warn; from ad plus monere, to warn.]

AFFABLE (gracious) – **Bestowing a word of promise here and a smile there, a whisper on one happy slave and a wave of the hand on another, Monseigneur affably passed through his rooms.** (AF-a-b'l) [Old French; Latin affabilis, affari to speak to.]

ALLUSION (a reference to) – **The allusion to Lucie served as a timely reminder to Darnay that this disagreeable companion had, of his own free will, assisted him in the straight of the day.** (a-LU-zhun)[Latin allusio, from alludere to play with.]

ALTERCATION (a quarrel, a noisy or angry dispute) – **The altercation was conducted in a low tone of voice, and terminated in the honest tradesman's kicking off his clay-soiled boots, and lying down at his length on the floor.** (al-ter-KA-shun) [Latin altercatus, altercari to dispute.]

AMICABLE (friendly, peaceable) – **Madame Defarge and monsieur returned amicably to the heart of the San Antoine district.** (AM-i-ka-b'l) [Latin amicabilis friendly.]

ANIMATED (living, seeming alive, lively) – **From being irresolute and purposeless, his feet became animated by an intention, and, in the working out of that intention, they took him to the doctor's door.** (AN-i-ma-ted) [Latin animare to make alive, to fill with breath.]

ANIMOSITY (strong hatred, ill will) – **He showed such animosity to any display of her love of God that for the sake of peace she did her praying in private.** (an-i-MOS-i-ti) [French animosite; Latin animositas boldness.]

ANTECEDENTS (previous history, immediate ancestry) – **It was the first time the wine had ever been so complimented, and Madame Defarge knew enough of its antecedents to know better.** (an-ti-SEE-dents) [Latin antecedens, antecedere going before in time, prior, preceding.]

APHORISM (short pithy sentence, proverb) – **Old Bailey, London's court of justice, was a choice illustration of the aphorism, "Whatever is, is right."** (AF-o-riz'm) [From French; from Greek aphorismos definition, pithy sentence, from aphorizein to define, from apo and horizein to separate.]

- APPARENT (clear to the understanding) – **That he had no recollection whatever of his having been brought from his prison to that house was apparent to them.** (a-PAR-ent) [Old French aparant, aparvir.]
- APPELLATION (name or designation) – **His surname was Cruncher, and when he was christened, he received the added appellation of Jerry.** (ap-el-A-shun)
- APPREHENSIONS (misgivings) – **“If there were—any apprehensions against the man she really loved, - the direct responsibility thereof not lying on his head—they should all be obliterated for her sake.”** (ap-re-HEN-shuns)
- ASSIDUOUS (busy) – **Madame Defarge knitted assiduously on her register.** (a-SIJ-you-us) [Latin assiduitas *constant presence*.]
- ATTENUATED (made thin) – **The bronze face, the shaggy black hair and beard, the coarse woolen red cap, the rough medley dress of home-spun stuff and hairy skins of beasts, the powerful frame attenuated by spare living, inspired the mender of roads with awe.** (a-TEN-u-a-tid) [Latin attenuatas, attenuare *to make thin*.]
- AUSPICIOUS (favorable, of good omen) – **He had been the prisoner’s friend, but, at once in an auspicious and an evil hour detecting his infamy, had resolved to immolate the traitor he could no longer cherish in his bosom, on the sacred altar of his country.** (aw-SPISH-us) [French; from Latin auspicium, from auspex *a bird seer*, from avis *bird* and spicere *to see*.]
- BACCHANALIAN (noisily drunken, carousing) – **The learned profession of the Law was certainly not behind any other learned profession in its Bacchanalian propensities.** (bak-a-NAY-lee-an) [Latin; Greek *characteristic of Bacchus, the Roman and Greek wine god*.]
- BLIGHTED (ruined, withered) – **He sat by a newly-lighted wood fire (the blighted and unfruitful year was prematurely cold), and on his honest and courageous face there was a deeper shade than the pendent lamp could throw, or any object in the room distortedly reflect—a shade of horror.** (BLITE)
- CADAVEROUS (ghastly) – **The face of the old man was a cadaverous color.** (ka-DAV-er-us) [Latin, cadere, *to die*; *suggestive of death; of deathly pallor; emaciated, gaunt*.]
- CARRION (putrefying flesh of a carcass) – **A loud buzz was heard as the crowd swept into the streets as if the baffled blueflies were dispersing in search of other carrion.** (KAR-ee-on) [Old North French caroigne, ultimately from Latin caries, *decay*.]
- CESSATION (a ceasing, a stopping) – **The stillness, consequent on the cessation of the rumbling and laboring of the coach, added to the stillness of the night, and made it very quiet indeed.** (se-SA-shun) [French, from Latin, cessatio, from cessare, *to cease*.]
- CHASTE (modest, restrained, simple in style, not ornate) – **It took four men, all four ablaze with gorgeous decoration, emulating noble and chaste fashion set by the King, to conduct the happy chocolate to the King’s lips.** (CHASTE) [Middle English; Old French chaste; Latin castus *chaste, pure*.]
- COERCION (force) – **In the submissive way of one long accustomed to obey under coercion, he ate and drank what they gave him to eat and drink.** (ko-ER-shun) [Latin coercere, from co and arcere *to shut up, press together*.]
- COGITATE (ponder, think) – **Jerry sat on his father’s empty bench, took up his father’s half-chewed piece of straw, and cogitated.** (KOJ-i-tate) [Latin cogitatus, cogitare *to reflect upon*.]

- COMMISERATION (pity) – **There was much commiseration for Lucie Manette as she was carried unconscious from the courtroom.** (kom-miz-er-A-shun) [Latin commiserates *to pity*.]
- COMPLACENT (self-satisfied) – **Sydney Carton looked at his punch and looked at his complacent friend, drank his punch and looked at his complacent friend.** (kom-PLA-sent) [Latin com-plasens, complacere *to be very pleasing, to be pleased with*.]
- COMPOSURE (calmness) – **Madame Defarge was stout, her eyes watchful, her hand heavily ringed, her face steady, her features strong, her manner one of great composure.** (kom-PO-shur)
- CONSTRAINT (embarrassed manner) – **His constraint was so manifest that it originated in an unwillingness to approach the subject.** (kon-STRAINT) [Old French constreinte, constrainedre *to bind together*.]
- CONTRABAND (smuggled) – **The soldiers marched into the slums in search of contraband goods.** (KON-tra-band) [From French, from Italian contrabando, from contra *against* plus bando *proclamation*.]
- CONVERSANT (familiar with a thing or subject) – **Mr. Charles Darnay was established in England as a higher teacher of the French language who was conversant with French literature.** (kon-VER-s'nt) [Old French; from Latin conversans, converseri *to associate with*.]
- COUNTENANCE (facial expression) – **A cloud, dark and heavy, settled on the sacred countenance of Saint Antoine—for cold, dirt, sickness, ignorance and want were the lords in waiting on the saintly presence.** (KOWN-te-nens) [Old French countenance, demeanor, from Latin continentia, continenere, continere, *to hold together, repress*.]
- CULPABLE (deserving blame) – **Good Miss Pross! She wept as if the estrangement between her brother and herself had come of any culpability of her own.** (KUL-pa-b'l) [Old French coupable; from Latin culpabilis, from culpare *to blame*, from culpa *fault*.]
- DECOMPOSE (decay) – **At Tellson's your banknotes had a musty odor, as if they were fast decomposing into rags again.** (de-kom-POZ) [French decomposer.]
- DEFERENCE (honor) – **Jerry took the letter and, mumbling to himself with less internal deference than he made an outward show of, made his bow and went his way.** (DEF-er-ens) [French deferer *to pay deference, yield*.]
- DEMEANOR (conduct, behavior, bearing, carriage) – **Something especially reckless in his demeanor gave Sidney Carton a disreputable look.** (di-MEE-nor) [From Middle English demeanure; Old French demener *to lead, drive*; from Later Latin minare *conduct*.]
- DEMUR (pause, objection) – **After some delay and demur, the guard grudgingly opened the door and let Jerry squeeze himself into court.** (de-MUR) [Old French demurer, demorer *to linger, stay*, from Latin demorari, from de and morari *to delay, stay*.]
- DEPLORABLE (sad, wretched) – **The deplorable peculiarity regarding his voice was that it was the faintness of solitude and disuse.** (de-PLOR-a-b'l) [French deplorer, from Latin deplorare, *to cry out, lament*.]
- DEPRECATE (to express disapproval) – **Young Jerry strongly deprecated any praying his mother might do.** (DEP-re-kate) [Latin deprecatus, deprecari *to avert by prayer*; from de and precari *to pray*.]

- DEPRIVATION (the state of having lost something forcibly, a loss) – **The uncontrollable and hopeless mass of decomposition so engendered by the refuse would have polluted the air, even if poverty and deprivation had not loaded it with their intangible impurities.** (dep-ri-VA-shun) [Later Latin deprivatio; Middle English depriven; Old French depriver, *to deprive, separate*.]
- DERIDE (ridicule) – **The position appeared by no means to please the solitary occupant of the hearse with the increasing rabble surrounding the coach, deriding him.** (de-RIDE) [Latin deridere, derisum *to laugh*.]
- DESPONDENT (disheartened, discouraged, dejected) – **The Marquis was as elegantly despondent as he could becomingly be, of a country still containing himself, that great means of regeneration.** (dee-SPON-dent) [Latin despondere *to lose heart*.]
- DETEST (hate) DETESTATION (hatred) – **“Detestation of the high is the involuntary homage of the low,” said the Marquis.** (de-TEST) (de-tes-TA-shun) [French detester; from Latin detestari *to curse while calling a deity to witness*.]
- DISCERNIBLE (distinguishable) – **No crowd was about the door; no people were discernible at any of the many windows.** (di-SERN-i-b’l) [Old French discerner; from Latin discernere *to distinguish*.]
- DISCOURSE (conversation) – **He kept up in his mind an imaginary discourse with the wretched creature.** (DIS-kors) [French discourse, from Latin discursum, from discurrere, discursum, *to run to and fro*; from dis plus currere, *to run*.]
- DISCREET (prudent, showing discernment) – **“He is as he was when I first saw him,” whispered Defarge. “They demanded to know if I would take him, and, at my peril be discreet.”** (dis-KREET) [Old French discret, from Latin, discretus, *discern*.]
- DISREPUTABLE (not respectable) – **Something especially reckless in his demeanor gave Sidney Carton a disreputable look.** (dis-REP-u-ta-b’l)
- DISSIMULATION (hypocrisy) – **The Court, from that exclusive inner circle to its outermost rotten ring of intrigue, corruption, and dissimulation was gone—had left France—altogether.** (dis-SIM-u-lay-shun) [Latin dissimulatus, dissimulare *not like, not similar*.]
- DISSOLUTE (loose in morals and conduct) – **“Well! At any rate you know me as a dissolute dog, who has never done any good, and never will,” confessed Carton to Darnay.** (DIS-o-lute) [Latin dissolutus, dissolvere *to loosen*.]
- DISTORT (twist out of shape, change the usual appearance of) – **On his face there was a deeper shade than any object in the room could distortedly reflect—a shade of horror.** (dis-TORT) [Latin distorquere *to twist*.]
- DOGGEDLY (stubbornly) – **“I will do nothing for you, Darnay,” Defarge doggedly rejoined.** (DOG-id-lee) [Old Norman, dugga, *a headstrong, stubborn person*.]
- DOLOROUS (painful) – **“From this prison here of horror, whence I every hour tend nearer and nearer to destruction, I send you, Monsieur heretofore the Marquis, the assurance of my dolorous and unhappy service,” concluded Gabelle.** (DO-ler-us) [Old French; Latin dolor, dolere *to suffer*.]
- DUBIOUS (doubtful) – **“Oh, dear me!” cried Mr. Lorry, rubbing his chin and looking at his visitor dubiously.** (DU-bee-us) [Latin dubiosus, from dubium *doubt*, from duo *two*.]
- EFFICACY (effectiveness) – **Her husband, afraid of the efficacy of his wife’s prayers, refused to let her pray.** (EF-i-ka-si) [Latin efficacies, efficere *to bring to pass*.]

- ELICIT (to draw forth, to evoke) – **The Marquis went up the stairs from his carriage sufficiently disturbing the darkness to elicit loud remonstrance from an owl in the roof of the great pile of stable-building away among the trees.** (ee-LIS-it) [Latin elicitus, elicere *to draw out.*]
- EMACIATED (withered) – **His emaciated hand and fingers clutched the bricks as he sought to escape down the wall.** (e-MA-she-ate-ed) [Latin emaciat, participle of emaciare, *to make lean*; e plus maciare, *to make lean*; from macies, *leanness.*]
- EMBELLISHMENT (adornment) – **Tellson’s (they said) wanted no elbow room, Tellson’s wanted no light, Tellson’s wanted no embellishment.** (em-BELL-ish-ment) [Old French embellir *beautiful.*]
- EMULATE (to strive to equal or excel) – **It took four men, all four ablaze with gorgeous decoration, emulating the noble and chaste fashion set by the King, to conduct the happy chocolate to the King’s lips.** (EM-u-late) [Latin aemulatus, aemulari, aemulus *trying to equal or excel.*]
- ENGENDER (to produce) – **As an emotion of the mind will express itself through any covering of the body, so the paleness which his situation engendered came through the brown upon his cheek, showing the soul to be stronger than the sun.** (en-JEN-der) [Old French enjendrer; from Latin ingenerare *to beget.*]
- EPOCH (period of time) – **It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of unbelief.** (EP-ok) [Middle Latin, epocha, from Greek epoche *stop*, from epochein *to hold on, check*; from epi, echein *to hold.*]
- ESTRANGEMENT (alienation of affections, separation) – **She wept as if the estrangement between her brother and herself had come of any culpability of her own.** (es-TRANJ-ment) [Old French estranger *to remove*; Later Latin extraneare *to treat as a stranger.*]
- EVANESCENCE (vanishing, disappearing) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (ev-a-NES-ens) [Latin, evanescere, from e, *out* and vanescere, *to vanish*; from vanus, *empty, vain.*]
- EVINCE (show) – **The messenger rode back at an easy trot, stopping often to drink, but evincing a tendency to keep his own counsel.** (e-VINS) [Latin evincere, *to vanquish completely, prevail, prove*; e, *out, quite*, plus vincere, *to vanquish.*]
- EXPEDITIOUSLY (efficiently, with rapid action) – **While he was gone, his fellow passengers had expeditiously secreted their wallets and watches in their boots.** (eks-pa-DISH-us-lee) [Acting or carried out with speed and efficiency.]
- EXPLICIT (exact) – **“Be explicit,” said the doctor. “Spare me no detail.”** (eks-PLIS-it) [Latin explicitus, explicare *to unfold.*]
- EXPOSTULATE (to object, to reason earnestly) - **“Feelings! I have no time for them, no chance of them,” Mr. Lorry expostulated. “I pass my whole life, Miss, in turning an immense pecuniary mangle.”** (eks-POS-tyu-late) [Latin expostulatus, expostulare, *to demand vehemently, strongly, to require.*]
- EXTEMPORIZE (improvise, to make without preparation) – **At Tellson’s your mortgages got into extemporized strong-rooms made of kitchens and pantries.** (eks-TEM-po-riz) [Latin from ex *out* and tempore, ablative of tempus *time.*]

- EXUDING (discharging through the pores) – **These three young gentlemen Mr. Stryver, exuding patronage of the most offensive quality from every pore, had offered as pupils to Lucie’s husband, delicately saying, “Halloa! Here are three lumps of bread and cheese for your matrimonial picnic, Darnay.”** (eks-OOD-ing) [Latin exudare, exudatum *to sweat out.*]
- FAWN (to lick the hand, to cringe, to shrink to act timid) – **Then what submission, what cringing and fawning, what servility.** (FAWN) [Middle English; Anglo Saxon fagnian *to rejoice.*]
- FEIGN (pretend) – **Monsieur Defarge feigned not to notice the elderly gentleman and the young lady.** (FANE) [Old French feindre, feignant; from Latin ingere, *to form, shape, invent.*]
- FERRET (to search out) – **The accuser, claiming patriotism as his motive, had ferreted out the nature of the prisoner’s schemes.** (FER-it) [Old French fuiret, fuiret; from Later Latin furo, from Latin fur *thief.*]
- FORAY (short excursion or raid) – **Young Jerry would stand by to replace his father when not engaged in making forays through the streets to inflict bodily and mental injury of an acute description on passing small boys.** (FOR-ay) [Old French forrer *to pillage.*]
- FURTIVE (sly, stealthy) – **The only ray of hope that Mr. Lorry could discover was, that he sometimes furtively looked up without being asked.** (FUR-tiv) [French furtif; from Latin furtivus, furtum *theft*, from fur *thief.*]
- GAUNT (forbidding, grim) – **There was no one bidden to the marriage but Mr. Lorry; there was even to be no bridesmaid but the gaunt Miss Pross.** (GONT) [-]
- GLIB (speaking smoothly, flippant, pert) – **Mr. Stryver was a glib man, unscrupulous, ready, bold.** (GLIB) [Danish glibberig *slippery*, glibber *jelly.*]
- GLOWERING (scowling, staring with anger) – **The people croaked over their scanty measures of food and drink and were gloweringly confidential together.** (GLOU-er-ing) [Middle English, gloren.]
- GRAVITY (earnestness, the state of being grave) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (GRAV-i-tee) [Latin gravitas, *weight, heaviness*, gravis, *heavy.*]
- GREGARIOUS (tending to assemble or herd together) – **Miss Pross and Jerry Cruncher both looked to the right and to the left, into most of the shops they passed, with a wary eye for all gregarious assemblages.** (gre-GARE-i-us) [Latin gregarius, gregis *herd, flock.*]
- HARLEQUIN (a comic figure in many-colored clothes) – **Mr. Cruncher reposed under a patchwork counterpane, like a Harlequin at home.** (reposed=lay quietly, counterpane=quilt)(HAR-la-kwin) [French harlequin, arelquin; from Italian arlecchino; from old French Herlekin *a demon, goblin.*]
- HOMAGE (reverential regard) – **Madame Defarge acknowledged the bows and homage of the three customers by bending her head.** (OM-ij) [Old French from Middle Latin hominaticum, from Latin homo, *a man*, Middle Latin also, *a client, vassal.*]
- IMMOLATE (sacrifice) – **Detecting his infamy, he had resolved to immolate the traitor.** (IM-o-late) [Latin immolatus, immolare *to sacrifice*; originally *to springle with sacrificial meal*, from im *in* and molagrits *mixed with salt.*]
- IMPASSIVE (not showing emotion, calm, serene) – **Madame Defarge met the lifted eyebrows and forehead with a cold, impassive stare.** (im-PASS-iv) [Latin *not passive.*]

- IMPLACABLE (immovable, not subject to pressure) – **Monsieur Defarge was good-humored-looking on the whole, but implacable-looking too.** (im-PLAK-a-bl) [Latin implacabilis, in not plus pacabilis, placabile.]
- IMPLICIT (unquestioning) – **She could scarcely answer her father, “I trust you—implicitly.”** (im-PLIS-it) [French; Latin implicitus, implicare to entwine.]
- INCLEMENT (stormy) – **When it was not too wet or inclement for her child to be with her, they went together; at other times she was alone; but she never missed a single day.** (in-CLEM-ent) [Latin inclemens not mild.]
- INCOMMODIOUS (not spacious, inconveniently small) – **Tellson’s Bank was very small, very dark, very ugly, very incommodious.** (in-com-O-dee-us) [French, from commode convenient; from Latin commodus measure, mode.]
- INCORRIGIBLE (unmanageable, unruly) – **“You have no business to be incorrigible,” was his friend’s answer, delivered in no very soothing tone.** (in-KOR-i-ji-b’l) [French; Latin corrigerere to correct.]
- INCUMBENT (obligatory) – **By this time Lucie trembled under such strong emotion that Mr. Lorry felt it incumbent on him to speak a word or two of reassurance.** (in-KUM-bent) [Latin incumbens, incumbere, to press upon.]
- INEXORABLE (inflexible, willfully immovable) – **The inexorable fact of the existence of God cannot be overcome by any of man’s own theories.** (in-EKS-o-ra-bl) [Latin inexorabilis, in, not, plus exorabilis, responsive to intreaty.]
- INFAMY (disgrace, dishonor, bad reputation) – **Detecting his infamy, he had resolved to immolate the traitor.** (IN-fa-mi) [French infamie, from Latin infamia infamous.]
- INFRACTION (the act of breaking, breach) – **A rose lay beside her, and if she now and then glanced at the flower, it was with no infraction of her usual preoccupied air.** (in-FRAK-shun) [Latin infractus, infringere to break, impair.]
- INJUNCTIONS (commands) – **Thus the evening wore away with the Cruncher family, until Young Jerry was ordered to bed, and his mother, laid under similar injunctions, obeyed them.** (in-JUNGK-shuns) [Later Latin injunctio, injungere to join.]
- INSCRUTABLE (unexamined; incomprehensible) – **The inscrutable secrets of many men’s minds go with them to their graves.** (in-SCROO-ta-bl) [Later Latin inscrutabilis - in, not, plus scrutabilis, scrutiny, no close examination to minute detail.]
- INSINUATION (a sly suggestion) – **Had he ever been a spy himself? No, he scorned the base insinuation.** (in-sin-u-A-shun) [Latin insinuatus, insinuare to introduce by windings and turnings.]
- INTANGIBLE (not material, not capable of being touched) – **The uncontrollable and hopeless mass of decomposition so engendered by the refuse would have polluted the air, even if poverty and deprivation had not loaded it with their intangible impurities.** (in-TANJ-i-b’l) [Later Latin tangibilis, from in not and tangere, to touch.]
- INUNDATION (flood, overflow) – **Here and there, especially at first, the inundation started on them and swept by; but when they had done descending the dark passage of the Bastilla, and were winding and climbing up a tower, they were alone.** (in-un-DA-shun) [Latin unundatus, from inundare to rise in waves, to overflow.]
- INVARIABLY (without exception, constantly) – **He had pleasure in the mere sound of his daughter’s voice, and invariably turned to it when she spoke.** (in-VAR-ee-a-blee)

- INVIOULATE (unharméd, unimpaired) – **The man sitting as President informed Doctor Manette that Charles Darnay must remain in custody, but should, for his sake, be held inviolate in safe custody.** (in-VI-o-late) [Latin violatus, violare, inviolatus, *not to violate, not to harm.*]
- IRRESOLUTE (vacillating, shifting in opinion, wavering in decision) – **From being irresolute and purposeless, his feet became animated by an intention, and, in the working out of that intention, they took him to the doctor’s door.** (ir-REZ-o-lute)
- JOCOSE (witty, joking) – **The little wood-sawyer put his ten fingers before his face to represent bars, and peeped through them jocosely.** (jo-KOSE-lee) [Latin jokosus, from jocus *joke.*]
- JUDICIOUS (wise) – **“Now a judicious selection from Tellson’s important books and papers in Paris with the least possible delay and getting them out of harm’s way, is within the power of scarcely anyone but myself,” declared Mr. Lorry.** (joo-DISH-us) [French judicieux *judgment.*]
- LACONIC (concise, terse, brief) – **“That’s a fair young lady to bid farewell to, Mr. Darnay!” A slight frown and a laconic “Yes,” were the answer.** (lay-KON-ik) [Latin, laconicus, laconian, *a Laconian, a Spartan.*]
- LANGUISH (to lose force or vitality) – **Country airs circulated in Soho with vigorous freedom instead of languishing into the parish like a stray pauper without a settlement.** (LANG-wish) [Old French languir, from Latin languere *to be languid.*]
- LAUDABLE (praiseworthy) – **“Having supposed that there is sense where there is no sense, and a laudable ambition, I am well out of my mistake and no harm is done.”** (LAW-da-b’l) [Old French laude; from Latin laus, laudis *glory, praise.*]
- LETHARGY (a state of inaction) – **He had gradually drooped to the floor and lay there in a lethargy, worn out.** (LETH-er-ji) [Old French litartie; from Later Latin lethargia; from Greek lethargia, lethargos *forgetful*, from lethe *forgetfulness.*]
- LEVITY (lightness, gaiety, frivolity) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (LEV-i-tee) [Old French and Latin, levitas, levis *light.*]
- LONGEVITY (long life) – **The watch seemed to be pitting its gravity and longevity against the levity and evanescence of the fire.** (lon-JEV-i-tee) [Latin, longaevitas, longaevus; longus, *long plus aevum, age.*]
- MAGNANIMOUS (great of mind, honorable) – **Mr. Stryver, having made up his mind to that magnanimous bestowal of good fortune on the doctor’s daughter, resolved to make her happiness known to her before he left town for the Long Vacation.** (mag-NAN-i-mus) [Latin magnanimus, from magnus *great* and animus *mind.*]
- MALIGN (to speak evil of) – **He had never been suspected of stealing a silver teapot; he had been maligned respecting a mustard pot, but it turned out to be only a plated one.** (ma-LINE) [Old French maligne, malin; from Latin malignus, from maligenus *of a bad kind or nature*, from malus *bad* and genus the root of genus meaning *race, kind.*]
- MANIFEST (obvious, clear, plain, evident) – **His constraint was so manifest that it originated in an unwillingness to approach the subject.** (MAN-i-fest) [Middle English; Old French manifestus *struck by the hand, near at hand, palpable, evident.*]

- MEAGRE (thin, sparse) – **The butcher had only the leanest scraps of meat to sell and the baker only the coarsest of meagre loaves.** (ME-ger) [Old French megre, maigre, from Latin, macer, lean.]
- MOROSE (glum, sullen) – **“Why, I have been ashamed of your moroseness there at the Manette home!” said Mr. Stryver to Carton.** (mo-ROS) [Latin morosus *manner, habit, way of life*.]
- NONDESCRIP T (no particular kind) – **These were the times when you could not tell who, from the landlord to the lowest stable nondescript, was an honest man and who was a criminal.** (NON-de-script) [Latin, non *not*, descriptus *described, not described*.]
- OBLITERATED (erased, blotted out) – **“If there were—any apprehensions against the man she really loved—the direct responsibility thereof not lying on his head, they should all be obliterated for her sake.”** (o-BLIT-er-a-ted) [Latin obliterare *to blot out a letter*.]
- OBSCURITY (hidden or remote state) – **Only long habit could have formed in anyone the ability to do any work requiring skill in such obscurity.** (ob-SCU-ri-ti) [French obscur, from Latin obscurus, *covered*.]
- OBSEQUIOUS (a revealing of one’s sense of inferiority in the presence of one’s superiors; fawning) – **Monsieur Gabelle had come out with great obsequiousness to assist at this examination, and had held the examined by the drapery of his arm in an official manner.** (ob-SE-kwi-us) [French obsequieux; from Latin obsequiosis *compliance*, from obsequy *to comply with, to follow*.]
- OPIATE (a narcotic) – **Like the presence of pain under an opiate, the events of the past days were always with him.** (O-pee-ate)
- OSTENSIBLE (apparent, professed) – **Jerry Cruncher was brushed and washed at the usual hour, and set off with his son to pursue his ostensible calling.** (os-TEN-si-b’l) [French; from Latin ostendere *to show or to stretch out before*.]
- OSTENTATIOUS (showy, pretentious) – **“Now, don’t let my announcement of the name make you uncomfortable, Sydney,” said Mr. Stryver, preparing him with ostentatious friendliness for the discourse he was about to make.** (os-ten-TA-shus) [French; from Latin ostentatio *unnecessary show*.]
- PALPABLE (readily visible) – **Madame Defarge knitted steadily, but the news that Lucy Manette was to marry the present Marquis had a palpable effect upon her husband.** (PAL-pa-b’l) [Old French; from Later Latin palpabilis, from palpare *to feel, stroke*.]
- PATRONAGE (good will shown to people considered one’s inferiors, condescension) **Mr. Stryver exuded patronage of the most offensive quality from every pore.** (PAY-tron-ij) [Middle English patronagium, patron *father*.]
- PECUNIARY (relating to money) – **“Feelings! I have no time for them, no chance of them,” Mr. Lorry expostulated. “I pass my whole life, Miss, in turning an immense pecuniary mangle.”** (pa-KYU-ne-a-ree) [Latin pecuniarius, from pecunia *money – originally property in cattle*, from pecus, *cattle*.]
- PERCEPTION (consciousness) – **After some minutes had passed, the haggard eyes looked up again, not with any interest or curiosity, but with a dull mechanical perception.** (per-SEP-shun) [Old French and Latin, perseptio.]

- PERNICIOUS (highly injurious, causing injury) – **It was charged that the prisoner had long been engaged in pernicious missions of a traitorous character.** (per-NISH-us) [French pernicieux; from Latin perniciosus, from pernicies *destruction, death*.]
- PISCATORY (fish-like) – **The air among the houses was of so strong and piscatory flavor that one might have supposed sick fish went up to be dipped in it as sick people went down to be dipped in the sea.** (PIS-ka-to-ree) [Latin piscatorius, derived from piscis, *fish*.]
- PLACID (undisturbed) – **The sun rose, bright, placid and beautiful.** (PLA-sid) [Latin, placidus, from placere, *to please*.]
- PLAINTIVE (melancholy) – **The plaintive tone of her compassion merged into the less musical voice of the Judge, as he said, something fiercely, “Answer the questions put to you, and make no remark upon them.”** (PLAIN-tiv) [Old French plantif *mournful*.]
- POLTROON (coward) – **“It would be easier for the weakest poltroon that lives, to erase himself from existence, than to erase one letter of his name or crimes from the knitted register of Madame Defarge.”** (pol-TROON) [French poltron; from Italian poltrone *sluggard, coward*, also *idle, lazy*, from poltro *bed*.]
- PRECIPITATE (hurl headlong) – **“Ah, but he would be well-content to precipitate himself over the hillside once again, as on the evening when he and I first encountered—the evening he killed the Marquis.”** (pre-SIP-i-tate) [Latin praecipitatus, praecipitare *to precipitate*, from praecip *headlong*.]
- PRECOCIOUS (early in development) – **Mr. Stryver laughed, till he shook his precocious paunch.** (pre-KO-shus) [Latin praecox, praecocis, from procoquere *to cook or ripen beforehand*.]
- PREVARICATE (to lie, to speak evasively) – **“Now, what I would humbly offer to you, sir,” pursued Mr. Cruncher, “even if it was so, which I don’t say it is—”**
“Don’t prevaricate,” said Mr. Lorry. (pre-VAR-i-kate) [Latin praevaricatus, praevaricari *to walk crookedly, collude (connive)*, from prae and vicare *to straddle*.]
- PRODIGIOUS (extraordinary, vast) – **“What strength there is in these common bodies!” the Marquis said, looking at the patient with some curiosity.**
“There is prodigious strength,” I answered him, “in sorrow and despair.” (pro-DIJ-us) [Latin prodigiosus, from prodigium *a prodigy*.]
- PROPENSITIES (a natural inclination, a liking, a bent, a bias) – **The learned profession of the Law was certainly not behind any other learned profession in its Bacchanalian propensities.** (pro-PEN-si-tees) [Latin propensus, propendere *to hang forward*.]
- PROPTIATE (appease, pacify, calm) – **Monsieur the Marquis cast his eyes over the submissive faces that drooped before him, as the like of himself had drooped before Monseigneur of the Court—only the difference was, that these faces drooped merely to suffer and not to propitiate.** (pro-PISH-i-ate) [Latin propitiatus, propitiare *to propitiate*, from propitius *favorable*.]
- RECOMPENSE (a return for something, a reward) – **“Jerry, you honest tradesman,” he mumbled to himself, “there’s hopes wot that boy will yet be a blessing to you, and a recompense to you for his mother.”** (REK-om-pens) [Old French recompenser; from Latin recompenare *to compensate*.]

- REDUNDANT (superabundance) – **The wood-sawyer, who was a little man with a redundancy of gesture (he had once been a mender of roads) cast a glance at the prison.** (re-DUN-dant) [Latin redundans, redundare *to overflow*.]
- REFRACTORY (obstinate, stubborn) – **The officiating undertakers made some protest against these changes in the ceremonies, but the river being alarmingly near, and several voices remarking on the efficacy of cold immersion in bringing refractory members of the profession to reason, the protest was faint and brief.** (re-FRAC-to-ree) [Latin refractarius *stubborn*.]
- REGENERATION (rebirth) – **The Marquis was as elegantly despondent as he could becomingly be, of a country still containing himself, that great means of regeneration.** (re-JEN-er-A-shun) [Latin regeneratus, regenerare *rebirth*.]
- REITERATE (repeat) – **On those few steps of his dangerous way, Charles Darnay had set his foot according to Doctor Manette’s reiterated instructions.** (re-IT-er-ate) [Latin reiteratus, reiterare *to say again*.]
- REJOIN (answer) – **“I will do nothing for you, Darnay,” Defarge doggedly rejoined.** (re-JOIN) [French, rejoinder *to join*.]
- REMONSTRANCE (protest) - **The Marquis went up the stairs from his carriage sufficiently disturbing the darkness to elicit loud remonstrance from an owl in the roof of the great pile of stable-building away among the trees.** (re-MON-strans) [Old French.]
- REPARABLE (capable of being remedied) – **“I fear he is not to be reclaimed; there is scarcely a hope that anything in his character or fortunes is reparable now,” said Lucie to Charles.** (REP-a-ra-b’l) [Latin reparabilis *to mend*.]
- RETROSPECT (review of the past) – **“It—can’t—be,” muttered Sydney Carton retrospectively. “Can’t—be. Spoke good French. Yet like a foreigner, I thought.”** (RET-ro-spect) [Latin retrospicere, from retro *back* and specere, spectum *to look*.]
- RUMINATE (ponder) – **Having smoked his pipe out, and ruminated a little longer, Jerry turned himself about that he might appear, before the hour of closing, on his station at Tellson’s.** (ROO-mi-nate) [Latin ruminatus, ruminari, from rumen *throat*.]
- SAGACITY (cleverness, wisdom, shrewdness) – **Whether he knew what had happened or whether he knew that he was free, were questions which no sagacity could have solved.** (sa-GAS-i-ti) [Latin sagax, sagacis.]
- SCAVENGERS (people, animals, things that clean up refuse and filth) – **Not only did all the wine get sopped up off the street, but so much mud got taken up along with it, that one might have supposed that there had been a scavenger in the street.** (SKAV-en-jers) [Middle English scavanger, *an officer who inspects*.]
- SELF-ABNEGATING (self-renouncing) – **Mr. Lorry shook hands in a self-abnegating way, as one who shook for Tellson and Company.** (self-AB-ne-ga-ting) [Latin, abnegatus, abnegare *to deny*.]
- SENSUALITY (fondness for indulging in lustful pleasures) – **“I have had unformed ideas of striving afresh, beginning anew, shaking off sloth and sensuality, and fighting out the abandoned fight,” said Sydney Carton.** (SEN-shoo-AL-i-tee) [French sensual; Latin sensualis *sense, feeling*.]
- SERVILE (slavish) – **Then what submission, what cringing and fawning, what servility.** (SER-vile) [Middle English servylle; from Latin servus *a slave*.]

- SLOTH (laziness) – **“I have had unformed ideas of striving afresh, beginning anew, shaking off sloth and sensuality, and fighting out the abandoned fight,”** said Sydney Carton. (SLOTH) [Middle English slo slow.]
- SOLILOQUY (a monologue) – **The guard, mumbling to himself a gruff soliloquy, eyed with suspicion the conversation between his passenger and the messenger.** (so-LIL-o-kwee) [Later Latin soliloquium, from solus, *alone* and loqui, *to speak*.]
- SONOROUS (resonant) – **He had a loud watch which ticked a sonorous sermon under his flapped waistcoat.** (so-NOR-us) [Latin, sonorous, from sonor plus oris, *a sound*.]
- SPECULATE (meditate, ponder) – **Although fatigued, he would not sleep and sat there, content to speculate on the two slumbering forms.** (SPEK-u-late) [Latin speculatus, speculari, *to spy out, observe*.]
- STALD (grave, serious, sedate) – **Soho was a cool spot, staid but cheerful, a wonderful place for echoes, and a very harbor from the raging streets.** (STAYD)
- STOLID (not easily excited) – **He emptied his cup with an air of stolid desperation and followed the anxious waiter out of the room.** (STOL-id) [Latin stolidus.]
- STRAIGHT (distress, difficult time) – **The allusion to Lucie served as a timely reminder to Darnay that this disagreeable companion had, of his own free will, assisted him in the straight of the day.** (STRATE) [Middle English streght; Anglo Saxon streht, *to stretch*.]
- SUPERCILIOUS (haughtily contemptuous, proud) – **Madame Defarge looked superciliously at the client, and nodded in confirmation.** (soo-per-CIL-ee-us) [Latin supercilius from supercilium *an eyebrow, pride*, from super *over* and cilium *eyelid*.]
- SUPERSCRIBE (to write on the top of, to address the outside of) – **The ancient clerk deliberately folded and superscribed the note.** Latin superscribere *to write over*.]
- SUPPLICATORY (beseeching, praying) – **“Pray,” said Mr. Lorry in a soothing tone, bringing his left hand from the back of the chair to lay it on the supplicatory fingers, “pray control your agitation—a matter of business.”** (SUP-lick-a-to-ree) [Latin supplicatus, supplicare, *to supplicate*, from sub and plicare, *to fold under, bend under*.]
- SUPPRESS (compose, restrain) – **Mr. Lorry’s face was habitually suppressed and quieted.** (SUP-PRES) [Latin suppressus, supprimere, *to suppress*.]
- TIMOROUS (fearful, timid) – **“I remember both my fellow passengers to have been—like myself—timorous of highwaymen,”** said Mr. Lorry. (TIM-or-us) [Old French timoureux, temerous; from Later Latin timorosus, from Latin timor *fear*.]
- TREPIDATION (fearful agitation) – **Mrs. Cruncher rose from her knees in a corner with sufficient haste and trepidation to show that she was the one he was accusing.** (trep-i-DA-shun) [Latin trepidation, trepidare *to tremble*, from trepidus *disturbed, alarmed*.]
- TRIUMVIRATE (group of three) – **He fell into discourse with the triumvirate of customers who were drinking at the counter.** (tri-UM-ver-ut) [Latin, from trium virorum, *of three men*.]
- TURBID (dirty and disturbed) – **Mr. Stryver shouldered his way through the law, like some great engine forcing itself through turbid water, and dragging his useful friend in the wake, like a boat towed astern.** (TUR-bid) [Latin turbidus, from turbare *to disturb*, from turba *a disorder, tumult, crowd*.]

- UBIQUITOUS (present everywhere at the same time) – **The coffin was a ubiquitous fiend too, for, while it was making the whole night behind him dreadful, he darted out into the roadway to avoid dark alleys from which it might jump out.** (yoo-BIK-wi-tus) [Latin ubique everywhere.]
- UNSCRUPULOUS (not restrained by ideas of right and wrong, having no moral principles) – **Mr. Stryver was a glib man, unscrupulous, ready, bold.** (un-SCRU-pyoo-lus)
- VEHEMENCE (impetuous force, fervor) – **The crowd came pouring out of Old Bailey with a vehemence that nearly took Jerry off his legs.** (VE-hem-ens) [French vehement; from Latin vehemens, vehere to carry.]
- VENERABLE (old and respectable) – **Those venerable and feeble persons (clerks at Tellsons) were always seen by the public in the act of bowing, and were popularly believed, when they had bowed a customer out, still to keep on bowing in the empty office until they bowed another customer in.** (VEN-er-a-b'l) [Old French; from Latin venerabilis to be revered.]
- VINDICATE (defend or avenge) – **Miss Pross uttered a scream and dropped her hands, startling the wine-shop patrons into believing that somebody was assassinated by somebody, vindicating a difference of opinion.** (VIN-di-kate) [Latin vindicatus, vindicare to lay claim to, defend, avenge.]
- VOLUBLE (talkative) – **The response of the patrons was very voluble and very loud.** (VOL-u-b'l) [French; Latin volubilis easily turned about, from volutes to roll, turn about or around.]