

# 101 Most Commonly Misused GRE Words

Have you ever wondered how confusing English language can be at times?

Choosing the word that fits best for your purposes is often not an easy task especially when two words sound the same.

Take a look at these two sentences:.

The **council** voted in favor of the funding proposal.

The police **counseled** the authorities on the funding proposal.

Are you sure which one is right?

There are a bounty of words in the English language that look or sound the same but have very different meanings.

For instance, affect and effect or imminent and eminent. It's very easy to get confused with words that are similar in pronunciation, spelling or meaning.

On the GRE, you are provided with a basic text editor without an auto correction feature. Hence, you won't even know that you are incorrectly spelling a word unless you know the correct word.

To help avoid such blunders we have created a list of the most commonly misused/confused GRE words of all time. So this should help you the next time when you want to prescribe a remedy to someone but you instead proscribe. This is hands down the most extensive, and the most useful list of misused GRE words ever. So, make sure you save this for future use.

## Here are the most commonly misused GRE words:

### 1. aberrant vs abhorrent

aberrant is an adjective, and means abnormal or untypical.

Example: This year has witnessed quite an *aberrant* weather, compared to the entire decade.

abhorrent is an adjective, and means repugnant or loathsome.

Example: She finds violence in films *abhorrent*.

### 2. accept vs except

accept is a verb, and means take, receive, or tolerate.

Example: I did not *accept* the gift she gave me for my birthday.

except is a preposition, and means other than; apart from.

Example: Everyone *except* him, was invited to the party.

### 3. adduce vs deduce

adduce is a verb, and means mention something as evidence or proof.

Example: In support of their decision, the committee *adduced* data from schools in the other districts.

deduce is a verb, and means reach a conclusion by reasoning or evidence.

Example: I can *deduce* from your behavior that you are frustrated.

#### **4. adapt vs adopt**

adapt is a verb, which means alter for new use.

Example: Those who *adapt* to changes end up being successful.

adopt is a verb, which means take on or assume something.

Example: You should *adopt* some good habits if you wish to be successful.

#### **5. advice vs advise**

advice is a noun, and means recommendation or counsel.

Example: A good *advice* is all you need to set yourself in the right path.

advise is a verb, and means offer advice to someone.

Example: My grandfather always *advised* me to not venture into the stock market mindlessly.

#### **6. affect vs effect**

affect is a verb, and means influence or change something.

Example: The cyclone *affected* the low-lying areas of the town.

effect is a noun, and means result; produce a result.

Example: The *effect* of over-medication is often underestimated.

#### **7. afflict vs inflict**

afflict is a verb, and means give pain or grief to.

Example: The disease *afflicted* an estimated two million people last year.

inflict is a verb, and means to impose something unpleasant on.

Example: Some bees are capable of *inflicting* a painful sting.

#### **8. affluent vs effluent**

affluent is an adjective, and means rich.

Example: He is more *affluent* than the king himself.

effluent is a noun, and means liquid waste.

Example: The factory has been accused of releasing various *effluents* into the nearby river.

#### **9. allude vs elude**

allude is a verb, and means refer to indirectly.

Example: The patient *alluded* to some health problems, without being specific.

elude is a verb, and means escape from, especially by cleverness.

Example: The culprit somehow managed to *elude* prison sentence.

## 10. allusion vs illusion

allusion is a noun, and means passing reference.

Example: The rapper's lyrics contain misogynistic *allusions*.

illusion means false appearance; mistaken belief.

Example: Reality is an *illusion*, albeit a very persistent one.

## 11. alternate vs alternative

alternate is an adjective, and means occurring by turns.

Example: She liked the shirt with *alternate* shades of white and grey.

alternative means thing done or had instead of something else; choice.

Example: Is there an *alternative* to this plan of yours?

## 12. amend vs emend

amend is a verb, and means change or correct.

Example: You should *amend* your current plan if you want to visit that place.

emend is a verb, and means edit or correct a text.

Example: The editor *emended* the intern's article, which had several errors.

## 13. among vs between

among is a preposition, and means in the midst of.

Example: He was one *among* the three players who received the award.

between means in the middle of two points.

Example: I frequently travelled *between* New York and Chicago during my early career to make ends meet.

## 14. amoral vs immoral

amoral means without moral standards, principles or rules.

Example: Don't do that. It is an *amoral* way of doing business.

immoral means transgressing moral rules.

Example: The psycho's *immoral* acts were condemned by thousands of people.

## 15. ante- vs anti-

ante- means before.

Example: Antemeridian means the time of the day before noon.

anti- means against.

Example: The anti-communists marched along the city's central station, with slogans and placards.

## 16. appraise vs apprise

appraise is a verb, and means assess the value, quality or worth of something.

Example: The realtor *appraised* the value of the house to those innocent foreigners.

apprise is a verb, and means make someone aware of something.

Example: Let me *apprise* you of your current situation.

## 17. assure vs insure

assure is a verb, and means promise or guarantee.

Example: I *assure* you that your money is safe with me.

ensure means make certain.

Example: I will *ensure* that your children will have access to the best education possible.

## 18. aural vs oral

aural means of or relating to the ears or hearing.

Example: People today are seeking relief from the overload of *aural* stimulus due to traffic.

oral means of or relating to the mouth.

Example: While intravascular injections tend to cure the illnesses faster, *oral* pills are recommended for infants and children.

## 19. biannual vs biennial

biannual is an adjective, and means twice a year.

Example: The *biannual* convention of agriculturists was a huge success, where the new agricultural policies were discussed.

biennial is an adjective, and means every two years.

Example: The twenty-over Cricket World Cup is a *biennial* event, and brings together the top teams from around the world.

## 20. blatant vs flagrant

blatant is an adjective, and means glaringly obvious.

Example: The driver showed a *blatant* disregard for the lives of the children crossing the road.

flagrant is an adjective, and means openly outrageous.

Example: Several communities have condemned the *flagrant* remarks of the minister.

## 21. climactic vs climatic

climactic is an adjective, and means pertaining to a climax or an ending.

Example: The film's *climactic* chasing scene won many accolades from the critics.

climatic is an adjective, and means pertaining to the climate.

Example: Sudden *climatic* changes have resulted in widespread influenza all over the country.

## 22. complacent vs complaisant

complacent is an adjective, and means self-satisfied.

Example: One should not be *complacent* in life, no matter how many riches or accolades they possess.

complaisant is an adjective, and means willing to please.

Example: The *complaisant* acquit lost all hope in getting a reduced sentence from the judge.

## 23. conscience vs conscious

conscience is a noun, and means sense of right or wrong.

Example: Self-*conscience* is what separates the good people from the bad.

conscious is an adjective, and means alert and awake.

Example: Thankfully, the man was *conscious* by the time the ambulance arrived.

## 24. defuse vs diffuse

defuse is a verb, and means remove tension (from); calm.

Example: The teacher finally managed to *defuse* the two quarreling kids

diffuse is a verb, and means spread out; scattered.

Example: The different colors of ink *diffused* into the water in a beautiful pattern.

## 25. desert vs dessert

desert is a noun, and means dry or lifeless region.

Example: I was thinking of going on a camp to the Saharan *desert* this winter.

dessert means sweet food served after a main course.

Example: Despite being on a diet, I couldn't resist my temptation. I ate a lot of *dessert* at the party.

## 26. disinterested vs uninterested

disinterested is an adjective, and means detached or impartial; unbiased.

Example: The police were *disinterested* in the petty qualms made by the thief.

uninterested means indifferent; unconcerned; apathetic.

The teacher was fed up of teaching to a bunch of *uninterested* students.

## 27. ensure vs insure

ensure is a verb, and means make certain something happens.

Example: Can you please *ensure* that the package is delivered carefully?

insure is a verb, and means take cover against loss or damage of something.

Example: The car was *insured* by the company, and hence I did not have to pay a lot for the damages.

## 28. envelop vs envelope

envelop is a verb, and means cover or surround something.

Example: The atmosphere *envelops* the earth.

envelope is a noun, and means paper covering a letter.

Example: She was ecstatic, after she received the *envelope* that had her offer letter.

## 29. flaunt vs flout

flaunt is a verb, and means show off; boast; brandish.

Example: She *flaunted* her new car in front of her jealous friends.

flout means defy; disregard; spurn.

Example: Despite repeated warnings, the duo continued to *flout* the court's orders.

## 30. flounder vs founder

flounder is a verb, and means falter, struggle or make mistakes.

Example: Being a newbie, he was *floundering* around in the swimming pool.

founder is a verb, and means sink; break down or fail.

Example: Her career *foundered* when she was caught taking a bribe.

## 31. glance vs glimpse

glance is a verb, and means look rapidly or briefly.

Example: I *glanced* through the important formulae right before the test began.

glimpse is a noun, and means brief, incomplete view.

Example: The visitors at the museum were shown *glimpses* of the horrid images of war.

## 32. historic vs historical

historic is an adjective, and means important or significant.

Example: His superhuman skills proved vital during the team's *historic* win last week.

historical is an adjective, and means pertaining to history.

Example: All the presidents were listed in a *historical* order.

### 33. ingenious vs ingenuous

ingenious is an adjective, and means skilful; clever; original.

Example: He came up with an *ingenious* plan to escape the legal case he was stuck in.

ingenuous means honest or sincere; naïve.

Example: Being the head of a large company, she often rewarded her *ingenuous* employees.

### 34. intense vs intensive

intense is an adjective, and means of great strength or degree.

Example: Yesterday's boxing match was quite an *intense* battle.

intensive is an adjective, and means using concentrated effort or resources.

Example: It was a rather *intensive* course on effective writing.

### 35. intensely vs intently

intensely is an adverb, and means in an intense way.

Example: She began to dislike him *intensely* after she came know about his criminal background.

intently is an adjective, and means closely or attentively.

Example: The little boy watched *intently* as his brother showed him how to dance to the song.

### 36. lay vs lie

lay is a verb, and means put, place (something somewhere).

Example: The teacher asked you to *lay* this book on her table.

lie is a verb, and means recline, rest, or lounge.

Example: After a hard day's work, Jim decided to *lie* down for a bit.

### 37. lightening vs lightning

lightening is a verb, and means becoming less dark.

Example: The sky began to *lighten* in the east, as the sun rose over the seas.

lightning is a noun, and means electrical discharge in the sky.

Example: That unlucky man was struck by *lightning* twice, during his lifetime.

### 38. loath vs loathe

loath is an adjective, and means unwilling, opposed to, averse.

Example: I was *loath* to leave her company, because I liked her.

loathe is a verb, and means hate, despise, abhor.

Example: I *loathe* him for his bullying attitude over children.

### 39. loose vs lose

loose is an adjective, and means not firmly held.

Example: My trousers were too *loose*, and made me feel uncomfortable.

lose is a verb, and means to misplace something; be defeated.

Example: I promise you that I will never *lose* this book.

### 40. luxuriant vs luxurious

luxuriant is an adjective, and means rich and abundant or elaborate. It is mostly used in reference to hair or vegetation.

Example: The *luxuriant* fields all across the country meant that famine was farther than ever.

luxurious is an adjective, and means something that is expensive, comfortable, and sumptuous.

Example: She always liked to live a *luxurious* life.

### 41. personal vs personnel

personal is an adjective, and means belonging to a particular person.

Example: I felt uncomfortable as the police asked me several *personal* questions.

personnel is a noun, and means people who work for an organization.

Example: The boss did not like his *personnel* being late to work.

### 42. practicable vs practical

practicable is an adjective, and means possible; feasible.

Example: This plan looks quite *practicable* for me. Let's do it.

practical means sensible; pragmatic; realistic.

Example: My mother always gives me *practical* advice.

### 43. precede vs proceed

precede is a verb, and means happen before something else.

Example: Babur *preceded* Humayun as the king of the Mughal empire.

proceed is a verb, and means start or continue to do something.

Example: I *proceeded* right towards the stage as they called upon my name.

### 44. prescribe vs proscribe

prescribe is a verb, and means order something; write a prescription.

Example: The doctor *prescribed* me some medication.

proscribe is a verb, and means ban or forbid something.

Example: The government *proscribed* some dangerous medicines this year.

#### **45. rout vs route**

rout is a noun, and means overwhelming defeat.

Example: The army's bitter *rout* brought on great shame on the country.

route is a noun, and means road or path chosen to reach a destination.

Example: I took a different *route*, and ended up wasting more time and fuel.

#### **46. sceptic vs septic**

sceptic is a noun, and means a person who doubts what others believe.

Example: The *sceptic* did not believe in the priest's words.

septic is an adjective, and means infected with poison.

Example: The nurse cleaned and dressed the *septic* wound.

#### **47. there vs their vs they're**

there is a preposition, and is used to say that something does or does not exist, to show position or direction.

Example: I want to go *there* this weekend.

their is a determiner, and is used to indicate that something belongs to a group of people or things.

Example: Why did you take *their* money and run away?

they're is a contraction of they are

Example: *They're* our relatives.

#### **48. tortuous vs torturous**

tortuous is an adjective, and means curved, twisted or winding; deceptive.

Example: The entire route was *tortuous* and full of potholes.

torturous is an adjective, and means causing pain or torment; pertaining to torture.

Example: Last night was a *torturous* experience as the bed bugs did not allow me to sleep at all.

#### **49. venal vs venial**

venal is an adjective, and means easily bribed; mercenary; corrupt.

Example: The clerk was such a *venal* man. He deserved to be fired.

venial is an adjective, and means easily forgiven; pertaining to a minor sin.

Example: The judge had to forgive the acquit's *venial* misdeed.

#### **50. weather vs whether**

weather is a noun, and means the condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, i.e. what it is like

outside.

Example: The *weather* looks good today, doesn't it?

Whether is a conjunction, and is used when you are talking about a choice or doubt between two or more alternatives.

Example: I don't know *whether* you are joking or not.

### **51. wander vs wonder**

wander is a verb, and means walk around in a casual way.

Example: All those who *wander* are not lost.

wonder is a verb, and means be amazed at something.

Example: I *wonder* what will happen to the future of humans.

### **52. bought and brought**

bought is a verb, and is the past tense of buy.

Example: I *bought* the apartment last month.

brought is a verb, and is the past tense of bring.

Example: I *brought* you some flowers from the market.

### **53. adept and adopt**

adept is an adjective, and means to be skilled at something.

Example: He is *adept* at abstract painting.

adopt is a verb, and means to take on a certain form or to accept something/someone.

Example: The couple decided to *adopt* an orphan kid.

### **54. principal and principle**

principal is an adjective, and means important.

Example: The unity of its people is a country's *principal* concern.

principle is a noun, and means a general rule.

Example: Every man must have his own *principles*.

### **55. ardent and arduous**

ardent is an adjective, and means an intense emotion.

Example: He has an *ardent* affection for her.

arduous is an adjective, and means grueling, straining.

Example: Studying for this test was such an *arduous* task.

## 56. ascent and assent

ascent is a noun, and means a climb or a walk on an upward slope.

Example: The first *ascent* of the Mt. Everest was an unprecedented record.

assent means an agreement.

Example: The president expressed his *assent* on the new company policy.

## 57. attain and obtain

attain is a verb, and means to gain something with effort.

Example: I *attained* this job with a lot of effort.

obtain is a verb, and means to have something in possession.

Example: I *obtained* this rare coin from my grandfather.

## 58. amoral and immoral

amoral is an adjective, and means not having any morals.

Example: An otherwise pious man, he always seemed *amoral* to his colleagues.

immoral is an adjective, and means having bad morals, or not adhering to ethical morals.

Example: *Immoral* acts of terrorism have been condemned by many countries.

## 59. abstruse and obtuse

abstruse is an adjective, and means difficult to understand.

Example: Calculus has always been an abstruse subject for me.

obtuse is an adjective, and means lacking intellect.

Example: *Obtuse* people are hard to argue with.

## 60. chaotic and inchoate

chaotic is an adjective, and means disorderly.

Example: What a *chaotic* display of football it was. No wonder they lost the game.

inchoate is an adjective, and means imperfect or vague.

Example: The young country suffered from *inchoate* democracy.

## 61. complement and compliment

complement is a verb, and means to complete something.

Example: Her shoes *complemented* her beautiful skirt.

compliment is a verb, and means to praise something or someone.

Example: He *complimented* his assistant on her sense of humor.

## 62. connote and denote

connote is a verb, and means to express something indirectly.

Example: The term “modern science” usually *connotes* a complete openness to testing.

denote is a verb, and means to indicate something.

Example: Let us assume that X *denotes* the number of fruits.

## 63. childish and childlike

childish is an adjective, and means immature.

Example: His *childish* mischiefs were why he often received a lot of criticism.

childlike is an adjective, and means exhibiting simplicity and innocence like a child.

Example: That girl, though very intelligent and mature, often seems *childlike* to me.

## 64. council and counsel

council is a noun, and means a governing body.

Example: The *council* will finalize the decision tomorrow.

counsel is a verb, and means to help someone with suggestions.

Example: The teacher counselled the struggling student.

## 65. discreet and discrete

discreet is an adjective, and means modesty.

Example: Though a rich man, he always remained *discreet* about his wealth.

discrete is an adjective, and means different, or separate.

Example: Speech sounds are produced as a continuous sound signal rather than *discrete* units.

## 66. deprecate and depreciate

deprecate is a verb, and means to disagree strongly with someone.

Example: My father *deprecates* the value of the internet.

depreciate is a verb, and means to lower the value of something.

Example: The value of the currency *depreciated* due to the economic slowdown.

## 67. eminent and imminent

eminent is an adjective, and means of great quality or position.

Example: *Eminent* leaders from all over the world attended the convention.

imminent is an adjective, and means about to occur.

Example: Global warming is *imminent* very soon, with all the pollution that we are causing.

## 68. evoke and invoke

evoke is a verb, and means to make something occur.

Example: Their dislike for each other *evoked* the quarrel between the two groups.

invoke is a verb, and means to call earnestly for something.

Example: She *invoked* his help on the issue.

## 69. exhort and extort

exhort is a verb, and means to appreciate or support.

Example: The media have been *exhorting* people to turn out for the demonstration.

extort is a verb, and means to take something by force (looting).

Example: He was convicted of trying to *extort* \$1 million from the company.

## 70. faint and feint

faint is an adjective, and means lacking clarity.

Example: I only have a *faint* idea of what he is planning to do.

feint is a verb, and means to deceive someone.

Example: The boxer *feinted* his opponent with a fake move, and then punched him in the face.

## 71. inveigh and inveigle

inveigh is a verb, and means to complain bitterly.

Example: He *inveighed* against the wasteful ways of modern society.

inveigle means to influence.

Example: He *inveigled* her into going to the party.

## 72. insidious and invidious

insidious is an adjective, and means attractive but harmful.

Example: One should not indulge in *insidious* pleasures.

invidious is an adjective, and means prejudice or partiality.

Example: The juror was obviously *invidious* towards the plaintiff.

## 73. incite and insight

incite is a verb, and means to urge.

Example: She *incited* me to sacrifice my career for her.

insight is a noun, and means a deep perception.

Example: I would like your *insight* on this matter.

#### **74. necessary vs essential**

Necessary is an adjective, and means unavoidable.

Example: It is *necessary* that you take this medicine every day.

Essential means fundamental.

Example: Water is an *essential* part of our life.

#### **75. accede and exceed**

accede is a verb, and means to allow or agree.

Example: The leader of the group *acceded* the new rule.

Exceed is a verb, and means to be greater than or superior to.

Example: I hope you *exceed* my expectations.

#### **76. meretricious and meritorious**

meretricious is an adjective, and means pretentious.

Example: What a *meretricious* person he is. He should be ashamed.

meritorious is an adjective, and means having merit or a good quality.

Example: He was always a *meritorious* student.

#### **77. militate and mitigate**

militate is a verb, and means to influence forcefully.

Example: Politeness has been *militated* against his opinions.

mitigate is a verb, and means to make something less severe.

Example: The circumstances have somehow *mitigated* the crime he could have committed.

#### **78. prodigy and protégé**

prodigy is a noun, and means a young, talented person.

Example: The child *prodigy* has already won numerous awards.

Protégé is a noun, and means a person who trains under a skilled or influential coach.

Example: The youngster was an aide and protégé of the former senator of state.

#### **79. reluctant and reticent**

reluctant is an adjective, and means unwillingness to do something.

Example: He was *reluctant* to withstand any violence against his family.

reticent is an adjective, and means unemotional.

Example: The *reticent* criminal was punished severely by the jailer.

### **80. veracious, vociferous, and voracious**

veracious is an adjective, and means accurate.

Example: It was a *veracious* account of his attitude.

vociferous is an adjective and means very loud.

Example: The *vociferous* mob was silenced by the police.

Voracious is an adjective, and means greedy.

Example: The *voracious* businessman met the fate he deserved: jail.

### **81. adverse and averse**

adverse is an adjective, and means contrary to something.

Example: He had to face *adverse* conditions during his trip.

averse is an adjective, and means strongly opposed to something.

Example: He was always *averse* to taking risks in life.

### **82. aggravate and aggregate**

aggravate is a verb, and means to make something worse.

Example: Your hatred towards her is only *aggravating* the situation.

aggregate is a noun, and means a sum total.

Example: What is the *aggregate* score of our team during the tournament?

### **83. a lot and allot**

a lot means many.

Example: I have *a lot* of mobile phones with me.

allot is a verb, and means to give out or allocate.

Example: I was *allotted* the smallest of all the dorm rooms.

### **84. bisect and dissect**

bisect is a verb, and means to divide something into two parts.

Example: The road *bisects* the two states.

dissect is a verb, and means to cut something open.

Example: The trainee doctor *dissected* the frog.

### **85. emigrate and immigrate**

emigrate is a verb, and means to leave one's country for another.

Example: Thousands of Indians *emigrate* for the Middle East every year.

immigrate is to come to a new country from another.

Example: Many people *immigrated* to the US at the beginning of the 20th century.

## **86. exacerbate and exasperate**

exacerbate is a verb, and means to make something worse.

Example: The situation is already pretty bad. Do not try to *exacerbate* it.

exasperate is a verb, and means to make someone angry.

Example: The judge's cynical comments are *exasperating* the performers.

## **87. hoard and horde**

hoard is a noun, and means a secret store.

Example: He came back to rescue his little *hoard* of gold.

horde is a noun, and means a large, moving crowd.

Example: *Hordes* of people are migrating to the west every year.

## **88. imply and infer**

imply is a verb, and means to indicate indirectly.

Example: The salesman used technical jargon to *imply* his superior knowledge.

infer is a verb, and means to conclude by reasoning.

Example: What did you *infer* from this new experiment?

## **89. inherent and inherit**

inherent is an adjective, and means built-in.

Example: His *inherent* talents have proved useful to him throughout his career.

inherit is a verb, and means to obtain from someone.

Example: I have *inherited* some property from my forefathers.

## **90. jive and jibe**

jive is a noun, and means a happy dance.

Example: The kids liked the *jives* and the gaming sessions at the picnic.

jibe is a noun, and means an aggressive remark on someone.

Example: His *jibe* at the ruling party's inefficiency was such a shocking remark.

## **91. perpetrate and perpetuate**

perpetrate is a verb, and means to perform an act.

Example: The group of criminals *perpetrated* the crime together.

perpetuate is a verb, and means to continue something.

Example: People are still *perpetuating* the myth of the Loch Ness Monster

## **92. perspective and prospective**

perspective is a noun, and means a view or way of looking at things.

Example: Our *perspectives* on this issue may be different, given our different backgrounds.

prospective is a noun, and means something related to the future.

Example: The *prospective* students just attended the admissions seminar.

## **93. elicit and illicit**

elicit is a verb, and means to extract something.

Example: We *elicited* some interesting data from the experiment.

illicit is an adjective, and means forbidden by law or illegal.

Example: He was arrested for possessing *illicit* drugs.

## **94. censure and censor**

censure is a noun, and means disapproval.

Example: The sensitive girl could not withstand such harsh *censure* from the crowd.

editor is a verb, and means to condemn or remove unacceptable material.

Example: The news channel had to *editor* many swear words from yesterday's speech.

## **95. travesty and tragedy**

travesty is a noun, and means a parody.

Example: I can't help but laugh at this unbelievable *travesty*.

tragedy is a noun, and means a sad incident.

Example: What a *tragedy* it was yesterday when the minister was shot dead in front of the media.

## **96. refute and refuse**

refute is a verb, and means to prove something as false.

Example: I *refute* your stance on this issue.

refuse is a verb, and means to not accept.

Example: I *refuse* to join your corrupt political party.

## **97. enormity and enormous**

enormity is a noun, and means of great importance.

Example: The universities have recognized the *enormity* of their student profiles.

Enormous is an adjective, and means of great size.

Example: The country decided to cut back on its *enormous* military budget.

## **98. decimate and decimal**

decimate is a verb, and means to kill.

Example: The bomb has *decimated* several thousands of people.

decimal is a noun, and means a number.

Example: The *decimal* system is the most popular system of numbers.

## **99. less and fewer**

less is used for uncountable nouns, like water.

Example: I drank *less* water yesterday compared to today.

fewer is used for countable nouns, like people.

Example: There were *fewer* people at the gym today.

## **100. premier and premiere**

premier is an adjective, and means first or top ranked.

Example: The *premier* institutes received the biggest financial help from the government.

premiere is a noun, and means a first time performance/show.

Example: The *premiere* is about to begin in a few minutes.

## **101. amused and bemused**

amused is a verb, and means to be happy.

Example: I am *amused* by this new comedy movie.

Bemused is a verb, and means to be perplexed, in a deep thought.

Example: I was *bemused* by his deeply philosophical questions on life and death.

So, those are the most commonly misused GRE words ever. Hope you got some value from this list. If you want to learn them regularly, save them in a doc, or print them and stick them somewhere in your study room.

Also, don't forget to come back to this list in a few days, and quiz yourself to see how many of these 101 most commonly misused GRE words you can actually remember right. Remember, unless you revise on newly learned material, you are likely to forget it sooner than you think.