

## Vocabulary Task-1

### Trends:-

1. **Increase**:- To become or make larger or more.  
eg:- The number of smartphone users has continued to increase over the past decade.
2. **Decrease**:- To become or make smaller or less.  
eg:- Sales of traditional media newspapers have steadily decreased since the rise of digital media.
3. **Rise**:- To move upward or to increase in value.  
The temperature is expected to rise significantly over the next few days.
4. **Fall**:- To move downward or decrease in value.  
Profits fell sharply after the company implemented the new pricing strategy.
5. **Fluctuate**:- To vary or change irregularly.  
The stock market has been fluctuating unpredictably this month.
6. **Peak**:- The highest point or maximum value.  
Attendance at the festival reached its peak on the final day.
7. **Plummet**:- To fall or drop rapidly.  
Property prices plummeted following the economic recession.
8. **Dip**:- A brief, slight drop or decrease.  
There was a slight dip in customer satisfaction ratings last ~~year~~ quarter.
9. **Spike**:- A sudden, sharp increase.  
There was a sudden spike in online shopping during the holiday season.
10. **Steady**:- Constant, stable or consistent.  
The company has maintained a steady growth rate over the past year.
11. **Gradual**:- Happening or changing slowly over time.  
The company implemented a gradual increase in price to avoid shocking customers with a sharp rise.
12. **Sharp**:- rapid or sudden, often describing a change.  
As a temperature dropped, a sharp wind cut through the air, signaling the onset of winter.
13. **Substantial**:- Significant in amount or size.  
There is a substantial improvement in sales after the new marketing strategy was implemented.
14. **Marginal**:- small or insignificant.  
His contribution to the project were marginal, but they added up over time to make a significant difference.
15. **Consistent**:- unchanging in achievement or effect.  
She consistently performed well in her role, earning praise from her supervisors.

## Comparisons:-

1. **Exceed**:- To go beyond or be greater than.  
The company's revenue exceeded par expectations for the third consecutive quarter.
2. **Surpass**:- To go beyond or excel in comparison.  
The new model of car surpasses its predecessor in terms of fuel efficiency.
3. **Outstrip**:- To surpass or exceed someone or something.  
Demand for renewable energy has outstripped supply in many regions.
4. **Eclipse**:- To surpass or outshine.  
The new technology is expected to eclipse traditional methods in efficiency.
5. **Outpace**:- To move faster or progress more quickly.  
Online sales continue to outpace in-store purchases.
6. **Lag behind**:- To fall behind or move slower than others.  
Developing countries often lag behind in terms of access to healthcare.
7. **Parallel**:- Similar or comparable.  
The trends in consumer behaviour in Europe are parallel to those in North America.
8. **Comparable**:- Able to be likened or similar enough to compare.  
The company's growth this year is comparable to that of its competitors.
9. **Disparity**:- A significant difference or inequality.  
There is a significant disparity in income levels within the city.
10. **Discrepancy**:- A lack of compatibility or consistency.  
The discrepancy between the predicted and actual sales figures was notable.
11. **Vary**:- To differ or change.  
Prices for the product vary depending on the region.
12. **Diverge**:- To move or extend in different directions.  
Opinions on the matter tend to diverge among different age groups.
13. **Converge**:- To come together or meet at a point.  
The trends in technology and consumer behaviour are converging rapidly.



## Proportions and Amounts:-

1. **Significant**: Important, noteworthy, or considerable.  
There has been a significant increase in online education enrollments.
2. **Marginal**: Relatively small or minimal.  
There was only a marginal improvement in company's profits.
3. **Substantial**: Large in amount, value, or importance.  
The company invested a substantial amount in research and development.
4. **Negligible**: Small or insignificant, often to the point of being ignored.  
The impact of the policy change was negligible.
5. **Predominant**: Having greater power, influence, or importance.  
The predominant factor in the decision was cost.
6. **Minor**: Lesser in size, importance or degree.  
There were only minor changes in the product design.
7. **Major**: Greater in importance, size or importantness.  
The company made a major breakthrough in renewable energy technology.
8. **Consistent**: unchanging in achievement or effect.  
The company's approach to customer service has been consistent.
9. **Considerable**: Large or significant.  
The project requires a considerable amount of funding.
10. **Sizable**: Fairly large in size or number.  
There was a sizable increase in customer complaints this month.
11. **Minimal**: The least possible or very small.  
The difference between two products were minimal.
12. **Maximize**: To make as large or great as possible.  
The company aims to maximize efficiency in its production process.
13. **Minimize**: To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.  
The goal is to minimize waste and environmental impact.
14. **Optimize**: To make as effective and functional as possible.  
The software is designed to optimize performance.
15. **Plateau**: The period of stability or no change  
After a period of growth, sales reached a plateau.
16. **Trough**: A low point or a period of low activity.  
The economy experienced a trough during a recession.
17. **Crest**: A higher point or peak of something.  
The housing market reached its crest before the bubble burst.
18. **Baseline**: A starting point or reference level.  
The study used this year's data as a baseline for comparison.