Vocabulary

September 2024

**Life experiences and lifestyles**

**Resilience – the ability to recover quickly from difficulties.**

**Adversity – a difficult or unpleasant situation.**

**Cultural assimilation – the process by which individuals adopt the culture of a different group.**

**Introspection – the examination of one's own thoughts and feelings.**

**Affluence – wealth or abundance of material possessions.**

**Ephemeral – lasting for a very short time; transient.**

**Contentment – a state of happiness and satisfaction.**

**Self-actualization – the realization or fulfillment of one's talents and potential.**

**Transcendence – existence or experience beyond the normal or physical level.**

**Minimalism – a lifestyle that emphasizes simplicity and detachment from material possessions.**

**Hedonism – the pursuit of pleasure as a primary goal of life.**

**Nomadic – characterized by moving from place to place frequently.**

**Stoicism – the endurance of pain or hardship without the display of feelings or complaint.**

**Existentialism – a philosophical theory that emphasizes individual existence, freedom, and choice.**

**Retrospection – the action of looking back on or reviewing past events or situations.**

**Books and literature**

**Protagonist – the main character in a story, often facing the central conflict.**

**Antagonist – a character or force in conflict with the protagonist.**

**Allusion – a reference to another work of literature, person, or event.**

**Epistolary – a literary work in the form of letters or correspondence.**

**Bildungsroman – a novel dealing with one person’s formative years or spiritual education.**

**Allegory – a narrative that uses characters and events to symbolize broader concepts or moral lessons.**

**Metaphor – a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable**

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**Narrative – the structured story or account of a series of events.**

**Satire – a literary work that uses irony, sarcasm, or ridicule to criticize human folly or societal issues.**

**Trope – a common or overused theme or device in literature.**

**Archetype – a typical character, action, or situation that represents**

**universal patterns of human nature.**

**Vernacular – the language or dialect spoken by ordinary people in a particular region.**

**Syntax – the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences.**

**Stream of consciousness – a narrative mode that attempts to capture the flow of thoughts and feelings of characters.**

**Intertextuality – the relationship between different texts and how they reference or influence each other.**

**Foreshadowing – a literary device used to give an advance hint of what is to come later in the story.**

**Catharsis – the emotional release experienced by the audience through the unfolding of the story’s events.**

**Soliloquy – a speech delivered by a character alone on stage, revealing inner thoughts.**

**Denouement – the final resolution or clarification of a dramatic or narrative plot.**

**Pastiche – a literary work that imitates the style of another work, often to celebrate it**

**Money and business**

**Liquidity – The ability to quickly convert assets into cash.**

**Solvency – The ability of a company to meet its long-term financial obligations.**

**Capitalization – The total value of a company's outstanding shares of stock.**

**Diversification – The strategy of spreading investments to reduce risk.**

**Arbitrage – The simultaneous purchase and sale of an asset to profit from a difference in price.**

**Amortization – The gradual repayment of a debt over a period of time.**

**Appreciation – The increase in the value of an asset over time.**

**Depreciation – The reduction in the value of an asset over time, especially due to wear and tear.**

**Leverage – The use of borrowed funds to increase the potential return on investment.**

**Valuation – The process of determining the current worth of an asset or company.**