

# Word List 32

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## involve

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The word "involve" is a verb. It means to include something as a necessary part or result or to engage someone in an activity.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈvɒlv/

Examples of common usage:

1. The project involves a lot of teamwork and collaboration.
2. You need to involve the community in the decision-making process.
3. Her job involves traveling to different countries.
4. The process can involve several steps before completion.
5. He didn't want to involve his family in the situation.

To remember the word "involve," think of the prefix "in-" meaning "within" and the root "volve," which is related to turning or rolling. Imagine something rolling into or including something else, helping you recall that "involve" means to include or engage.

## dairy

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Dairy

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** Refers to products made from milk, including milk itself, cheese, yogurt, and butter. It can also refer to farms or businesses that produce milk and milk products.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈdɛəri/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
  1. Many people are lactose intolerant and cannot consume dairy products.
  2. The dairy section of the supermarket had a wide variety of cheeses.
  3. She prefers almond milk over traditional dairy milk.
  4. Dairy farms play an important role in the agricultural economy.

5. Yogurt is a popular dairy snack that is often consumed for breakfast.

- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "dairy," think of the phrase "day for eating dairy," which emphasizes foods like milk and cheese that people enjoy during meals.

## confirm

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**Word: Confirm**

**Part of Speech:**

- Verb

**Definition:**

To establish the truth, accuracy, or validity of something. It can also mean to assert or declare something as true, or to reinforce a previous decision or belief.

**Pronunciation:**

/kən'fɜːrm/

**Examples of Common Use:**

1. Please confirm your reservation for the hotel.
2. The scientist conducted experiments to confirm his hypothesis.
3. I received an email to confirm my subscription to the newsletter.
4. Before making a decision, I want to confirm all the facts.
5. The team will confirm the results of the study at the conference.

**Memory Aid:**

Think of the word "confirm" as "con" (with) + "firm" (strong). When you confirm something, you are making it firm or strong, solidifying the truth or accuracy of it. Picture someone giving a firm handshake to indicate agreement or certainty.

## hinge

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The word "hinge" can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun, "hinge" refers to a movable joint or mechanism that connects two solid objects, allowing them to pivot relative to each other. It is often used in the context of doors, gates, and lids.

As a verb, "hinge" means to attach or support something so that it can swing or pivot. It can also mean to depend on something.

Pronunciation: /hɪndʒ/

Examples of common use:

1. The door creaked as the rusted hinges were pushed open.
2. The question hinges on whether the evidence is admissible in court.
3. She used a hinge to attach the lid to the box.
4. The success of the project hinges on securing enough funding.
5. The cabinet door wouldn't close properly because the hinge was broken.

To remember the word "hinge," you can think of it as the "hinge" that "hangs" two parts together; both parts can move but stay connected through this joint. The visual of a door swinging open on its hinge can also help reinforce its meaning.

## hurricane

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The word "hurricane" is a noun. It refers to a large, powerful storm with strong winds and heavy rain that forms over warm ocean waters, typically characterized by a low-pressure center and a circular storm pattern. Hurricanes can cause significant damage and are often accompanied by storm surges, flooding, and destructive winds.

Pronunciation: /'hʊrɪkeɪn/

Examples of common use:

1. The hurricane made landfall last night, causing widespread damage to homes and infrastructure.
2. Meteorologists are closely monitoring the development of a tropical storm that could turn into a hurricane.
3. After the hurricane passed, residents began the long process of cleanup and recovery.
4. Evacuations were ordered in coastal areas ahead of the approaching hurricane.
5. Many people are advised to prepare emergency kits in case a hurricane hits their area.

To remember the word "hurricane," you can think of the prefix "hurri-" resembling "hurry," suggesting the rapid and intense nature of the storm. Additionally, you can visualize images of a swirling cloud formation to help recall the term.

## subsidise

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- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To subsidise means to provide financial assistance or support to help reduce the cost of a product, service, or activity. This support can come from the government, an organization, or an entity that aims to decrease the economic burden on individuals or businesses.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈsʌb.sɪ.daɪz/
- **Examples:**
  1. The government decided to subsidise public transportation to make it more affordable for residents.
  2. Many farmers rely on subsidies to maintain their income during difficult economic times.
  3. The company offers subsidised childcare to help employees manage their work-life balance.
  4. The university provides a subsidised meal plan for low-income students.
  5. Renewable energy projects are often subsidised to encourage their development and adoption.
- **Memory aid:** To remember the word "subsidise," think of its root "sub" meaning "under" or "beneath," combined with "side," implying support. Visualize someone providing a safety net beneath a tightrope walker, offering them financial support from below to help them succeed.

## stain

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The word "stain" can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a **noun**, it refers to a mark or discoloration on a surface, often caused by the absorption of a substance. For example, a ink stain on a shirt may be difficult to remove.

As a **verb**, it means to mark or discolor something, usually by applying a substance that leaves a discoloration. For instance, you might stain a piece of wood to enhance its color or texture.

Pronunciation: /steɪn/

Examples of common use:

1. There was a red wine stain on the carpet.
2. Be careful not to stain your clothes while cooking.
3. The committee decided to stain their reputation by making poor choices.
4. He tried to remove the stains from his shirt using special detergent.
5. The artist chose to stain the canvas with an earthy brown color.

To remember the word "stain," you can think of it as the act of leaving a mark on something, which is similar to how a "stain" is often a reminder of an event (like a spilled drink) or a blemish on something otherwise pristine. Associating it with the image of spilled liquid creating a mark can help solidify the meaning in your memory.

## unload

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### Unload

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To remove goods, cargo, or items from a container, vehicle, or storage place. It can also mean to relieve oneself of stress or burdens (e.g., emotions, thoughts).

**Pronunciation:** /ʌnˈloʊd/

### Examples:

1. After the long journey, we stopped to unload the groceries from the car.
2. He needed to unload his thoughts during therapy to feel relief.
3. The workers rushed to unload the delivery truck before the rain started.
4. She decided to unload her feelings in her journal after a challenging day.
5. The team worked together to unload the equipment from the trailer.

**Memory Tips:**

To remember "unload," think of the prefix "un-" meaning to reverse an action (like unpacking), and associate "load" with putting in items. Imagining yourself unloading a heavy burden can also help solidify the concept of relieving pressure or stress.

## conversion

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**Word: Conversion****Part of Speech:**

Noun

**Definition:**

Conversion refers to the process of changing something from one form, use, or function to another. It can also pertain to a change of opinion, belief, or religious affiliation.

**Pronunciation:**

/kənˈvɜːr.ʒən/

**Examples of Common Use:**

1. The conversion of the old factory into apartments took several months.
2. After the conversion, the electronics now operate more efficiently.
3. He experienced a conversion after attending the spiritual retreat.
4. The company is focused on the conversion of leads into paying customers.
5. She needed to calculate the conversion rates between the currencies.

**Memory Aid:**

To remember "conversion," think of the word "convert," which means "to change." Visualize a magician transforming one object into another, as this embodies the essence of conversion—change and transformation.

## irrelevant

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**Definition**

The word "irrelevant" is an adjective that describes something that is not connected with or pertinent to something else. It indicates that the information, detail, or point being referenced is not applicable to the situation at hand.

## Pronunciation

/ɪˈrɛləvənt/

## Examples

1. His comments were deemed irrelevant to the topic of discussion.
2. When planning the event, irrelevant details should be avoided to keep the focus sharp.
3. Critics often label certain arguments as irrelevant when they don't support the main thesis.
4. She found the background information irrelevant to her current research project.
5. Including irrelevant facts can distract from the main point of the presentation.

## Memory Tip

To remember the word "irrelevant," think of the prefix "ir-" meaning "not" and the root "relevant," which means "connected" or "important." Together, "irrelevant" signifies "not important" or "not connected." Visualize a conversation where someone brings up random trivia that has nothing to do with the topic at hand – that's irrelevant!

# thrill

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- The word "thrill" can be used as both a noun and a verb.
  - As a noun, it refers to a feeling of excitement or pleasure. For example: "The roller coaster ride gave her a thrill."
  - As a verb, it means to cause someone to feel intense excitement or pleasure. For example: "The magician's performance thrilled the audience."
- Pronunciation: /θrɪl/
- Examples of common use:
  1. "Skydiving was a thrill of a lifetime for him."
  2. "The news of her promotion thrilled everyone at the office."
  3. "He felt a thrill of anticipation as he approached the stage."
  4. "The concert was a thrilling experience for the fans."
  5. "She thrills at the thought of her upcoming adventure."

- To remember the word "thrill," think of the excitement you feel when you're on a thrilling ride at an amusement park or when something unexpected happens that brings joy. You can visualize the adrenaline rush associated with experiences that "thrill" you.

## trial

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The word "trial" can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun, "trial" refers to:

1. A formal examination of evidence in a court of law to decide guilt or innocence.
2. A test of performance, qualities, or suitability of someone or something.
3. A period of testing something to assess its effectiveness or suitability.

As a verb, "to trial" means to test something (usually a new product or system) to determine its reliability or performance.

Pronunciation: /ˈtraɪəl/

Examples of common use:

1. She is participating in a clinical trial for a new medication.
2. The athlete failed his drug trial and was banned from competition.
3. They are conducting a trial run of the new software to identify any issues.
4. The judge set a date for the trial to begin next month.
5. We had a trial period of two weeks to see if the product met our needs.

To remember the word "trial," think of it as a "test" or "experiment." Both in legal contexts and in product testing, a trial is about evaluating and determining outcomes. The word can also be associated with the phrase "trial and error," suggesting repeated attempts to achieve success.

## extol

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Extol is a verb that means to praise enthusiastically or celebrate someone or something highly. It is often used in contexts where one is expressing admiration or approval.

Pronunciation: /ɪk'stɔʊl/



Examples of common use:

1. The teacher extolled the virtues of hard work to her students.
2. Many articles extol the benefits of a balanced diet and regular exercise.
3. He was extolled as a hero after his courageous actions during the crisis.
4. The critics extolled her performance as one of the best of the year.
5. We should extol the achievements of those who have made significant contributions to society.

To remember the word "extol," think of it as the opposite of "extort." While "extort" involves taking something from someone through force or threats, "extol" involves giving high praise freely and joyfully. You can visualize someone "tolling" (ringing a bell) to celebrate someone's achievements, which can help anchor the meaning of praising or celebrating.

## albeit

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- Albeit is a conjunction that means "although" or "even though." It is used to introduce a contrast or concession within a sentence.
- Pronunciation: /ɔːl'biːt/
- Examples of common use:
  1. The movie was entertaining, albeit quite long.
  2. She accepted the job offer, albeit with some reservations.
  3. He is a talented player, albeit not the best on the team.
  4. The proposal, albeit ambitious, has some flaws.
  5. They arrived early, albeit in a different vehicle.
- To remember the word "albeit," think of it as breaking down into "all-be-it," which can help you associate it with the phrase "all things considered, it is." This can remind you that it introduces a concession or contrast to something previously mentioned.

## obstacle

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The word "obstacle" is a noun. It refers to something that prevents or hinders progress, movement, or achievement. Obstacles can be physical barriers, challenges, or problems that make it difficult to complete a task or reach a goal.

Pronunciation: /ˈɒb.stə.kəl/

Examples of common use:

1. We faced many obstacles in our project, but we managed to overcome them.
2. The fallen tree was an obstacle on the road, causing traffic delays.
3. She viewed her lack of experience as an obstacle to getting the job she wanted.
4. The team worked together to find solutions to the obstacles that stood in their way.
5. Overcoming obstacles is often a key part of personal growth and development.

To remember the word "obstacle," think of the phrase "obstructing path." The first part of the word "obst-" sounds like "obstruct," which can help you associate it with something that blocks or hinders progress.

## meagre

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### Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Meaning:** The word "meagre" (or "meager" in American English) describes something that is lacking in quantity, quality, or richness. It often signifies something that is insufficient or inadequate.

### Pronunciation

- /ˈmiːɡər/

### Examples

1. The family's meagre income made it difficult to afford basic necessities.
2. Despite his meagre efforts, he failed to impress the judges.
3. The report was filled with a meagre amount of data, leading to inconclusive results.
4. She felt meagre in comparison to her well-traveled friends.
5. The meagre harvest left the villagers worried about survival through the winter.

### Memory Tip

- To remember "meagre," think of the word "meager" and associate it with "meagerness" or "scarcity." You can visualize a small, thin figure representing the lack of abundance, which can help reinforce the meaning of the word.

## precipitation

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### Definition

Precipitation (noun)

The term "precipitation" refers to any form of water, liquid or solid, that falls from the atmosphere and reaches the ground. This includes rain, snow, sleet, and hail. It is an important component of the Earth's water cycle.

### Pronunciation

/prɪˌsɪp.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən/

### Examples of Common Use

1. The weather forecast predicts heavy precipitation over the weekend.
2. Farmers rely on adequate precipitation for their crops to grow.
3. The mountain area received snowfall as precipitation last night.
4. Climate change is affecting patterns of precipitation globally.
5. Rain gauges are used to measure the amount of precipitation in an area.

### Memory Tip

To remember "precipitation," think of the word "precise" and "it falls." The term involves something that falls with precision from clouds, like rain or snow! You can visualize water droplets falling to the ground, linking the concept of falling moisture with the word.

## precarious

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- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Describing a situation or condition that is unstable, uncertain, or dependent on chance; often implying risk or danger.
- **Pronunciation:** /prɪˈkeɪ.ɪ.əs/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
  1. The workers lived in precarious circumstances without job security or benefits.

2. Her health was in a precarious state after the accident.
  3. The climbers took a precarious route up the mountain, risking a fall.
  4. Investing in cryptocurrencies can be a precarious venture due to their volatility.
  5. The precarious balance of power in politics often leads to sudden changes.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "precarious," think of the phrase "precariously hanging by a thread." This imagery evokes a sense of instability and danger, which aligns with the meaning of the word.

## autonomy

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autonomy

**Part of Speech:** Noun

**Definition:** Autonomy refers to the ability or right of an individual or group to govern themselves or make their own decisions, free from external control or influence. It can also denote a level of self-governance that grants freedom and independence in specific contexts, such as personal choices, political entities, or institutions.

**Examples:**

1. The region sought greater autonomy from the central government, wishing to control its local affairs.
2. In personal relationships, autonomy is essential for a healthy balance between dependency and independence.
3. The university prides itself on fostering intellectual autonomy among its students.
4. Many workers value autonomy in their jobs, as it allows them to take initiative and make decisions.
5. The country established a new policy aimed at promoting the autonomy of its provinces.

**Pronunciation:** ɔː'tɒnəmi

**How to Remember the Word:** To remember "autonomy," think of "auto" (self) combined with "nomy" (law or governance). Imagine a car ("auto") driving itself, symbolizing self-governance and independence. This connection can help reinforce the idea of autonomy as self-rule or self-direction.

# credibility

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## Credibility

**Part of Speech:** Noun

**Definition:** The quality of being trusted and believed in; the ability to inspire belief or trust in someone or something.

**Pronunciation:** /ˌkrɛd.ɪ'bɪl.ɪ.ti/

### Examples of Common Use:

1. The credibility of the source was questioned when inconsistencies in the data were discovered.
2. A politician's credibility can make or break their campaign.
3. To maintain credibility, journalists must verify their facts before publication.
4. The scientist's groundbreaking research lent credibility to his theories.
5. Building credibility takes time, but it can be lost in an instant.

**Memory Tip:** Associate "credibility" with "credit"; just as you give credit to someone reliable, credibility represents the trustworthiness of a person or source. Visualize a credit score which indicates reliability—in this case, high credibility.

# onslaught

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## Onslaught

**Definition:**

- Noun: An onslaught is a fierce or destructive attack, a sudden and violent onset. It is often used to describe an overwhelming or intense assault, whether physical, verbal, or metaphorical.

**Pronunciation:** /ˈɒn.sloʊt/

**Examples:**

1. The unexpected onslaught of heavy rain caused flooding in the streets.
2. The team faced an onslaught of criticism after their poor performance in the game.

3. During the battle, the soldiers prepared to withstand an onslaught from the enemy forces.
4. The onslaught of advertisements during the holiday season can be overwhelming for consumers.
5. She experienced an onslaught of emotions when she learned the news.

Memory Tip:

To remember "onslaught," think of "on" as being positioned for an attack and "slaught" sounding like "slaughter." Visualize a battle where something is being attacked fiercely—this can help reinforce the idea of a powerful assault.

## curtail

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### Definition:

Curtailed (verb) - the past tense of "curtail," which means to reduce in extent or quantity; to impose a restriction on something. It often indicates cutting short or limiting something.

### Pronunciation:

/kər'teɪld/

### Examples of common use:

1. The school had to curtail the number of extracurricular activities due to budget cuts.
2. To improve air quality, the city has decided to curtail emissions from factories.
3. The meeting was curtailed after it became clear that no new information would be shared.
4. The government announced measures to curtail spending in the upcoming fiscal year.
5. Due to unforeseen circumstances, we had to curtail our vacation plans.

### Memory aid:

Think of "curtail" as being similar to "cutting the tail" of something. Visualize a situation where you have a long string, and you cut it shorter. This can help you remember that "curtail" means to shorten or limit something.

## correlation

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The word "correlation" is a noun. It refers to a mutual relationship or connection between two or more things, where one thing may change in relation to another. In statistics, correlation specifically indicates how closely two variables are related, often measured by a correlation coefficient.

Pronunciation: /ˌkɔːr.əˈleɪ.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. Researchers found a positive correlation between exercise and mental health.
2. The correlation between income levels and educational attainment shows a clear trend.
3. There is little to no correlation between the two variables based on the collected data.
4. The team is investigating the correlation between climate change and species migration.
5. High levels of stress may correlate with poor sleep quality.

To remember the word "correlation," think of the prefix "co-" meaning together and "relation" referring to a connection. You can visualize it as two things being linked or related to each other in some way, forming a "together relation."

## afflicting

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Afflicting is a verb (present participle of "afflict") that means to cause pain, suffering, or distress to someone or something. It often implies a persistent or serious effect on a person or situation.

**Pronunciation:** /əˈflɪktɪŋ/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The disease is afflicting many people in the region.
2. The heavy rain has been afflicting the farmers for weeks.
3. His words were afflicting and left a lasting impression on her.
4. The ongoing economic crisis is afflicting the entire country.
5. She felt a wave of sadness afflicting her as she looked at the old photos.

### How to remember the word:

To remember "afflicting," think of the phrase "a flick of pain." The prefix "af-" sounds like "a," and "flict" sounds like "flick," which conveys the idea of causing a sudden pain or distress. Visualizing someone being flicked with an object can help associate the word with the concept of affliction.

## simulation

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The word "simulation" is a noun. It refers to the act of imitating or replicating a process, system, or phenomenon to study its behavior or to train someone in certain situations. Simulations can be used in different fields such as science, engineering, and training.

Pronunciation: /ˌsɪm.jəˈleɪ.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The flight simulator is a perfect simulation for pilot training.
2. Scientists use computer simulations to predict climate change outcomes.
3. The game provides a realistic simulation of urban life.
4. Medical students often participate in simulations to practice surgical techniques.
5. The simulation showed how the virus spreads in different environments.

To remember the word "simulation," you can think of the phrase "simulating reality." The prefix "sim" can remind you of "similar," which connects to the idea of mimicking or replicating something that already exists.

## incongruous

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incongruous

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Not in harmony or keeping with the surroundings or other aspects of something; out of place or inappropriate.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪnˈkɒŋ.gru.əs/
- **Examples:**
  1. The bright red sports car looked incongruous parked in front of the old, dilapidated house.



2. Her serious demeanor seemed incongruous with the festive atmosphere of the party.
  3. It was incongruous to see a snowman in the middle of summer.
  4. The company's advertising was considered incongruous with its environmentally friendly image.
  5. His incongruous comments during the meeting left everyone puzzled.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember "incongruous," think of "in-," meaning not, and "congruous," meaning harmonious or fitting. Combine them to visualize something that is not fitting or out of place, like a clown at a formal dinner.

## remuneration

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### remuneration

- Part of speech: noun
- Definition: Remuneration refers to the compensation or payment that someone receives for their work or services. It encompasses wages, salaries, bonuses, and any other financial benefits provided to an employee or worker.
- Pronunciation: /rɪˈmjuːnərɪˈʃən/
- Examples:
  1. The remuneration package offered by the company includes a competitive salary and generous benefits.
  2. Many employees are dissatisfied with their remuneration, prompting them to seek better job opportunities.
  3. The organization aims to ensure fair remuneration for all its workers, regardless of their position.
  4. His remuneration as a consultant was significantly higher than his previous salary as a full-time employee.
  5. The union is negotiating for improved remuneration for workers in the industry.
- Memory aid: To remember "remuneration," think of the word "money" and the prefix "re-" which can remind you that it refers to giving back money (to someone for their work). You might visualize a paycheck being handed to workers as a form of remuneration.

# intermix

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- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To mix or blend two or more things together, often resulting in a combination where individual elements are less distinct.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈɪntərˌmɪks/
- **Examples of common use:**
  1. The artist decided to intermix different colors to create a unique shade for her painting.
  2. In the recipe, you need to intermix the dry ingredients with the wet ones thoroughly.
  3. The festival will intermix various cultural performances to showcase diversity.
  4. When setting up the event, be sure to intermix the seating arrangements to encourage conversation.
  5. The social media platform allows users to intermix posts from various interests seamlessly.
- **Memory aid:** To remember the word "intermix," think of it as "inter" (between) + "mix" (blend). Visualize mixing different ingredients in a bowl where all the flavors and colors come together, illustrating the concept of blending or combining.

# paramount

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The word "paramount" is an adjective.

It means more important than anything else; supreme. When something is described as paramount, it signifies that it holds the highest rank or priority in a particular context.

Pronunciation: /ˈpærəmˌaʊnt/

Examples of common use:

1. Safety is paramount when it comes to designing children's playgrounds.
2. The health of the patient is paramount and must be the primary focus of the medical team.
3. In this discussion, it's paramount to consider the potential impact on the environment.

4. For a successful business, customer satisfaction is of paramount importance.
5. The team's paramount goal is to win the championship this season.

To remember the word "paramount," you can think of it as "para" meaning "beside" and "mount" meaning "to ascend." Imagine that something paramount is on a peak, standing out clearly above everything else.

## hypnotic

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- The word "hypnotic" can function as both an adjective and a noun.
  - As an **adjective**, it describes something that induces sleep or trance-like states, often referring to a quality that captivates or mesmerizes.
  - As a **noun**, it refers to a substance (usually a drug) that induces hypnosis or sleep.
- Pronunciation: /hɪp'not.ɪk/
- Examples of common use:
  1. The music had a hypnotic rhythm that made everyone want to dance.
  2. After taking the hypnotic medication, he fell into a deep sleep.
  3. The magician's performance was so hypnotic that the audience was completely captivated.
  4. She used hypnotic techniques to help her clients overcome their fears.
  5. The sunset was painted in such hypnotic colors that it felt surreal.
- To remember the word "hypnotic," you can break it down into "hypno" (relating to sleep or trance) and "tic" (like a trick or something captivating). Imagine a magician using a hypnotic spiral to mesmerize the audience, which helps associate the word with its meanings of inducing trance and captivating attention.

## suffice

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Suffice is a verb.

**Definition:** To be enough or adequate for a particular purpose.

**Pronunciation:** /sə'faɪs/

**Examples:**

1. "A simple explanation will suffice for this complex topic."
2. "He didn't need to bring extra food; the snacks would suffice for the party."
3. "Two hours should suffice to complete the project."
4. "Her experience in the field will suffice for the job requirements."
5. "The evidence presented will suffice to convince the jury."

**Memory Tip:** Associate the word "suffice" with "sufficient." Both words share a common root, which relates to being enough. Imagine a scenario where someone has just enough resources to meet their needs, which can help reinforce the meaning of "suffice."

## technician

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The word "technician" is a noun. It refers to a person who is skilled in a particular area of technology or a specific technical field, often involving practical application of scientific knowledge. Technicians typically work with equipment, tools, and technology, ensuring proper operation and maintenance.

Pronunciation: /tɛk'nɪʃ.ən/

Examples of common use:

1. The technician repaired the computer hardware within an hour.
2. A medical technician is responsible for conducting laboratory tests.
3. The sound technician adjusted the audio levels for the concert.
4. The automotive technician performed a thorough inspection of the vehicle.
5. She works as a network technician, ensuring all systems are connected and running smoothly.

To remember the word "technician," associate it with "tech," which relates to technology, and think of a technician as someone who "fixes" or "works" with various tech-related tools and equipment.

## apart

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The word "apart" is primarily an adverb. It indicates a state of being separated or divided, whether physically or metaphorically. It can also function as an adjective in certain contexts, meaning distant or separated in space or time.

Pronunciation: /ə'pɑːrt/

Examples of common use:

1. The two houses stood apart from each other, with a garden in between.
2. After their argument, they decided to take some time apart to cool down.
3. The pieces of the puzzle were scattered apart on the table.
4. She felt that their interests had grown apart over the years.
5. The children played apart from the adults.

To remember the word "apart," think of the phrase "a part," which indicates something that is separated from a whole. You might visualize two pieces of a puzzle that are close but not touching, illustrating the idea of being apart.

## mainstream

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The word "mainstream" can function as both a noun and an adjective.

As a noun, "mainstream" refers to the predominant trend or direction in opinion, culture, or activities, often representing what is most accepted or popular in a particular society or community.

As an adjective, "mainstream" describes something that is common or widely accepted, often contrasting with alternative or minority perspectives.

Pronunciation: /'meɪnstriːm/

Examples of common use:

1. **Noun:** You can find this artist's music in the mainstream of pop culture.
2. **Adjective:** The film offers a more mainstream perspective on historical events.
3. **Noun:** The mainstream of environmentalism has shifted towards more sustainable practices.
4. **Adjective:** Many students prefer mainstream education systems over alternative methods.
5. **Noun:** The book critiques the mainstream media's portrayal of the issue.

To remember the word "mainstream," think of the word as representing the "main" flow of ideas or culture, just like a river stream that is the primary route for water flow.

# flush

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## Flush

- **Part of Speech:** Verb / Noun / Adjective
- **Definitions:**
  - **Verb:** To cause to flow or pour out; to cleanse by a flow of liquid; to cause to turn red (as in the face).
  - **Noun:** A sudden rush of water or liquid; a blush or rosy glow on the face.
  - **Adjective:** Having a lot of something; level or even with something else (e.g., "the flush surface of the table").
- **Pronunciation:** /flʌʃ/
- **Examples:**
  1. She decided to flush the toilet after using it to keep the bathroom clean.
  2. After running a marathon, he felt the flush of excitement and accomplishment.
  3. The doctor recommended flushing out the wound with saline solution.
  4. During the presentation, she noticed a flush of embarrassment on his face when he made a mistake.
  5. The cards were all dealt, and the player received a flush hand in poker.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "flush," think of the action of flushing a toilet, which involves the sudden rush of water (a flush), or visualize the face turning red (flushing) when someone is embarrassed. Associating the word with both these actions can help reinforce its meaning.

# stir

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## Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Explanation:** To stir means to move something around in a circular or up-and-down motion, typically to mix substances or to agitate the contents of a container. It can also mean to provoke or incite a reaction or feeling.

## Pronunciation

/stɜr/

## Examples

1. She used a spoon to stir the soup, ensuring all the ingredients were well mixed.
2. The news of his promotion began to stir excitement among his colleagues.
3. He stirred the paint before using it to ensure an even color.
4. The teacher was able to stir interest in the subject among her students.
5. After stirring the mixture thoroughly, she poured it into the baking dish.

## Memory Aid

To remember the word "stir," think of a **stirring spoon** that helps mix ingredients in a pot, and imagine the action of moving it around to blend everything together. Additionally, consider the phrase "stir emotions," where you evoke feelings in others, linking the physical movement with emotional reactions.

# odd

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The word "odd" can function as an adjective or a noun.

As an **adjective**, "odd" means strange, unusual, or not regular. It can also refer to numbers that are not divisible by two (e.g., 1, 3, 5).

As a **noun**, "odd" refers to a person or thing that is unusual or different in some way.

**Pronunciation:** /ɑːd/ (American English) or /ɒd/ (British English)

## Examples:

1. It was an odd place to hold a wedding—right next to a busy highway.
2. The number 7 is considered an odd number.
3. She received some odd looks when she wore her bright pink hair to the meeting.
4. He has an odd way of speaking that makes people think twice.
5. The odd couple became friends despite their differences.

**Memory Aid:** To remember "odd," think of the phrase "odd one out," which refers to something that doesn't fit in with the group. Visualize a lone sock that doesn't match the others in a laundry basket—this image can link back to the idea of being odd or unusual.

# inject

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## Inject

- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To introduce a substance, typically a liquid, into something else, often using a syringe or similar device. In a broader context, it can also mean to introduce an idea or influence into a conversation or situation.

**Pronunciation:** /ɪn'dʒekt/

### Examples:

1. The nurse will inject the vaccine into your arm.
2. The mechanic needs to inject the oil into the engine.
3. She tried to inject some humor into the serious discussion.
4. The program was designed to inject new ideas into traditional teaching methods.
5. He felt the need to inject his opinions during the meeting.

**Memory aid:** To remember "inject," think of the combination of "in" (inside) and "ject" (to throw). Visualize a syringe pushing a liquid into the body; it's like throwing something inside.

## demand

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The word "demand" can function as both a noun and a verb.

### As a **noun**:

- **Definition:** Demand refers to the desire or need for a product, service, or resource, often accompanied by the willingness and ability to pay for it.
- **Example:** The demand for electric cars has increased significantly in recent years.

### As a **verb**:

- **Definition:** To demand means to request something forcefully or insistently, often requiring immediate action or compliance.
- **Example:** She demanded an explanation for the mistake.

**Pronunciation:** /dɪ'mænd/

Common uses:



1. The demand for healthy food options is rising among consumers.
2. He demanded that the organization provide better support for its employees.
3. During peak seasons, the demand for hotel rooms can exceed availability.
4. The teacher demanded that the students submit their assignments on time.
5. There is a high demand for skilled labor in the technology industry.

To remember the word "demand," think of the phrase "I demand my rights," where "demand" signals a strong and assertive request. You can visualize someone firmly asking for something they believe is theirs, reinforcing the idea of both a strong request and the need for something.

## unsatisfactory

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### unsatisfactory

- **Part of speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Not satisfactory; failing to meet expectations or requirements.

**Pronunciation:** /ˌʌnˌsætɪsˈfæktəri/

### Examples of common use:

1. The customer complained about the unsatisfactory service she received at the restaurant.
2. After reviewing the project results, the manager deemed them unsatisfactory.
3. The professor gave unsatisfactory feedback on the student's paper, suggesting many improvements.
4. His performance in the tournament was considered unsatisfactory by his coach.
5. The product returned a number of unsatisfactory reviews from users.

**Memory Tip:** To remember the word "unsatisfactory," you can break it down: think of "satisfactory" (which means acceptable or good) and remember that adding "un-" makes it the opposite, meaning not good enough. Consider picturing a thumbs down when you hear "unsatisfactory" to reinforce its negative meaning.

## grid

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The word "grid" can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun, "grid" refers to a framework of spaced bars that are parallel to or cross each other; often used to organize information or in the context of electricity distribution. In technology, it can also refer to a graphical representation of a layout, like in computer graphics or data tables.

As a verb, "grid" means to place or set something in a grid format.

Pronunciation: /grɪd/

Examples of common use:

1. The power went out, and the entire grid collapsed.
2. Please organize the data into a grid format for easier analysis.
3. The artist used a grid technique to scale up her drawing.
4. The city is developing new infrastructure to improve the electric grid.
5. The chessboard is essentially a grid with alternating colors.

To remember the word "grid," you can think of the image of graph paper, which consists of a series of horizontal and vertical lines creating a grid that helps with drawing and plotting graphics. The structured pattern can help you visualize organization, whether it's data or space.

## aeroplane

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**Word:** aeroplane

**Part of Speech:** Noun

**Definition:** An aeroplane is a powered flying vehicle with fixed wings that is used for transporting passengers or cargo through the air.

**Pronunciation:** /'ɛə.rə.pleɪn/

**Examples of Common Use:**

1. She took an aeroplane from New York to London.
2. The aeroplane flew at a cruising altitude of 30,000 feet.
3. After the aeroplane landed, the passengers eagerly disembarked.
4. He is studying how aeroplanes are designed and built.
5. The noise of the aeroplane was deafening as it flew overhead.

**Memory Tip:** To remember the word "aeroplane," think of the combination of "aero" (related to air) and "plane" (a flat surface) indicating an aircraft flying through the air. You might visualize a plane flying high in the sky, helping to connect the elements of the word with its function.

## controversial

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The word "controversial" is an adjective. It describes something that is likely to provoke public disagreement or controversy due to differing opinions or beliefs.

Pronunciation: /ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːrʃəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The new policy on immigration is highly controversial and has sparked numerous debates.
2. Many people found the documentary to be controversial due to its portrayal of historical events.
3. The artist is known for his controversial artwork that challenges social norms.
4. Her statements during the interview were controversial, leading to widespread criticism.
5. The controversial book has divided readers into camps of supporters and detractors.

To remember the word "controversial," think of the prefix "contra," which means against, and "versal," which can be associated with "universal." This can help you recall that something controversial often has opposing views that clash against each other.

## wagon

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- The word "wagon" is a noun. It refers to a vehicle, typically with four wheels, that is used for transporting goods or people. It can also refer to a child's toy vehicle that they can pull around.
- Pronunciation: /ˈwæɡən/
- Examples of common use:
  1. The children loaded their toys into the wagon and took it to the park.
  2. The farmer used a wagon to haul hay from the field.

3. During the parade, a decorative wagon was filled with flowers and balloons.
  4. She pulled the wagon behind her as she walked through the neighborhood.
  5. The old wooden wagon had been passed down through generations.
- To remember the word "wagon," you can associate it with a childhood memory of playing outside, perhaps pulling a toy wagon filled with your favorite toys or snacks. Visualizing this scene can help reinforce the concept of a wagon as a means of transport, especially for kids.

## reputation

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### Reputation

Reputation (noun): A widely held opinion or judgment about someone or something, often reflecting their character or qualities. It can be positive or negative and is based on perceptions over time.

Pronunciation: /ˌrɛp.jʊˈteɪ.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. Her reputation as a fair and honest journalist earned her numerous awards.
2. The company's reputation took a hit after the scandal was revealed.
3. He worked hard to build a good reputation in his community.
4. Online reviews can significantly impact a restaurant's reputation.
5. It's important to maintain a positive reputation in business.

To remember the word, think of "reputation" as the "re-presentation" of someone or something—how they are presented again and again through the opinions and judgments of others.

## tag

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### word: tag

- **Part of Speech:**
  - Noun: A small piece of paper, cloth, or other material attached to an object that provides information about it; a label or marker.
  - Verb: To attach a tag to something; to label or identify something.

- **Meaning:**

- As a noun, it refers to a label or marker that usually contains information about the object it is attached to.
- As a verb, it means to label or to mark something with a tag.

- **Pronunciation:** /tæg/

- **Examples:**

1. She wrote her name on a tag and attached it to the gift.
2. The kids played a game of tag at the park.
3. Please tag the items you want to donate.
4. He forgot to put the price tag on the shirt.
5. The teacher asked us to tag the important parts of the text we read.

- **Memory Aid:**

To remember the word "tag," think of a price tag on an item you are buying, which provides information about its cost. Also, visualize the game "tag" where players are labeled as "it." This dual meaning can help you connect the concept of tagging with both identification and play.

## excursion

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### Excursion

- Part of speech: Noun
- Definition: A trip or outing, often taken for pleasure, usually involving a short journey to a specific location. An excursion can also refer to a brief departure from the main topic or a diversion.

**Pronunciation:** /ɪk'sɜː.ʒən/

### Examples of common use:

1. The school organized an excursion to the science museum for the students.
2. Our family went on a weekend excursion to the mountains to enjoy the fresh air.
3. The travel agency offers various excursions for tourists visiting the city.
4. During the excursion, we had the chance to explore the local culture and cuisine.

5. The professor planned an excursion to the archaeological site to study ancient artifacts.

**How to remember the word:**

Think of "excursion" as "a fun journey outside." The prefix "ex-" means "out of," and "cursion" is similar to "course," implying a course taken out of the normal routine, like a trip or adventure. Associate it with field trips or short vacations to help solidify the meaning in your mind.

## dizzy

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Dizzy (adjective)

- Definition: Experiencing a sensation of spinning or loss of balance; feeling lightheaded or unsteady.
- Examples:
  - After riding the roller coaster, I felt dizzy.
  - She stood up too quickly and became dizzy for a moment.

Pronunciation: /'dɪzi/

Common Use Examples:

1. The heat made us all feel dizzy after playing outside too long.
2. He felt dizzy when he looked down from the tall building.
3. After spinning around in circles, the child became dizzy and fell over.
4. Some people feel dizzy in high altitudes.
5. The medication can cause dizziness as a side effect.

Memory Technique:

To remember "dizzy," think of a spinning top that wobbles and becomes unstable; when we feel dizzy, it's like our balance is off, similar to how a top moves when it's about to fall.

## immune

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The word "immune" can function as an adjective.

**Definition:**

1. Immune (adjective): Protected from or not affected by a particular disease, infection, or influence. It can also refer to being exempt from a particular obligation or situation.

**Examples:**

- The vaccine helps the body become immune to the virus.
- Certain animals are immune to specific diseases that affect other species.

**Pronunciation:**

/ɪ'mjʊn/

**Common Uses:**

1. After recovering from the illness, she was considered immune to reinfection.
2. The new law makes certain groups immune from prosecution.
3. His strong immune system helps him fight off colds more effectively.
4. Some plants are immune to harsh weather conditions.

**Remembering the Word:**

To remember "immune," think of "immune" as "in-mute," indicating that something is mute or silent from the effects of something else, like how a vaccine silences a virus's ability to attack the body.

## carve

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The word "carve" is a verb. It means to cut or shape something, typically wood, stone, or other materials, into a specific form or design. It can also refer to slicing food into pieces, such as meat.

Pronunciation: /kɑrv/

Examples of common use:

1. She decided to carve a pumpkin for Halloween.
2. The artist spent hours carving a statue from marble.
3. He carved the turkey during Thanksgiving dinner.
4. The chef is skilled at carving intricate designs into fruit.
5. They carved their initials into the tree trunk as a keepsake.

To remember the word "carve," you can think of the action of using a knife to create shapes or designs. Visualize a chef skillfully carving a roast or an artist carefully carving a sculpture, linking the image of cutting and shaping to the meaning of the word.

## canoe

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Canoe is primarily used as a noun and a verb.

As a noun:

- Definition: A long, narrow boat that is typically pointed at both ends and propelled by paddles.
- Example: The group rented a canoe to paddle across the lake.

As a verb:

- Definition: To travel or move in a canoe.
- Example: They plan to canoe down the river this weekend.

Pronunciation: /kə'nuː/

Examples of common use:

1. We took a canoe out on the river for the afternoon.
2. She learned how to canoe during her summer camp.
3. The park offers canoe rentals for visitors.
4. They decided to canoe around the island for a closer look.
5. After a long day, they were tired from canoeing all morning.

To remember the word "canoe," you can visualize a fun outdoor activity where people paddle together in a narrow boat, often in beautiful natural settings, which can help reinforce its meaning and use. Additionally, associating the sound of the word with the motion of paddling can aid in retention.

## geology

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Geology is a noun.



Geology is the scientific study of the Earth, including its structure, composition, processes, and history. It involves examining rocks, minerals, and the changes that the Earth's surface undergoes over time due to various natural forces.

Pronunciation: /dʒiˈɒl.ə.dʒi/

Examples of common use:

1. The geology department at the university conducts research on volcanic eruptions.
2. Understanding the geology of a region is essential for natural resource management.
3. The field trip focused on the geology of the Grand Canyon, highlighting its layered rock formations.
4. Geological surveys help in assessing the risk of earthquakes in urban areas.
5. Fossils provide important clues about the geology of ancient environments.

To remember the word "geology," you can think of "geo" meaning Earth (from Greek) and "logy" meaning study (from Greek "logos"). This can help you associate geology with the study of the Earth.

## directory

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The word "directory" is a noun. It refers to a list or an organized collection of information, typically arranged in a specific order, such as names, addresses, or directories used in digital systems to store data about files or resources.

**Pronunciation:**

/dɪˈrektəri/ or /daɪˈrektəri/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The telephone directory provides a comprehensive list of all the residents in the area.
2. I saved the document in the wrong directory on my computer.
3. The company maintains an online directory of its employees for easy access.
4. She checked the directory to find the contact information for the local businesses.
5. The hotel has a directory at the front desk that shows nearby restaurants and attractions.

## How to remember the word:

Think of "directory" as a "direct" route to finding information. Just like a road map directs you to your destination, a directory directs you to specific details, whether they be names, phone numbers, or files on a computer. Remember the connection between "direct" and "directory" to help recall the meaning.

# mall

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mall

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A mall is a large, often enclosed shopping center that contains a variety of retail stores, restaurants, and sometimes entertainment facilities. Malls are designed for pedestrians, providing a space where customers can shop, dine, and socialize.
- **Examples:**
  1. The new mall in town has over 100 different stores.
  2. We spent the entire afternoon walking around the mall and trying out various snacks.
  3. She found a great dress on sale at the mall.
- **Pronunciation:** /mɔ:l/
- **Common Uses:**
  1. "Let's meet at the mall later to go shopping."
  2. "The mall was crowded on the weekend."
  3. "Many people enjoy strolling through the mall when the weather is bad."
  4. "There is a movie theater located in the mall."
  5. "She prefers shopping at the mall rather than online."
- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "mall," think of it as a "large hall" where multiple shopping "stalls" are located. Visualize a busy place filled with people moving from one shop to another in a covered space.

# vital

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The word "vital" is primarily used as an adjective. It means absolutely necessary or essential for life or important for the success of something.

Pronunciation: /ˈvaɪtəl/

Examples of common use:

1. It is vital to stay hydrated during hot weather.
2. The doctor emphasized that regular exercise is vital for maintaining good health.
3. Communication is vital in any relationship.
4. The discovery of antibiotics was a vital breakthrough in medicine.
5. The team's performance was vital to securing their place in the championship.

To remember the word "vital," think of the root word "vita," which means "life" in Latin. You can associate "vital" with anything that is crucial for life, such as air, water, and food, reinforcing its meaning of something essential.

## droplet

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### **Definition:**

Droplet (noun)

A droplet is a small, rounded mass of liquid that is typically formed when a larger body of liquid breaks up into smaller sections. It can refer to tiny drops of liquid, such as water or other fluids, often suspended in the air or falling under the force of gravity.

### **Pronunciation:**

/ˈdrɒplɪt/

### **Examples:**

1. The gardener noticed a droplet of water hanging from the tip of the leaf.
2. During the rain, tiny droplets danced on the surface of the pond.
3. Scientists studied the droplet formation in the atmosphere to understand weather patterns.
4. A droplet of ink fell from the pen and stained the paper.
5. When you breathe out in the cold air, you can see the droplet of moisture from your breath.

### Memory Aid:

To remember the word "droplet," think of "drop" as a larger version of "droplet."

Imagine a large drop of water breaking into many small, rounded pieces, like miniature drops – thus, "droplet." Visualizing these tiny drops can help reinforce the concept of small liquid masses in your mind.

## reveal

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**Word:** reveal

**Part of Speech:** Verb

**Definition:** To make something known to someone; to uncover or disclose something that was previously hidden or unknown.

**Pronunciation:** /rɪˈviːl/

### Examples of Common Use:

1. The magician will reveal his secrets at the end of the show.
2. She decided to reveal her true feelings to him.
3. The scientists will reveal their findings in the upcoming conference.
4. The author revealed the plot twist in the final chapter of the book.
5. The investigation aimed to reveal the truth about the incident.

**Memory Tip:** Think of "reveal" as "re-veal," where "veal" can imply uncovering something you have previously covered or hidden, like an unveiling. Visualize pulling back a curtain to reveal what is behind it.

## visible

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Visible is an adjective.

- Definition: Able to be seen; capable of being perceived by the eye or easily noticed.
- Pronunciation: /ˈvɪz.ə.bəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The stars are visible in the clear night sky.
2. The damage to the building is now visible after the storm.

3. Make sure the sign is visible from the road.
4. Her excitement was visible on her face.
5. Some species of fish are invisible in the clear water.

To remember the word visible, think of the phrase "in plain sight," as both relate to things that can easily be seen. You can also associate "visible" with the root "vis," which relates to sight, like in "vision" or "visible light."

## conference

---

The word "conference" is a noun. It refers to a formal meeting or gathering where individuals come together to discuss a particular topic, share information, or collaborate on projects. Conferences can vary in size and purpose, often featuring presentations, workshops, or keynote speeches.

Pronunciation: /'kɒn.fər.əns/

Examples of common use:

1. The annual technology conference attracted thousands of attendees from around the world.
2. She presented her research findings at a medical conference last week.
3. The conference room was booked for an important meeting about the new project.
4. After the conference, the participants had a networking session to exchange ideas.
5. He decided to attend a conference on climate change to learn about the latest developments.

To remember the word "conference," you can think of it as "con" (together) + "fer" (to bring), which conveys the idea of people coming together to bring ideas and knowledge.

## cholesterol

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Cholesterol is a noun. It refers to a type of fat found in the blood that is essential for building cells and producing certain hormones. However, high levels of cholesterol can lead to health problems, particularly cardiovascular disease.

Pronunciation: /kə'les.tə.rəl/

Examples of common use:

1. High cholesterol is a risk factor for heart disease.
2. Many people monitor their cholesterol levels to maintain their health.
3. Foods high in saturated fats can raise your cholesterol levels.
4. The doctor recommended a diet low in cholesterol for better heart health.
5. Regular exercise can help lower bad cholesterol levels.

To remember the word "cholesterol," you can think of it as "chole" (which is derived from the Greek word for bile) and "sterol," which refers to its steroidal structure. Associating it with heart health and the idea of "cholesterol control" can also help reinforce its meaning.

## cube

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Cube

Cube (noun)

- A three-dimensional geometric shape with six equal square faces, twelve edges, and eight vertices.
- In mathematics, it's also used to refer to the result of multiplying a number by itself twice (raising a number to the third power).

Cube (verb)

- To raise a number to the third power.

Pronunciation: /kjuːb/

Examples:

1. The ice cubes clinked in the glass as she poured the soda.
2. The architect designed a modern building shaped like a cube.
3. To find the volume of a cube, you must multiply the length of one side by itself three times.
4. If you cube the number 2, you get 8 ( $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ ).
5. The children played with block toys that were in the shape of cubes.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "cube," visualize a dice cube that has six square faces. Additionally, think of the mathematical operation of raising a number to the third power, which is often represented visually as writing the number with a small three above it, resembling the corners of a cube.

## construct

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The word "construct" is primarily a verb, meaning to build or assemble something, often in a systematic way. It can also refer to the process of creating ideas or concepts.

Pronunciation: /kən'strʌkt/

Examples of common use:

1. The architect will construct a new building downtown next year.
2. They need to construct a plan before starting the project.
3. In science class, we will construct a model of the solar system.
4. The team worked together to construct a hypothesis for their experiment.
5. We need to construct a bridge that can support heavy traffic.

To remember the word "construct," think of the prefix 'con-' meaning "together," and 'struct' relating to building or putting together (as in structure). Visualizing a team of people coming together to build something can help reinforce its meaning.

## calcium

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Calcium

Calcium is a noun that refers to a chemical element (symbol Ca) that is essential for various physiological functions in living organisms. It is a soft, gray metal that is a member of the alkaline earth metals and is crucial for building and maintaining bones and teeth, as well as aiding in muscle function, nerve transmission, and blood clotting.

Pronunciation: /'kæl.si.əm/

Examples of common use:

1. Milk and dairy products are rich sources of calcium, which is important for bone health.

2. Many people take calcium supplements to ensure they meet their daily intake requirements.
3. Calcium plays a vital role in the transmission of nerve impulses in the body.
4. A diet lacking in calcium can lead to health issues such as osteoporosis.
5. Leafy green vegetables also contain calcium, making them an excellent addition to a healthy diet.

To remember the word "calcium," you can associate it with "calcium carbonate," which is a common substance found in chalk and is used in dietary supplements. Think of strong "calcium" bones as being as solid as chalk.

## interval

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The word "interval" is a noun. It refers to a space of time or a measurement of time that separates two events or actions. It can also refer to the difference in pitch between two musical notes.

Pronunciation: /ˈɪn.tər.vəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The concert had a 15-minute interval between the two sets.
2. You should take regular intervals while studying to help maintain focus.
3. The fitness class includes intervals of high-intensity exercises followed by short breaks.
4. In music, the interval between the notes C and E is a major third.
5. The train runs at 30-minute intervals throughout the day.

To remember the word "interval," you can think of the letters "i" and "t" as standing for "in time," which reminds you that an interval is about separating moments or distances in time or space.

## advent

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The word "advent" is a noun. It refers to the arrival or coming of something, particularly something significant or important. The term is often used in a religious context to refer to the period leading up to Christmas, marking the anticipation of the birth of Jesus Christ.



Pronunciation: /'æd.vənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The advent of the internet has transformed how we communicate and access information.
2. Many people celebrate the season of Advent as a time of preparation and reflection before Christmas.
3. The advent of new technology can bring about both excitement and challenges in various industries.
4. With the advent of spring, flowers begin to bloom and the weather warms up.
5. This year's advent calendar offers a selection of treats leading up to the festive season.

To remember the word "advent," think of it as "a coming event" or "the arrival" of something important. The prefix "ad-" means "to" or "toward," and "vent" can be associated with "venting" or "coming out," which helps you visualize the idea of something arriving or appearing.

## aggressiveness

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Aggressiveness

Aggressiveness is a noun that denotes a strong or hostile behavior characterized by readiness to attack or confront. It can also imply a determined or assertive approach in pursuing goals.

Pronunciation: /ə'grɛsɪv.nəs/

Examples of common use:

1. The dog's aggressiveness made the neighbors wary and concerned about their safety.
2. In business, aggressiveness can sometimes lead to competitive advantages, but it can also create conflicts.
3. The coach praised the team's aggressiveness on the field, as it led to a decisive victory.
4. Some people mistake assertiveness for aggressiveness, but the two are quite different.

5. Psychologists study the factors that contribute to human aggressiveness in various social scenarios.

To remember the word "aggressiveness," think of the root word "aggressive," which conveys a sense of attack or assertiveness, and the suffix "-ness," which indicates a state or quality. Visualize a lion in the wild, showing its aggressiveness to protect its territory. This imagery can help reinforce the meaning in your mind.

## category

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The word "category" is a noun. It refers to a class or division of people or things that share similar characteristics or are grouped together based on specific criteria. Categories help in organizing information and making sense of various items or concepts.

Pronunciation: /'kæt.ɪ.gɔːr.i/

Examples of common use:

1. The bookstore is organized into different categories such as fiction, non-fiction, and biographies.
2. We need to categorize the survey responses to analyze the data effectively.
3. In biology, organisms are classified into categories based on their characteristics and evolutionary relationships.
4. She received an award in the category of best director.
5. It's important to place items in the correct categories for efficient inventory management.

To remember the word "category," you can think of it as a "kit" that helps organize things. Just as a kit contains tools for specific purposes, a category groups similar items together for easier understanding. The "cat" in "category" can also jog the memory, as cats can belong to various categories like domestic, wild, big, or small.

## fault

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**Fault**

**Part of speech:**

- Noun: refers to an imperfection, mistake, or deficiency. It can also denote a failure or error in a system or process.
- Verb: to criticize or blame someone.

**Definition:**

As a noun: A fault is a flaw or mistake in something, such as a person's judgment or in a physical object. It can also refer to a breach of duty or a weakness in character.

As a verb: To fault someone is to find errors or shortcomings in their actions or decisions.

**Pronunciation:**

/fɔlt/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The report showed a fault in the manufacturing process.
2. She accepted the fault was hers for missing the deadline.
3. The teacher found no fault with the student's presentation.
4. It's human to err; everybody commits a fault now and then.
5. Engineers are working to fix the fault in the system that caused the outage.

**Memory aid:**

To remember the word "fault," think of a "**fault line**," which represents a crack or break in the earth. Just like a crack implies imperfection, a fault indicates a flaw or mistake in someone's actions or something else.

## confusion

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The word "confusion" is a noun that refers to a state of being bewildered or unclear in one's mind about something. It can also describe a situation where things are mixed up or not understood.

Pronunciation: /kən'fju:ʒən/

**Examples of common use:**

1. There was a lot of confusion during the meeting about the new policy changes.
2. The instructions were so complicated that they caused confusion among the participants.

3. After hearing the different stories, I was left in confusion about what actually happened.
4. The sudden change in plans led to confusion for everyone involved.
5. To prevent confusion, please follow the guidelines carefully.

To remember the word "confusion," think of it as "con-fuse" meaning to mix things up. Visualize a jumbled puzzle where the pieces don't fit together properly, leading to confusion.

## wrinkle

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- **Definition:**

- **Verb:** To cause a fold, ridge, or crease in (something); to make or become wrinkled. Example: "She wrinkled the paper when she crumpled it."
- **Noun:** A small line or fold in something, especially skin or fabric. Example: "The shirt has a wrinkle down the front."

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈrɪŋ.kəl/

- **Examples:**

1. "He ironed his shirt to remove the wrinkles."
2. "As she aged, she found more wrinkles appearing on her face."
3. "The fabric is prone to wrinkling if not stored properly."
4. "She gave a little frown that wrinkled her nose."
5. "After sitting for a long time, the couch had several visible wrinkles."

- **Memory Tip:** Think of the word "wrinkle" as a "wrinkle" in time or in things. Visualize a piece of paper that gets crumpled and causes it to have lines or folds. This visualization can help remember the meaning as it relates to making something less smooth or flat.

## huddle

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- **Definition:**

- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Explanation:** To huddle means to gather closely together in a group, often for warmth, protection, or to discuss something privately.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈhʌd.əl/

- **Examples of common use:**

1. The players huddled on the field to discuss their strategy during the timeout.
2. As the snowstorm approached, the family huddled together around the fireplace.
3. The children huddled under the blanket, telling scary stories.
4. We huddled in the corner of the room to avoid the crowd.
5. During the meeting, the team huddled to brainstorm new ideas.

- **Memory aid:** Think of "huddle" as a mix of "hug" and "uddle" (like a cuddle) — when you huddle, you come together closely like hugging in a cozy way.

## clash

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The word "clash" can function as both a verb and a noun.

As a verb:

- **Definition:** To come into conflict or collide violently. It can also refer to differing opinions or styles that result in a disagreement or trouble.
- **Example:** The two cars clashed at the intersection.

As a noun:

- **Definition:** A violent confrontation or conflict between people, ideas, or forces. It can also refer to a disagreement in a situation.
- **Example:** There was a clash between the protesters and the police.

Pronunciation: /klæʃ/

Examples of common use:

1. The colors of her outfit clash with each other, making her look mismatched.
2. The scheduled event clashed with an important meeting.
3. Fans of the two teams clashed outside the stadium after the game.
4. The clash of cultures can lead to misunderstandings.
5. Their opinions on the policy were so different that a clash was inevitable.

To remember the word "clash," think of the sound it makes: the sharp, sudden "cl" at the beginning can remind you of a quick conflict or impact, like two objects colliding. Visualizing two people or items coming together forcefully can help reinforce the concept of a clash.