

Word List 27

atmosphere

The word "atmosphere" is a noun. It refers to the envelope of gases surrounding a planet, particularly Earth, but can also metaphorically describe the mood or feeling within a certain environment or setting.

Pronunciation: /'æt.məs.fɪər/

Examples of common use:

1. The Earth's atmosphere is essential for supporting life.
2. The restaurant had a cozy atmosphere that made us feel relaxed.
3. Scientists study the atmosphere to understand climate change.
4. The tense atmosphere in the room made everyone uneasy during the meeting.
5. The festival created a lively atmosphere, filled with music and laughter.

To remember the word "atmosphere," you can break it down into "atmo" (relating to air) and "sphere" (a round shape). Imagine a bubble of air (sphere) surrounding the Earth, which can help you visualize its meaning.

appoint

The word "appoint" is a verb. It means to assign a job or role to someone or to fix a time or place for something.

Pronunciation: /ə'pɔɪnt/

Examples of common use:

1. The committee decided to appoint a new chairperson for the meeting.
2. She was appointed as the project's lead developer.
3. The school will appoint a new principal next month.
4. We need to appoint a time to discuss the upcoming event.
5. He has been appointed to represent the company at the conference.

To remember the word "appoint," think of it as "a point" where you designate or assign someone to a specific role or task, creating an important junction in their responsibilities.

characteristic

Characteristic

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A distinguishing quality or feature of a person, thing, or group. It describes an attribute or trait that helps to identify or define someone or something.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˌker.ɪk.təˈrɪs.tɪk/
- **Examples:**
 1. Honesty is a valuable characteristic in a leader.
 2. The characteristic features of the bird include its bright colors and unique song.
 3. Understanding the characteristics of different cultures can enrich our perspectives.
 4. The characteristic smell of the spice made the dish unforgettable.
 5. One characteristic of a healthy diet is a variety of fruits and vegetables.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember "characteristic," think of the word "character," which refers to traits of a person or thing, followed by "-istic," indicating a quality or nature. Visualize a character in a story who has specific traits that define them, and connect that to the idea of characteristics.

identify

identify

The word "identify" is a verb. It means to recognize or establish what something is, to name or classify it, or to discover the identity of someone or something. This often involves providing distinguishing features or characteristics.

Pronunciation: /aɪˈdɛntɪfaɪ/

Examples of common use:

1. Scientists were able to identify the species of the rare bird.

2. It is important to identify your strengths and weaknesses in a job interview.
3. Can you identify the author of this book just by reading the first chapter?
4. The police were called in to identify the suspect in the robbery.
5. She asked me to identify the main themes of the story during the discussion.

To remember the word "identify," think of the phrase "I den-tify," which can remind you that you are "dentifying" or digging into details to figure out what something is. Visualizing yourself pointing to something and saying, "I identify this!" can also help fortify the meaning in your memory.

altitude

Definition

Altitude (noun):

The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level. It is often used in context with geographical features, aviation, and meteorology.

Pronunciation

/ˈæɪ.lɪ.tjuːd/

Examples

1. The airplane ascended to a cruising altitude of 30,000 feet.
2. Mount Everest is known for its extreme altitude, being the tallest peak in the world.
3. The altitude of the city impacts its climate, often resulting in cooler temperatures.
4. Climbers must acclimatize to high altitudes to prevent altitude sickness.
5. The altitude of the mountain was measured at over 4,500 meters above sea level.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "altitude", think of "alt" as in "high" (as used in words like "altitude" or "altimeter") and associate it with "attitude" - having a high perspective or position, just like how altitude refers to height above sea level.

possess

The word "possess" is a verb.

To possess something means to have or own it. It can also imply having control or mastery over something, such as a quality or skill.

Pronunciation: /pə'zɛs/

Examples of common use:

1. She possesses great talent in painting.
2. He finally possessed the courage to speak in public.
3. The artifact was found in the ancient ruins, possessed by the museum.
4. To possess wealth requires responsibility and management.
5. He felt as though the spirit of the old house possessed him.

To remember the word "possess," think of the phrase "I possess my possessions," which links the idea of ownership directly with the word itself.

excitement

Word: excitement

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: Excitement refers to a state of being enthusiastic, eager, or filled with anticipation or joy. It can describe a feeling of exhilaration or intense emotional arousal in response to an event or situation.

Pronunciation: /ɪk'saɪt.mənt/

Examples:

1. The children's excitement was palpable as they awaited their birthday surprise.
2. She could hardly contain her excitement when she heard the news about her promotion.
3. There was great excitement in the crowd as the concert was about to begin.
4. His excitement for the upcoming vacation made him unable to focus on work.
5. The team expressed their excitement after winning the championship game.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "excitement," think of the phrase "excite me!" The "excit(e)" part sounds like the beginning of the word, and imagining something that excites you can help reinforce its meaning.

contradiction

The word "contradiction" is a noun that refers to a situation in which two or more statements, ideas, or beliefs are in opposition to each other, making it impossible for all to be true at the same time. It can also refer to a contradiction in behavior or ideas when someone's actions do not align with their words.

Pronunciation:

/kɒntrəˈdɪkʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. His actions were a contradiction to his words, as he promised to help but never showed up.
2. The study found a contradiction between the expected results and the actual data.
3. There is a contradiction in her argument; she claims to support freedom but wants to impose restrictions.
4. The novel is full of contradictions that challenge the reader's understanding of the characters.
5. Identifying the contradictions in the law is essential for effective legal interpretation.

How to remember the word:

You can remember "contradiction" by breaking it down into "contra-" meaning against and "diction" meaning speaking. Visualize it as "speaking against" something, highlighting the idea that it involves opposing statements or ideas.

painstaking

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective

Definition: Painstaking refers to showing or done with great care and thoroughness, often involving a lot of effort and attention to detail.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈpeɪn.steɪ.kɪŋ/

- **Examples of Common Use:**

1. The artist spent painstaking hours perfecting every detail of the painting.
2. She wrote a painstaking report that covered every aspect of the project.
3. The painstaking restoration of the ancient manuscript took several years.
4. He approached his studies with a painstaking focus that impressed his teachers.

5. The engineers conducted painstaking tests to ensure the safety of the new design.

- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "painstaking," you can break it down into "pain" and "taking." Imagine that achieving something with great attention to detail often feels like "taking pain" due to the effort and time required. This mental image can help reinforce the meaning of meticulous effort.

pursuit

- **Definition:**
 - **Part of speech:** Noun
 - **Meaning:** The act of chasing or seeking to attain something; an effort to achieve a goal. It can also refer to an activity or hobby pursued for enjoyment or relaxation.
- **Pronunciation:** /pər'sju:t/
- **Examples:**
 1. The police were in hot pursuit of the fleeing suspect.
 2. She dedicated her life to the pursuit of knowledge.
 3. His pursuit of happiness led him to travel the world.
 4. The pursuit of excellence is essential in any profession.
 5. They enjoyed the pursuit of outdoor activities on the weekends.
- **Memory aid:**

To remember the word "pursuit," think of the phrase "pursue your goals." The word "pursue" is closely related, and both involve actively chasing after something you want or desire. Visualize a runner chasing a finish line to reinforce the meaning of actively seeking something.

humanistic

The word "humanistic" is an adjective. It refers to a perspective or approach that emphasizes human values, potential, and the agency of individuals. It often relates to the study of humanity and the arts, stressing the importance of understanding human experiences and welfare.

Pronunciation: /ˌhjuː.mə'nɪs.tɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. The humanistic approach to education encourages creativity and critical thinking.
2. Many philosophers embrace a humanistic view that prioritizes individual rights and dignity.
3. Humanistic psychology focuses on personal growth and self-actualization.
4. The art movement was characterized by its humanistic themes, highlighting the beauty of human experience.
5. His writings reflect a deep humanistic concern for social justice and equality.

To remember the word "humanistic," you can associate it with the root "human," which relates to people. Think of the concept of valuing and understanding human experiences and qualities when you hear the word.

coherent

The word "coherent" is an adjective. It describes something that is logical, consistent, and clear. When ideas or statements are coherent, they are well-organized and easy to understand.

Pronunciation: /koʊˈhɪərənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The scientist presented a coherent argument supported by data.
2. Her speech was coherent, making it easy for the audience to follow her points.
3. The book provides a coherent overview of the complex subject.
4. The team worked together to create a coherent strategy for the project.
5. It's important for writers to ensure their essays are coherent to convey their message effectively.

To remember the word "coherent," think of it as "co-" meaning together and "herent" related to clarity. You can visualize a group of people discussing ideas that connect well, forming a clear message.

outlook

Outlook

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:**
 1. The prospect for the future; a forecast or expectation.
 2. A person's point of view or attitude toward something.
 3. A viewpoint or a way of seeing things from a particular perspective.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈaʊt.lʊk/
- **Examples:**
 1. The economic outlook for the coming year is optimistic.
 2. She has a positive outlook on life, which inspires those around her.
 3. The weather outlook shows that it will rain this weekend.
 4. The company's outlook has improved significantly after the new product launch.
 5. His outlook on education is influenced by his personal experiences.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "outlook," think of it as "looking out" into the future or at your surroundings, giving you a perspective on what lies ahead. The "out" emphasizes looking beyond the immediate, while "look" connects it to viewing or understanding situations.

apportion

Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To divide and allocate something among different parties or groups, often based on a certain criteria or proportion.

Pronunciation

/əˈpɔːrʃən/

Examples of Common Use

1. The committee decided to apportion the funds equally among the various departments.
2. In the final report, they will apportion blame to those responsible for the failure.

3. The mayor plans to apportion the new housing development into different price ranges to accommodate various income levels.
4. It is essential to apportion resources wisely in order to maximize their effectiveness.
5. After the election, the seats were apportioned according to the votes each party received.

Memory Aid

To remember "apportion," think of "a portion." If you apportion something, you are essentially giving out portions of a whole to different groups or individuals. Visualizing dividing a pie into equal slices can also help reinforce the meaning.

finitude

Finitude

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: Finitude refers to the state or quality of having limits or bounds; it denotes the condition of being finite or limited in extent, duration, or capacity.

Examples in Sentences:

1. The concept of finitude is central to existential philosophy, which explores the limitations of human existence.
2. The artist captured the finitude of life through her poignant depictions of aging in her paintings.
3. Reflecting on our finitude can lead to a greater appreciation of the time we have.
4. The scientist acknowledged the finitude of resources on Earth as a pressing concern for future generations.
5. Finitude reminds us that every experience has an end, encouraging us to cherish the moments we have.

Pronunciation: /ˈfɪnɪtjuːd/

Memory Aid: To remember "finitude," think of the word "finite," which means having limits. You can associate it with "itude" as in "-itude" found in words like "altitude," which can imply a measurable extent. Visualize a finite number of steps you can take on a staircase, emphasizing that there is a limit to how far you can go.

exhaustible

- **Part of speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** The term "exhaustible" describes something that can be entirely used up or depleted. It refers to resources or supplies that have a limit and can be consumed over time until they run out.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪgˈzɔːstə.bəl/
- **Examples:**
 1. Fossil fuels are considered exhaustible resources because they can be depleted with excessive use.
 2. The exhaustible nature of fresh water highlights the need for conservation efforts.
 3. Many natural resources are exhaustible, which raises concerns about sustainability.
 4. It is essential to switch to renewable energy sources since exhaustible resources will eventually run out.
 5. The company's policies focus on managing exhaustible materials to minimize waste.
- **Memory aid:** To remember "exhaustible," think of the word "exhaust," which means to use up something completely. You might visualize a car running out of gas, which is a perfect example of an exhaustible resource.

revelation

Revelation

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The act of revealing or disclosing something that was previously unknown or hidden; a surprising and previously unknown fact that has been disclosed.

Pronunciation: /ˌrev.əˈleɪ.ʃən/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The revelation of the company's financial troubles shocked investors.

2. Each new discovery in science can lead to a revelation about the universe.
3. In her book, she shares a personal revelation that changed her outlook on life.
4. The long-hidden letters provided a revelation of the author's true intentions.
5. His sudden revelation about his past caught everyone off guard.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "revelation," think of the prefix "re-" meaning "again" and "-velation" related to "to unveil" (from the Latin "velare"). Imagine a curtain being pulled back to reveal something new, which symbolizes the act of unveiling or disclosing information.

resistance

Resistance can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun:

1. Definition: Resistance refers to the act of opposing or withstanding something, such as an influence, force, or change. It can also denote the ability of a material to resist electrical flow or the struggle against authority or control.
2. Examples:
 - The resistance of the material increased with temperature.
 - There was a strong resistance to the new policy among the employees.

As a verb:

1. Definition: To resist means to refuse to accept or comply with something; to withstand or oppose.
2. Examples:
 - She decided to resist the temptation to eat dessert.
 - The troops were ordered to resist the enemy's advance.

Pronunciation: /rɪˈzɪstəns/ (ree-ZIS-tuhns)

Common uses:

1. The cancer cells showed resistance to the medication.
2. The community organized a resistance movement against the new law.
3. He felt a lot of internal resistance when trying to make the change.

4. The materials were tested for electrical resistance.
5. She had to resist the urge to check her phone during the meeting.

To remember the word "resistance," think of the prefix "re-" which often implies "against" or "back" and the root word "sist," which means "to stand." Visualizing someone standing firmly against an overwhelming force can help reinforce the meaning.

attainable

The word "attainable" is an adjective. It describes something that is achievable or reachable; it indicates that a goal or objective can be accomplished or obtained with effort.

Pronunciation: /ə'teɪnəbl/

Examples of common use:

1. Setting realistic and attainable goals is essential for personal development.
2. The team worked hard to create an attainable plan for the project.
3. With dedication and effort, success in your career is entirely attainable.
4. The teacher emphasized the importance of setting attainable milestones for students.
5. The fitness program is designed with attainable objectives for beginners.

How to remember the word:

To remember "attainable," think of the phrase "A goal that can be obtained." You can also break the word down into "attain" (to achieve) and the suffix "-able," which implies that it can be done. Visualizing yourself reaching a target or a finish line can help reinforce its meaning.

indispensable

Indispensable is an adjective.

It means something or someone that is absolutely necessary or essential, without which a certain task or situation cannot succeed.

Pronunciation: /ˌɪn.dɪ'spɛn.sə.bəl/

Examples of common use:

1. Water is indispensable for human survival.
2. A good education is indispensable for a successful career.
3. He is an indispensable member of our team, always providing valuable insights.
4. Strong communication skills are indispensable in any job.
5. The calculator is an indispensable tool for solving complex math problems.

To remember the word, you can break it down into "in-" (not) + "dispensable" (able to be dispensed with). Think of it as something that cannot be done without, highlighting its necessity.

cuisine

The word "cuisine" is a noun. It refers to a style or method of cooking, especially as characteristic of a particular country, region, or establishment.

Pronunciation: /kwiˈziːn/

Examples of common use:

1. Italian cuisine is known for its use of fresh ingredients and rich flavors.
2. The restaurant specializes in French cuisine, offering an array of classic dishes.
3. Many people enjoy experimenting with different cuisines from around the world.
4. Authentic Mexican cuisine includes dishes like tacos, enchiladas, and guacamole.
5. The food festival celebrated diverse cuisines from various cultures.

Memory tip: To remember "cuisine," think of the phrase "cooking with style." The "cui" in "cuisine" sounds like "cue," which can remind you that it's about culinary arts and distinctive flavors tied to culture.

reputable

The word "reputable" is an adjective. It describes someone or something that has a good reputation; that is well thought of because of their honesty, reliability, or quality. A reputable person, business, or organization is respected by others.

Pronunciation: /ˈrɛpjətəbl/

Examples of common use:

1. The company has a reputable history of providing exceptional customer service.
2. She earned a degree from a reputable university, which helped her career significantly.
3. The doctor is known for her reputable practice and commitment to patient care.
4. It's important to choose a reputable source for your research to ensure accuracy.
5. The hotel is reputable for its cleanliness and friendly staff.

To remember the word "reputable," you can think of the word "reputation," which shares the same root. If something is reputable, it means its reputation is good, and you can associate it with trustworthiness and respect.

overshadow

Word: overshadow

Part of Speech: Verb

Definition: To cast a shadow over something or to appear more significant than something else, often to the detriment of the latter. It can denote a situation where one thing is more prominent or important than another, causing the latter to be less noticed or appreciated.

Pronunciation: /ˌoʊ.vərˈʃæd.oʊ/

Examples:

1. The remarkable performance of the lead actress overshadowed the rest of the cast.
2. His achievements in business overshadowed his early failures.
3. The recent scandal overshadowed the positive news about the company.
4. The tall buildings overshadow the park, making it less inviting.
5. Her kindness and generosity often overshadowed her flaws.

Memory Aid: To remember "overshadow," think of the image of a tall tree casting a large shadow over a smaller plant. The tree represents something significant that "overshadows" the smaller plant, making it less visible or important.

unparalleled

Word: unparalleled

Part of Speech: Adjective

Definition: Having no parallel or equal; unmatched; incomparable. It describes something that is unique or without comparison to anything else.

Pronunciation: /ʌnˈpær.əl.ɛld/

Examples:

1. The artist's unparalleled talent made her the most sought-after painter in the gallery.
2. The new smartphone model features unparalleled battery life compared to its competitors.
3. His unparalleled dedication to the project impressed everyone in the company.
4. The landscape in the national park offers unparalleled beauty that attracts tourists from around the world.
5. She has had an unparalleled career in music, breaking numerous records and winning countless awards.

Memory Tip: To remember "unparalleled," think of "un-" meaning "not" and "paralleled," which refers to similarity or comparison. So, if something is "unparalleled," it is not similar to anything else; it stands out on its own, making it memorable. You can visualize a unique mountain peak that has no equal in height or beauty to make the concept stick in your mind.

opulence

Opulence

Opulence is a noun that refers to great wealth or luxuriousness. It signifies a state of affluence, where rich and extravagant items or lifestyles are prevalent.

Pronunciation: /ˈɒ.pjʊ.ləns/

Examples of common use:

1. The opulence of the palace was evident in its gold-plated fixtures and grand chandeliers.
2. She often wore opulent jewelry that sparkled in the sunlight.

3. The opulence of the restaurant attracted many wealthy patrons who enjoyed fine dining.
4. Their opulent lifestyle included vacations on private islands and multiple luxury cars.
5. The art exhibit showcased the opulence of the Renaissance period through its exquisite paintings and sculptures.

To remember the word, think of "opulence" as being related to "opulent" or "opulent living." You can visualize a grand mansion filled with luxurious items, gold accents, and lavish decorations, which all embody the essence of opulence. The "op" at the beginning can remind you of "over-the-top" luxury.

supersede

Definition:

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To take the place of something or someone, often because it is considered to be more effective or superior; to replace.

Pronunciation:

/su:pər'si:d/

Examples:

1. The new software program will **supersede** the old one next month.
2. In many cases, new technologies **supersede** outdated methods of production.
3. The latest research findings may **supersede** previous theories on climate change.
4. The king's decision to **supersede** the previous law caused an uproar among the citizens.
5. The younger generation often **supersedes** traditional values with modern perspectives.

Memory Aid:

Associate "supersede" with "super" in "supersede" and think of something "super" taking the place of something "ordinary." Visualize a superhero replacing an everyday character to make it easier to recall the meaning.

exploitation

Exploitation

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The act of using someone or something unfairly for one's own advantage. It can refer to the unethical treatment of individuals or the use of resources without fair compensation or respect for those affected.

Pronunciation: /ɛk.splɔɪ'teɪʃən/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The exploitation of workers in low-wage countries has raised ethical concerns among consumers.
2. Environmental exploitation often leads to the depletion of natural resources and harm to ecosystems.
3. Human exploitation is a serious issue that many non-profit organizations are working to combat.
4. The book highlights the historical exploitation of indigenous populations by colonizers.
5. Activists are fighting against the exploitation of data by large tech companies.

How to Remember the Word:

To remember "exploitation," think of the prefix "ex-" meaning "out of" or "from," and "ploitation," which sounds like "operation"—implying that in exploitation, you are operating out from someone or something unfairly. You can visualize a person taking advantage of another by "pulling" value out of them unfairly.

passionate

The word "passionate" is an adjective. It describes a strong feeling of enthusiasm or eagerness towards something or someone. It can also indicate a deep emotional intensity in conduct or expression.

Pronunciation: /'pæʃ.ən.ət/

Examples of common use:

1. She is a passionate advocate for animal rights.

2. His passionate speech inspired many people to take action.
3. They have a passionate love for music and spend hours playing together.
4. The artist's passionate brush strokes brought the painting to life.
5. She attended the passionate debate between the two candidates.

To remember the word "passionate," think of someone who is "full of passion" - they express strong emotions and enthusiasm, making the word easily associated with intensity and fervor. Additionally, you can visualize a flame, as flames are often associated with passion and strong feelings.

poisonous

Definition:

The word "poisonous" is an adjective that describes something that contains or is capable of producing poison, which is a substance that can cause illness, injury, or death. It can refer to plants, animals, or substances that are harmful or deadly when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed.

Pronunciation:

/ˈpɔɪ.zən.əs/

Examples of common use:

1. The poisonous snake slithered quietly through the grass, warning us of its presence.
2. Some mushrooms are beautiful but highly poisonous, so it is important to know which ones to avoid.
3. The research showed that the chemical was poisonous to aquatic life, affecting the entire ecosystem.
4. She accidentally touched a poisonous plant while hiking in the woods and had to seek medical attention.
5. The doctor explained the symptoms of being exposed to poisonous gases and advised precautions.

Tips to remember the word:

To remember "poisonous," you can think of the word "poison," which is the root of "poisonous." Visualize a skull and crossbones, a common symbol indicating something toxic or harmful. Additionally, associating the word with dangerous substances (like

snake venom or toxic plants) can help reinforce its meaning.

strip

The word "strip" can function as a verb and a noun.

As a verb:

- Definition: To remove the outer layer or covering from something; to take something away, usually in a gradual or complete manner; or to undress.
- Examples:
 1. She decided to strip the old paint from the walls before repainting.
 2. The magician performed a trick where he seemed to strip away the curtain to reveal a hidden object.
 3. In the chilly water, he had to strip off his wet clothes quickly.

As a noun:

- Definition: A long, narrow piece or section of something, often related to material or land; or a comic strip.
- Examples:
 1. He laid the carpet down in long strips.
 2. The cartoon was published as a weekly strip in the newspaper.

Pronunciation: /strip/

Examples of common use:

1. The workers will strip the old roof off the house before installing a new one.
2. She wore a dress that had a beautiful strip of color running down the side.
3. The artist created a comic strip that gained popularity online.
4. They had to strip the furniture before they could refinish it.

To remember the word "strip," you can think of the phrase "strip down" to relate it to removing layers. Visualize stripping bark from a tree or peeling off paint, which can help reinforce the meaning of taking something away or revealing what is underneath.

exhaust

- Exhaust (verb): To exhaust means to drain someone or something of its energy, strength, or resources. It can also mean to use up completely or to deplete a supply.
 - Example: The long marathon exhausted the runners by the end of the race.
- Exhaust (noun): As a noun, exhaust refers to the waste gases produced by an engine or the system that removes such gases from an engine.
 - Example: The car's exhaust emitted a loud noise as it accelerated.

Pronunciation: /ɪɡˈzɔːst/

Examples of common use:

1. After a full day of work, I was completely exhausted.
2. The team exhausted all their options before making a decision.
3. The exhaust from the vehicle filled the air with fumes.
4. We need to exhaust every possibility before giving up.
5. Make sure to check the exhaust system of your car regularly.

To remember the word "exhaust," think of the word "exhausted," which describes a feeling of extreme tiredness. Picture a person running a race until they can run no more, completely "exhausting" their energy. This visual can help connect the meaning of the verb.

mysterious

Definition

Adjective: "Mysterious" describes something that is difficult to understand, explain, or identify; it often involves an element of intrigue or secrecy.

Pronunciation

/mɪˈstɪr.i.əs/

Examples of Common Use

1. The old mansion at the end of the street has a mysterious aura that draws the attention of passersby.
2. She received a mysterious letter with no return address.

3. The scientist was puzzled by the mysterious phenomenon that occurred during the experiment.
4. Legends speak of a mysterious beast that roams the forest at night.
5. His disappearance remains a mysterious case that baffles investigators to this day.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "mysterious," think of the phrase "mystery wrapped in an enigma." The word "mysterious" connects to things that are puzzling or not easily understood, like a secret or a riddle. Visualize a dark, foggy scene that evokes curiosity and questions to reinforce the concept.

spite

Definition:

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To deliberately hurt, annoy, or offend someone, usually in response to a perceived wrong. It conveys an intention to cause distress or difficulty to another person out of malice or resentment.

Pronunciation: /spait/

Examples of Common Use:

1. "She only refused to help him out of spite."
2. "He broke the vase in a fit of spite after their argument."
3. "They sold their shares in the company just to spite him."
4. "In spite of her initial fears, she gave the speech confidently."
5. "He acted out of spite, hoping to ruin her plans."

Memory Tips:

To remember the word "spite," think of the phrase "spiteful act." Associate it with feelings of resentment or unkindness towards someone. You can visualize a scenario where someone does something hurtful to another as a means of retaliation, which emphasizes the negative intent behind "spite."

passport

The word "passport" is a noun.

A passport is an official document issued by a government that certifies a person's identity and citizenship and allows them to travel internationally. It typically contains the holder's name, date of birth, photograph, and nationality.

Pronunciation: /ˈpæspɔːrt/

Examples of common use:

1. She renewed her passport before planning her trip to Europe.
2. A passport is required to enter most countries.
3. After losing his passport, he quickly applied for a replacement.
4. The visa was stamped in her passport upon arrival.
5. It is important to check the expiration date on your passport.

To remember the word "passport," think of it as your ticket to travel the world, where it "passes" you "port" (entry) into different countries.

divert

The word "divert" is a verb. It means to change the direction or use of something, to turn aside from a particular course or purpose. It can also mean to distract or redirect attention.

Pronunciation: /dɪˈvɜːrt/

Examples of common use:

1. The traffic will be diverted due to road construction.
2. She tried to divert his attention with a joke.
3. The river was diverted to create a new irrigation system.
4. The teacher used a video to divert the students' focus for a while.
5. He decided to divert his funds into a savings account.

To remember the word "divert," think of the prefix "di-" which means "apart" or "two," and the root "vert," which relates to turning. Imagine the action of turning something aside or in a different direction, helping to associate it with the idea of diversion.

dissemination

Dissemination is a noun.

Dissemination refers to the act of spreading something, especially information, widely. It often pertains to the distribution of knowledge, data, or an idea within a community or to a broader audience.

Pronunciation: /dɪˌsɛm.ɪˈneɪ.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The dissemination of scientific research findings is crucial for advancing knowledge in the field.
2. Social media plays a significant role in the rapid dissemination of news and information.
3. The organization focused on the dissemination of educational materials to underserved communities.
4. Effective dissemination strategies are essential to ensure that important health information reaches the public.
5. The conference was dedicated to the dissemination of best practices in environmental sustainability.

To remember the word dissemination, think of “disseminate,” which is the verb form. Visualize seeds being scattered widely in a field, representing how ideas or information can be spread out to reach many people.

perpetual

The word “perpetual” is an adjective.

It describes something that is continuing or enduring forever; it is ongoing and does not have an end. It can refer to situations, states, or actions that are seemingly unending or recurring continuously.

Pronunciation: /pəˈpɛtʃuəl/

Examples of common usage:

1. The perpetual motion machine is a theoretical machine that can work indefinitely without an energy source.

2. They had a perpetual supply of fresh water from the nearby spring.
3. Her perpetual optimism sometimes irritated her friends, who viewed the situation more realistically.
4. The organization provides perpetual scholarships for students in need.
5. He was haunted by a perpetual feeling of anxiety.

To remember the word "perpetual," you can break it down into segments: "per-" (meaning through) + "petere" (meaning to seek or strive). Imagine someone striving endlessly for something — this can help you associate "perpetual" with endless or continuous effort or existence. Alternatively, you can visualize an infinite loop or a never-ending cycle to reinforce the meaning of something that lasts forever.

contradict

The word "contradict" is a verb. It means to assert the opposite of a statement or to deny the truth of something that has been said. When one contradicts, they are expressing something that is logically or factually inconsistent with what has already been stated.

Pronunciation: /ˌkɒn.trəˈdɪkt/

Examples of common use:

1. She contradicted herself several times during the interview, making it hard to trust her statements.
2. The scientist's findings contradicted the previous theory, leading to a major breakthrough in research.
3. It's challenging to have a productive conversation when you always feel the need to contradict everything I say.
4. The witness's testimony contradicted the suspect's alibi, raising suspicions.
5. His actions contradicted his words, causing confusion among his friends.

To remember the word "contradict," think of the prefix "contra-" which means "against." Associating it with the concept of saying something that goes against another statement can help reinforce its meaning. Imagine a conversation where one person states something, and the other person responds with "But that's not true!" This action of denial or opposition captures the essence of contradicting.

organize

The word "organize" is a verb. It means to arrange or systematize things in a structured way. This can involve putting items into order, planning activities, or coordinating efforts. The focus is often on efficiency and clarity.

Pronunciation: /'ɔːr.gə.naɪz/

Examples of common use:

1. She decided to organize her desk to improve her productivity.
2. They plan to organize a charity event next month.
3. The teacher will organize the students into groups for the project.
4. It's important to organize your files to make them easier to find.
5. He was asked to organize the meeting for next week.

To remember the word "organize," you can think of the "org" in "organize" as related to "organ," suggesting that just like an organ is a part of a system in the body, organizing is about creating a system or structure to make things work better.

column

Column

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: A column is a vertical, cylindrical structure that supports a building or a part of a building. It can also refer to a series of vertically arranged items or data, such as in a table or a newspaper, where it often represents a regular feature or a specific subject area.

Pronunciation: /'kɒl.əm/ (KOL-um)

Examples:

1. The ancient temple was supported by tall marble columns.
2. The newspaper featured a weekly column on fashion trends.
3. In the Excel spreadsheet, each category of data is displayed in a separate column.
4. The professor's lecture included a column of important dates in history.
5. She wrote a column in the magazine about her travel experiences.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "column," visualize a tall, strong pillar that holds something up. You can think of a newspaper standing up straight, with each "column" of text like a strong pillar holding up the stories.

source

The word "elaborate" can function as both a verb and an adjective.

As a verb, "elaborate" means to explain or describe something in greater detail. It often involves adding more information or complexity to a basic idea.

As an adjective, "elaborate" refers to something that is intricate, detailed, or complex. It can describe designs, plans, or explanations that have many interconnected parts or are carefully crafted.

Pronunciation: /ɪˈlæb.ə.reɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. She asked him to elaborate on his ideas during the presentation.
2. The ornate decoration made the room look very elaborate.
3. Can you elaborate your answer to include specific examples?
4. The artist's elaborate painting took several months to complete.
5. He provided an elaborate explanation of the scientific concept.

Memory tip: To remember the word "elaborate," think of the phrase "add layers." When you elaborate on something, you are adding layers of detail, much like a cake that has different layers with various flavors and textures.

cater

The word "cater" is a verb. It means to provide food and drink for a social event or to supply what is needed or desired.

Pronunciation

/kˈetər/

Examples of common use

1. They hired a company to cater their wedding reception.
2. The restaurant can cater to special dietary needs upon request.
3. Our school will cater lunch for the upcoming field trip.
4. She decided to cater the event herself to save money.
5. The service will cater to all your event planning needs.

How to remember the word

To remember "cater," think of the word "plate," as catering often involves serving meals on plates for events. You can visualize a caterer carrying trays of food to serve at a banquet.

lobby

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

As a **noun**:

1. **Definition:** A lobby refers to a large entrance or reception area in a building, typically where guests are welcomed. It can also refer to a group of individuals who try to influence legislators or other public officials in favor of a specific cause or legislation.
2. **Example:** "The hotel lobby was beautifully decorated with flowers."

As a **verb**:

1. **Definition:** To lobby means to attempt to influence decisions made by officials in the government, often by advocating for a specific issue or cause.
2. **Example:** "The organization hired a team to lobby for environmental policies."

Pronunciation: /ˈlɑː.bi/ or /ˈlɒb.i/

Examples of common use:

1. "She waited for her friend in the lobby of the theater."
2. "They are lobbying Congress to pass the new healthcare bill."
3. "The lobby group aims to raise awareness about climate change."

4. "We met in the lobby before going to the conference."
5. "He decided to lobby for more funding for public schools."

Memory aid: To remember "lobby," think of the "lobby" of a hotel where people gather and discuss. You can also associate the word with "advocacy," as people often "lobby" together in groups to support similar causes or policies, creating a collective energy much like the bustling atmosphere of a lobby.

flexible

The word "flexible" is an adjective. It describes something that can bend easily without breaking or something that can adapt to change or different circumstances.

Pronunciation: /ˈfleksəbl/

Examples of common use:

1. The schedule is flexible, allowing us to meet at different times.
2. She has a flexible approach to problem-solving, which makes her a valuable team member.
3. The gymnast's body is incredibly flexible, enabling her to perform demanding routines.
4. Many companies offer flexible work hours to accommodate employees' needs.
5. The material used in the jacket is lightweight and flexible, making it comfortable to wear.

To remember the word "flexible," you might associate it with the idea of flexibility, like a rubber band that stretches and adapts to hold different items together. Visualizing a gymnast performing acrobatics can also help reinforce the meaning of flexibility and adaptability.

penalty

The word "penalty" is a noun. It refers to a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract. In sports, it can also mean a punishment given for a specific infraction of the rules, such as giving the opposing team a chance to score.

Pronunciation: /ˈpɛn.əl.ti/

Examples of common use:

1. The penalty for speeding in this area is a fine of \$200.
2. The team incurred a penalty for their late submission of the game report.
3. Players must be aware of the penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct during the match.
4. After missing the deadline, she had to face the penalty of a lower grade.
5. A penalty kick was awarded after a foul in the penalty area.

To remember the word "penalty," think of the word "pen" which represents rules and laws (like a pen used to write laws) and "alty" sounds like "alty" in "reality," reminding you that breaking rules leads to real-world consequences or penalties.

comply

Definition

The word "comply" is a verb. It means to act in accordance with a wish or command, to follow rules, regulations, or requests. When someone complies, they are agreeing to do what has been asked or required of them.

Pronunciation

/kem'plai/

Examples

1. The company must comply with environmental regulations to avoid fines.
2. She chose to comply with her teacher's instructions during the project.
3. All employees are required to comply with the company's dress code.
4. The contractor failed to comply with the building safety standards.
5. It is essential to comply with the terms of the agreement to maintain a good relationship.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "comply," think of "comply" as "complying with rules." You can visualize someone in formal attire, smiling, and checking off a list of rules one by one, imagining that they are obediently following orders or instructions. The prefix "com-" can remind you of "together," so think of it as coming together to follow the rules.

racket

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

As a noun:

- **Definition:** A racket can refer to a loud and disturbing noise or commotion. In sports, it also refers to a piece of equipment used to hit a ball, such as in tennis or badminton.
- **Examples:**
 - There was a lot of racket coming from the party next door.
 - She bought a new tennis racket for the summer.

As a verb:

- **Definition:** To racket can mean to make a loud noise or to disturb the peace.
- **Examples:**
 - The children racketed around the house, making it hard to concentrate.
 - They racketed up the noise level during their celebrations.

Pronunciation:

- /'ræk.ɪt/

Common uses:

1. "The kids were making such a racket outside."
2. "He swung the racket and hit the ball over the net."
3. "The construction work created a constant racket in the neighborhood."
4. "She plays badminton with her new racket every weekend."
5. "Stop racketing! I'm trying to focus on my work."

To remember the word, you might visualize a noisy event like a "racket" being made by a group of children playing loudly, or think of the action of hitting a ball with a "racket" in sports, linking both meanings to noise and activity.

wire

Definition:

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

- **Noun:** A thin, flexible strand or rod of metal, often used to conduct electricity or for fastening things together.
- **Verb:** To connect (an electrical device) to a power source or to a network, or to fasten something with wire.

Pronunciation:

/waɪər/

Examples of common use:

1. She used a wire to hang the picture frame on the wall.
2. The technician will wire the new lights to the circuit.
3. The old phone was connected to the network using a thick wire.
4. They discovered a hidden wiretap in the room.
5. He learned how to wire a plug for his new appliance.

Memory aid:

To remember the word "wire," think of it as a "thin line" (sounds like "wi-" as in "thin") that connects things together, whether it's electricity or objects. Imagine a "wire" helping to connect your thoughts (like the wires in your brain) to the actions you take.

capsule

The word "capsule" is primarily used as a noun. It refers to a small container or a small case that encloses something, often used for medication or to hold a specific substance. In the context of space exploration, it can refer to a spacecraft designed to carry astronauts.

Pronunciation: /ˈkæp.sju:l/

Examples of common usage:

1. The doctor prescribed a capsule to be taken daily with water.
2. The space capsule safely returned to Earth after its mission.
3. Each vitamin comes in a different-colored capsule for easy identification.
4. The idea was presented in a concise capsule format for better understanding.
5. The scientist examined the capsule under a microscope to study its contents.

To remember the word "capsule," think of a small container that encapsulates an important idea or substance, similar to how a capsule holds medicine. You might visualize it as a tiny protective case that preserves whatever is inside.

canteen

Definition:

The word "canteen" is a noun. It primarily refers to a place where food and drink are served, often in an institutional setting such as a school, military base, or workplace. Additionally, "canteen" can refer to a container that holds water or other liquids, typically used by travelers or soldiers.

Pronunciation:

/kæn'ti:n/

Examples:

1. The students gathered in the canteen to have lunch together.
2. Soldiers filled their canteens with water before heading out on the mission.
3. The camp has a new canteen that serves healthy meals to the campers.
4. She always keeps a metal canteen in her backpack for hikes.
5. The conference included a canteen for refreshments during breaks.

Memory Technique:

To remember the word "canteen," think of "can" and "teen." Imagine a group of teenagers (teens) carrying cans of food and drinks to share with each other at school—a typical setting where you might find a canteen.

aeronautics

Aeronautics is a noun that refers to the science or practice of building and flying aircraft. It involves the study of the physics of flight, design and engineering of aircraft, and the principles of flight navigation.

Pronunciation: /ˌɛə.rəˈnɔː.tɪks/

Examples of common use:

1. The university offers a degree in aeronautics, attracting students interested in aviation.

2. Advances in aeronautics have led to the development of more fuel-efficient airplanes.
3. She has a passion for aeronautics, spending her weekends studying flight mechanics.
4. Aeronautics plays a crucial role in the design and safety of commercial airliners.
5. Many innovations in aeronautics have been inspired by nature, such as bird flight.

To remember the word "aeronautics," you can break it down as follows: "Aero-" relates to air, and "-nautics" relates to navigation or sailing. Visualizing an aircraft navigating through the air may help reinforce the connection to aviation and flight.

adopt

Adopt

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To take up or start to use or follow (an idea, method, or course of action) or to legally take another's child and bring it up as one's own.

Pronunciation: /ə'dɒpt/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The school decided to adopt a new teaching strategy to improve student engagement.
2. After much consideration, they chose to adopt a puppy from the local shelter.
3. Many companies have adopted remote work policies to accommodate their employees.
4. The government plans to adopt new regulations to protect the environment.
5. She adopted a healthy lifestyle by exercising regularly and eating well.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "adopt," think of the phrase "adding to a family." When you adopt something, whether it's a child or a new practice, you are incorporating it into your life or community.

lease

The word "lease" is primarily used as a noun and a verb.

- As a noun: "lease" refers to a legal agreement that allows one party to use an asset (like a property or equipment) owned by another party for a specific period, usually in exchange for regular payments.
- As a verb: "lease" means to grant someone the use of an asset for a specified period under the terms of a lease agreement.

Pronunciation: /li:s/

Examples of common use:

1. We decided to lease a new apartment for a year.
2. The company will lease the equipment from a supplier.
3. After studying the terms of the lease, she was comfortable signing it.
4. You must return the car in good condition at the end of the lease.
5. He chose to lease rather than buy the office space.

To remember the word "lease," think of the phrase "lease it, don't buy it." This highlights the temporary nature of leasing, contrasting with purchasing which is permanent.

bit

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

As a noun, "bit" refers to a small piece or part of something. It can also denote a unit of information in computing, specifically in digital data representation.

As a verb, "bit" is the past tense of "bite," which means to use the teeth to cut into something.

Pronunciation: /bɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. Can I have a bit of bread with my soup?
2. She only ate a bit of her dessert.
3. The software requires a bit more memory to run efficiently.
4. I bit my tongue while eating dinner.
5. He bit into the apple and found it juicy.

To remember the word "bit," you can think of it as a "small piece" or "a little." Associating the concept of "bit" with smallness can help reinforce its meaning. Additionally, relating it to digital technology, where "bits" are the fundamental units of data, may aid in recall.

conceal

The word "conceal" is a verb. It means to hide something or keep it from being seen or known. When you conceal something, you deliberately keep it out of sight or keep it a secret.

Pronunciation: /kən'si:əl/

Examples of common use:

1. She tried to conceal her surprise when she saw the unexpected guests.
2. The spy worked hard to conceal his true identity.
3. He concealed his emotions, not wanting anyone to know how he felt.
4. The artist used shadows to conceal certain elements of the painting.
5. It's important to conceal personal information online for security reasons.

To remember the word "conceal," think of the prefix "con-" meaning "together" and the word "seal." When you conceal something, you're sealing it away, keeping it tucked together and hidden from view.

compromise

Compromise

Part of speech: Verb, Noun

Explanation:

- As a verb: To compromise means to reach an agreement by making mutual concessions or to settle a dispute by accepting less than what one originally wanted.
- As a noun: A compromise refers to an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making concessions.

Pronunciation: /'kɒm.prə.maɪz/

Examples:

1. The two parties were able to compromise on a solution that satisfied both of their needs.
2. After long discussions, they reached a compromise that would allow them to move forward with the project.
3. It's essential to compromise sometimes in relationships to ensure both partners feel valued.
4. The lawyer suggested that they should compromise to avoid a lengthy court battle.
5. He did not want to compromise his beliefs, even if it meant losing the opportunity.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "compromise," think of the phrase "come upon a middle ground," where both sides give something up to find a mutual solution. Visualize two opposing sides shaking hands in the center to symbolize their agreement.

haphazard

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Lacking any obvious principle of organization; random or disorderly.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˌhæpˈhæz.ərd/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The items on the shelf were arranged in a haphazard manner, making it difficult to find anything.
 2. His haphazard approach to studying led to poor grades on his exams.
 3. The construction site was filled with haphazard piles of materials, creating a safety hazard.
 4. They planned the party in a haphazard way, forgetting to send out invitations on time.
 5. The data was collected in a haphazard fashion, resulting in unreliable conclusions.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "haphazard," think of it as "hap" (as in 'happen' or 'happenstance') mixed with "hazard." You can visualize something happening randomly and possibly creating a hazard due to its lack of order.

essential

The word "essential" is an adjective. It describes something that is absolutely necessary or extremely important.

Pronunciation: /ɪ'sɛnʃəl/

Examples of common use:

1. Water is essential for human survival.
2. Good communication skills are essential in any job.
3. The doctor said that rest is essential for recovery.
4. It's essential to follow the instructions carefully.
5. Vitamins are essential for maintaining good health.

How to remember the word: You can think of "essential" as having the word "essence" in it, which refers to the fundamental quality or nature of something. Knowing that something essential is crucial to understanding its essence can help you recall the meaning.

urge

Definition:

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

- **Verb:** To strongly encourage or persuade someone to do something.
- **Noun:** A strong desire or impulse to do something.

Pronunciation:

/ɜːrɪdʒ/

Examples:

1. *Verb:* "She urged him to apply for the job."
2. *Verb:* "I urge you to consider all the options before making a decision."
3. *Noun:* "He felt an urge to travel the world."
4. *Noun:* "The urge to eat sweets can be difficult to resist."
5. *Verb:* "The doctor urged her to get more exercise."

Memory Tip:

To remember "urge," think of it as a powerful push (like a "surge") that compels someone to take action or do something. You can visualize someone urging another person forward, representing the strength of the impulse.

feasible

Feasible

Part of Speech: Adjective

Definition: Capable of being done or achieved; possible; suitable; practical.

Pronunciation: /'fiː.zə.bəl/

Examples of Common Use:

1. It is not feasible to complete the project within the given timeframe.
2. The team is evaluating the feasibility of the new proposal.
3. She developed a feasible plan to increase the company's productivity.
4. We need to determine if this solution is feasible before we move forward.
5. The architect presented a feasible design that met the client's needs and budget.

Memory Technique: To remember "feasible," think of the phrase "feels able." If something "feels able," it suggests that it is achievable or possible to do.

cereal

Cereal

Cereal (noun): A food that is often eaten in the morning, typically made from processed grains, and usually served with milk. Cereal can also refer to the plants that produce grains, such as wheat, corn, and oats.

Pronunciation: /'sɪəriəl/ or /'sɪr.i.əl/

Examples of common use:

1. I like to eat cereal with bananas for breakfast.
2. She poured herself a bowl of cereal and added some cold milk.
3. The supermarket has a wide variety of cereal options.

4. Many people choose cereal as a quick and easy breakfast.
5. Cereal grains are a staple food in many cultures around the world.

Memory tip: To remember the word "cereal," you can associate it with "breakfast" and imagine a bowl of your favorite cereal topped with fruit. The visual imagery of a sunny morning can help reinforce the connection between cereal and the time of day it is commonly consumed.

existence

Existence

Existence is a noun. It refers to the state or fact of being, living, or having objective reality. It can denote the presence of something or someone in the world, as well as the concept of being in general.

Pronunciation: /ɪg'zɪstəns/

Examples of common use:

1. The existence of life on other planets has intrigued scientists for decades.
2. Many philosophical debates revolve around the existence of free will.
3. The existence of historical records helps us understand past events better.
4. She often contemplates the existence of a higher power.
5. The discovery confirmed the existence of a new species in the rainforest.

To remember the word "existence," you might think of the phrase "I exist," emphasizing the concept of being or being present in the world. You can also associate the prefix "ex-" (out) with the idea of something being outwardly present in reality.

apply

The word "apply" is a verb. It means to make a formal request or to put something into practical use or action. It can also mean to be relevant or suitable to something.

Pronunciation: /ə'plaɪ/

Examples of common use:

1. I will apply for a scholarship next month.

2. You need to apply pressure to the wound to stop the bleeding.
3. The new rules apply to all employees.
4. She decided to apply her knowledge of languages to a new career.
5. Make sure to apply sunscreen before going out in the sun.

How to remember the word: You can remember "apply" by thinking of the phrase "apply for" a job or "apply" lotion. Associating it with a specific action, like putting something on or making a request, can help you recall its meaning.

slurry

The word "slurry" is a noun. It refers to a semi-liquid mixture, typically made up of solid particles suspended in a liquid, often water. Slurries are commonly used in various industrial processes, agriculture, and construction.

Pronunciation: /'slʒ:ri/

Examples of common use:

1. The concrete was mixed into a thick slurry to ensure it could be poured easily.
2. Farmers often spread slurry on their fields to provide nutrients for crops.
3. The coal was transported in a slurry form to reduce dust and improve efficiency.
4. After mixing the clay and water, the potter created a smooth slurry for shaping pottery.
5. The oil company used a slurry of sand and water to extract the remaining oil from the well.

To remember the word "slurry," think of a "slurping" sound as you consume a thick liquid mixture. The word sounds similar to "slurp," which evokes the idea of a semi-liquid that can be easily consumed or moved around.

admission

Admission

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: The act of allowing someone to enter a place, organization, or institution; the process or fact of being accepted to a school, college, or program; also refers to the acknowledgment of a statement or fact.

Pronunciation: /əd'mɪʃən/

Examples of Common Use:

1. She received her admission letter from the university last week.
2. The museum has a free admission day every first Saturday of the month.
3. His admission of guilt surprised everyone in the courtroom.
4. Admission to the concert is limited to those who have purchased tickets in advance.
5. After several interviews, he finally got an admission to the prestigious business school.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "admission," think of the phrase "Admit Me," as it sounds similar; admission usually involves being allowed entry into a place or opportunity.

attempt

The word "attempt" is a verb. It means to make an effort to accomplish or achieve something. It often implies that there may be a possibility of failure.

Pronunciation: /ə'tempt/

Examples of common use:

1. She will attempt to climb the mountain despite the bad weather.
2. He made an attempt to learn French before his trip to Paris.
3. The student attempted the difficult math problem but couldn't solve it.
4. They are attempting to repair the car on their own.
5. I will attempt to finish the project by the end of the week.

To remember the word "attempt," you can think of "A Tent." Imagine someone trying to put up a tent; they're making an effort (attempting) to create a shelter. The visual of someone struggling with a tent can help reinforce the idea of making an effort to achieve a goal.

jaw

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

As a noun:

- Definition: The jaw refers to either of the two bony structures in the face that contain the teeth and help in chewing food. There are two main parts: the upper jaw (maxilla) and the lower jaw (mandible).
- Example: "He opened his mouth wide enough to see his jaw muscles flexing."

As a verb:

- Definition: To jaw means to talk or chatter, often used informally in the context of having a conversation.
- Example: "They spent the afternoon just jawing about old times."

Pronunciation: /dʒɔː/

Examples of common use:

1. "She accidentally bit her jaw while eating."
2. "The doctor examined his jaw for any signs of misalignment."
3. "They were jawing back and forth about their favorite movies."
4. "The athlete has a strong jawline, which is part of his appeal."
5. "They sat on the porch, jawing until the sun went down."

To remember the word "jaw," you can associate it with the action of chewing food. Think of the phrase "jaws chew" to link the noun (the jaw) with its primary function.

inference

Inference

Inference (noun) refers to the process of drawing a conclusion or making an assumption based on evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements. It involves interpreting information and deriving meanings that are not directly stated.

Pronunciation: /ˈɪn.fə.rəns/

Examples of common use:

1. From the data provided, we can make an inference about the overall trends.
2. The detective made an inference based on the footprints found at the scene.
3. In literature, readers often make inferences about characters' motivations.

4. The scientist's inference led to a new hypothesis in the study.
5. The teacher encouraged students to make inferences while reading the passage.

To remember the word, think of "inference" as "in-fair-ents," where "in" means you are taking information "in," and "fair" suggests you're making a reasoned conclusion that is justified based on what you've observed.

loop

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

As a **noun**, "loop" refers to a shape produced by a curve that bends around and crosses itself. It can also describe a sequence or process that repeats in a circular manner.

As a **verb**, "loop" means to make something into a loop or to form a loop, often used in contexts like programming or physical activities.

Pronunciation: /lu:p/

Examples:

1. The children made a loop with their jump ropes during playtime. (noun)
2. The computer program has a loop that runs until a specific condition is met. (noun)
3. Please loop the string around the nail to secure it. (verb)
4. The marathon course formed a loop around the lake. (noun)
5. I need to loop in my colleagues on the project updates. (verb)

To remember the word "loop," think of a circular shape or action. Visualize a roller coaster that loops upside down, or imagine tying your shoelaces into a loop. The repetition and circular nature of the loop can help you associate it with both its noun and verb forms.

subtract

The word "subtract" is a verb that means to take one number away from another. This mathematical operation is the opposite of addition. For example, if you have 10 apples and you subtract 3, you will have 7 apples left.

Pronunciation: /səb'trakt/

Examples of common use:

1. To find the difference, you need to subtract the smaller number from the larger one.
2. When you subtract 5 from 12, the result is 7.
3. Don't forget to subtract the discount before calculating the total price.
4. In math class, we learned how to subtract fractions.
5. If you subtract two from four, you get two.

To remember the word "subtract," think of it as "taking away" from a group. You can visualize a scenario where you have a collection of items, and when you remove some, you are "subtracting" them from the total. This visual association can help reinforce the meaning of the word in your memory.

linguistic

- The word "linguistic" is an adjective that relates to language or linguistics. It describes anything pertaining to the structure, use, or mechanics of language.
- Pronunciation: /lɪŋˈɡwɪs.tɪk/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The linguistic diversity of the country is remarkable, with over 200 languages spoken.
 2. She pursued a degree in linguistic studies to understand the complexities of human communication.
 3. His linguistic skills made him an excellent translator between the two cultures.
 4. The research focuses on the linguistic patterns found in children's language acquisition.
 5. They held a conference on linguistic theory and its applications in modern education.
- To remember the word "linguistic," think of it as being closely related to "lingua," the Latin word for "tongue," which metaphorically represents language. Associating "linguistic" with anything involving the tongue or speech can help reinforce its meaning.

aptitude

The word "aptitude" is a noun that refers to a natural ability or talent for learning or doing something. It encompasses one's potential to excel in a particular area or skill that can be developed over time.

Pronunciation: /ˈæptɪtʃud/

Examples of common use:

1. She has a natural aptitude for mathematics, which makes her a great math tutor.
2. The aptitude test will help determine which candidates are best suited for the job.
3. His aptitude for music was evident from a young age when he could play several instruments.
4. Many schools conduct assessments to identify students with special aptitudes in sports or arts.
5. Developing your aptitude for a new language can significantly improve your fluency over time.

To remember the word "aptitude," you can associate it with the idea of being "apt" or "suitable" for a task, linking it to the thought of having a fit talent or ability that aligns with specific skills or activities.

lava

Lava

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: Lava is molten rock that comes from a volcano during an eruption. When the magma from beneath the Earth's crust reaches the surface, it is called lava. As it cools and solidifies, lava can form various types of volcanic rock.

Pronunciation: /ˈlævə/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The lava flowed down the mountainside, destroying everything in its path.
2. Scientists studied the composition of the lava to understand the volcano's activity.
3. When lava cools and hardens, it forms igneous rocks such as basalt.
4. The eruption created a river of lava that illuminated the night sky.
5. Tourists gathered to watch the lava spewing from the crater of the volcano.

Memory Aid: To remember the word "lava," you can associate it with hot, flowing rock by thinking of the "lava lamp," which has a similar flow and movement to molten lava. The connection between the two can help reinforce the meaning.

premier

- The word "premier" can function as both an adjective and a noun.
 - As an adjective, it means "first in importance, order, or position; foremost." For example, in a sentence, "She is the premier scientist in her field," it denotes that she is the top or most important scientist.
 - As a noun, it refers to the head of a government, especially in parliamentary systems, or to the first performance of a play or film. For instance, "The premier will address the nation tonight," indicates the leader is going to speak to the country.
- Pronunciation: /ˈpreɪmiər/ (PREM-ee-er)
- Examples of common use:
 - "The premier of the province announced new policies today."
 - "We are excited for the premier of the new movie next week."
 - "She is the premier athlete in her school."
 - "The company's premier product has won several awards."
 - "The premier league teams are competing for the championship."
- To remember the word, think of it as "premier" being synonymous with "first." You can associate it with the idea of something being the best or most important in a given context, such as the top scientist, the lead performance, or the main event. Visualizing a trophy for first place can help reinforce its meaning.

enquiry

The word "enquiry" is a noun. It refers to the act of asking for information or an investigation into a matter. It can pertain to a formal or informal request for clarification or understanding about a specific topic, event, or situation.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈkwɪəri/

Examples of common use:

1. She made an enquiry about the course schedule at the university.
2. The committee launched an enquiry into the funding irregularities.
3. I sent an email to the customer service team to make an enquiry regarding my order.
4. After receiving several enquiries, the restaurant decided to extend its opening hours.
5. His enquiry revealed important details that were previously unknown.

To remember the word "enquiry," think of "in" (as in inside) combined with "query" (a question). This association can help you recall that an enquiry is essentially an inquiry or question seeking information.