

Word List 44

whisper

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

- As a verb, "whisper" means to speak very softly or quietly, often to avoid being overheard.
- As a noun, "whisper" refers to a soft or hushed speech, typically used when someone is attempting to communicate in a private or secretive way.

Pronunciation: /ˈwɪs.pər/

Examples:

1. She leaned in to whisper a secret to her friend.
2. The teacher asked the students to whisper so they wouldn't disturb others.
3. I heard a whisper in the empty room, sending chills down my spine.
4. He could only whisper after losing his voice from the cold.
5. There was a gentle whisper of the wind through the trees.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "whisper," think of the phrase "whispering winds." The soft sound of wind passing through trees resembles a whisper, which can help connect the word to its meaning.

grant

The word "grant" functions primarily as a verb and a noun.

As a verb, "grant" means to give or allow someone something, often in a formal sense, such as permission, rights, or a request.

- Example: The university decided to grant her a scholarship.

As a noun, "grant" refers to a sum of money or other assets given for a particular purpose, typically by a government or organization.

- Example: He applied for a research grant to fund his project.

Pronunciation: /grænt/

Examples of common use:

1. The city council will grant permits for the new park.
2. She was granted access to the special research facilities.
3. They received a government grant to start their business.
4. The professor granted her an extension on the assignment.
5. After careful consideration, the board decided to grant approval for the event.

To remember the word, think of "grant" as "giving or receiving something special"—imagine a grant as a gift given by an authority for a specific purpose. You can visualize a large check marked "GRANT" being handed over, symbolizing the allowance or permission.

relevant

The word "relevant" is an adjective. It describes something that is closely connected or appropriate to what is being done or considered. Essentially, it means that something is meaningful or significant in a particular context.

Pronunciation: /ˈrɛl.ə.vənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The teacher asked the students to provide relevant examples to support their arguments.
2. In a job interview, it's important to highlight your relevant skills and experiences.
3. The information in the report was not relevant to the current situation.
4. She shared a relevant article that provided additional insights on the topic.
5. Make sure your questions are relevant to the discussion at hand.

To remember the word "relevant," you can think of the phrase "relate to" since "relevant" often describes things that are related or connected to a specific topic. Visualizing a circle of information where the relevant details fit neatly inside can also help reinforce its meaning.

unrealistic

Definition

The word "unrealistic" is an adjective. It describes something that is not based on reality or is impractical, often because it is excessively idealistic or fanciful.

Pronunciation

The pronunciation of "unrealistic" is /ˌʌn.rɪə'lɪs.tɪk/.

Examples of Common Use

1. His expectations for the project were quite unrealistic given the limited budget and timeline.
2. The movie presents an unrealistic portrayal of life in the city.
3. She loves dreaming about unrealistic goals, but it's important to stay grounded.
4. Many considered the proposal unrealistic and unlikely to be accepted by the board.
5. The advertisement creates unrealistic beauty standards.

Memory Aid

To remember "unrealistic," think of the prefix "un-" meaning "not," combined with "realistic." Simply associate it with anything that feels far from reality or something that cannot happen in real life. You might visualize a whimsical scenario that could never occur, such as flying pigs, to reinforce the concept.

enfranchise

Enfranchise

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To grant the rights of citizenship, especially the right to vote, to a specific group of people. It can also mean to set free or liberate from restrictions.

Pronunciation: /ɛn'fræn.tʃaɪz/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The government aimed to enfranchise millions of young voters who had never participated in elections before.
2. After many years of struggle, the activists succeeded in their mission to enfranchise the disenfranchised communities.

3. The movement worked tirelessly to enfranchise women, allowing them to vote for the first time in history.
4. Enfranchising the elderly population was a crucial step in ensuring that their voices were heard in local governance.
5. The new laws were designed to enfranchise minorities, making the electoral process more inclusive.

Memory Aid: To remember "enfranchise," think of "en-" as a prefix meaning to make or grant, and "franchise" relating to rights or privileges. You can visualize a group of people being given a key (franchise) to unlock the door to their voting rights—an act that enfranchises them.

disregard

Word: Disregard

Part of Speech: Verb / Noun

Explanation:

- As a verb, "disregard" means to pay no attention to something or to treat it as unimportant.
- As a noun, it refers to a lack of attention or concern for something.

Pronunciation: /ˌdɪs.rɪˈɡɑːrd/

Examples:

1. **Verb:** She chose to disregard the negative comments about her work.
2. **Verb:** The teacher advised the students to disregard distractions during the exam.
3. **Noun:** His blatant disregard for the rules led to his suspension.
4. **Noun:** There was a clear disregard for safety protocols at the construction site.
5. **Verb:** The committee decided to disregard the proposal after careful consideration.

Memory Technique:

To remember "disregard," think of the prefix "dis-" meaning to negate and "regard" which means to pay attention to. Visualize someone "disregarding" a stop sign, emphasizing that they are ignoring what is normally important.

convert

The word "convert" is a verb. It means to change something into a different form, function, or state. It can also imply persuading someone to adopt a particular belief or viewpoint.

Pronunciation: /kən'vɜ:rt/

Examples of common use:

1. She decided to convert her garage into a home office.
2. The organization aims to convert people to renewable energy sources.
3. He was able to convert his ideas into a successful business plan.
4. The software can convert files into various formats.
5. They worked to convert the skeptics during the campaign.

To remember the word "convert," think of the prefix "con-" meaning "together" and "vert" relating to turning (from Latin "vertere"). You can visualize the idea of turning something together, like changing a belief or transforming an object.

grasp

- Grasp (verb)

Definition: To seize and hold firmly; to understand or comprehend something mentally.

Examples:

1. She grasped the handle tightly to prevent it from slipping.
2. It took me a while to grasp the concept of quantum physics.

- Pronunciation: /græsp/

- Common uses:

1. He tried to grasp the importance of time management in his studies.
2. The child grasped her mother's hand as they crossed the street.
3. I couldn't grasp what he was trying to explain during the meeting.

- How to remember the word: Think of "grasp" as "gripping something" both physically and mentally. Visualize holding onto an idea like you would hold onto a rope to keep it from slipping away.

wealthy

The word "wealthy" is an adjective. It describes someone or something that has a great deal of money, assets, or resources; in other words, it means rich or affluent.

Pronunciation:

/wɛlθi/

Examples of common use:

1. The wealthy entrepreneur donated a large sum of money to charity.
2. Many wealthy families live in luxurious neighborhoods.
3. His wealthy background allowed him to attend prestigious schools.
4. The wealthy investor made significant profits from the stock market.
5. She aspires to become wealthy by starting her own business.

How to remember the word:

You can remember "wealthy" by associating it with the word "wealth," which refers to abundance of valuable resources or material possessions. Think of the "y" as representing a person who is full of wealth.

object

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

As a noun:

- Definition: An object is a material thing that can be seen and touched. It can also refer to a thing that is the focus of attention or consideration.
- Example: The tree is a large object in the park.

As a verb:

- Definition: To object means to express or feel disapproval or opposition to something.
- Example: She objected to the new rules that were proposed.

Pronunciation: /ˈɒb.dʒɪkt/ for the noun and /əb'dʒekt/ for the verb.

Common uses:

1. As a noun: "He picked up the shiny object from the floor."
2. As a noun: "The main object of the study was to understand consumer behavior."
3. As a verb: "They objected to the unfair treatment of employees in the company."
4. As a verb: "I must object to your proposal on several grounds."
5. As a noun: "In art class today, we will draw a still life of various objects."

To remember the word, think of a "thing" (object) that you can see and touch, and when you think of "object" as a verb, visualize someone raising their hand to disagree (to object) in a meeting.

tariff

Tariff can be categorized as a noun. It refers to a government-imposed tax or duty levied on goods and services imported or exported between countries. Tariffs are used to control trade and protect domestic industries by making imported goods more expensive.

Pronunciation: /ˈtær.ɪf/

Examples of common use:

1. The government announced a new tariff on imported steel to protect local manufacturers.
2. Businesses are concerned that the tariff will increase the cost of raw materials.
3. A high tariff can discourage consumers from purchasing foreign products.
4. Negotiations between the two countries focused on reducing tariffs to boost trade.
5. The tariff on electronics has led to higher prices for consumers.

Memory tip: To remember the word "tariff," think of "tax on imports" where "tar" sounds like "tar" (the sticky substance) that sticks to foreign goods, making them cost more when entering your country.

defendant

Definition:

The word "defendant" is a noun. It refers to a person who is accused in a legal proceeding, particularly in a court of law. The defendant is the individual against whom a lawsuit or criminal charge is brought.

Pronunciation:

/dɪˈfɛndənt/

Examples:

1. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charges brought against him.
2. During the trial, the defendant's lawyer presented evidence to prove his innocence.
3. The jury deliberated for hours before reaching a verdict concerning the defendant.
4. The defendant was required to appear in court for the preliminary hearing.
5. After the closing arguments, the judge instructed the jury to consider the evidence presented against the defendant.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "defendant," think of the "defend" in the word. The defendant is someone who is defending themselves against accusations in court. You can also visualize a courtroom where the defendant is sitting next to their lawyer, focusing on their defense strategy.

bankruptcy

Definition:

Bankruptcy (noun) refers to a legal status of an individual or organization that cannot repay the debts it owes to creditors. It is a formal process where a court may declare a person or business legally bankrupt after determining that they are unable to pay off their debts.

Pronunciation:

/bæŋk.rəpt.si/

Examples of common use:

1. After losing their primary source of income, the couple filed for bankruptcy to manage their debts.
2. The company's bankruptcy led to the loss of hundreds of jobs.

3. Many individuals struggle with the stigma associated with declaring bankruptcy.
4. Bankruptcy laws vary from state to state, influencing how individuals can recover financially.
5. Despite the bankruptcy, the entrepreneur remained hopeful and started a new business venture.

Memory aid:

To remember the word "bankruptcy," break it down into "bank" and "rupt." Imagine a bank that has "ruptured" or broken due to financial failure, leading to bankruptcy. This visual can help you recall the meaning of the word.

connection

The word "connection" is a noun. It refers to the state of being linked or related to something or someone. A connection can describe a relationship, a bond, or a tie between people, ideas, or objects. It can also refer to the means through which two things communicate or operate together.

Pronunciation: /kə'nekʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. She feels a strong connection with her family.
2. The connection between exercise and mental health is well documented.
3. There was a brief connection issue during the online meeting.
4. They maintained a connection through social media after college.
5. The scientist explored the connection between climate change and extreme weather events.

To remember the word "connection," think of the word "connect" which means to link things together. Visualize two dots being connected by a line, symbolizing the relationship or bond between them. This visual can help reinforce the meaning of connection.

airtight

The word "airtight" is an adjective.

Definition:

1. Completely sealed to prevent the passage of air or gas.
2. (Figuratively) Referring to an argument, plan, or case that is so well constructed that it cannot be easily refuted or disproven.

Pronunciation: /'ɛər,tʌɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. The container is airtight, keeping the food fresh for weeks.
2. The team presented an airtight case to the jury, leaving no room for doubt.
3. Make sure the door is airtight to avoid any drafts in the winter.
4. The designer boasts that their new product is both stylish and airtight.
5. An airtight argument is crucial in debates to effectively persuade the audience.

Memory Aid:

To remember "airtight," think of a container that is so well sealed that no air can escape. You can visualize a jar that pops open only when it's time to let the air in, reinforcing the idea of something being securely closed or protected.

unprejudiced

Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Meaning:** Not having or showing bias, favoritism, or preconceived opinions; fair and impartial.

Pronunciation

- /ʌn'prɛdʒ.ʊ.dɪst/

Examples of Common Use

1. The judge was praised for being unprejudiced in his rulings, ensuring a fair trial for all involved.
2. It is crucial to seek unprejudiced opinions when conducting a survey or research study.
3. An unprejudiced perspective allows one to appreciate diverse cultures and viewpoints.

4. She approached the debate unprejudiced, listening to both sides before forming her opinion.
5. The unprejudiced selection process helped the organization find the best candidate for the job.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "unprejudiced," think of it in parts: "un-" means not, and "prejudiced" refers to having bias. Thus, "unprejudiced" signifies "not biased." Visualize a pair of balanced scales, representing fairness and impartiality, to reinforce the meaning.

leather

leather

- Part of speech: Noun
- Definition: Leather is a durable and flexible material created by tanning animal rawhide and skins, primarily cattle hide. It is used to make various products such as clothing, furniture, and accessories.
- Examples:
 1. The wallet was made of soft, high-quality leather.
 2. She wore a leather jacket that complemented her outfit.
 3. The chair is upholstered in rich brown leather.

Pronunciation: /'leðər/

Common uses:

1. Leather boots are popular for both fashion and function in colder climates.
2. Many luxury handbags are crafted from premium leather.
3. The furniture store sells a variety of leather couches and chairs.
4. He enjoys working with leather to create custom belts.
5. Leather gloves are often worn during the winter for warmth.

To remember the word "leather," you can associate it with its tactile qualities—imagine the smooth or textured feel of leather, as well as its common uses. The word itself also has a strong link to craftsmanship and durability, which can help reinforce its meaning in your memory.

unregistered

The word "unregistered" is an adjective. It describes something that has not been officially recorded or noted in a register or list.

Pronunciation: /ʌnˈrɛdʒɪstərd/

Examples of common use:

1. The unregistered vehicle was towed away by the police.
2. She realized that her trademark was unregistered and could be easily copied.
3. The unregistered guests at the hotel caused a problem during check-in.
4. Many unregistered voters did not participate in the election.
5. The unregistered app could not be downloaded from the official store.

To remember the word "unregistered," think of the prefix "un-" which means "not," combined with "registered." Visualize something that should be recorded but isn't, like an empty list or a blank form. This imagery can help reinforce the meaning of the word.

versus

The word "versus" is a preposition that is used primarily to indicate opposition or contrast between two entities, such as in a competition, comparison, or conflict. It is often used in legal contexts, sports, and discussions to highlight differing opinions or sides.

Pronunciation: /vɜːrsəs/

Examples of common use:

1. The championship game will be Team A versus Team B.
2. In this debate, we will discuss the merits of online education versus traditional classroom learning.
3. The case of Smith versus Jones will be heard in court next week.

4. The article explores the benefits of renewable energy versus fossil fuels.
5. In this study, we will analyze private school performance versus public school performance.

To remember the word "versus," think of it as a way to highlight a duel or competition between two sides, much like the word "against." Visualize a boxing ring where two fighters are marked with "A" and "B" and are going "versus" each other.

wretch

Definition

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Meaning:** A wretch is a person who is in a very unhappy or unfortunate state; often used to describe someone who is considered pitiful or miserable.

Pronunciation

/wretʃ/

Examples of common use

1. After losing his job and home, he felt like a wretch with no hope for the future.
2. The villain in the story was portrayed as a wretch, bringing suffering to everyone around him.
3. She took pity on the wretch begging on the street corner.
4. In his despair, he regarded himself as a wretch unworthy of love.
5. The old wretch lived alone in a crumbling shack on the edge of town.

Memory aid

To remember "wretch," think of the phrase "wretched state." The similarities in sound and meaning can help you associate the word with someone who is in a miserable or unfortunate situation. Additionally, you might visualize a forlorn character in a sad story to reinforce the connection.

acceptable

The word "acceptable" is an adjective.

- **Definition:** It describes something that is permissible, agreeable, or satisfactory in terms of quality or conduct. It indicates that something meets a required standard or is not objectionable.
- **Pronunciation:** /ək'septəbl/

Examples of common use:

1. The proposal you submitted is acceptable to the committee.
2. They have set acceptable limits for noise in the neighborhood.
3. He found the job offer acceptable, though he hoped for a higher salary.
4. Her behavior at the event was deemed acceptable by her peers.
5. The teacher outlined acceptable forms of conduct in the classroom.

To remember the word "acceptable," think of the phrase "I accept this," which can serve as a reminder that something is worthy of acceptance or approval. Associating the concept of acceptance with acceptable can help reinforce the meaning.

antique

Antique

Part of Speech: Adjective / Noun

Definition:

- As an adjective, "antique" refers to something that is old, especially a collectible item that has value due to its age, quality, or design.
- As a noun, it refers to an object, such as furniture or art, that is made in a previous era and often appreciated for its aesthetic and historical value.

Pronunciation: /æn'tɪk/

Examples of Common Use:

1. She inherited a beautiful antique table from her grandmother.
2. The antique shop is filled with items from the Victorian era.
3. Collecting antiques can be a rewarding hobby.
4. They carefully restored the antique clock to its original condition.
5. The museum displayed a collection of ancient antiques from Greece.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "antique," think of the phrase "an old peek," which helps you visualize taking a look at something old and valuable. This connection can help recall the essence of the word related to items from the past.

autobiography

Autobiography

- Part of Speech: Noun
- Definition: An autobiographical work is a self-written account of the author's own life experiences, thoughts, and reflections. It is a way for individuals to share their personal stories and insights, often detailing significant events and milestones.

Pronunciation: /ˌɔːtəʊbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/

Examples of Common Use:

1. After retiring, the famous actor decided to write his autobiography to share his journey in the film industry.
2. Many students are assigned to read an autobiography as part of their literature class to understand different perspectives.
3. Her autobiography became a bestseller, revealing the challenges she faced in her early life.
4. The autobiography offered deep insights into the author's thoughts and motivations behind their career choices.
5. Biographies are typically written by someone else, but an autobiography is a firsthand recount of experiences.

How to Remember the Word:

Think of "auto-" meaning "self" and "biography" meaning "life story." Combining them, you can remember that an autobiography is essentially a story of one's own life. Visualize writing in a journal or diary about your experiences, as this is similar to what an autobiography entails.

browse

Word: "Illuminate"

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To light up; to clarify or explain something to make it easier to understand. It can refer to both providing physical light and offering insight or understanding on a topic.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪˈluː.mə.neɪt/
- **Examples:**
 1. The streetlights illuminate the roads at night, making it safer for pedestrians.
 2. The teacher used diagrams to illuminate the complex concept for her students.
 3. The artist aimed to illuminate the beauty of nature through her paintings.
 4. Fireworks illuminated the sky during the New Year's celebration.
 5. The documentary attempts to illuminate the issues surrounding climate change.
- **Memory Tip:** Think of "illuminate" as "in light" - "in" can be associated with the idea of adding light or clarity to something (e.g., lighting up a dark room or shedding light on a difficult topic).

dot

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

- **Noun:** A small round mark or speck, often used in contexts that denote something minor or specific, such as a point in a sequence.
 - **Example:** "She placed a dot on the paper to mark her spot."
- **Verb:** To mark or cover with dots; to add small points to something.
 - **Example:** "He decided to dot the 'i' in his name with a heart."

Pronunciation: /dɒt/ (British English), /dɑt/ (American English)

Examples of common use:

1. "Please put a dot above the letter 'i'."
2. "They used a pen to dot the design on the canvas."
3. "The teacher asked us to connect the dots to form a picture."
4. "I can't see the dot from this distance."
5. "In the digital age, we use periods (dots) as part of email addresses."

To remember the word "dot," you can associate it with the idea of smallness and precision, as in "a dot on a map" representing a specific location or "dotting the i's" in writing, where careful attention is paid to small details.

emotional

The word "emotional" is an adjective. It describes something that relates to emotions or feelings. It can indicate a strong feeling, sentiment, or reaction to something, often in a way that is easily expressed or felt.

Pronunciation: /ɪ'moʊʃənəl/

Examples of common use:

1. She gave an emotional speech that brought tears to everyone's eyes.
2. The movie was so emotional that I couldn't help but cry at the end.
3. He felt a rush of emotional relief when he received the good news.
4. Emotional support from friends can be vital during tough times.
5. They had an emotional reunion after being apart for many years.

To remember the word "emotional," you can think of the root word "emotion," which is related to feelings, and consider that "emotional" describes anything that expresses or invokes those feelings. Associating it with moments that stir strong feelings can also help anchor the concept in your mind.

extrovert

The word "extrovert" is a noun and can also be used as a verb.

As a noun, it refers to a person who is outgoing, social, and energized by interacting with others, often enjoying being in larger groups and engaging in lively conversations.

As a verb, to "extrovert" means to turn one's attention outward, away from oneself and towards others.

Pronunciation: /ˈɛkstrəvɜrt/

Examples of common use:

1. She is a natural extrovert who thrives at social gatherings.
2. Many extroverts find it easy to make new friends wherever they go.

3. To extrovert your thoughts means to express them openly rather than keeping them inside.
4. In contrast to an introvert, an extrovert enjoys being the center of attention.
5. During the team-building event, it was clear that the extroverts took charge and energized the group.

To remember the word, think of "extro-" as in "external" or "outside," indicating outward energy and sociability, while "-vert" hints at turning toward others. Associating "extrovert" with being "outgoing" can also help reinforce its meaning.

favourite

The word "favourite" can be categorized as a noun and an adjective.

As a noun, "favourite" refers to a person or thing that is preferred over others. For instance, if someone has a favourite book, it means they like that particular book more than any other.

As an adjective, "favourite" describes something that is preferred or liked the most. For example, if a food is referred to as a favourite dish, it means it is the dish that someone likes best.

Pronunciation: /'feɪ.vər.ɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. Chocolate ice cream is my favourite dessert.
2. She is the favourite to win the competition.
3. My favourite movie of all time is The Shawshank Redemption.
4. This book has become a favourite among young readers.
5. He is my favourite artist because of his unique style.

To remember the word "favourite," you can think of it as combining "favor" (something you like) with "ite" (a suffix often used for people or things), thus forming a term for something that is preferred or held in high regard. Visualize a star (which often represents favorites) next to your "favourite" things to create a mental image that links the concept to the word.

hang

The word "hang" is primarily a verb.

As a verb, "hang" means to suspend or be suspended from a point. This can involve attaching something from above so that it is supported but free to move or fall. It can also refer to the act of placing something on a wall, like a picture or a coat.

Pronunciation: /hæŋ/

Examples of common use:

1. I will hang the picture on the wall.
2. Don't hang the clothes outside; it might rain.
3. The children love to hang out at the park after school.
4. He decided to hang up his hat as soon as he got home.
5. She feels like time is hanging on during the long wait.

To remember the word "hang," think of it as related to the idea of suspending something in the air or placing it in a specific position—like hanging a coat on a hook or hanging out with friends. The visual of something dangling can help reinforce the meaning.

harmony

Explanation

Harmony is a noun that refers to a state of agreement, order, or pleasing arrangement of parts. It can also describe a musical aspect where different notes are combined to produce a pleasing sound.

Pronunciation

/har'moʊni/

Examples

1. The choir sang in perfect harmony, blending their voices beautifully.
2. Maintaining harmony in the workplace is essential for productivity and morale.
3. The colors of the painting were chosen to create harmony with each other.
4. They worked together to find a harmony that satisfied both parties in the negotiation.
5. In nature, harmony can be observed in the balance between different ecosystems.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "harmony," think of the phrase "harmonious balance," where "harmony" relates to the idea of different elements coming together in a balanced, pleasing way, like music or colors that blend beautifully.

hospitable

The word "hospitable" is an adjective. It describes a person, place, or environment that is welcoming and friendly to guests or strangers. A hospitable setting often provides comfort, food, and warmth, making visitors feel at ease.

Pronunciation: /hɒsˈpɪtəbl/

Examples of common use:

1. The hospitable villagers welcomed us with open arms and delicious food.
2. Our host was incredibly hospitable, ensuring that we had everything we needed during our stay.
3. The hotel was known for its hospitable staff who went out of their way to make guests feel comfortable.
4. Despite the storm outside, the cabin felt hospitable, providing a cozy refuge.
5. Being hospitable is a valued trait in many cultures, as it fosters community and connection.

To remember the word "hospitable," think of the root "hospit," which relates to hospitality and guests. You can associate it with the image of a warm and welcoming home, where guests are treated as family.

inflate

inflate

Part of Speech: Verb

Definition: To fill something with air or gas to make it swell or expand; to increase the size, number, or value of something.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈfleɪt/

Examples:

1. The children watched eagerly as their father inflated the balloon for the party.

2. The government decided to inflate the currency to stimulate the economy.
3. The tire needs to be inflated before we can continue our road trip.
4. During the meeting, she claimed the company's profits were inflated to attract investors.
5. It's important not to inflate your ego with too much praise.

Memory Technique: To remember "inflate," you can think of the word "inflate" as a combination of "in" (inside) and "flate" (similar to "flat"). When you inflate something, you fill it up from being flat to being fuller or bigger, like a balloon. Visualizing a flat balloon filling up with air can help reinforce its meaning.

influential

Definition:

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Meaning:** Having a significant impact or effect on the development or character of something or someone; having power to sway opinions and actions.

Pronunciation:

/ˌɪnfluˈɛnʃəl/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The influential author changed the way we think about technology and society.
2. She has an influential position within the company, allowing her to make major decisions.
3. Many influential leaders gathered to discuss the future of global politics.
4. His speech was influential in persuading the audience to take action.
5. Social media influencers have an increasingly influential role in marketing.

Memory Aid:

Think of the word "influence," which is a root of "influential." You can visualize a powerful person (like a leader or celebrity) influencing others, which can help you remember that "influential" refers to someone who can sway opinions or actions significantly.

insane

insane

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Insane is used to describe someone who is mentally ill, exhibiting extreme madness or craziness, or it can refer to something that is wildly unreasonable or outrageous.

Pronunciation: /ɪn'seɪn/

Examples:

1. The idea that he could run a marathon without training seemed insane to everyone.
2. She was declared insane after a long evaluation by mental health professionals.
3. The roller coaster was insane; it had loops and drops that took my breath away.
4. His behavior at the party was completely insane, leaving everyone shocked.
5. The amount of money spent on the project was insane, far beyond the budget.

Memory Aid: To remember the word "insane," think of the prefix "in-" meaning "not," combined with "sane," which means mentally healthy. So, "insane" denotes a state of being not sane, reinforcing the idea of madness or extreme behavior.

inscribe

- **Inscribe (verb):** To write, carve, or engrave words or symbols onto a surface. The term is often used in the context of making a permanent mark or writing, such as on a monument or in a book.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪn'skraɪb/
- **Examples of common use:**
 1. The artist decided to inscribe his initials on the sculpture.
 2. She chose to inscribe a heartfelt message inside the cover of the book.
 3. The ring was inscribed with a meaningful quote.
 4. Ancient civilizations often inscribed their laws on stone tablets.
 5. They planned to inscribe their names on the plaque in honor of their contribution.

- To remember the word: Think of "in" as in "inside" plus "scribe" which relates to writing. Imagine a scribe writing or carving names or messages into materials like stone or paper.

hostel

Hostel

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A hostel is an inexpensive lodging facility where travelers, especially young people, can stay. It usually provides shared accommodation with dormitory-style rooms and communal facilities.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈhɒs.təl/ (British English) or /ˈhɑː.stəl/ (American English)
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. "We booked a room at the youth hostel to save money while backpacking through Europe."
 2. "The hostel offers both private rooms and dormitories for its guests."
 3. "Many travelers prefer staying in hostels because they provide opportunities to meet other people."
 4. "The hostel has a kitchen where guests can prepare their own meals."
 5. "During the festival, all the hostels in the city were fully booked."
- **Memory Tip:** Think of the word "hostel" as a place that "hosts" people. The 'host' is someone who welcomes guests, and a hostel provides a welcoming environment for travelers on a budget.

substance

Substance

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A substance is a particular kind of matter with uniform properties. It can refer to physical materials like solids, liquids, and gases, as well as more abstract concepts such as the essence or fundamental nature of something.

Pronunciation: /ˈsʌb.stəns/

Examples:

1. Water is a substance that is essential for all forms of life.
2. The chemist analyzed the chemical substance for impurities.
3. The book lacked substance, offering little insight into the topic.
4. In philosophy, the substance of an argument is crucial for understanding its validity.
5. Some substances can be hazardous to health if not handled properly.

Memory Aid: Think of "substance" as "sub" (under) and "stance" (stand). Imagine a strong foundation ("stand") underlying everything ("under" or "sub"). This can help you visualize substance as the core material or essence of something.

refectory

The word "refectory" is a noun.

- **Definition:** A refectory is a dining hall, particularly in a monastery, convent, or academic institution where members gather to eat. It is often associated with a communal meal setting and may have historical or religious significance.
- **Examples:**
 1. The monks gathered in the refectory for their evening meal.
 2. Students will eat lunch in the school refectory.
 3. The old refectory had stained glass windows depicting scenes from scripture.

Pronunciation: /rɪˈfɛktəri/

Common uses of the word:

1. The university's refectory serves a variety of international dishes.
2. After the service, everyone proceeded to the refectory for refreshments.
3. The refectory was decorated for the annual harvest festival.

To remember the word "refectory," you can break it down into parts: "refect" sounds like "reflect," and "ory" as in "story." You might remember it as a place where people reflect on their day while sharing stories over meals.

fuse

Definition:

The word "fuse" can be used as both a verb and a noun.

- **Verb:** To fuse means to join or blend together two or more things, often through heat or strong force. This term is commonly used in contexts like cooking, art, and physics.
- **Noun:** A fuse is a safety device that prevents excess current from passing through electrical circuits, typically consisting of a wire that melts and breaks the connection when the current is too high.

Pronunciation:

/fjuːz/

Examples:

1. The chef decided to fuse several cuisines to create a unique dish.
2. The artist used a technique that would fuse glass and metal together.
3. Replace the blown fuse in your electrical panel to restore power.
4. The two organizations will fuse their efforts to improve community services.
5. A fuse can often be found in electronic devices to protect against overload.

Memory Tip:

To remember "fuse," think of the word "fusion," which relates to joining or blending together. Visualize a welding torch that fuses metal pieces into a single item, or think of how different flavors can fuse when cooking to create something new.

contemporary

The word "contemporary" is primarily used as an adjective.

Definition:

1. **Adjective:** Referring to things that exist or happen at the same time. It can also describe something that is modern or current.
2. **Noun:** A person or thing living or existing at the same time as another.

Pronunciation: /kən'tempəreri/

Examples of common use:

1. The artist's work is considered contemporary because it reflects current social issues.
2. Many contemporary writers explore themes of identity and belonging.

3. The museum features contemporary art from diverse artists around the world.
4. She enjoys contemporary dance, which incorporates various modern styles.
5. The book provides a comprehensive overview of contemporary philosophy.

Memory tip: To remember "contemporary," think of the prefix "con-" meaning "together," and "temporary," which suggests something that exists for a limited time. So, "contemporary" literally refers to things that exist together in the same time period.

continuity

- **Definition:**

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Meaning:** Continuity refers to the state of being continuous or unbroken. It signifies a connection or consistency over time, or the maintenance of a particular state or situation without interruption.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˌkɒn.tɪnjuː.ɪ.ti/

- **Examples:**

1. The film's storyline lacked continuity, making it difficult to follow.
2. The teacher emphasized the importance of continuity in the learning process.
3. The architect designed the new building to ensure continuity with the historical structures nearby.
4. Maintaining continuity in health care is critical for effective treatment.
5. The continuity of operations plan ensures that essential functions can continue during a crisis.

- **Memory Tip:** To remember "continuity," think of the word "continue," which is part of "continuity." Visualize a train track that runs straight without breaks, symbolizing something that goes on without interruption.

advantage

The word "advantage" can be classified as a noun. It refers to a condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position. In other words, it signifies a benefit or gain that makes something easier or more successful.

Pronunciation: /ədˈvæntɪdʒ/

Examples of common use:

1. Having a strong education can be a significant advantage in the job market.
2. The team's speed gave them an advantage over their competitors.
3. He took advantage of the early discounts offered at the store.
4. Understanding the rules gives you an advantage in the game.
5. The location of the hotel offers travelers a distinct advantage for exploring the city.

To remember the word "advantage," you can break it down into "ad" (which can imply addition) and "vantage" (which relates to a viewpoint or perspective). Think of "advantage" as adding a better viewpoint or position in a situation, helping you gain benefits or an edge over others.

tube

The word "tube" can be both a noun and a verb.

As a noun:

- Definition: A tube is a long, hollow cylinder made of material like metal, plastic, or glass. It can be used for various purposes, such as containing liquids, allowing passage for air, or serving as a conduit for other materials.
- Example: "She put the mailing documents into a protective tube to prevent them from bending."

As a verb:

- Definition: To tube means to convey something through a tube or to encase something in a tube.
- Example: "They will tube the samples for safe delivery to the lab."

Pronunciation: /tju:b/

Examples of common use:

1. "He used a tube of toothpaste to brush his teeth."
2. "The artist painted a mural on a large tube in the art gallery."
3. "We went for a ride down the river in inflatable tubes."
4. "She stored her poster inside a mailing tube before the trip."

5. "The children enjoyed tubing down the snowy hill."

To remember the word "tube," you can think of a "tube" as a "hollow cylinder." You might visualize a drinking straw, which is a common example of a tube, or imagine a tube of toothpaste, which is a familiar household item. Associating the word with these everyday objects can help reinforce its meaning and usage.

beneficial

Beneficial

- Part of Speech: Adjective
- Definition: Producing good results or helpful effects; advantageous.

Pronunciation: /ˌbenɪˈfɪʃəl/

Examples:

1. Regular exercise is beneficial for maintaining good health.
2. The new policy is expected to have beneficial effects on the economy.
3. Working in teams can be beneficial for creativity and productivity.
4. The vitamins in fruits and vegetables are beneficial to our overall well-being.
5. This research has beneficial implications for environmental conservation.

Memory Aid: Associate "beneficial" with "benefit," as they share the same root. You can think of "beneficial" as something that brings benefits or good outcomes. Imagine a "benefit" as a plus sign (+), indicating an advantage, which can help reinforce the meaning.

inhibit

- **Definition:**

The word "inhibit" is a verb. It means to restrain, hinder, or prevent an action or process. In a more specific context, it can refer to the suppression of a physiological or psychological response.

- **Pronunciation:**

/ɪnˈhɪbɪt/

- **Examples:**

1. Certain medications can inhibit the growth of bacteria, helping to treat infections.
2. Fear can inhibit a person's ability to speak in public.
3. The new regulations were designed to inhibit unfair competition in the market.
4. High temperatures can inhibit plant growth in some species.
5. She felt that her strict upbringing inhibited her creativity.

- **Memory Technique:**

To remember the word "inhibit," you can break it down into "in" (meaning not or within) and "hibit" (which sounds similar to "hibit" in "prohibit," meaning to forbid). Think of "inhibit" as 'not allowing' or 'forbidding' something from occurring.

damage

- Damage is primarily a verb and a noun.
 - As a verb, damage means to inflict harm or injury on something, leading to a decrease in its value, usefulness, or normal function.
 - Example: The storm damaged the roof of the house.
 - As a noun, damage refers to harm or injury that reduces the value, usefulness, or normal function of something.
 - Example: The car suffered extensive damage in the accident.
- Pronunciation: /ˈdæmɪdʒ/
- Common uses:
 1. The fire caused serious damage to the building.
 2. If you handle the fragile object carelessly, it may sustain damage.
 3. They are currently assessing the damage from the storm.
 4. Emotional damage can take a long time to heal.
 5. The company had to pay for the damages caused by their faulty product.
- To remember the word "damage," think of "dam" as a barrier that prevents water (representing harm) from flowing freely. If the dam breaks, it causes damage to everything downstream, illustrating how harm affects the value and function of things.

vibrate

Vibrate

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To move or sway back and forth or to and fro rapidly; to produce a sound due to rapid movement. Vibrating can be physical (like an object) or metaphorical (like emotions).
- **Pronunciation:** /'vaɪ.breɪt/
- **Examples:**
 1. The phone began to vibrate, signaling an incoming call.
 2. The loudspeaker will vibrate at high volumes, producing a resonating sound.
 3. You can feel the ground vibrate when a train passes by.
 4. The excitement in the air made her heart vibrate with anticipation.
 5. Some people prefer to set their alarms to vibrate rather than ring.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "vibrate," think of the word "vibration," which often occurs when something shakes or moves back and forth. You can associate it with the feeling of your phone buzzing when you receive a notification.

inspire

Inspire

Inspiration can function as a verb. It means to fill someone with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially something creative. When you inspire someone, you encourage or motivate them to take action or think differently.

Pronunciation: /ɪn'spaɪər/

Examples of common use:

1. The teacher aimed to inspire her students to pursue their passions.
2. Hearing her story of perseverance inspired many to overcome their own challenges.
3. Art has the power to inspire change in society.
4. His speech inspired the audience to take action for community improvements.

5. She draws inspiration from nature to create her beautiful paintings.

How to remember the word:

Link the word "inspire" to the concept of "in spirit." When you inspire someone, you lift their spirit or ignite their passion. Visualize someone starting a fire inside another person, motivating them to act.

introvert

The word "introvert" is primarily used as a noun. It refers to a person who tends to be more reserved, focused on their inner thoughts and feelings, and who often prefers solitary activities or small group interactions over large social gatherings.

Pronunciation of "introvert": /ˈɪntrəvɜrt/

Examples of common use:

- She is an introvert who enjoys reading and spending time alone rather than attending big parties.
- Many introverts recharge by spending quiet time by themselves after social events.
- Introverts often think carefully before speaking, preferring to express their ideas in writing rather than verbally.
- Even though he's an introvert, he has a few close friends he enjoys spending time with.
- The company values both introverts and extroverts for their unique perspectives.

To remember the word "introvert," you can break it down into "intro" (meaning inward) and "vert" (from "vertere," a Latin word meaning to turn). This can help you recall that an introvert is someone who turns inward, focusing on their inner world rather than seeking extensive external social interactions.

pedestrian

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A pedestrian is a person who is walking, especially in a city or town, rather than traveling in a vehicle.

- Example: "The intersection was crowded with pedestrians waiting for the traffic light to change."

As an adjective:

- Definition: Pedestrian describes something that is lacking in vitality, imagination, or distinction; it often refers to something that is ordinary or unremarkable.
- Example: "The movie received criticism for its pedestrian plot and lack of character development."

Pronunciation: /pə'dɛstriən/

Examples of common use:

1. "The city has implemented new regulations to protect pedestrians from traffic."
2. "Despite its pedestrian nature, the novel managed to resonate with many readers."
3. "Pedestrians should always use crosswalks for their safety."
4. "They decided to take a pedestrian route through the park instead of driving."
5. "His ideas were considered pedestrian and did not excite the audience."

To remember the word "pedestrian," think of the phrase "on foot" or "walking" since pedestrians are people who walk. You can also associate it with the word "mediocre" when used as an adjective, as both refer to something that lacks excitement or originality.

punch

Word: punch

Part of Speech:

- Verb: To strike someone or something with a fist.
- Noun: A forceful blow with a fist; can also refer to a drink made with fruit juice and other ingredients.

Explanation:

As a verb, "punch" means to hit someone with your closed hand, often causing harm. As a noun, it can refer both to a physical hit or a type of beverage, often associated with parties.

Pronunciation:

/pʌntʃ/

Common Uses:

1. He didn't mean to punch his friend during the game; it was an accident.
2. The boxer delivered a powerful punch that knocked his opponent out.
3. We served fruit punch at the birthday party for the kids.
4. I need to punch in my hours at work before I leave.
5. She gave the wall a punch in frustration.

Memory Tip:

To remember "punch," think of its sound and how you make a fist to punch. Picture a punch bowl filled with a fruity drink, linking the two meanings.

rectangle

- Rectangle is a noun. It refers to a four-sided polygon (quadrilateral) with opposite sides that are equal in length and four right angles (90-degree angles). A rectangle can be considered a special type of parallelogram.
- Pronunciation: /ˈrɛk.tæŋ.ɡl/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The table in the dining room is shaped like a rectangle.
 2. To calculate the area of a rectangle, multiply the length by the width.
 3. The artist drew a rectangle on the canvas before painting.
 4. The park has a large rectangle of grass where children play.
 5. She folded the paper into a rectangle to fit it in the envelope.
- To remember the word "rectangle," think of the prefix "rect-" which suggests "right" (as in right angles) and "tangle" which can remind you of the shape having clear, straight lines without any curves, forming a rectangular shape. You could also visualize or sketch a rectangle and label it to reinforce the connection.

relative

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A relative is a person who is connected to you by blood or marriage. This includes family members such as parents, siblings, grandparents, cousins, etc.

As an adjective:

- Definition: Relative refers to something that is considered in relation to something else. It suggests a comparative aspect or a dependence on a context or situation.

Pronunciation: /ˈrɛl.ə.tɪv/

Examples of common use:

1. My relatives are coming over for the family reunion this weekend.
2. The cost of living is relative to the income in each region.
3. She felt a sense of pride that was relative to her accomplishments.
4. They are visiting relatives in another city for the holidays.
5. In relative terms, this model is more efficient than the previous one.

To remember the word "relative," think of the phrase "family relationships" for the noun meaning, and remember "compared to something" for the adjective meaning. Associating it with the idea of comparing or connecting to others can help reinforce its meanings.

sociable

The word **sociable** is an adjective. It describes a person who is friendly, outgoing, and enjoys interacting with others. Someone who is sociable tends to seek the company of others and engages in conversation and social activities.

Pronunciation: /ˈsoʊ.fə.bəl/

Examples of common use:

1. She is very sociable and makes friends easily wherever she goes.
2. The sociable atmosphere at the party encouraged everyone to mingle and have fun.
3. Although he is usually shy, he becomes quite sociable when he's with his close friends.
4. Some animals, like dolphins, are known for their sociable nature in the wild.

5. Joining clubs or groups can help you become more sociable and expand your social circle.

To remember the word "sociable," think of the root "socio-" which relates to society or companionship, and associate it with someone who enjoys being around others and is friendly. Visualize a social gathering where everyone is interacting happily.

spacious

- The word "spacious" is an adjective. It describes something that has ample space; it is roomy and comfortable. It often refers to areas or environments that allow for freedom of movement and are not cramped or confined.
- The pronunciation of "spacious" is /'speɪ.ʃəs/.
- Examples of common use:
 1. The new apartment is spacious and has room for all my furniture.
 2. We enjoyed a spacious living area that made entertaining guests easy.
 3. The hotel room was surprisingly spacious, with a beautiful view from the window.
 4. The garden is spacious, allowing children to play freely.
 5. She prefers driving in a spacious car for long trips.
- To remember the word "spacious," you can think of the word "space." Both words share a similar root and convey the idea of having lots of room. You might visualize a big, open room or a wide-open field to reinforce the meaning.

religion

Religion is a noun. It refers to a system of beliefs, practices, and values that often involves the worship of a higher power or deity. Religion encompasses various organized systems like Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and others, as well as individual spiritual beliefs.

Pronunciation: /rɪ'lɪdʒ.ən/

Examples of common use:

1. She was raised in a family that practiced a distinct religion.
2. Many people find comfort and guidance in their religion during difficult times.

3. Interfaith dialogues are important to promote understanding between different religions.
4. The festival has deep religious significance for the community.
5. Religion often shapes cultural norms and values.

To remember the word "religion," you might associate it with the idea of 'reliance' on a higher power or 'legion' of followers who share the same beliefs. Visualizing a congregation gathered in worship can also help reinforce the concept.

demographic

The word "demographic" is primarily used as an adjective and a noun.

As an adjective, it describes something related to the structure of populations, particularly in terms of age, race, and sex. As a noun, it refers to a particular segment of a population or the study of the characteristics of populations.

Pronunciation: /ˌdɛm.əˈɡræf.ɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. The marketing team conducted demographic research to better understand their audience.
2. The demographic trends indicate a growing population of elderly individuals.
3. Politicians often tailor their messages to align with the demographic they are trying to reach.
4. The company analyzed the demographic data to target its advertising more effectively.
5. Changes in the demographic landscape can impact the economy significantly.

To remember the word "demographic," you can break it down into its parts: "demo" relates to people or population (from "democracy"), and "graphic" can remind you of a description or a visual representation. Think of demographic information as a graphic representation of people and their characteristics.

random

Random is an adjective.

Random refers to something that occurs without a specific pattern, order, or reason; it suggests a lack of predictability or a selection made without a systematic approach.

Pronunciation: /ˈrændəm/

Examples of common use:

1. The teacher assigned a random selection of students to present their projects.
2. We took a random route to the beach and discovered a charming little café.
3. The lottery winner was chosen at random from thousands of entries.
4. He picked a random book from the shelf and started reading.
5. Scientists often use random sampling to ensure their research results are unbiased.

To remember the word "random," think of it as a "chance encounter," similar to finding something unexpected while exploring without a plan. Visualize someone spinning a wheel and landing on a random number or choice.

repay

Repay

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To pay back (a sum of money or a debt); to return favor or kindness.

Pronunciation: /rɪˈpeɪ/

Examples of Common Use:

1. She plans to repay the loan within the next few months.
2. He wanted to repay his friend for helping him during a difficult time.
3. After receiving the gift, she felt the need to repay her friend in some way.
4. The company promises to repay all investors their initial contributions.
5. It's important to repay debts on time to maintain a good credit score.

Memory Tip: To remember "repay," think of "re-" meaning again and "pay," so it literally means to pay again or pay back what was borrowed or given.

vacuum

- "Vacuum" can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun, it refers to a space entirely devoid of matter or, more commonly, to a device used for cleaning floors and other surfaces by suctioning up dirt and debris.

As a verb, it means to clean an area using a vacuum cleaner.

Examples:

- Noun: "The vacuum in outer space is a fascinating subject for scientists."
- Verb: "I need to vacuum the living room before our guests arrive."
- The pronunciation of "vacuum" is /'væk.ju:m/.
- Common uses of the word:
 1. "Can you vacuum the carpet before the party?"
 2. "The vacuum created by the pump removed all the air from the chamber."
 3. "She bought a new vacuum cleaner that is much quieter than her old one."
 4. "After the renovation, they used a vacuum to clean up the dust."
 5. "A vacuum exists in the market for eco-friendly cleaning products."
- To remember the word "vacuum," think of "vac" as in "vacate" (removing something) and "um," which can remind you of "empty." Visualize a vacuum cleaner that removes dirt and creates an "empty" space on your floor.

firm

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

As an **adjective**, "firm" means:

- Solid, stable, or not soft; it suggests a strong and unwavering quality.
- Resolute or determined in one's position or beliefs.

Example:

- She gave a firm handshake, indicating confidence.

As a **noun**, "firm" refers to:

- A business or company, especially small to medium-sized enterprises.

Example:

- He works for a law firm that specializes in intellectual property.

To pronounce "firm":

- /fɜrm/

Examples of common use:

1. The mattress was too soft for my liking; I prefer a firmer one.
2. After much discussion, the committee reached a firm decision.
3. She started her own consulting firm after years of working in the corporate world.
4. The manager's firm approach led to improved team performance.
5. You need to keep a firm grip on the steering wheel while driving.

To remember the word "firm":

- Associate it with the idea of stability; think of a firm handshake as a sign of strength and a law firm as a stable business entity. Visualize both physical firmness and business professionalism.

digital

digital

Adjective

1. Relating to or using computers, technology, and the internet.
2. In a format that consists of numerical data or signals.
3. Pertaining to devices that perform functions through electronic means.

Verb

1. To convert information into a digital format that can be processed by a computer.

Pronunciation

/dɪdʒɪtəl/

Examples of Common Use

1. She prefers reading digital books instead of physical copies.
2. In the digital age, information is instantly accessible to anyone with an internet connection.
3. The company offers digital marketing services to help businesses grow online.

4. Most photographs today are taken using digital cameras.
5. The digital transformation of industries is reshaping the economy.

How to Remember the Word

Connect "digital" with "digits," as both relate to numerical information and computing. Visualize your smartphone or computer screen when thinking of the word, as they represent the essence of digital technology.

humour

Humour

Humour (noun) refers to the quality of being amusing or entertaining. It can also refer to a mood or state of mind, as well as a particular style or form of comedic expression. Humour is often used in various forms of communication, such as jokes, anecdotes, or satire, to bring laughter or amusement to an audience.

Pronunciation: /'hjuː.mər/ (HYOO-mər)

Examples of common use:

1. She has a great sense of humour and always knows how to make people laugh.
2. The film is filled with slapstick humour that appeals to children and adults alike.
3. His humour often relies on puns and wordplay to generate laughter.
4. In times of stress, having a sense of humour can help improve your mood.
5. They appreciated the dry humour in the author's writing style.

To remember the word, think of "humour" as the "heart" of "humor," both denoting the ability to find joy and laughter in everyday situations. You can visualize laughter bubbling up like a good mood in your heart, representing the quality of humour.

global

The word "global" is an adjective.

An adjective describes or modifies a noun. "Global" refers to something that relates to the whole world or is worldwide in scope. It can also refer to something that is comprehensive and affects all parts of a particular area or discipline.

Pronunciation: /'glɒʊ.bəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The company has a global presence, with offices in multiple countries.
2. Climate change is a global issue that requires cooperation between nations.
3. The global economy is interconnected, meaning events in one country can impact others.
4. She has a global perspective on education, taking into account different cultures and practices.
5. The internet allows for global communication, enabling people from different parts of the world to connect instantly.

How to remember the word:

To remember "global," think of the word "globe," which represents the Earth. By associating "global" with the globe, you can recall that it pertains to worldwide matters and interconnectedness.

cluster

The word "cluster" can be used as both a noun and a verb.

As a **noun**, "cluster" refers to a group of similar things or people that are positioned closely together.

As a **verb**, "cluster" means to form or come together in a group.

Pronunciation: /ˈklʌs.tər/

Examples of common use:

1. The flowers in the garden grew in a vibrant cluster.
2. Scientists discovered a cluster of stars in the galaxy.
3. Students clustered together to discuss their project.
4. The data points formed a tight cluster on the graph.
5. A cluster of buildings can be seen from the hilltop.

Memory aid: To remember the word "cluster," think of a "clutch" of items huddled closely together, much like a group of grapes on a vine. The similarity in sound between "cluster" and "clutch" may help reinforce the concept of things grouped closely together.

handout

Definition

The word "handout" is a noun. It refers to something that is given free of charge, often in the form of information, money, or supplies, typically provided to those in need or as part of educational or promotional activities.

Pronunciation

/hændaʊt/

Examples of Common Use

1. The teacher distributed a handout containing notes for the lecture.
2. The charity provided a handout to families struggling with food insecurity.
3. At the seminar, participants received a handout summarizing the key points discussed.
4. The government announced a new handout to support businesses affected by the pandemic.
5. Students often rely on handouts for study materials instead of textbooks.

Memory Technique

To remember the word "handout," think of the action of "outstretching your hand" to give something to someone—symbolizing generosity or support. Visualize handing someone a piece of paper or a helpful resource, reinforcing the notion of freely giving information or assistance.

endure

Endure

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To suffer (something painful or difficult) patiently and with resilience; to continue to exist or last, especially despite hardship or pressure.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈdʒʊər/ (in-JOOR)

Examples:

1. Many people cannot endure the pain after a major surgery.
2. He had to endure a long wait at the airport due to flight delays.

3. She endured six months of treatment before finally recovering from her illness.
4. The community endured years of hardship during the economic crisis.
5. To succeed in sports, athletes must endure rigorous training.

Memory Tip: Think of the word "endure" as similar to the idea of "enduring through adversity." The "end" in "endure" can remind you of reaching the end of a tough situation, emphasizing the ability to withstand or persist despite challenges.

helicopter

- **Word:** helicopter
- **Part of Speech:** noun
- **Definition:** A helicopter is a type of aircraft that is lifted and propelled by one or more horizontal rotors, allowing it to take off and land vertically, hover, and fly forward, backward, and sideways.
- **Example Sentence:** The helicopter flew over the city, providing a stunning aerial view of the skyline.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈhɛlɪkɒptər/ (hel-i-kop-tər)
- **Common Uses:**
 1. The police used a helicopter to monitor the traffic during the parade.
 2. He worked as a helicopter pilot for a rescue mission in the mountains.
 3. The hospital has a helicopter landing pad for emergency medical services.
 4. She always dreamed of taking a helicopter tour to see the Grand Canyon.
 5. The documentary featured a helicopter capturing stunning footage of wildlife in their natural habitat.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "helicopter," think of it as a "heli-" (Greek for "sun") and "copter" (short for "copter" related to "copter" or blades). You can visualize a helicopter taking off toward the sun with its spinning blades.

lead

Lead

Part of Speech:

- **Noun:** A position ahead of others in a race or competition; a guiding or foremost role.
- **Verb:** To guide, direct, or show the way.

Definitions:

- **Noun:** A person or thing that is in front or leads the way; a clue or indication that guides action or decision.
- **Verb:** To go or guide in a specific direction; to be in charge of or command a group.

Pronunciation:

/leed/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The dog was trained to lead the blind person safely across the street.
2. She took the lead in the project, ensuring that all tasks were completed on time.
3. The detective followed up on the lead provided by the witness.
4. He decided to lead the team by example during the tough times.
5. The company is looking for a candidate who can lead innovative projects.

Memory Tip:

To remember the word "lead," think of a leader who is always in front, guiding others. Visualize a leader standing at the forefront of a group, making decisions and directing the way. The connection between leading and being in front can help solidify the meaning in your memory.

sprawl

Definition:

- **Verb:** To sit or lie sprawled out, often awkwardly or without care for neatness. It can also mean to spread out over a wide area.
- **Noun:** A spread-out area, often referring to urban development characterized by low-density and a lack of compactness.

Pronunciation:

/sprawl/

Examples of common use:

1. The kids sprawled on the grass, enjoying the sunny afternoon.
2. Urban sprawl has led to the loss of natural habitats as cities expand.
3. After a long day, he liked to come home and sprawl on the couch.
4. The new highway encouraged sprawl, with more houses now springing up on the outskirts of town.
5. She sprawled her papers across the table to organize her notes.

How to remember the word:

Think of "sprawl" as a visual image of someone flopping down carelessly, spreading out limbs in various directions. The word can remind you of a starfish lying flat on the ground, its arms spreading wide—just like "sprawl" denotes spreading out.

crowded

- Crowded is an adjective that describes a place filled with a large number of people or things, resulting in a lack of space or movement. It can also imply a sense of congestion or overcrowding, making it uncomfortable for individuals in that space.
- Pronunciation: /'kraʊdɪd/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The subway was so crowded that I could barely breathe.
 2. They decided to avoid the crowded beach during the holiday weekend.
 3. The concert hall was crowded with fans eagerly waiting for the performance to begin.
 4. During rush hour, the streets become crowded with cars and buses.
 5. The market was crowded with shoppers looking for fresh produce.
- To remember the word "crowded," you can think of the word "crowd," which is the base form. Picture a crowd of people packed together in a small space, making it hard to move around. The "ed" ending helps you recall that it describes the state of being filled with a crowd.

knob

The word "knob" can function as a noun.

Definition: A knob is a rounded handle or a small, rounded object, typically used to open or close a door, drawer, or lid. It can also refer to a small spherical or rounded projection on a surface.

Pronunciation: /nɒb/

Examples of common use:

1. She turned the knob to open the door.
2. The drawer has a shiny brass knob that matches the other fixtures.
3. He adjusted the volume using the knob on the radio.
4. The old cabinet had a wooden knob that was difficult to grip.
5. She installed a new doorknob to replace the broken one.

Memory aid: To remember "knob," think of the motion of turning it—imagine a 'knob' being turned clockwise to open something, associating the shape (rounded like a ball) with the action.

ideal

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

As an **adjective**, "ideal" describes something that is considered perfect or the best possible option in a particular situation.

- Example: "She found the ideal location for her new store."

As a **noun**, "ideal" refers to a standard of perfection or excellence that one strives to achieve.

- Example: "He pursued his ideals with unwavering determination."

Pronunciation: /aɪ'diəl/

Common uses of "ideal":

1. "Finding the ideal partner can take time."
2. "The scientist proposed an ideal model for understanding climate change."
3. "In an ideal world, everyone would have access to education."
4. "Her ideal job would allow her to work from anywhere."
5. "The committee agreed that the proposal was not ideal but still worth considering."

To remember the word "ideal," you could think of the phrase "perfect idea" since "ideal" embodies the concept of perfection or the highest standards one can have. Visualizing a light bulb (representing an idea) shining brightly can also help reinforce its meaning as something that stands out as the best or perfect choice.

in

The word "invoke" is a verb. It means to call upon (a higher power, authority, or a rule) for assistance, support, or inspiration; or to bring something, such as a situation or concept, into action or existence.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈvoʊk/

Examples of common use:

1. The lawyer decided to invoke a precedent from a past case to strengthen her argument.
2. The ritual was designed to invoke the spirit of the ancestors.
3. During the meeting, the director invoked the company's core values as a guiding principle.
4. As she began to paint, she tried to invoke the feelings of serenity she had experienced near the ocean.
5. The software can be invoked via command line to perform actions.

To remember the word "invoke," think of the image of someone calling out or summoning a powerful figure, as in a magic spell or a legal summons. The 'in-' prefix suggests an action directed 'inward' or directed towards something. The 'voke' part sounds like "voice," which connects to the idea of calling or speaking out.

midst

Midst

- **Part of Speech:** Preposition, noun
- **Definition:** The word "midst" refers to the middle point or area of something, typically used to indicate being surrounded by or in the center of a particular situation or environment. As a preposition, it means "in the middle of."
- **Pronunciation:** /mɪdst/

- **Examples:**

1. "In the midst of a crisis, calmness is crucial."
2. "The treasure was hidden in the midst of the jungle."
3. "She felt a sense of peace in the midst of chaos."
4. "They found friendship in the midst of adversity."
5. "He stood in the midst of the crowd, searching for his friend."

- **Memory Aid:** To remember "midst," think of the phrase "in the middle of" and focus on the "mid" part which conveys the idea of being in the center. You might visualize being surrounded by something—a tree in the midst of a forest or a person in the midst of a party.

fluctuate

The word "fluctuate" is a verb. It means to vary or change irregularly in level, amount, or degree. It often implies a rise and fall or an undulating motion.

Pronunciation: /ˈflʌk.tʃu.eɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. "The temperature can fluctuate dramatically from day to night."
2. "Stock prices tend to fluctuate based on market conditions."
3. "Her mood may fluctuate depending on the events of the day."
4. "Water levels in the river fluctuate with the seasons."
5. "The company's profits have fluctuated over the years due to market trends."

To remember the word "fluctuate," think of "flutter" or "fluid" since both involve movement and change. You can visualize a thermometer that fluctuates as it reacts to temperature changes.

neglect

Neglect

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To fail to care for or attend to someone or something; to overlook or disregard something that requires attention.

Pronunciation: /nɪ'ɡlɛkt/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The family neglected their garden, allowing it to become overgrown.
2. She felt neglected after her friends stopped inviting her to events.
3. It is essential not to neglect your health while balancing work and family.
4. The building was neglected for years, leading to its dilapidated state.
5. He neglected to mention the important details during the presentation.

Memory Aid:

To remember "neglect," think of "no respect" — when you neglect something, you are not respecting its need for care and attention.

drought

Definition:

Drought (noun) - A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water. It can significantly affect agriculture, water supply, and local ecosystems.

Pronunciation:

/draʊt/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The region suffered from severe drought, causing crop failures and water shortages.
2. Farmers are worried that another year of drought will impact their livelihoods.
3. The government implemented water conservation measures due to the ongoing drought.
4. Scientists study the effects of drought on the environment and wildlife.
5. Many communities rely on groundwater during times of drought to meet their needs.

Memory Aid:

To remember "drought," think of the word "dry," as drought signifies a dry spell in weather with reduced rainfall. You can visualize a parched landscape with cracked soil due to lack of water, reinforcing the association with drought.

hug

The word **hug** can function as a verb and a noun.

- **As a verb:** To hug means to hold someone tightly in one's arms, typically to show affection.
- **As a noun:** A hug is an act of holding someone closely in one's arms.

Pronunciation

/hʌg/

Examples of Common Use

1. She gave her friend a warm hug when they reunited after years apart.
2. A hug can often make someone feel better when they're sad.
3. At the end of the meeting, the colleagues shared a group hug to celebrate their success.
4. He always begins his day with a hug from his family.
5. The children hugged their teddy bears tightly when the storm started.

How to Remember the Word

Think of the letter "H" in hug standing for "Heart," as hugging someone often comes from a place of warmth and love. Visualize a heart embracing someone as a reminder of the kindness associated with hugs.

variability

Variability

Variability (noun) refers to the quality of being subject to change or variation. It indicates how much things differ from each other in a particular context or how much something can change over time.

Pronunciation: /ˌvɛr.i.əˈbɪl.ɪ.ti/

Examples of common use:

1. The variability in weather patterns makes it difficult to predict the climate for the upcoming months.
2. Scientists study the genetic variability of species to understand their adaptability to environmental changes.
3. The dataset showed a high degree of variability, indicating that there were significant differences among the observations.
4. In economics, price variability can impact consumer behavior and market stability.
5. The teacher noted the variability in students' test scores, which reflected their different levels of understanding.

To remember the word, think of "variable," which is something that can change, and add the suffix "-ity," which indicates a quality or state. This way, you can associate "variability" with the state of being variable or changeable.

indication

The word "indication" is a noun. It refers to a sign, signal, or piece of information that suggests or points to something, especially in a way that may influence a decision or conclusion. It can also refer to a suggestion or a symptom of a condition.

Pronunciation: /ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The doctor gave a clear indication of what treatment would be most effective.
2. The weather forecast is an indication that we should prepare for rain.
3. Her smile was an indication that she enjoyed the performance.
4. The report provides several indications of economic improvement.
5. The flashing lights were an indication that the train was approaching.

To remember the word "indication," think of it as "in" + "dict" (to say/tell), meaning something that tells you about a situation. You can visualize a traffic sign indicating directions or warnings as a strong signal of what to expect, which relates to its meaning as a sign or piece of information.

insert

Word: Insert

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To place something into something else, often in order to add, include, or introduce it. It can also refer to the action of putting a specific item into a designated space.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪn'sɜːrt/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. Please insert the key into the lock to unlock the door.
 2. They decided to insert more pictures into the presentation for clarity.
 3. Make sure you insert your name at the top of the application form.
 4. You need to insert the battery in the correct orientation.
 5. He asked me to insert the data into the spreadsheet.
- **How to Remember the Word:** Think of the word "insert" as a combination of "in" and "set." Visualize placing an object inside another object while "setting" it in place, which can help you associate the meaning with the action of inserting.