

Word List 4

incredible

Incredible

- Part of Speech: Adjective
- Definition: Something that is so extraordinary or remarkable that it is difficult to believe; astonishing or unbelievable.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈkrɛd.ə.bəl/

Examples:

1. The athlete's performance in the race was incredible, breaking several records.
2. She told an incredible story about her travels around the world.
3. The view from the mountain top was simply incredible, leaving everyone speechless.
4. It's incredible how technology has advanced over the past few decades.
5. The movie received incredible reviews from critics and audiences alike.

Memory Tip: To remember "incredible," think of the root "cred" which relates to belief. If something is "incredible," it stretches the limits of what we can believe! You might also visualize an incredible event that left you amazed.

vertebrate

The word "vertebrate" is a noun.

definition: A vertebrate is an animal that has a backbone or spinal column, which is part of a more complex skeletal structure. Vertebrates are a subphylum of the phylum Chordata and include animals such as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

pronunciation: /ˈvɜːrtəbrət/

examples:

1. Humans are classified as vertebrates because they possess a backbone.
2. Scientists study vertebrates to understand the evolution of complex life forms.

3. The vertebrate population in the forest is diverse, including various species of birds and mammals.
4. Fish and amphibians are examples of aquatic vertebrates.
5. The fossil record shows that many ancient vertebrates once roamed the earth.

memory tip: To remember the word "vertebrate," think of the word "vertebra," which refers to the individual bones that make up the backbone. Associating the two words can help reinforce the concept of animals with backbones.

industrious

Industrious

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Characterized by hard work and diligence; consistently working hard and being productive.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈdʌs.tri.əs/

Examples of Common Use:

1. She is an industrious student, always completing her assignments ahead of time.
2. The industrious team worked late into the night to meet the project deadline.
3. His industrious nature has earned him several promotions at work.
4. The industrious farmers toiled in the fields from dawn till dusk.
5. Many industrious individuals contribute to the economy by starting their own businesses.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "industrious," think of it as related to "industry" – both terms convey a sense of hard work and productive effort. You can imagine a hardworking worker industriously building or creating something in a factory or workshop setting.

intestine

- **Part of Speech:** Noun

- **Definition:** The intestine is a long, tube-like organ in the body that is part of the digestive system. It is responsible for the absorption of nutrients and the expulsion of waste. The human intestine is divided into two main parts: the small intestine and the large intestine.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪn'tɛstɪn/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The small intestine is where most digestion and absorption of nutrients occur.
 2. After eating, food passes through the stomach and into the intestine.
 3. Certain diseases can affect the health of the intestine.
 4. The large intestine plays a crucial role in water absorption and waste elimination.
 5. Doctors often perform tests on the intestine to diagnose digestive disorders.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "intestine," you can think of it as the "internal" organ responsible for "testing" what we eat and separating what can be absorbed from waste. The prefix "in-" can be associated with "inside," and "test" can remind you that it is involved in the processing of food and nutrients.

outpost

Definition:

Outpost (noun)

1. A remote or isolated part of a larger settlement or organization, often a military or trading station.
2. A small group of people living in a remote area, usually for a specific purpose.

Pronunciation:

/ˈaʊt.poʊst/

Examples:

1. The soldiers were stationed at an outpost near the enemy's territory.
2. The scientific team set up an outpost in Antarctica to study climate change.
3. This quaint café serves as an outpost for travelers seeking refuge in the mountains.
4. The company's outpost in the region allows it to explore new markets.

5. The settlers built an outpost to establish a foothold in the wilderness.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "outpost," think of "out" as being outside or away from something, and "post" as a position or station. Visualize a small station set up far away from a city or central area, which will help you recall the meaning of a remote location or base.

general

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

As an adjective, "general" means something that is not specific or particular; it refers to a broad or overall idea or concept. For example, when someone talks about "general knowledge," they refer to information that is widely known and not specialized.

As a noun, "general" can refer to a high-ranking military officer, often in charge of an army or a large military operation.

Pronunciation: /ˈdʒen.ər.əl/

Examples of common use:

1. The general consensus is that exercise is beneficial for health.
2. He was promoted to the rank of general after years of dedicated service.
3. She gave a general overview of the project during the meeting.
4. In general, people tend to prefer summer over winter.
5. The general public has a lot of questions about the new policy.

To remember the word "general," think of the phrase "general information." This connects the idea of broad knowledge or overarching concepts with the adjective's meaning, and you can associate the noun usage with a military leader who oversees broad operations.

bother

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

As a **verb**, "bother" means to take the trouble to do something, to disturb, or to make someone feel worried or upset.

As a **noun**, "bother" refers to a situation that causes trouble or worry, or it can be used to describe a state of annoyance.

Pronunciation: /'bɒðər/ (British) or /'bɑːðər/ (American)

Examples of common use:

1. I didn't want to bother you while you were working.
2. It's such a bother to find a parking spot in this area.
3. Please don't bother her with trivial questions.
4. He has a habit of bothering his sister when she's studying.
5. I hate to bother you, but could you help me with this?

Memory tip: To remember "bother," think of the phrase "Don't bother me!" which conveys a sense of disturbance or annoyance. You might visualize someone waving their hand as if to say, "Please go away!" This can help reinforce the meaning linked to annoyance or trouble.

consignment

Consignment

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A consignment refers to goods or materials that are sent to a retailer or dealer, with the agreement that they will be sold on behalf of the owner. It can also describe a shipment of goods meant for sale, often with the seller retaining ownership until the items are sold.
- **Pronunciation:** /kən'saɪn.mənt/

Examples:

1. The boutique received a new consignment of dresses from the designer.
2. She sent her artwork on consignment to the gallery.
3. The store operates on a consignment basis, allowing artists to display and sell their work without upfront costs.
4. After the consignment was delivered, the dealer began pricing the items for sale.
5. He made a profit from the consignment of vintage furniture he sold online.

Memory Tip: To remember "consignment," think of the phrase "con-sign" where "con" can refer to with and "sign" relates to the selling agreement - together they indicate that you are signing off goods to someone else to sell.

administrator

The word "administrator" is a noun.

An administrator is a person responsible for managing and organizing the operations of a business, institution, or organization. They may also handle administrative tasks such as overseeing projects, managing staff, and ensuring that policies are followed.

Pronunciation: /əd'mɪn.ɪ.strə.tər/

Examples of common use:

1. The administrator approved the new budget for the upcoming year.
2. She works as a school administrator, coordinating between teachers and parents.
3. The system administrator enhanced the security protocols of the network.
4. He was promoted to senior administrator after five years of dedicated service.
5. The company hired an administrator to streamline their operations.

To remember the word "administrator," think of the "admin" part, which is often used informally to refer to someone who manages tasks or people, coupled with "strator," similar to "creator" or "operator," emphasizing the role of managing and overseeing.

convention

Convention

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A convention is a generally accepted practice or agreement in a particular field; it can also refer to a formal meeting or gathering of people with a shared interest or profession.

Pronunciation: /kən'venʃən/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The annual science fiction convention attracts fans from around the country.

2. It is a common convention to shake hands when meeting someone for the first time.
3. The convention of using blue for boys and pink for girls is well-known in many cultures.
4. Writers often follow certain conventions in storytelling to engage their audience.
5. At the political convention, candidates presented their platforms to the public.

Memory Aid:

To remember "convention," think of a large gathering of people (like a "convene") following specific "convenient" rules or practices. Visualize a crowded hall with banners and people discussing common interests, reminding you of both conventions and agreements in social or professional contexts.

organic

The word "organic" can be classified as an adjective and a noun.

As an adjective, "organic" refers to substances or products that are derived from living matter, or it describes farming practices that do not use synthetic chemicals or genetically modified organisms (GMOs). It implies a natural, chemical-free quality.

As a noun, "organic" refers to organic compounds which contain carbon and are fundamental to life processes, or it can refer to a product that meets specific standards of organic farming.

Pronunciation: /ɔːrˈɡæniɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. "I prefer to buy organic vegetables because they are grown without pesticides."
2. "The restaurant offers a menu filled with organic ingredients sourced from local farms."
3. "She uses organic skincare products that are free from harmful chemicals."
4. "The farmer signed up for an organic certification to improve the market value of his crops."
5. "Organic chemistry is the branch of chemistry that deals with the structure, properties, and reactions of carbon-containing compounds."

To remember the word "organic," you can associate it with the idea of "natural" and "pure." Think of an organic garden where plants grow without interference from synthetic substances, emphasizing a connection to nature and healthy living.

trapeze

Definition

- **Noun:** A trapeze is a swinging apparatus used by acrobats, typically consisting of a horizontal bar suspended by two ropes or straps.
- **Verb:** To trapeze means to perform acrobatic movements or maneuvers on a trapeze.

Pronunciation

/trəˈpiːz/

Examples of Common Use

1. The circus performers amazed the audience with their trapeze acts.
2. She trained for months to master her trapeze routine.
3. He was nervous to try the trapeze for the first time.
4. The children watched in awe as the acrobat soared through the air on the trapeze.
5. During the show, the trapeze artist executed a perfect double somersault.

Memory Technique

To remember the word "trapeze," think of the word "trap" which is part of "trapeze." Imagine an acrobat catching another acrobat in mid-air, almost like trapping them in their performance. You can visualize this dynamic duo soaring and swinging through the air, reminding you of the trapeze.

intersection

Part of Speech:

Intersection can function as a noun.

Definition:

Intersection refers to the point or place where two or more things cross each other, often used in the context of roads or paths. It can also refer more broadly to overlapping areas or connections between different ideas or subjects.

Pronunciation:

/ˌɪn.tə'sɛk.ʃən/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The intersection of Elm Street and Maple Avenue is known for heavy traffic.
2. This study focuses on the intersection of culture and technology.
3. Make sure to stop at the intersection before making a turn.
4. The intersection of science and art creates fascinating new fields of study.
5. At the intersection of two paths, we decided which direction to take.

Memory Aid:

Think of the word "intersect" which means to cut across each other. Visualize two streets crossing at a corner—this can help you remember that an intersection is a place where two or more lines meet or cross.

concept

The word "concept" is a noun. It refers to an abstract idea or a general notion that represents something in the mind. Concepts are often used to help understand and categorize experiences, thoughts, or phenomena.

Pronunciation: /ˈkɒn.sɛpt/

Examples of common use:

1. The concept of democracy involves participation of the citizens in decision-making.
2. She explained her concept for a new app during the meeting.
3. Understanding the basic concepts of physics is essential for studying engineering.
4. The concept of time can vary in different cultures.
5. His concept of happiness is different from mine.

How to remember the word:

To remember "concept," think of it as "con" (with) + "cept" (take). Imagine taking multiple ideas and bringing them together as a single understanding or notion. Visualize it as a puzzle where each piece represents a different idea that combines to form a bigger picture.

cardiovascular

Definition:

The word "cardiovascular" is an adjective that refers to anything related to the heart (cardio) and the blood vessels (vascular) in the circulatory system. It describes the system responsible for the transport of blood, nutrients, oxygen, and hormones throughout the body.

Pronunciation:

/kɑːr.di.ʊˈvæs.kjʊ.ləv/

Examples of common use:

1. Regular exercise is important for maintaining cardiovascular health.
2. The doctor ordered a cardiovascular examination to assess the patient's heart function.
3. An unhealthy diet can increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases.
4. Cardiovascular fitness can be improved through aerobic activities like running or cycling.
5. Researchers are studying the effects of stress on cardiovascular performance.

Memory aid:

To remember "cardiovascular," think of the word "cardio" which is commonly associated with heart health and exercise (like in "cardio workouts"). The second part, "vascular," relates to "vessels" or "veins," as in the network responsible for blood circulation. Visualize the heart connected to blood vessels, and you'll recall that "cardiovascular" pertains to the entire system involving both the heart and the veins.

humble

Definition:

The word "humble" can be both an adjective and a verb.

- **Adjective:** It describes someone who has a modest or low view of their own importance; not arrogant or prideful.
 - Example: She has a humble attitude despite her great success.
- **Verb:** It means to lower someone's pride or status; to make someone feel less important.

- Example: The defeat humbled the team, teaching them the value of hard work.

Pronunciation:

/hʌm.bəl/

Examples of common use:

1. His humble beginnings did not stop him from becoming a successful entrepreneur.
2. She remained humble even after receiving numerous awards for her achievements.
3. The coach's speech was meant to humble the players after their big win.
4. They live in a humble home but are very happy and content.
5. Humbling experiences can often provide valuable life lessons.

Memory technique:

To remember the word "humble," associate it with the image of a small, simple hill (humble sounds like "hum" + "ble," which can remind you of "hill"). A "humble hill" is not grand or towering, similar to how a humble person does not seek attention or display arrogance.

lecture

- The word "lecture" can function as both a noun and a verb. As a noun, it refers to a formal talk or presentation given to an audience, usually in an educational context. As a verb, it means to give a talk to an audience, often for educational purposes, or to reprimand someone.
- Pronunciation: /ˈlɛk.tʃər/
- Examples of common use:
 1. She attended a lecture on climate change at the university.
 2. The professor will lecture on the principles of economics next week.
 3. After his poor behavior, the teacher gave him a lecture about respect.
 4. The online lecture series has become popular among students.
 5. He prepared diligently for his lecture on medieval history.
- To remember the word "lecture," you can associate it with a "teacher" and "learning." Both involve conveying information, and the sound of "lecture" somewhat resembles "elect," which indicates choosing informative topics to discuss. This connection can help reinforce its meaning as a formal educational

speech or a reprimand.

counter

The word "counter" can have multiple meanings depending on its usage.

As a noun:

- Definition: A counter is a flat surface in a store, restaurant, or kitchen where transactions occur, items are displayed, or food is prepared. It can also refer to a device used for counting or a person who counters an argument.
- Examples:
 - She placed her groceries on the checkout counter.
 - The restaurant has a long counter for customers to sit at.

As a verb:

- Definition: To counter means to respond to an action or statement by saying or doing something that opposes it.
- Examples:
 - He tried to counter her argument with facts.
 - The team needed to counter their opponent's game strategy.

Pronunciation: /'kaʊn.tər/

Common uses:

1. She decided to counter his criticism with constructive feedback.
2. The shop owner wiped down the counter before opening for business.
3. In chess, he learned to counter his opponent's moves effectively.
4. After hearing the accusations, she prepared a counter statement.
5. The counter at the diner was bustling with activity during lunchtime.

To remember the word "counter," think of it as a 'surface' that 'counts' transactions, or visualize the act of 'countering' by pushing back against an argument. Associating the physical and abstract meanings can help solidify its dual uses in your memory.

brass

Brass (noun)

- A yellowish alloy made primarily of copper and zinc, known for its durability and resistance to corrosion, often used in fittings and musical instruments.
- Can also refer to the high-ranking officers in the armed forces or top executives in a company.

Pronunciation: /bræs/

Examples of common use:

1. The trumpet is made of brass, which gives it a bright, clear sound.
2. The doorknob was crafted from polished brass, adding elegance to the entrance.
3. The brass in the military held a meeting to discuss strategy.
4. This old brass plate has been in our family for generations.
5. He polished the brass fixtures until they gleamed.

To remember the word:

Think of "brass" as a combination of "bright" and "class." The brightness of the metal and its association with high-ranking officials can help you recall its meanings and uses.

fauna

Definition:

Fauna (noun) refers to the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. The term is often used in conjunction with "flora," which refers to plant life.

Pronunciation:

/fəʊ.nə/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The diverse fauna of the Amazon rainforest includes thousands of species that are still being discovered.
2. Scientists study the fauna of a region to understand the ecological balance and the effects of climate change.
3. The island is famous for its unique fauna, including several species that can only be found there.

4. Conservation efforts have been implemented to protect the local fauna from habitat destruction.
5. This guidebook provides an overview of the fauna and flora of the national park.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "fauna," think of the "fawn" (a young deer) that represents animals in the wild. The similarity in sound and the image of wildlife can help you recall that "fauna" relates to the animal life in a particular area.

expel

Definition

The word "expel" is a verb. It means to force someone or something to leave a place or to remove someone from a group, organization, or institution. It can also mean to discharge or release something, such as air or liquid.

Pronunciation

/ɪkˈspəl/

Examples

1. The school decided to expel the student for repeated violations of the code of conduct.
2. The team had to expel a player after he broke the rules during the game.
3. The factory was found to expel toxic fumes into the air, leading to an environmental investigation.
4. The club has a strict policy that could expel any member who does not follow the guidelines.
5. The deep breath helped him expel the tension he had been feeling.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "expel," think of "ex-" meaning "out" and "pel" related to "drive" or "push." Visualize expelling air from your lungs, pushing it out forcefully—this can help associate the concept of forcing something out or removing it.

equator

The word "equator" is a noun. It refers to an imaginary line that is equidistant from the poles of the Earth, dividing it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The equator is often associated with a warm climate and is significant in geography and climate science.

Pronunciation: /ɪˈkweɪtər/

Examples of common use:

1. The equator is located at 0 degrees latitude.
2. Countries that lie on the equator tend to have tropical rainforests.
3. During the equator crossing, sailors often hold a ceremony to celebrate the event.
4. The equator experiences approximately twelve hours of daylight throughout the year.
5. Many migratory birds travel across the equator during their seasonal journeys.

To remember the word "equator," you can think of "equal" in "equator," as it represents a line that creates equal halves of the Earth (Northern and Southern Hemispheres). The prefix "equi-" means equal, which can help you associate it with the concept of balance and division.

invest

The word "invest" is a verb. It means to allocate money, resources, or time in order to achieve a profit or some form of return in the future. Investment can involve financial assets, businesses, or personal development.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈvest/

Examples of common use:

1. She decided to invest in a diversified portfolio to secure her financial future.
2. The company plans to invest in new technology to improve production efficiency.
3. Many people choose to invest in real estate as a way to build wealth.
4. Investing in education is crucial for personal growth and career advancement.
5. He hopes to invest wisely so that he can retire comfortably.

To remember the word "invest," think of the phrase "in-vest" as putting something "in" a "vest" (a protective garment) that will keep your resources safe and help them grow over time.

essay

The word "resilient" is an adjective. It describes the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or return to a previous state after being bent, compressed, or stretched. It can also refer to the ability to withstand or adapt to adversity or stress.

Pronunciation: /rɪˈzɪljənt/

Examples of common use:

1. After the storm, the resilient community came together to rebuild their homes.
2. Children are often more resilient than adults when facing challenges.
3. The resilient material can endure harsh weather conditions without damage.
4. Her resilient spirit helped her overcome numerous obstacles in life.
5. Many plants have resilient characteristics, allowing them to thrive in tough environments.

To remember the word "resilient," you can associate it with the image of a rubber band that stretches and returns to its original shape, symbolizing the ability to bounce back from hardships. You can also think of someone who is resilient as a "strong survivor" who faces challenges head-on and adapts.

dedicate

Definition:

The word "dedicate" is primarily a verb. It means to set apart or devote something to a particular purpose or person. In a more specific context, it can refer to honoring someone through a speech, work, or a published piece by formally stating that it is intended for them.

Pronunciation:

/dɛdɪˈkeɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. The author decided to dedicate her novel to her late grandmother.

2. He dedicates several hours each week to volunteering at the local shelter.
3. The athlete dedicated his victory to his coaches and teammates.
4. They dedicated the new school building in honor of the former principal.
5. She dedicates herself fully to her career in medicine.

Memory aid:

To remember the word "dedicate," think of it as "de-dicate," where "de-" signifies setting apart or distinguishing something, and "-dicate" relates to a commitment or purpose. You might visualize dedicating a space for someone special or allocating time to a cause you care about.

astrology

Astrology is a noun. It is the study of the movements and positions of celestial bodies (like stars and planets) and their believed influence on human affairs and natural phenomena.

Pronunciation: /ə'strɒl.ə.dʒi/

Examples:

1. Many people consult astrology to gain insight into their personalities and future.
2. Astrology suggests that the alignment of the stars at the time of one's birth can influence their life path.
3. Some skeptics argue that astrology lacks scientific validity.
4. Astrology often features zodiac signs, which categorize individuals based on their birth dates.
5. Astronomers and astrologers have historically had a complex relationship due to their differing approaches to celestial study.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "astrology," think of "astro," which relates to stars (like astronaut), and "logy," which means the study of something. So, it's the study of the stars.

attain

The word "attain" is a verb. It means to succeed in achieving or reaching a particular goal, level, or outcome. This word often implies effort and perseverance to achieve something desired or aimed for.

Pronunciation: /ə'teɪn/

Examples of common use:

1. She worked hard to attain her dream of becoming a doctor.
2. The company aims to attain a higher market share within the next year.
3. After years of training, he finally attained a black belt in karate.
4. It is often difficult to attain a balance between work and personal life.
5. By studying consistently, you can attain better grades.

To remember the word "attain," think of the phrase "A Train," as if to say that you need to work hard to "catch" or "board" the train of success. This imagery can help you associate the word with effort leading to achievement.

divisional

- The word "divisional" is an adjective. It relates to a division or divisions of something, often in the context of organizational structure, such as divisions within a company or military organization. The term indicates that something is pertaining to or characteristic of a particular division.
- Pronunciation: /dɪ'vɪʒənəl/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The divisional manager is responsible for overseeing the performance of the sales team in their sector.
 2. The company held its divisional meetings to discuss strategies for the upcoming fiscal year.
 3. Each divisional team has its own budget and goals that align with the overall company objectives.
 4. The military units are organized into divisional structures for better command and control.
 5. The divisional break-up of the organization allows for more specialized approaches in product development.

- To remember the word "divisional," think of "division" as the root word. You can visualize a pie chart split into different sections (divisions) to represent different parts of a whole organization or structure. By adding the suffix "-al," you relate the word to something that pertains to those divisions.

ambition

Ambition

- Part of speech: Noun
- Definition: A strong desire to achieve something, typically requiring determination and hard work. It often involves aspiring to reach a certain goal or level of success in life, career, or personal achievements.

Pronunciation: /æm'biʃ.ən/

Examples of common use:

1. Her ambition to become a doctor motivated her to study hard throughout high school.
2. The CEO's ambition led the company to expand into international markets.
3. He pursued his ambitions relentlessly, never letting obstacles come in his way.
4. Despite facing many challenges, her ambition never wavered.
5. They launched a campaign to foster a culture of ambition among young entrepreneurs.

Memory aid: To remember the word "ambition," think of "A-M-BITION." The "A" can stand for "Aspirations," connecting the idea of having strong goals, while "BITION" sounds like "mission," reinforcing the idea of pursuing a purposeful path towards achieving something significant.

range

The word "range" can be a noun or a verb.

As a noun:

- It refers to a set of different things of the same general type, a series of mountains, or the area in which something operates or exists.

As a verb:

- It means to vary within certain limits or to arrange in a particular order.

Pronunciation: /reɪndʒ/

Examples of common use:

1. **Noun:** "The store offers a wide range of products."
2. **Noun:** "We went hiking in the Rocky Mountain range."
3. **Verb:** "The temperatures can range from hot to cold during the year."
4. **Verb:** "The artist ranged her colors carefully across the canvas."
5. **Noun:** "We have a range of options to choose from for our vacation."

To remember the word "range":

- Think of "range" as a "variety" of items or "limit" in two directions (high and low), imagining a range of mountains where you can see the different heights. This visual can help link the ideas of variety and limits in your mind.

ultimate

Definition:

"Ultimate" is primarily used as an adjective. It means the best, most significant, or final in a series or process. It can also refer to the last or concluding element, or the most extreme case.

Pronunciation:

/ʌl.tɪ.mət/

Examples of common use:

1. She achieved her ultimate goal of becoming a doctor.
2. This car is the ultimate driving machine.
3. The ultimate decision rests with the board of directors.
4. In the ultimate analysis, quality matters more than quantity.
5. The ultimate test of a product is how it performs in real-world conditions.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "ultimate," think of "ultimate" as the "ultimatum" - the final decision or condition after all possibilities have been considered. Associating it with something that is the peak or topmost can also help reinforce its meaning.

counsellor

Counsellor

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A counsellor is a person who provides guidance, advice, or support to others, particularly in a professional setting, such as mental health or educational contexts. They help individuals understand and manage their problems, emotions, or decisions.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈkaʊn.sə.lər/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. She decided to see a counsellor to help her cope with anxiety.
 2. The school counsellor provides support for students facing academic and personal challenges.
 3. After losing his job, he met with a career counsellor to discuss his options.
 4. The marriage counsellor facilitated conversations between the couple to improve their communication.
 5. Many universities offer counselling services to help students with stress and mental health issues.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "counsellor," think of "counsel" (which means advice) plus the suffix "-or," which indicates a person who performs an action. So, a counsellor is someone who gives advice or counsel.

flap

- **Definition:**
 - **Verb:** To move or swing something rapidly back and forth or up and down. It can also mean to open and close, as in wings.
 - **Noun:** A quick movement back and forth, or a sound that resembles the flapping motion.

- **Pronunciation:** /flæp/

- **Examples:**

1. The bird began to flap its wings vigorously as it prepared to take off.
2. She felt a flap of excitement when she received the good news.
3. Please don't flap the pages of the book; it might tear.
4. The flag started to flap in the wind, creating a rhythmic sound.
5. He was flapping his arms in the air to try to get her attention.

- **Memory Tip:** Think of flapping as a bird's way of getting air underneath its wings and taking off. Visualize a bird in the act of taking flight, as it can help connect the word "flap" to the action of flapping wings.

wastage

Explanation of the word "wastage":

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** Wastage refers to the act or process of losing something, often in a way that is considered unnecessary or wasteful. It can denote the amount of material that is wasted or the inefficiency in using resources.

Pronunciation:

/weys-tij/

Common uses of the word:

1. The wastage of food in restaurants can be a significant environmental issue.
2. Companies are looking for ways to reduce wastage in their production processes.
3. He was concerned about the wastage of water during the drought.
4. The project faced criticism due to the wastage of funds.
5. Proper storage can help minimize the wastage of perishable goods.

Memory tip:

To remember "wastage," think of the phrase "wasted potential." Just as potential that goes unused is a loss, wastage refers to the loss of resources or materials that could have been utilized effectively.

earthquake

Earthquake

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by the movement of tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface. It can result in damage to buildings, landscapes, and can trigger other natural disasters like tsunamis.

Pronunciation: /'ɜːrθkweɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. The earthquake measured 6.5 on the Richter scale and caused extensive damage in the city.
2. Residents are advised to have emergency supplies ready in case of an earthquake.
3. After the earthquake, many people were displaced from their homes.
4. Scientists study the geological activity to predict when the next earthquake might occur.
5. The earthquake's epicenter was located deep beneath the ocean.

Memory Aid: To remember the word "earthquake," think of it as an event that shakes or quakes the Earth. You can visualize the ground shaking and the word "quake" helps reinforce the action of shaking. Additionally, the "earth" element in the word serves as a reminder of the Earth's involvement in this natural phenomenon.

device

Definition:

The word "device" is a noun. It refers to a tool, instrument, or apparatus designed for a specific purpose. Devices can range from simple tools to complex machinery and electronic gadgets.

Pronunciation:

/dɪ'vaɪs/

Examples of common use:

1. The smartphone is a versatile device that combines communication, photography, and internet browsing.

2. In the laboratory, we used a special device to measure the temperature accurately.
3. The security device was installed to prevent unauthorized access to the building.
4. Many people rely on fitness devices to track their steps and monitor their health.
5. The artist created a unique device to assist in painting large murals.

Memory tip:

To remember "device," think of the phrase "A device is a specific device" – this repetition emphasizes that a device is made for a specific function or use, helping to reinforce its meaning. Additionally, you can visualize common gadgets you use daily, like smartphones or tablets, to associate the word with practical applications.

regulate

The word "regulate" is a verb. It means to control or maintain the rate or speed of a machine or process so that it operates properly. It can also refer to the process of setting rules or laws to govern behavior or activities.

Pronunciation: /ˈrɛɡ.jʊ.leɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. The government needs to regulate the financial markets to prevent fraud.
2. This thermostat helps to regulate the temperature in the house.
3. Many countries have laws that regulate the sale of alcohol.
4. Teachers must regulate classroom behavior to create a conducive learning environment.
5. The company must regulate its production to ensure quality standards are met.

To remember the word "regulate," think of the word "control" as they share a similar meaning. You can also picture a "regulator" like a traffic light that manages and controls the flow of traffic, helping you associate control with regulation.

mould

Definition

- **Part of Speech:**

- Noun: A fungus that typically grows in the form of multicellular filaments called hyphae, which can spoil food or cause health issues. It can also refer to a hollow container used to give shape to something, like a cake or casting material.
- Verb: To shape or form something in a specific way; to influence or determine the nature of something.

Pronunciation

/məʊld/ (British) or /moʊld/ (American)

Common Uses

1. "There was mould growing on the bread because it was stored in a damp place." (referring to fungus)
2. "She used a silicone mould to create chocolate shapes." (referring to a shaping container)
3. "His experiences in the countryside helped mould his appreciation for nature." (referring to influence)
4. "The artist wanted to mould the clay into a beautiful sculpture." (referring to shaping)
5. "Negative criticism can mould a person's self-esteem." (referring to influencing character or feelings)

Memory Technique

To remember the word "mould," think of the process of shaping something. Imagine a baker using a mould to shape a cake, and at the same time, visualize how experiences and situations can 'mould' or shape a person's thoughts and personality. Associate the visual of cake moulds with the idea of shaping in both physical and metaphorical senses.

potential

The word "potential" can be both a noun and an adjective.

As a noun, "potential" refers to the inherent ability or capacity for growth, development, or future success. It suggests something that has the possibility of becoming something more.

As an adjective, "potential" describes someone or something that has the capacity to develop into something in the future; it implies a promise of possibility.

Pronunciation: /pə'tɛnʃəl/

Examples of common use:

1. "She has a lot of potential as an artist."
2. "The team is working hard to tap into their full potential."
3. "Investors are looking for potential growth in the tech industry."
4. "He showed great potential during the training sessions."
5. "They discussed the potential risks involved in the project."

To remember the word "potential," think of the phrase "possible talent." The word combines "potent," which implies strength or power, with "ial," suggesting a characteristic or quality related to this strength. Visualize someone with a talent that could blossom or grow if nurtured, highlighting their unrealized abilities.

discretion

Discretion

Discretion is a noun. It refers to the quality of behaving or speaking in such a way as to avoid causing offense or revealing private information. It can also mean the freedom to decide what should be done in a particular situation.

Pronunciation: /dɪ'skrɛʃən/

Examples:

1. The teacher showed great discretion when handling sensitive student issues.
2. You need to use your discretion when deciding how to share this information.
3. The decision was left to the discretion of the manager.
4. She spoke with discretion to avoid embarrassing her colleague.
5. It's important to exercise discretion in personal matters.

To remember the word "discretion," think of the phrase "discreet decision." The word "discreet" relates to being careful and restrained, which aligns with the idea of exercising discretion in sensitive situations.

ambitious

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** The term "ambitious" describes a person who has a strong desire and determination to achieve success or a specific goal. It can also refer to plans or projects that are challenging or require a significant effort to accomplish.
- **Pronunciation:** /æmˈbɪʃ.əs/
- **Examples:**
 1. She is an ambitious student who always strives to be at the top of her class.
 2. His ambitious plans for expansion require a lot of resources and time.
 3. They took an ambitious approach to the project, aiming to revolutionize the industry.
 4. Despite the challenges, her ambitious nature kept her motivated to pursue her dreams.
 5. The ambitious goals set by the company reflect its desire to dominate the market.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "ambitious," think of the prefix "amb-" as in "amble," which means to walk leisurely. In contrast, "ambitious" people walk with purpose towards their goals, showing determination and a strong desire for achievement. You can also associate "ambitious" with an image of a mountain climber striving to reach the summit, symbolizing the pursuit of high goals.

brief

Word: Brief

Part of Speech: Adjective / Verb / Noun

Explanation:

- **Adjective:** Something that is short in duration or extent; concise.
- **Verb:** To give someone essential information or instructions about something.
- **Noun:** A summary or condensed version of a more extensive document or report.

Pronunciation: /brɪf/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The presentation was brief, lasting only ten minutes.

2. Please brief me on the project details before the meeting.
3. The report provided a brief overview of the findings.
4. He delivered a brief statement to the press.
5. Can you give me a brief summary of the book?

Memorization Tip:

Associate the word "brief" with "briefcase," as both suggest a condensed or essential nature — a briefcase carries essential documents, just as something brief conveys essential information quickly.

dorm

Dorm

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: A dorm, short for dormitory, is a building or a section of a building that provides sleeping accommodations for a large number of people, typically for students at a university or college.

Pronunciation: /dɔːrm/

Examples of Common Use:

1. I stayed in the dorm during my first year of college.
2. The dorm has shared rooms with communal bathrooms.
3. We had to follow quiet hours in the dorm after 10 PM.
4. Many students make lifelong friends in the dorm.
5. The dormitory was renovated to improve living conditions.

How to Remember the Word:

You can remember "dorm" by linking it to "dormitory," which sounds similar and clearly relates to student housing. Also, think of the cozy, compact living spaces where students can "do more" in their studies—hence, "dorm" could remind you of a place to rest and prepare for academic work.

substitute

Substitute

- Part of speech: Verb, Noun

- Explanation: As a verb, "to substitute" means to replace one thing with another. As a noun, a "substitute" refers to a person or thing that can take the place of another.
- Pronunciation: /ˈsʌb.stɪ.tuːt/
- Common use examples:
 1. She decided to substitute sugar with honey in her recipe.
 2. The teacher had to find a substitute when she was unable to attend class.
 3. You can use vegetable oil as a substitute for butter in baking.
 4. They hired a substitute teacher for the day.
 5. The athlete was a substitute, waiting for his chance to play.
- Memory tip: Think of "substitute" as "sub-" meaning "under" or "beneath" and "stute" related to "stand" or "place." Visualize a player standing on the sidelines waiting to step onto the field, ready to substitute in for a different player. This image can help you remember that "substitute" involves taking the place of someone or something else.

striking

Striking

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Something that is very noticeable or impressive; attracting attention due to being unusual or remarkable.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈstraɪ.kɪŋ/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The painting had a striking color palette that drew everyone's attention.
 2. She wore a striking dress to the gala, making her the center of attention.
 3. The company made a striking announcement that changed the course of its future.
 4. His striking features made him a popular actor in action films.
 5. The sunset was striking, with vibrant hues of orange and purple.
- **Memory Aid:** Think of "striking" as something that "strikes" you with its appearance or impact. You can imagine a spotlight highlighting something that is so impressive, it feels like it has been struck by light.

pirate

- **Word:** pirate
- **Part of Speech:** Noun, Verb
- **Definition:**
 - **Noun:** A pirate is a person who engages in acts of robbery and violence at sea or the coast; they typically operate outside of the law and are often depicted in popular culture as swashbucklers.
 - **Verb:** To pirate means to illegally take or reproduce someone's work, such as music, software, or films, without permission.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈpaɪərət/
- **Examples:**
 1. The pirate ship attacked the merchant vessel, stealing its cargo.
 2. Many movies have been pirated and distributed illegally online.
 3. The legend of Blackbeard is one of the most famous pirate tales in history.
 4. She decided to pirate the software instead of purchasing it.
 5. During the Golden Age of Piracy, many pirates roamed the Caribbean Sea.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "pirate," think of the image of a classic pirate with a black eyepatch and a parrot on their shoulder, sailing on a ship with a skull and crossbones flag. Associating the word with adventurous stories of treasure and the high seas can also help solidify its meaning in your mind.

refrigerator

The word "refrigerator" is a noun. It refers to a household appliance used for keeping food and drinks cold by maintaining a low temperature. Refrigerators work by removing heat from inside the unit and transferring it to the outside, usually through a refrigeration cycle.

Pronunciation: /rɪˈfrɪdʒ.ə.reɪ.tər/

Examples of common use:

1. Please put the leftovers in the refrigerator to keep them fresh.
2. The refrigerator is making a strange noise, and I think it may need repair.

3. In summer, it's essential to have a working refrigerator to prevent food spoilage.
4. We bought a new refrigerator that has a built-in water and ice dispenser.
5. Be careful not to leave the door of the refrigerator open for too long, or the food will spoil.

To remember the word "refrigerator," you can break it down into familiar parts: "re-" (again), "frigid" (cold), and "-ator" (a device). This reminds you that it's a device used to keep things cool again and again. Additionally, visualize a refrigerator full of cold drinks to reinforce the concept.

minimise

The word "minimise" is a verb. It means to reduce something to the smallest possible amount, degree, or size. In various contexts, it can refer to decreasing the impact, significance, or number of something.

Pronunciation: /ˈmɪn.ɪ.maɪz/

Examples of common use:

1. We need to minimise the environmental impact of our project.
2. The software allows you to minimise the window for better multitasking.
3. To minimise risks, we should follow the safety guidelines strictly.
4. She tried to minimise her expenses by cooking at home instead of eating out.
5. The goal of the campaign is to minimise the spread of misinformation.

To remember the word "minimise," you might think of "mini," suggesting something small or tiny. The next time you need to remember it, visualize making something smaller or more efficient, like shrinking a balloon until it's just a tiny dot.

imaginative

Imaginative

Imaginative is an adjective. It describes a person or thing that has the ability to create new ideas, concepts, or images in the mind. An imaginative person often thinks creatively and comes up with original solutions or artistic expressions.

Pronunciation: /ɪˈmædʒ.ɪ.nə.tɪv/

Examples of common use:

1. The imaginative story captivated the children's attention.
2. She has an imaginative approach to problem-solving.
3. His imaginative painting transformed the blank canvas into a vivid landscape.
4. The movie features an imaginative world filled with fantastical creatures.
5. An imaginative friend can help make mundane tasks more enjoyable.

To remember the word "imaginative," think of it as "imagine" (the root word) combined with "-ative," which signifies having the quality of. If you can visualize the power of imagination, it can help you recall that "imaginative" pertains to creativity and original thinking.

profit

Profit

Profit (noun)

- Definition: The financial gain obtained when the revenue generated from business activities exceeds the expenses, costs, and taxes incurred in sustaining those activities. It can also refer to any benefit or advantage gained from a situation.

Profit (verb)

- Definition: To gain an advantage or benefit from something.

Pronunciation: /'prɒfɪt/ (UK) or /'prɑːfɪt/ (US)

Examples of common use:

1. The company reported a significant increase in profits this quarter.
2. Investing in stocks can potentially lead to higher profits over time.
3. She decided to profit from her skills by starting a small business.
4. The charity aims to profit by raising funds through events.
5. He found a way to profit by flipping houses for sale.

Tips to remember the word:

- Associate "profit" with the idea of "gain" or "benefit." You can remember it as the "plus" in business, where you want your earnings (revenue) to be more than your spending (expenses) to make a profit. You might visualize a scale tipping in favor of gains to reinforce the concept.

decrepit

Decrepit is an adjective.

It is used to describe something that is weakened, worn out, or ruined due to age or neglect. This can refer to people, buildings, machinery, or items that have deteriorated significantly over time.

Pronunciation: /dɪˈkreɪp.ɪt/

Examples of common use:

- The decrepit old house was on the verge of collapsing.
- He felt as though he was becoming decrepit as he aged.
- The city decided to tear down the decrepit playground and replace it with a new one.
- The decrepit car broke down on the side of the road.
- After years of neglect, the decrepit ship was finally put to rest.

To remember the word "decrepit," think of the prefix "de-" meaning down or away, and "crepit," which sounds like "creep," as in something that is slowly falling apart or deteriorating with time. This image can help you associate the word with something that is becoming worn out or ruined.

ignorant

The word "ignorant" is an adjective. It is used to describe a state of lacking knowledge, information, or awareness about a particular subject or general matters.

Pronunciation: /ɪg.nər.ənt/

Examples:

1. He was ignorant of the rules, which led to his disqualification from the game.
2. The ignorant remarks she made showed a lack of understanding about the issue.

3. You can't expect to reduce your ignorance without studying and asking questions.
4. Many people are ignorant of the impact their actions have on the environment.
5. Ignorant behavior can sometimes lead to misunderstandings or conflicts.

To remember the word "ignorant," you might associate it with the phrase "I gnore," implying that a person is ignoring knowledge or information. By visualizing someone turning away from a book or a lesson, you can connect the word with its meaning related to lack of knowledge.

leopard

Leopard (noun)

Definition: A leopard is a large wild cat with a yellowish coat covered with black spots, mainly found in Africa and parts of Asia. It is known for its strength, agility, and ability to climb trees. The leopard is a solitary creature and is often associated with stealth and cunning in various cultural contexts.

Examples:

1. The leopard stealthily crept through the underbrush, searching for its next meal.
2. Many wildlife enthusiasts travel to Africa to see leopards in their natural habitat.
3. The leopard is known for its distinctive rosette patterns on its fur.

Pronunciation: /ˈlɛp.ərd/

Common uses:

1. "We spotted a leopard lounging in the tree during our safari."
2. "The zoo has a new exhibit showcasing leopards and other big cats."
3. "Conservationists are working to protect leopards from habitat loss and poaching."
4. "The artist painted a striking portrait of a leopard, highlighting its beautiful spots."

How to remember the word:

To remember the word "leopard," you can think of "leap" in "leopard," which reflects its agility and ability to leap great distances. Visualizing the animal's characteristic spots can also help connect the word with its meaning.

mastery

Definition

Mastery (noun)

Mastery refers to comprehensive knowledge or skill in a particular subject or activity. It implies a high level of proficiency that is often achieved through extensive practice and study.

Pronunciation

/məstəri/

Examples

1. She demonstrated her mastery of the piano during the concert.
2. After years of training, he finally achieved mastery in martial arts.
3. The workshop aims to help students achieve mastery in digital marketing.
4. His mastery of the French language impressed everyone in the class.
5. Mastery of time management is essential for success in any field.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "mastery," think of the term "master," which indicates someone who has complete command or control over a skill, and associate it with the idea of achieving a high level of expertise through dedication and practice. You can visualize a master in a craft, capable and confident in their abilities.

forecast

Definition

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

- As a noun, it refers to a prediction or estimate of future events, often related to weather, economics, or trends.
- As a verb, it means to predict or estimate a future event or trend based on current data or analysis.

Pronunciation

/ˈfɔːr.kæst/

Examples

1. The weather forecast predicts rain for tomorrow. (noun)
2. Economists forecast a rise in inflation over the next year. (verb)

3. The sports forecast shows our team has a high chance of winning the championship. (noun)
4. He forecasted the stock market trends based on past data. (verb)
5. Can you provide a forecast for our sales next quarter? (noun)

Memory Tip

To remember the word "forecast," you can break it into two parts: "fore," meaning before, and "cast," meaning to throw or project. Think of it as "throwing a prediction ahead" into the future.

precision

The word "precision" is a noun. It refers to the quality of being exact, accurate, and clearly defined. Precision indicates how close measurements or calculations are to the true value and often emphasizes consistency and reliability in results.

Pronunciation: /prɪ'sɪʒ.ən/

Examples of common use:

1. The scientist ensured precision in her measurements while conducting the experiment.
2. The watch is known for its precision, making it one of the most reliable on the market.
3. In mathematics, precision is crucial for accurate calculations and results.
4. The artist painted with such precision that each detail of the landscape was captured perfectly.
5. Engineers must pay attention to precision when designing machinery to ensure it functions correctly.

To remember the word "precision," you can associate it with the notion of a "precise" aim or measurement, thinking of it as being "exactly right" or "on target," much like a bullseye in archery.

quote

Word: Quote

Part of Speech:

- Verb: To repeat or copy out (words or a passage) from a text or speech, often with an indication that one is not the original speaker or writer.
- Noun: A repetition or citation of someone else's statement or thoughts, usually highlighted for reference.

Explanation:

As a verb, "quote" means to produce someone else's words, often for support or illustration. As a noun, it represents the actual words that are cited, typically framed in quotation marks.

Pronunciation:

/kwəʊt/ (in phonetics it's pronounced like "kwoht")

Examples of Common Use:

1. Please quote the passage from the book that supports your argument.
2. He often quotes famous authors in his essays.
3. The quotation at the beginning of the article sets the tone for the discussion.
4. Can you give me a quote from Martin Luther King Jr.?
5. The price of the car was quoted as \$20,000.

Memory Tip:

To remember "quote," think of the word "quote" as a "quote card" you might use during a speech. Just like you use quote cards to remember what to say, "quote" helps remind you of what others say. Visualizing cards can reinforce its meaning as both an action (to quote) and the content (a quote).

comparative

Comparative

- Part of Speech: adjective
- Definition: Comparative is an adjective that is used to indicate a difference in degree or quality when comparing two or more items. It often involves the use of comparative forms of adjectives, such as "greater," "smaller," "better," or "worse."
- Pronunciation: /kəm'pær.ɪ.tɪv/

Examples of Common Use:

1. "This car is faster than the previous model; it's a comparative improvement in performance."
2. "Her results were far better than his, showing a comparative advantage in study habits."
3. "In a comparative analysis, the study revealed that both methods had unique benefits."
4. "She prefers tea over coffee, but her choice is more a matter of comparative flavoring."
5. "The comparative height difference between the two buildings was striking."

How to Remember the Word:

Think of the word "compare" which is at the root of "comparative." When you think of comparison, visualize two items next to each other, highlighting their differences in qualities or degrees. This connection can help you recall that comparative involves evaluating and contrasting two or more elements.

recruit

Definition

The word "recruit" is primarily used as a verb. It means to enlist or enroll someone in a group, organization, or workforce, often for military service or employment. It can also function as a noun referring to a new member of a group, especially in a military or organizational context.

Pronunciation

/rɪˈkruːt/

Examples

1. The company decided to recruit more staff to handle the increased workload.
2. The army is looking to recruit young men and women for the upcoming training program.
3. She was proud to recruit her best friend into the volunteer group.
4. Many colleges hold fairs to recruit students for various programs.
5. The non-profit organization is trying to recruit volunteers for their community project.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "recruit," think of the phrase "recruiting new talent." Visualize a coach gathering new players to build a strong team, emphasizing the idea of enlisting or bringing in new members. This association can help keep the meaning in mind.

gloss

Gloss can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun:

- Definition: A gloss is a brief explanation or interpretation of a text or a word. It can also refer to a shiny or lustrous surface.
- Example: The teacher provided a gloss on the difficult passages in the book.

As a verb:

- Definition: To gloss means to provide an explanation or commentary; it can also refer to making something appear better than it is or covering over faults.
- Example: The author glossed over the more controversial aspects of the history.

Pronunciation: /ɡlɒs/

Common uses:

1. She added a gloss to the manuscript to clarify the author's intent.
2. The car had a beautiful gloss finish that caught the light.
3. He glossed over the issues in his presentation to keep the audience engaged.
4. The textbook includes glosses that help students understand complex vocabulary.
5. The artist used a gloss medium to enhance the colors in her painting.

To remember the word:

Think of "gloss" as something that makes things shine or clear. Imagine a shiny surface (like a gloss on paint) that makes it appealing, just as a gloss in writing makes meanings clearer and more visible.

committee

Definition:

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Explanation:** A committee is a group of people appointed or elected to perform a specific function or task, often within a larger organization. Committees are typically formed to discuss, analyze, and make recommendations on specific issues or to oversee particular projects.

Pronunciation:

/kə'mɪt.i/

Examples of common use:

1. The **school committee** is responsible for planning the annual fundraising event.
2. A **committee meeting** was held to discuss changes to the company policy.
3. She was appointed to the **advisory committee** to provide input on community safety.
4. The **ethics committee** reviewed the proposed research project for compliance with ethical standards.
5. There is a **budget committee** that oversees financial allocations for the department.

Memory tip:

To remember "committee," think of it as "com" (meaning together) + "mit," which sounds like "meet." So if people come together to meet for a purpose, they are likely forming a committee.

exile

Exile (noun, verb)

- **As a noun:** Refers to the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons.
- **As a verb:** Means to expel or banish someone from their native country, usually for political reasons.

Pronunciation: /'ɛk.saɪl/ (EKS-ile)

Examples of common use:

1. After the revolution, many political leaders were forced into exile.

2. She lived in exile for over a decade before returning home.
3. The government decided to exile the dissident who spoke out against the regime.
4. They found themselves in a state of exile, longing for their homeland.
5. Exile can have a profound effect on an individual's identity and sense of belonging.

To remember the word: Think of "exile" as combining "ex-" (meaning out or away from) and "isle" (an island), which can symbolize isolation or being away from home, helping you link it to the idea of being banished or removed.

representative

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A representative is a person who acts or speaks on behalf of someone else, often in a formal capacity. This can include members of a legislative body, delegates, or anyone who is chosen to present the views or interests of a group.
- Example: The company's representative attended the conference to negotiate a new deal.

As an adjective:

- Definition: When used as an adjective, representative describes something that exemplifies or symbolizes a particular idea, group, or quality.
- Example: The painting is considered a representative example of early 20th-century art.

Pronunciation: /ˌrɛp.rɪˈzɛn.tətɪv/

Examples of common use:

1. She was elected as the representative for her district.
2. The representative samples were analyzed in the laboratory.
3. He serves as a representative voice for the community in local government.
4. Our representative will reach out to you regarding your inquiry.
5. The study includes a representative crossover of demographic groups.

To remember the word "representative," think of "re-presenting," as in presenting or putting forward someone's views or needs again. This connection can help you associate the term with its meaning of acting on behalf of someone else.

reverse

Definition:

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

- **Verb:** To reverse means to move backward, to change something to its opposite, or to undo the direction or position of something.
- **Noun:** As a noun, it refers to the opposite or inverse of something or the back side of an object.

Pronunciation:

/rɪˈvɜrs/ (ree-VURS)

Examples of Common Use:

1. You can reverse the order of the list by sorting it in descending order.
2. After realizing his mistake, he tried to reverse his decision.
3. The car began to reverse down the driveway.
4. The company's profits showed a reverse trend this quarter.
5. She flipped the coin to see which side would be the reverse.

Memory Tip:

To remember the word "reverse," think of the letter "R" for "reverse" looking like an arrow pointing backward. This can help you associate the concept of going back or undoing something.

finance

Finance

Part of Speech: Noun / Verb

Definition:

As a noun, finance refers to the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large companies. It encompasses activities such as investing, borrowing, lending, budgeting, and forecasting financial health.

As a verb, to finance means to provide funds for a person or enterprise, typically

through loans or investments.

Pronunciation: /'faɪ.næns/ or /fə'næns/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The government is discussing how to finance new infrastructure projects.
2. She works in finance and helps clients manage their investment portfolios.
3. Their personal finance plan includes saving for retirement and paying off debt.
4. Many startups struggle to finance their operations in the early stages.
5. The finance department is responsible for the company's budgeting and financial reporting.

Memory Tip:

You can remember the word "finance" by thinking of "fine" (as in good) and "dance" (as an organized movement). Just as you can fine-tune your finances to move smoothly through your budget and investments, it's about achieving harmony in your money management.

resign

- Resign (verb): To voluntarily leave a job or position, often formally; to give up or relinquish a role or responsibility.
- Pronunciation: /rɪ'zaɪn/
- Examples:
 1. After a decade of service, she decided to resign from her position as manager.
 2. The CEO announced he would resign following the controversy.
 3. He felt it was time to resign from the committee due to personal reasons.
 4. Many employees choose to resign when they find better job opportunities.
 5. She handed in her resignation letter after the meeting.
- To remember the word "resign," think of the phrase "re-sign," as if you are signing off or ending a contract with your current job. The prefix "re-" suggests doing something again, but in this case, it's about signing off from your current responsibilities.

preparation

The word "preparation" is a noun.

Preparation refers to the process of making something ready for use or consideration. It involves activities that set the stage for a specific event, task, or outcome. For example, it can pertain to the arrangements made before an event or the practice conducted to enhance performance.

Pronunciation: /ˌprɛp.ə'reɪ.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The preparation for the annual festival starts months in advance.
2. Effective preparation is key to performing well on an exam.
3. She did all the necessary preparations before the big presentation.
4. The chef spent hours on the preparation of the evening's meal.
5. Mental preparation is just as important as physical training for athletes.

To remember the word "preparation," think of the word "prepare" and note that it involves being ready. You can associate the prefix "pre-" (meaning before) with the idea of doing something ahead of time.

eyesight

Definition:

Eyesight (noun) refers to the ability to see; it encompasses visual perception and clarity of vision. It can be influenced by various factors, including health and lighting conditions.

Pronunciation:

/ˈaɪsaɪt/

Examples of Common Use:

1. She has perfect eyesight and doesn't need glasses.
2. His poor eyesight made it difficult for him to read the small print.
3. Maintaining good eyesight is important as we age.
4. The doctor examined her eyesight using several tests.
5. Good eyesight can be crucial for certain professions, like piloting or driving.

Remembering the Word:

To remember "eyesight," think of it as the combination of "eye" and "sight," signifying the function of seeing through the eyes. Visualizing a pair of eyes focusing on something can help cement the connection between the two parts of the word.

thrive

Word: Thrive

Part of Speech: Verb

Definition: To grow or develop well or vigorously; to prosper or flourish in a healthy or successful way.

Pronunciation: /θraɪv/

Examples of Common Use:

1. Many plants thrive in direct sunlight, making it important to choose the right location for your garden.
2. The company has thrived since it embraced innovative technology in its operations.
3. Children typically thrive in environments that are supportive and nurturing.
4. Despite the economic downturn, some businesses have managed to thrive by adapting their strategies.
5. For a relationship to thrive, communication and trust are essential components.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "thrive," you might visualize a plant growing abundantly in a vibrant garden, signifying health and success. Alternatively, think of it as a combination of "thrive" (to grow) and "drive" (to succeed), as both imply healthy development.

judgment

Judgment

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions; a decision or opinion formed after careful thought.

Pronunciation: /ˈjdʒ.mənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The jury will render its judgment at the end of the trial.
2. His judgment was questioned by many due to his recent decisions.
3. The judgment of character is often more important than academic success.
4. She showed poor judgment when she decided to drive in that weather.
5. After much deliberation, they came to a unanimous judgment.

How to remember the word: Think of the phrase "judge and ment," reminding yourself that judgment involves the process of a judge making a decision (or giving a "ment" or "thought" about something). Associating it with legal or important decision-making scenarios can help reinforce its meaning.

outward

Outward

Outward can function as an adjective and an adverb.

As an adjective:

- Meaning: Relating to or located on the outside; external. It describes something that is directed away from a center or a point.
- Example: The outward appearance of the building is modern and sleek.

As an adverb:

- Meaning: In a direction away from a center or a viewpoint; toward the outside.
- Example: He turned outward to address the audience behind him.

Pronunciation: /'aʊt.wərd/

Common uses:

1. The outward journey is often more enjoyable than the return.
2. She showed an outward confidence, even if she felt nervous inside.
3. The company is focused on its outward expansion into new markets.
4. His outward demeanor suggested he was calm, but he felt anxious inside.
5. They took an outward route to avoid traffic.

To remember the word "outward," think of "out" as in moving away from the center and "ward" as in direction—together they signify moving or directing something away from a center. Visualize someone stepping out of a circle, heading towards the outside.

consequently

Consequently is an adverb.

It is used to indicate that something is the result or effect of what has been previously mentioned. It shows the relationship of cause and effect between clauses.

Pronunciation: /ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli/

Examples:

1. She studied hard for the exam; consequently, she passed with flying colors.
2. The storm caused significant damage to the city. Consequently, many residents were displaced.
3. They didn't follow the instructions, and consequently, the project failed.
4. The team worked overtime to meet the deadline; consequently, they were able to complete the project on time.
5. He forgot to set his alarm, and consequently, he overslept and was late for work.

To remember the word "consequently," think of the phrase "as a result." Associating it with the idea that one action leads to a specific outcome can help reinforce its meaning.

entertain

The word "entertain" is a verb. It means to provide someone with amusement or enjoyment, often by presenting or performing something. It can refer to activities such as hosting guests, performing arts, or engaging in enjoyable conversation.

Pronunciation: /ˌɛntərˈteɪn/

Examples of common use:

1. The magician's tricks were able to entertain the entire audience for hours.
2. She loves to entertain her friends on the weekends with dinner parties.
3. The movie aims to entertain children and adults alike with its humor.
4. He was hired to entertain the guests at the corporate event.

5. They spent the evening trying to entertain the kids with games and stories.

To remember the word "entertain," think of the phrase "enter and train," as in entering a space to train someone's mind or spirit with enjoyable or uplifting experiences.

withstand

Definition:

- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To remain undamaged or unaffected by something; to endure or resist a force or challenge.

Pronunciation:

/wɪð'stænd/

Examples:

1. The building was designed to withstand strong earthquakes.
2. She was able to withstand the pressure of the competition.
3. The material used for the jacket can withstand extreme temperatures.
4. He couldn't withstand the temptation of eating dessert.
5. The bridge was built to withstand heavy traffic.

Memory aid:

Break the word into parts "with" and "stand." You can visualize someone standing firm against strong winds or obstacles, thus "withstanding" them.

anthropologist

The word "anthropologist" is a noun. It refers to a person who studies anthropology, which is the science of human beings, their behavior, culture, and societies, both in the past and present.

Pronunciation: /ˌæn.θrəˈpɒl.ə.dʒɪst/

Examples of common use:

1. The anthropologist conducted a study on indigenous tribes to understand their cultural practices.

2. As an anthropologist, she traveled to remote areas to observe and document various societal structures.
3. The findings of the anthropologist contributed significantly to our understanding of human evolution.
4. He decided to pursue a career as an anthropologist after being inspired by a documentary on ancient civilizations.
5. The anthropologist shared her research findings at an international conference on cultural studies.

To remember the word "anthropologist," you can break it down into parts: "anthro" means human, and "logist" is related to the study of something. This can help you associate it with the study of human life and culture, serving as a mental cue for recalling the term.

comb

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

As a noun:

- **Definition:** A comb is a tool with a row of teeth used for untangling or arranging hair, or for various purposes in grooming.
- **Example:** She used a plastic comb to style her hair.

As a verb:

- **Definition:** To comb means to pull a comb through something, especially hair, in order to straighten or tidy it.
- **Example:** He combed his hair before the interview.

Pronunciation: /koʊm/

Common uses of the word "comb":

1. She always carries a comb in her bag.
2. After washing his hair, he took a moment to comb it neatly.
3. The cat enjoys being brushed and combed.
4. The detective combed through the evidence for any clues.
5. She used a wide-toothed comb to reduce breakage in her curls.

To remember the word "comb," you can visualize a comb used specifically for grooming hair. Think of the action of arranging or smoothing out tangles in your hair after a shower, associating the sound "comb" with that everyday activity. Alternatively, you can recall the saying "to comb through," which gives the idea of searching through something methodically.

suitably

The word "suitably" is an adverb. It describes the manner in which something is done, indicating that it is done in an appropriate or fitting way for a particular purpose or situation.

Pronunciation: /ˈsuːtəbli/

Examples of common use:

1. She was dressed suitably for the formal event.
2. The team prepared suitably for the upcoming competition.
3. He answered the question suitably, considering the audience.
4. The room was arranged suitably for a large gathering.
5. They managed to allocate their budget suitably for the various projects.

To remember the word "suitably," you can think of the word "suit" which implies fitting or appropriate clothing. By adding the suffix "-ably," you can associate it with doing something in a manner that fits or is appropriate.