

# Word List 6

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## heritage

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### Definition:

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Meaning:** Heritage refers to the background, traditions, values, and characteristics that are passed down from previous generations. It can include cultural practices, historical events, and ancestral traditions that shape the identity of individuals or groups.

### Pronunciation:

/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/

### Examples:

1. Many families celebrate their heritage by participating in traditional festivals.
2. The museum showcases artifacts that represent the heritage of the local community.
3. She is proud of her heritage and often shares stories of her ancestors.
4. Heritage sites are crucial for preserving the history and culture of a region.
5. Understanding one's heritage can foster a sense of belonging and identity.

### Memory Tip:

To remember the word "heritage," think of the term "inherited" with an extra emphasis on the past. Both terms relate to what is passed down from preceding generations. You could visualize a family tree or consider the things you might inherit, such as stories, traditions, and values, to reinforce the concept of heritage.

## appropriate

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

As an **adjective**, it means suitable or proper in the circumstances.

### Examples:

- It is not appropriate to wear casual clothes to a formal event.

- The teacher praised the student for making an appropriate choice.

As a **verb**, it means to take something for one's own use, typically without the owner's permission.

### Examples:

- The artist appropriated elements from ancient cultures in her work.
- He was accused of appropriating funds from the charity.

**Pronunciation:** /ə'prɒʊ.pri.ət/

### Examples of common use:

1. It is appropriate to stand during the national anthem.
2. Ensure that your comments are appropriate for the audience.
3. The committee deemed the funding request appropriate.
4. She dressed in an appropriate manner for the interview.
5. The organization appropriated resources to help the community.

**How to remember the word:** Think of "appropriate" as "A-proper-mate," where a proper mate is someone who behaves suitably in a given situation. This connection can help you recall its meaning as being suitable or fitting.

## annual

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### Annual

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Occurring once every year.
- **Examples:**
  1. The company's annual meeting will be held in March.
  2. We celebrate our annual family reunion every summer.
  3. The annual report provides insights into the company's performance.

**Pronunciation:** /'æn.ju.əl/

### Examples of Common Use:

1. The park organizes an annual festival to celebrate the spring season.

2. She received an annual bonus for her excellent work.
3. The school holds an annual fundraiser to support extracurricular activities.
4. The annual subscription includes access to all online content.
5. The city conducts an annual survey to gauge resident satisfaction.

**Memory Tip:** Associate "annual" with "anniversary," as both involve yearly occurrences. Visualize a calendar marking important yearly events to reinforce the meaning.

## depict

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The word "depict" is a verb. It means to represent or show something in a specific way, often through art or illustration. It involves illustrating or describing a subject, scene, or idea in a detailed manner.

Pronunciation: /dɪˈpɪkt/

Examples of common use:

1. The artist chose to depict the landscape with vibrant colors.
2. The movie aims to depict the struggles of everyday life.
3. The book accurately depicts the culture of the region.
4. The mural on the wall depicts historical events from the town's past.
5. She used a diagram to depict the relationship between the variables.

To remember the word "depict," think of the prefix "de-" meaning down from or away, and "pict" relating to pictures. Imagine that when you depict something, you are drawing or illustrating it down on paper. This visual connection can help reinforce the meaning of the word.

## literacy

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- **Definition:**
  - **Part of Speech:** Noun
  - **Definition:** Literacy refers to the ability to read and write effectively in a language. It encompasses the skills required to understand, interpret, and produce written text. Literacy is essential for communication, education, and participation in society.

- **Pronunciation:**

- /ˈlɪtəˌrəsi/

- **Common Use Examples:**

1. Many organizations work to improve adult literacy rates in underserved communities.
2. Literacy is a fundamental skill needed for success in the modern job market.
3. The government has launched a campaign to promote literacy among children.
4. Digital literacy is becoming increasingly important in the age of technology.
5. High literacy rates are often linked to better economic development in countries.

- **Memory Aid:**

To remember the word "literacy," think of the root word "liter," which relates to letters and written communication. Visualize a "literary" community where people read and write well. Associating the term with the idea of being educated, knowledgeable, or skilled in reading and writing can help reinforce its meaning.

## calculate

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calculate

- **Part of Speech:** Verb

- **Definition:** To determine the amount or number of something mathematically, or to assess a situation in order to make a decision or form an opinion.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈkæl.kjʊ.leɪt/

- **Examples of Common Use:**

1. I need to calculate how much paint I will need for the room.
2. She can calculate complex mathematical problems quickly.
3. Before making a decision, it's wise to calculate the pros and cons.
4. They calculated the total cost of the project and presented it to the board.
5. The scientist calculated the results of the experiment to conclude his theory.

- **Memory Aid:** Think of the word "calculate" as "calculation" which involves numbers. Visualize a calculator, as both words have a similar root and relate to performing math. Alternatively, you can remember the prefix "calc-" which is linked to stones (as in the Latin origin), suggesting counting (like counting stones).

# luxury

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## Definition:

The word "luxury" is primarily a noun. It refers to a state of great comfort or extravagant living, often involving expensive items or experiences that are not essential for living. It can also denote something that provides pleasure or indulgence beyond what is necessary or ordinary.

## Pronunciation:

/lʌkʃəri/ (UK: /'lʌkʃəri/, US: /'lʌdʒəri/)

## Examples of common use:

1. She enjoys the luxury of traveling first class on her international flights.
2. The hotel offers a variety of luxury amenities, including a spa and gourmet dining.
3. Living in a luxury apartment in the city is her dream.
4. He treated himself to a luxury watch for his birthday.
5. Many people believe that luxury goods are worth the price for the quality they offer.

## Memory Aid:

To remember the word "luxury," think of the phrase "luxe life," which captures the essence of a stylish and comfortable existence characterized by high-quality items and experiences. Visualize an opulent scene, like a beautiful tropical resort or a high-end car, to reinforce the connection with luxury.

# souvenir

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The word "souvenir" is a noun. It refers to an object that is kept as a reminder of a person, place, or event. Souvenirs are often purchased by travelers and tourists as a way to remember their experiences or to bring back memories from their trips.

Pronunciation: /,su:ˌvə'nɪr/

Examples of common use:

1. I bought a small keychain as a souvenir from my trip to Paris.
2. She keeps all her souvenirs from different countries in a special box.
3. The museum sells souvenirs that relate to the exhibits on display.
4. He brought home a beautiful painting as a souvenir from his vacation.
5. As a souvenir for my friends, I collected magnets from every city I visited.

To remember the word "souvenir," break it down into "sou" (sounds like "so") and "venir" (which resembles "venir" in French meaning "to come"). You can think of it as something that 'comes' back with you from your travels, encapsulating your memories.

## **purchase**

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

### **Verb:**

- Definition: To acquire something by paying for it; to buy.
- Example: "I will purchase a new laptop for work."

### **Noun:**

- Definition: The act of buying something; an acquisition.
- Example: "The purchase of the new software improved productivity."

### **Pronunciation:**

/pɜːrˈtʃeɪs/ or /ˈpɜːr.tʃəs/

### **Examples of common use:**

1. "She decided to purchase a ticket for the concert."
2. "Online shopping has made it easier to make a purchase."
3. "He kept the receipt after his purchase for warranty purposes."
4. "The company is looking to make a significant purchase of new equipment."
5. "After careful consideration, they finalized their purchase of the house."

### **How to remember the word:**

Think of the phrase "I will 'put some cash' in my 'chase' (purchase)," which ties the action of buying (purchase) with spending money (cash) toward something valuable.

# constant

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

As an **adjective**, "constant" describes something that does not change, remains the same over time, or is consistently occurring. It suggests reliability or steadiness.

As a **noun**, "constant" refers to a situation, condition, or quality that is unchanged or uniformly maintained.

**Pronunciation:** /'kɒnstənt/

## Examples of common use:

1. The teacher provided constant support to her students throughout the year.
2. In mathematics, the value of pi is a constant that is used in calculations involving circles.
3. The climate in the region is constant, with very little variation in temperature across the seasons.
4. He maintained a constant pace while jogging to improve his endurance.
5. Her constant chatter made it hard to concentrate on the task at hand.

**How to remember the word:** Think of "constant" as "con-stand," where "con" suggests togetherness or agreement and "stand" indicates stability. This can help you recall that something constant is stable and unchanging.

# dormancy

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Dormancy

Dormancy is a noun that refers to a state of inactivity or rest in which an organism or part of an organism is not actively growing, developing, or functioning. It is often used in the context of plants, seeds, animals, and even certain biological processes.

**Pronunciation:** /'dɔːr.mən.si/

## Examples of common use:

1. The seeds exhibit dormancy until the right environmental conditions trigger germination.

2. During winter, many animals enter a state of dormancy to conserve energy when food is scarce.
3. The dormancy of the bacteria can make them resistant to antibiotics during certain conditions.
4. Some plants go through a period of dormancy in the winter, dropping their leaves to survive the colder months.
5. The dormancy of the volcano was interrupted by a significant eruption last year.

To remember the word "dormancy," you can associate it with the concept of "sleeping." Just as people and animals sleep to conserve energy and rejuvenate, organisms in a state of dormancy are essentially "sleeping" until conditions are favorable for activity. Think of a dormitory where students sleep, linking it to the idea of rest or inactivity.

## particular

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The word "particular" is an adjective. It describes something that is specific, unique, or distinct in some way. It can also refer to a certain detail or aspect of a subject.

**Pronunciation:** /pər'tɪkjələr/

### Examples of common use:

1. She has a particular interest in classical music.
2. He is known for his particular way of solving problems.
3. Is there a particular reason why you want to leave early?
4. The restaurant is famous for its particular style of cooking.
5. In this particular case, we should consider all possible solutions.

### How to remember the word:

You can associate "particular" with "part," as it emphasizes a specific part or detail within a broader context. Visualizing the word as focusing on a single piece of a larger puzzle can help reinforce its meaning.

## subscription

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The word "subscription" is a noun. It refers to the action of signing up for a service, publication, or membership, usually involving a payment for regular access or delivery. Subscriptions are commonly associated with magazines, newspapers, online services, streaming platforms, and more.

Pronunciation: /səb'skrɪp.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. I renewed my subscription to the magazine for another year.
2. The streaming service offers a monthly subscription plan.
3. She signed up for a subscription box that delivers snacks every month.
4. They increased the subscription fee for the premium service.
5. After the trial period, users are required to pay for a subscription to continue using the app.

To remember the word "subscription," you can break it down into "sub-" meaning under or below and "scription" which is related to writing (from Latin "scribere" meaning to write). Visualizing a person writing their name below a list of services they want to join can help reinforce the concept of signing up for something.

## pitch

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**Word:** Pitch

**Part of Speech:**

- Verb: To present or promote an idea, product, or plan with the intent to persuade.
- Noun: A throw or toss; a high or low frequency of a sound; a suggestive proposal or presentation.

**Pronunciation:** /pɪtʃ/

**Examples:**

1. (Verb) She decided to pitch her startup idea to potential investors.
2. (Noun) The pitcher threw a perfect pitch that struck out the batter.
3. (Noun) The pitch of the music varied throughout the performance.
4. (Verb) He plans to pitch his book idea to several publishers.

5. (Noun) The team's pitch to the client was well-received and led to a contract.

**Memory Aid:** To remember the word "pitch," think of a baseball pitcher who "pitches" the ball; similarly, when you pitch an idea, you're throwing it out there to see how others will catch it or respond to it.

## entitle

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The word **entitle** is primarily a verb. It means to give someone the right to have or do something; to grant a title, claim, or right to something.

**Pronunciation:** /ɪn'taɪtəl/

Examples of common use:

1. Everyone is entitled to their own opinion, regardless of whether others agree.
2. The contract entitles you to a full refund if you cancel within 30 days.
3. She felt entitled to a promotion after working at the company for several years.
4. The students are entitled to access the library resources at any time.
5. His achievements entitle him to be recognized at the awards ceremony.

To remember the word, think of "entitle" as "in-title." Just as a title gives someone a descriptor or status, to "entitle" someone means to give them a specific right or claim, similar to how having a title (like 'Dr.' or 'Mr.') establishes a certain standing.

## shutter

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- **Part of Speech:** The word "shutter" can be both a noun and a verb.
  - **Noun:** A shutter is a solid or movable cover for a window, typically used to block light or provide privacy.
  - **Verb:** To shutter means to close or cover something, often in reference to closing windows or doors with shutters or similar items.
- **Pronunciation:** /'ʃʌtər/
- **Examples:**
  1. We closed the shutters before the storm to protect the windows.
  2. The photographer adjusted the shutter speed to capture the motion clearly.
  3. They decided to shutter the store for the winter season.

4. The old house had wooden shutters that creaked when opened.
  5. After a long day, she shuttered the windows and relaxed in the dim light.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "shutter," think of "shut" as in closing something. Imagine the action of shutting something tight, like a window with a covering that protects against light or weather. The visual of closing something can help reinforce the meaning of the word.

## demolish

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- **Word:** Demolish  
**Part of Speech:** Verb  
**Definition:** To completely destroy or tear down a building, structure, or other physical object. It can also mean to dismantle or overthrow an idea or theory.
- **Pronunciation:** /dɪ'mɒl.ɪʃ/
- **Examples:**
  1. The old factory was demolished to make way for a new shopping center.
  2. The committee voted to demolish the outdated policies in favor of more modern regulations.
  3. After the earthquake, many buildings had to be demolished due to safety concerns.
  4. The team plans to demolish their opponents in the upcoming championship game.
  5. The city is working to demolish abandoned properties to improve community safety.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "demolish," think of the prefix "de-" meaning to remove or reduce, coupled with "molish," which sounds like "mollify" but indicates destruction. Visualize demolishing a building by reducing it to rubble, reinforcing the concept of complete destruction.

## durable

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### Durable

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; sturdy and long-lasting.

**Pronunciation:** /'dʊərəbl/ or /'djʊərəbl/

**Examples:**

1. The furniture is made from durable materials that can last for years.
2. He chose a durable pair of shoes for his hiking trip.
3. The company guarantees a durable product that can withstand harsh conditions.
4. She was impressed by the durable nature of the new smartphone case.
5. Investing in durable goods can save money in the long run.

**Remembering the Word:**

To remember "durable," think of "duration," which relates to time. If something is durable, it has a long duration before it needs to be replaced. You might also associate "durable" with "hardy" or "tough," both of which evoke a sense of strength and resilience.

## cope

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The word "cope" is a verb.

To cope means to deal effectively with something difficult or challenging. It often refers to managing stress, obstacles, or adverse situations in life.

Pronunciation: /koʊp/

**Examples of common use:**

1. She learned to cope with her anxiety through meditation and mindfulness.
2. After the accident, he had to cope with the loss of his friend.
3. Many students struggle to cope with the pressures of exam season.
4. The community came together to cope with the aftermath of the natural disaster.
5. He found it hard to cope with the changes at work after his promotion.

To remember the word "cope," think of the phrase "cope with it," which suggests managing or handling various challenging situations. You can also remember it by associating it with "copes" or "covers," as both imply handling or dealing with something.

## circulation

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## Circulation

**Part of Speech:** Noun

**Definition:**

1. The act of moving or flowing around a central point or through a system.
2. In terms of blood, it refers to the continuous movement of blood through the heart and blood vessels in the body.
3. The distribution of printed materials, like newspapers or magazines, to consumers.

**Pronunciation:** /ˌsɜːr.kjʊˈleɪ.ʃən/

**Examples of Common Use:**

1. The circulation of blood is essential for maintaining good health.
2. The library reported a significant increase in book circulation this past year.
3. Air circulation is important for preventing mold in damp areas.
4. The financial report indicated a steady increase in the circulation of their magazine.
5. Good circulation in your body helps keep your skin warm and healthy.

**Memory Aid:**

To remember "circulation," think of "circle" since both words share the root "circ," relating to movement in a circular fashion. Visualize small circles representing blood cells flowing around a body, or how newspapers circulate in a community.

## tradition

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**Word:** Tradition

**Part of Speech:** Noun

**Definition:** Tradition refers to the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation. It often involves rituals, practices, or values that are passed down within a culture or community.

**Pronunciation:** /trəˈdɪʃ.ən/

**Examples:**

1. Many families have a tradition of gathering for dinner every Sunday.

2. The tradition of storytelling has been an important part of many cultures.
3. In some cultures, it is a tradition for the bride to wear something old, something new, something borrowed, and something blue on her wedding day.
4. The festival is rooted in ancient traditions that celebrate the change of seasons.
5. It is commonly believed that traditions help to strengthen community bonds.

### How to Remember the Word:

Think of "tradition" as a "trail" of "old" beliefs and customs. Visualize a path where each step represents a different custom passed down through generations. This imagery can help connect the word to its meaning of inherited practices and customs.

## benefit

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

As a **noun**, "benefit" refers to an advantage or profit gained from something. It can also signify a payment or gift, especially in contexts like insurance or employment.

As a **verb**, "benefit" means to receive an advantage or profit from something.

Pronunciation: /ˈbɛnɪfɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. The new law will provide significant benefits for the environment.
2. Employees receive various benefits, including health insurance and paid time off.
3. Studying regularly can benefit your academic performance.
4. The charity event raised funds to benefit local families in need.
5. Everyone should benefit from the advancements in technology.

To remember the word "benefit," you can think of the phrase "be a profit" where "be" sounds like the beginning of "benefit" and "profit" relates to the advantage or gain that comes from something.

## decay

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- **Word:** decay
- **Part of Speech:** Verb

- **Definition:**

As a verb, "decay" means to gradually break down or decompose, often due to the effects of natural processes. It can refer to physical materials, such as food or wood, as well as more abstract things, like relationships or societal structures.

Additionally, it can be used to indicate a decline in strength, health, or quality.

- **Pronunciation:** /dɪˈkeɪ/

- **Examples:**

1. The old fruit was left in the sun to decay.
2. The building started to decay after years of neglect.
3. Without proper care, the family relationships began to decay.
4. The body will decay naturally after death.
5. The town's economy began to decay when the factory shut down.

- **Memory Aid:**

To remember "decay," think of "decomposition" and how things break down over time. You can visualize an apple rotting or a forgotten house falling apart, as both are examples of decay in action. Additionally, associating the prefix "de-" with "down" can help you remember that decay involves a process of diminishing or breaking down.

## distribution

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- **Distribution (noun):** The act of giving or delivering something to a number of recipients; the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˌdɪstrɪˈbjʊːʃən/

- **Examples of common use:**

1. The distribution of resources in the community has become more equitable.
2. This company specializes in the distribution of medical supplies.
3. The distribution of the new product will begin next month.
4. Climate change affects the distribution of many animal species.
5. The teacher created a fair distribution of tasks among the students.

- To remember the word: Think of "distribute," which means to share out. When you think of distribution, picture a pie being cut into equal slices, illustrating how something is divided and allocated.

## defect

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Defect

Defect can be used as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun, "defect" refers to a shortcoming, imperfection, or deficiency in something. It indicates a flaw that can hinder the quality or function of an item or system.

Example: The product was recalled due to a defect that could pose safety risks.

As a verb, "defect" means to abandon or leave a group, country, or cause in favor of another. It usually refers to someone changing allegiance.

Example: The soldier chose to defect to the enemy's side during the war.

Pronunciation: /'diː.fɛkt/ (DEE-fekt)

Examples of common use:

1. The software had a defect that caused it to crash frequently.
2. After years of serving in his country, he decided to defect and seek asylum elsewhere.
3. The car's performance was affected by a minor defect in the engine.
4. The scientist was concerned about the defects in the experiment's design.
5. Many athletes face criticism when they choose to defect from one country to compete for another.

To remember the word "defect," think of the phrase "defect or perfect." This helps to associate "defect" with flaws (imperfections) by contrasting it with the idea of perfection. Additionally, for the verb form, visualize someone stepping away from a group towards what they truly believe in.

## oppose

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"Oppose" is a verb that means to disapprove of or to resist something; to act against or to confront. It is used when someone is against an idea, decision, or proposal.



Pronunciation: /ə'pəʊz/

Examples of common use:

1. She decided to oppose the new law that would limit civil liberties.
2. Many citizens chose to oppose the development project in their neighborhood.
3. The committee voted to oppose the suggestion for raising taxes.
4. He did not shy away from opposing his colleagues during the debate.
5. Environmentalists often oppose drilling in protected areas.

To remember the word "oppose," think of the prefix "op-" meaning against or opposite, and associate it with being in conflict or disagreement with something. Visualizing two opposing forces can help reinforce the meaning.

## statistics

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The word "statistics" is a plural noun. It refers to the collection, analysis, interpretation, presentation, and organization of data. Statistics are often used to make informed decisions, summarize complex information, and identify trends or patterns.

**Pronunciation:** /stə'tɪs.tɪks/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The researchers presented their findings using various statistics to support their conclusions.
2. In sports, statistics play a crucial role in evaluating player performance and team strategies.
3. The statistics showed a significant increase in population over the last decade.
4. She studied statistics in college to better understand data analysis.
5. Government agencies often rely on statistics to inform public policy decisions.

**How to remember the word:** Visualize a "statistician," who is a person that specializes in statistics, standing in front of a large board filled with graphs and numbers. This image can help associate the term with data analysis and interpretation.

## stuffy

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The word "stuffy" is primarily used as an adjective. It describes an environment that is lacking fresh air, often making it feel uncomfortable or oppressive. It can also refer to a person who is overly formal or serious, lacking in openness or friendliness.

Pronunciation: /ˈstʌfi/

Examples of common use:

1. The room felt stuffy after we closed the windows for the night.
2. I prefer to work in a well-ventilated space rather than a stuffy office.
3. He has a stuffy attitude about the rules and rarely allows any exceptions.
4. The stuffy air in the old library made it hard to concentrate on reading.
5. She found the conversation quite stuffy and wished for a more relaxed discussion.

To remember the word "stuffy," you can associate it with the feeling of being trapped in a closed space where the air doesn't circulate, making you feel suffocated. You can visualize a stuffy room where air is stale, which helps reinforce the meaning.

## approximately

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The word "approximately" is an adverb. It means "close to" or "nearly" in terms of quantity, degree, or position, indicating that something is not exact but rather a rough estimate.

Pronunciation: /əˈprɒksɪmət.li/

Examples of common use:

1. The meeting will start at approximately 3 PM.
2. There were approximately fifty guests at the party.
3. The book costs approximately \$20.
4. The journey will take approximately two hours.
5. She has approximately the same amount of experience as her colleague.

To remember the word "approximately," think of it as a combination of "approximate" (which suggests a close estimate) and the suffix "-ly," which often indicates an adverb. You can visualize it as a rough sketch that isn't perfect but gives you a good idea of what to expect.

# excusable

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## Definition

The word "excusable" is an adjective. It describes something that can be forgiven or justified, often because it is seen as acceptable or reasonable under certain circumstances.

## Pronunciation

/ɪk'skjuːzəbl/

## Examples

1. Her late arrival was excusable given the heavy traffic.
2. The teacher deemed his absence excusable because he was sick.
3. While his mistake was unfortunate, it was ultimately excusable due to the lack of clear instructions.
4. The committee found her reasons for withdrawing from the event excusable.
5. He gave an excusable explanation for why he missed the meeting.

## Memory Aid

To remember the word "excusable," think of the root word "excuse." An easy way to recall it is to visualize someone making an excuse for their behavior—if the excuse is valid, it becomes "excusable."

# propose

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The word "propose" is a verb. It means to suggest a plan or idea for consideration or approval. In a broader context, it can also refer to asking someone to marry you.

Pronunciation: /prə'pəʊz/

Examples of common use:

1. She decided to propose a new schedule for the project.
2. He is going to propose to his girlfriend next weekend.
3. During the meeting, they will propose several strategies to improve sales.
4. The committee plans to propose changes to the current policy.
5. I would like to propose a toast to our wonderful hosts.

To remember the word "propose," think of the phrase "propose an idea." The prefix "pro-" suggests going forward with a plan, while "pose" can remind you to place or lay out your suggestion for others to see.

## ornament

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

As a noun:

- Definition: An ornament is an object that is used to decorate something, making it more attractive or appealing. It can also refer to a decorative detail added to enhance the aesthetic of an item.
- Example: "The Christmas tree was adorned with beautiful ornaments."

As a verb:

- Definition: To ornament means to add decoration to something or to make it more beautiful.
- Example: "We will ornament the room with string lights for the party."

Pronunciation: /ˈɔːrnəmənt/

Common use examples:

1. She received an ornament as a gift for her birthday.
2. The artist decided to ornament her painting with gold leaf.
3. Each year, the family adds a new ornament to their holiday decorations.
4. The architecture of the cathedral is filled with ornate ornamentation.
5. He enjoys ornamenting his home with unique and colorful items.

To remember the word "ornament," you can think of it as "ornate" plus "ment," where "ornate" relates to decoration, and "ment" indicates a process or action. This association can help you recall its meaning related to decoration and embellishment.

## energetic

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- **Part of Speech:** Adjective

**Definition:** The word "energetic" describes someone or something that possesses a lot of energy, is lively, or shows a strong and vigorous attitude. It can refer to physical energy, enthusiasm, or both.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˌɛnərˈdʒɛtɪk/

- **Examples:**

1. The children were energetic, running around the playground with excitement.
2. She has an energetic personality that makes her the center of attention at parties.
3. After an energetic workout, I feel great and ready to tackle the day.
4. The lecture was more engaging because the professor had an energetic teaching style.
5. An energetic dog is often a sign that it is healthy and well-cared for.

- **Memory Aid:** To remember "energetic," think of the word "energy" embedded within it. You can visualize a battery that represents high energy, keeping in mind that things that are energetic have a lot of power and liveliness, just like a fully charged battery.

## atmospheric

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### Definition

"Atmospheric" is an adjective that relates to the Earth's atmosphere, or more generally, to gases or conditions surrounding a particular space. It can also refer to the mood or feeling of a setting, often in artistic contexts.

### Pronunciation

/ˌæt.məˈsfer.ɪk/

### Examples of Common Use

1. The atmospheric conditions today include high humidity and low pressure.
2. The film was praised for its atmospheric cinematography that captured the eerie setting.
3. The café has an atmospheric vibe with its soft lighting and cozy furniture.
4. Meteorologists study atmospheric changes to predict the weather accurately.

5. The author created an atmospheric description of the haunted house that added to the story's suspense.

### Memory Tip

To remember "atmospheric," think of the word "atmosphere," which is the layer of gases surrounding Earth. Add "ic" to it to signify relating to that layer, and visualize various settings, like a misty forest or a stormy sky, that create a certain mood or emotion.

## cooperative

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### Cooperative

#### Part of Speech:

Adjective, Noun

#### Definition:

- **Adjective:** Willing to act together or assist others in achieving a common goal; collaborative.
- **Noun:** An organization or business owned and operated by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit.

#### Pronunciation:

/kəʊˈɒpərətɪv/ (koh-OP-uh-ruh-tiv)

#### Examples of Common Use:

1. The team worked in a cooperative manner to complete the project on time.
2. We joined a cooperative to buy groceries in bulk and save money.
3. Her cooperative spirit made her a valuable team member.
4. The government encouraged cooperative efforts between businesses and local communities.
5. They established a cooperative housing development to provide affordable living spaces.

### Memory Tip:

To remember "cooperative," think of it as "co-op," which emphasizes collaboration and working together ("co" meaning together and "operative" relating to operations or actions). Visualize two hands shaking to symbolize partnership and teamwork.

# corrode

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## Corrode

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To cause the gradual destruction or deterioration of materials, often through chemical reactions, such as rusting or oxidation. It can refer to the process of weakening or damaging something over time.

**Pronunciation:** /kəˈrəʊd/

## Examples of Common Use:

1. The heavy rain corroded the metal fence, leading to several areas of rust.
2. Certain acids can corrode the surface of metals if not handled properly.
3. The ship's hull began to corrode after years of exposure to saltwater.
4. Regular maintenance is crucial to prevent pipes from corroding and leaking.
5. Environmental factors can corrode the foundation of buildings if not properly protected.

## Memory Aid:

To remember "corrode," think of the word "erode." Both involve gradual damage, but "corrode" specifically relates to chemical reactions. Visualize metal rusting away—this image can help link the word to its meaning.

# honour

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

As a noun, "honour" refers to high respect, esteem, or integrity. It can denote a quality that involves being morally upright and of good character.

As a verb, "honour" means to regard someone with great respect, to fulfill an obligation, or to celebrate someone or something.

Pronunciation: /ˈɒn.ər/ (UK), /ˈɑː.nə/ (US)

Examples of common use:

1. It is an honour to be invited to speak at the conference. (noun)
2. She was honoured for her dedication to community service. (verb)

3. They held a ceremony to honour the fallen soldiers. (verb)
4. He takes great honour in his family's traditions. (noun)
5. An honourable person always keeps their promises. (adjective related form: honourable)

To remember the word "honour," you might visualize a medal or award that represents respect and integrity, associating it with the recognition of virtuous actions or qualities that honor individuals in society.

## except

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The word "except" is a preposition and a conjunction.

As a preposition, it is used to indicate exclusion, meaning "not including" or "other than." For example: "Everyone was invited to the party except John," which means John was not included.

As a conjunction, it is used to introduce a clause that presents an exception. For example: "I would go to the beach, except it's raining," which means the rain is the reason for not going.

Pronunciation: /ɪk'sept/

Examples of common use:

1. We can go out for dinner, except I forgot my wallet.
2. The store is open every day except Sundays.
3. She enjoys all sports except football.
4. No one failed the exam, except for a couple of students.
5. Everyone liked the movie, except him.

To remember the word "except," think of the phrase "everything but." The "ex-" prefix suggests exclusion, which aligns with its meaning of leaving something out or making an exception.

## soluble

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The word "soluble" is an adjective. It refers to the ability of a substance to be dissolved in a solvent, typically water. When a substance is described as soluble, it means that it can break down and mix evenly into a liquid, forming a solution.



Pronunciation: /'sɒl.jə.bəl/ (British) or /'sɑː.ljə.bəl/ (American)

Examples of common use:

1. "Salt is soluble in water, so it dissolves quickly."
2. "Some vitamins are soluble in fat, while others are water-soluble."
3. "The chemist tested the soluble properties of the new compound."
4. "This material is not soluble in organic solvents."
5. "Ensure that the powder is completely soluble before adding it to the mixture."

To remember the word "soluble," you can think of the root "sol," which means to loosen or to dissolve (like in solution or solvent). Associating "soluble" with "sol" and the action of dissolving can help reinforce its meaning.

## administration

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The word "administration" is a noun. It refers to the process or activity of managing and organizing resources, tasks, or people in order to achieve specific goals. It can also refer to the group of individuals responsible for managing an organization, especially in a governmental or institutional context.

Pronunciation: /ədˌmɪn.ɪ'streɪ.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The administration of the school implemented new policies to improve student performance.
2. The government's administration announced a new economic plan to stimulate growth.
3. She decided to pursue a degree in public administration to better understand the workings of government.
4. The hospital's administration is responsible for its overall operation and management.
5. Effective administration is critical to the success of any business.

To remember the word "administration," think of it as "admin" (short for administration) combined with "nation." Picture a nation or organization being run smoothly by a team of people managing different aspects like resources, tasks, and policies. This visualization can help connect the concept of managing something larger

than oneself with the term "administration."

## environment

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The word "environment" is a noun. It refers to the surrounding conditions, influences, or factors that affect the growth, development, or behavior of living organisms. It can encompass natural surroundings, such as ecosystems, as well as social, political, and economic conditions.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The government is implementing policies to protect the environment from pollution.
2. Children are greatly influenced by their educational environment.
3. Climate change poses serious threats to the global environment.
4. Sustainable practices are essential for preserving our environment for future generations.
5. Many species are facing extinction due to changes in their natural environment.

To remember the word "environment," think of the prefix "en-" meaning "to cause to be" and "viron" which comes from the Latin word "viridis," meaning "green" or "to thrive." This can help you visualize a space that fosters life and growth, linking it to the concept of an ecosystem or surroundings.

## license

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A license is an official permission or permit to do, use, or own something, often regulated by law.

As a verb:

- Definition: To license means to grant permission or a formal authorization to someone to do something.

Pronunciation: /ˈlaɪsəns/

Examples of common use:

1. To drive a car, you must obtain a driver's license.
2. The restaurant was issued a license to serve alcohol.
3. She is licensed to practice law in her state.
4. The software requires a valid license to function.
5. He had to renew his professional license every year.

To remember the word "license," think of the concept of "permission." You might picture a driver's license as a ticket to freedom or access, symbolizing that with a license, you are officially allowed to do something that would otherwise be restricted.

## underline

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

As a verb:

- Definition: To draw a line underneath a word or phrase to indicate emphasis, importance, or to highlight it.
- Examples:
  1. Please underline the main ideas in your essay.
  2. The teacher asked the students to underline the vocabulary words in the reading passage.

As a noun:

- Definition: A line drawn under a word or phrase, often used to highlight or emphasize it.
- Examples:
  1. The underline in that sentence makes it clear which part is important.
  2. The word 'important' has an underline to show it should be emphasized.

Pronunciation: /ˈʌn.də.laɪn/

Common uses:

1. You should underline key terms in the textbook for better retention.

2. In your report, remember to underline any statistical data that supports your argument.
3. The editor suggested adding an underline to the title for better visibility.
4. Underline the steps in the procedure to make it easier to follow.
5. He likes to underline quotes that resonate with him in his journal.

To remember the word "underline," you can think of the image of a pencil drawing a line beneath a word, signifying that it is important or something you should pay attention to. Alternatively, you can associate "under" with emphasis and "line" with marking, which together illustrate the concept of highlighting important information.

## activate

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Certainly! Here's the information based on your request.

### Word: Activate

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To make something active or operative; to cause something to start functioning or to set in motion. It often refers to turning on a device, starting a system, or initiating a process.

**Pronunciation:** /'æktɪveɪt/

### Examples of Common Use:

1. You need to activate your new smartphone by following the on-screen instructions.
2. The safety switch will automatically activate in case of an emergency.
3. She decided to activate her gym membership for the new year.
4. You can activate the alarm by pressing the red button.
5. The software will activate after you enter the correct serial number.

**Memory Aid:** To remember "activate," think of the phrase "action to start." The prefix "act-" relates to action, and "ivate" can be thought of as "initiate." Together, they imply creating a cause that leads to action. Visualize pressing a button to "activate" a device to help solidify the meaning in your mind.

## major

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

As an adjective:

- Meaning: Of greater importance, seriousness, or significance; large in size or extent.
- Example: "She played a major role in the project's success."

As a noun:

- Meaning: A person who holds a particular rank or level, especially in academic or military contexts; also refers to a subject of study that a student specializes in during their education.
- Example: "He is majoring in biology."

Pronunciation: /'meɪ.dʒər/

Common examples of the word "major":

1. "The major events of the year were discussed at the meeting."
2. "After careful consideration, she decided to change her major."
3. "The company made major improvements to their customer service."
4. "A major conflict arose due to differing opinions."
5. "He is a major character in the novel."

To remember the word "major," you can think of it as something that is "more" significant or large. Associating "major" with "important" or "big" may help solidify its meaning in your mind.

## specific

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- **Definition:**
  - **Specific** (adjective): Clearly defined or identified; relating to a particular subject or area. It denotes something that is distinct and not general or vague.
- **Pronunciation:** /spə'sɪfɪk/
- **Examples:**
  1. The teacher asked us to give specific examples to support our argument.
  2. Please provide a specific date for the meeting.
  3. His instructions were very specific, leaving no room for confusion.

4. They sell specific brands of coffee that are not available in regular stores.
  5. She has a specific plan in mind for her project proposal.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "specific," think of the phrase "Specifically speaking," which implies you are talking about something precise and clearly defined, making it easier to associate the word with clarity and definition.

## objective

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

As an **adjective**, it describes something that is not influenced by personal feelings or opinions; it is based on facts. For example, an objective assessment means an evaluation based solely on evidence rather than bias.

As a **noun**, it refers to a goal or aim that one wants to achieve. For example, the objective of a project may be to increase sales.

### Pronunciation:

/əb'dʒɛk.tɪv/

### Examples of common use:

1. The teacher provided an objective review of the students' work.
2. Our main objective is to complete the project by the end of the month.
3. It's important to remain objective when evaluating a situation.
4. The company set clear objectives for its marketing campaign.
5. She approached the issue with an objective mindset.

To remember the word "objective," think of the phrase "just the facts" since being objective involves focusing on facts and not being influenced by personal feelings. Additionally, you can associate it with the idea of having a clear target or aim, as it is also used to signify goals.

## concentrate

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

As a verb:

- Definition: To focus one's attention or mental effort on a particular task or subject. It can also mean to gather or combine materials to increase their density or strength.
- Example: "She needed to concentrate on her studies to improve her grades."

As a noun:

- Definition: A substance that has been made denser or more concentrated, often used in chemistry or cooking.
- Example: "The juice was a concentrate that needed to be diluted with water."

Pronunciation: /ˈkɒn.sən.treɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. "I find it hard to concentrate in noisy environments."
2. "He managed to concentrate his thoughts before speaking."
3. "The chef used a tomato concentrate to enhance the sauce."
4. "To concentrate salt, the solution was heated."
5. "She put in a lot of effort to concentrate her energy on her career."

To remember the word "concentrate," think of the phrase "Concentrate to Create." Focusing your attention on something helps you create better results.

## conflict

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

As a **noun**, it refers to a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one. It can also mean a clash or struggle, especially between opposing forces or ideas.

Example:

- The conflict between the two countries lasted for several years.

As a **verb**, it means to come into opposition or collision; to be in disagreement or to contradict.

Example:

- Their opinions on the issue conflict with each other.

Pronunciation: /'kɒn.flɪkt/

Examples of common use:

1. There was a conflict of interest in the committee's decision-making process.
2. The movie explores the inner conflict of the main character.
3. Resolving interpersonal conflicts is important for maintaining healthy relationships.
4. The conflict escalated rapidly and drew in multiple nations.
5. My schedule conflicts with the meeting time, making it hard for me to attend.

To remember the word "conflict," think of the prefix "con-" meaning "together" and "flict" from the Latin "flicted," meaning "strike." Visualize two opposing forces striking against each other, causing a clash. This can help reinforce the meaning of disagreement or struggle inherent in the word.

## antidote

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Antidote is a noun.

It refers to a substance that counteracts the effects of a poison or a harmful situation. In a broader sense, it can also signify anything that alleviates a negative condition or situation.

**Pronunciation:** /'æn.tɪ.dəʊt/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The doctor administered an antidote to neutralize the poison in the patient's system.
2. Reading has always been her antidote to stress and anxiety.
3. The new policy serves as an antidote to the rising issues of inequality in the workplace.
4. They believe that laughter is the best antidote to sadness.
5. The program was designed as an antidote to youth violence in the community.

**Memory tip:** To remember "antidote," think of "anti-" meaning against and "dote," which sounds like "do." Imagine it as something that does something against (anti-) harm or poison (dote). Visualize a small vial labeled "antidote" that can save someone from harm.



# discover

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The word "discover" is a verb. It means to find out something new or previously unknown. It often refers to making a revelation or becoming aware of something for the first time.

Pronunciation: /dɪs'kʌvər/

Examples of common use:

1. Scientists hope to discover a cure for the disease.
2. I want to discover new places during my travels.
3. She was excited to discover that she had won a prize.
4. The explorers set out to discover uncharted territories.
5. It's important to discover your passions early in life.

To remember the word "discover," think of the word as a combination of "dis-" meaning to separate or apart and "cover," which suggests uncovering something hidden or unknown. Visualize uncovering a treasure chest to help solidify the meaning in your mind.

# necessarily

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## necessarily

Part of Speech: Adverb

Definition: In all cases; as a matter of necessity; inevitably or logically. It can indicate that something is required or that something will happen inevitably as a result of something else.

**Pronunciation:** /ˌnɛs.ə'sɛr.i.li/

## Examples:

1. Just because he is wealthy doesn't necessarily mean he is happy.
2. The project will necessarily take longer if we don't receive the right materials on time.
3. You don't necessarily have to follow all the rules; it's about finding what works for you.
4. The new policy will necessarily affect everyone in the department.

5. This solution is not necessarily the best one, but it's a start.

**Memory Tip:** Associate "necessarily" with the concept of "need." You can remember it by thinking of "need" within "necessarily," as it often relates to things that are required or bound to happen.

## continent

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The word "continent" is a noun. It refers to one of the main landmasses on Earth, typically recognized as large continuous expanses of land. Continents are generally defined as large geographic areas that are distinct from one another.

Pronunciation: /'kɒntɪnənt/

Common uses of the word "continent":

1. Africa is the second-largest continent in the world.
2. The continent of Europe is known for its rich history and diverse cultures.
3. Asia is the largest continent and home to many of the world's most populous countries.
4. North America and South America are often collectively referred to as the Americas.
5. Antarctica is a continent that is covered in ice and has no permanent human population.

To remember the word "continent," you can associate it with the idea of massive land areas on a map. Think of the seven continents that we commonly learn about in school: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Australia, and South America. Visualizing their shapes and locations can help reinforce the term.

## turret

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The word "turret" is a noun. It refers to a small tower, often found as part of a larger structure such as a castle, fort, or military installation. In a military context, it can also refer to a fortified structure that houses artillery or firearms.

Pronunciation: /'tʌr.ɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. The castle was adorned with several decorative turrets that enhanced its medieval appearance.

2. The tank's turret can rotate 360 degrees, allowing it to target enemies from all directions.
3. During the battle, the soldiers took cover behind the turret for protection.
4. The fairy tale featured a princess trapped in a tower with small turrets.
5. The water tower had a turret at the top, which provided a panoramic view of the surrounding area.

To remember the word "turret," you can think of it as a "tiny tower" since both words start with "tur" and have similar meanings related to structure and elevation. Additionally, associating it with castles and military equipment can help you to recall its usage in different contexts.

## elastic

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

- **Adjective:** Describes the ability of a material or object to return to its original shape after being stretched or compressed. It can also refer to something that is flexible or adaptable in nature.
  - *Example:* "The elastic fabric allows for a comfortable fit."
- **Noun:** Refers to a type of elastic material, often used in clothing, bands, or as a mechanical component that provides stretch.
  - *Example:* "She used a piece of elastic to fix her pants."

Pronunciation: /ɪˈlæstɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. "The waistband of my shorts is made from elastic."
2. "She needs to buy some elastic for her sewing project."
3. "The budget should be elastic to accommodate unexpected expenses."
4. "The rubber band is very elastic and can stretch far without breaking."
5. "Children's toys often have elastic parts to enhance playability."

To remember the word "elastic," think of the phrase "stretch and return." Visualize a rubber band that stretches when pulled but snaps back to its original shape. This imagery reinforces the idea of flexibility and adaptability associated with the word.

# enhance

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## Enhance

**Part of Speech:** Verb

**Definition:** To enhance something means to improve its quality, value, or extent. It typically refers to making something better or more attractive.

**Pronunciation:** /ɪn'hæns/

### Examples of Common Use:

1. The new software update will enhance the performance of the computer.
2. Adding spices can enhance the flavor of any dish.
3. The architect aimed to enhance the beauty of the building with modern design elements.
4. Her experience in the industry will enhance her chances of getting the job.
5. The photographer used filters to enhance the colors in the image.

**Remembering the Word:** To recall "enhance," think of the word "enhancer," which is often used in cosmetics or technology to imply improvement or augmentation. You can visualize enhancing a photo, making it brighter or sharper, which connects the act of improving with the word "enhance."

# demonstration

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The word "demonstration" is a noun.

A demonstration is an act of showing or proving something, often through example or evidence. It can refer to a public display of feelings or opinions, such as a protest, or a practical exhibition of how something works.

Pronunciation: /ˌdɛmə'nstreɪʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The teacher gave a demonstration of how to perform the science experiment.
2. Thousands attended the demonstration to protest climate change policies.
3. The company held a product demonstration to showcase their new technology.

4. During the demonstration, the chef explained each step of the cooking process.
5. A successful demonstration often leads to a better understanding of the subject matter.

To remember the word "demonstration," think of it as "demonstrate" (the verb form) with the suffix "-tion" which turns it into a noun. You can visualize someone showing or proving something to an audience, which helps associate the term with the act of displaying or exhibiting a process or opinion.

## interrupt

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The word "interrupt" is a verb. It means to break the continuity of something, to disturb someone while they are speaking or doing something, or to cause a temporary halt in a process or activity.

Pronunciation: /ˌɪntəˈrʌpt/

Examples of common use:

1. Please do not interrupt me while I am speaking.
2. The meeting was interrupted by a loud noise outside.
3. She had to interrupt her studies to help her family.
4. It's rude to interrupt others during a conversation.
5. The power outage will interrupt the broadcast.

To remember the word "interrupt," you can think of it as "inter" (between) and "rupt" (break). Visualize someone breaking into a conversation, thereby interrupting the flow of dialogue.

## redundant

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### Redundant

**Part of Speech:** Adjective

**Definition:**

Describing something that is not necessary because it is more than enough or is repeated unnecessarily. It often refers to information, systems, or resources that are superfluous or duplicated, thus not adding any additional value.

**Pronunciation:** /rɪ'dʌn.dənt/

**Examples:**

1. The report was filled with redundant information that could have been summarized in a single paragraph.
2. Many modern technologies made certain jobs redundant, leading to widespread unemployment.
3. His explanation was redundant, repeating points that had already been made earlier in the discussion.
4. The committee decided to eliminate redundant steps in the approval process to make it more efficient.
5. The design was criticized for being redundant, as it featured multiple elements that served the same purpose.

**How to Remember the Word:**

Think of the prefix "re-" meaning "again" and "dunt," which sounds like "doughnut," a symbol of something round and unnecessary if you have too many. This can help you recall that "redundant" refers to something excessively repeated or unnecessary.

## mishandle

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- **Definition:** "Mishandle" is a verb that means to manage or deal with something in a careless, ineffective, or improper way. When something is mishandled, it often leads to negative consequences or mistakes.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˌmɪs'hændl/
- **Examples:**
  1. The files were mishandled, resulting in the loss of important documents.
  2. He mishandled the negotiation, causing the deal to fall through.
  3. The fragile items were mishandled during transportation, leading to several breakages.
  4. The coach mishandled the player's training schedule, which affected his performance.
  5. She felt that her concerns were mishandled by the customer service team.

- **Memory Aid:** To remember "mishandle," think of the prefix "mis-" which means wrong or improper, combined with "handle," which relates to managing or dealing with something. Visualize someone trying to pick up a delicate object, only to drop it and break it – they have "mishandled" it. This imagery connects the concept of improper handling with the word itself.

# discovery

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## Discovery

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The act of finding or learning something for the first time; a revelation or finding that was previously unknown. It can refer to scientific findings, personal realizations, or the uncovering of information.

**Pronunciation:** /dɪs'kʌv.ə.ri/

## Examples of common use:

1. The team's discovery of a new species was celebrated by the scientific community.
2. Her discovery that she had a talent for painting changed her life.
3. The discovery of ancient artifacts provided insight into past civilizations.
4. He made a surprising discovery while cleaning out the attic.
5. The company is known for its groundbreaking discoveries in technology.

**Memory aid:** To remember the word "discovery," think of the prefix "dis-" meaning "apart" or "away" and "cover" meaning to conceal. A "discovery" is something that was once covered or hidden that has been revealed or uncovered. Visualize unwrapping a gift to reveal what's inside as a way to associate it with the act of discovering.

# alcohol

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Alcohol is a noun.

It refers to a class of organic compounds that are characterized by the presence of one or more hydroxyl (-OH) groups. In everyday usage, it commonly refers to ethanol, a psychoactive substance found in drinks such as beer, wine, and spirits that can produce intoxication when consumed in sufficient quantities. Alcohol can also refer to alcoholic beverages in general.

Pronunciation: /ˈæɪ.kə.hɔ:l/ (AL-kuh-hawl)

Examples of common use:

1. He decided to quit drinking alcohol for health reasons.
2. The party was lively, with plenty of music and alcohol to go around.
3. Some people can consume alcohol responsibly, while others may develop a dependency.
4. In many cultures, alcohol is an integral part of celebrations and social gatherings.
5. It's important to understand the effects of alcohol on the body before consuming it.

To remember the word "alcohol," think of the prefix "al-" which can remind you of "all," suggesting that alcohol is often a common element in social events where everyone gathers, and "-cohol" can sound like "cool," a reminder that alcohol is often perceived as a social beverage.

## suppression

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Suppression is primarily a noun.

### Definition:

1. **Noun:** The act of preventing something from being seen, heard, or expressed; the act of holding back or restraining. It can also refer to the state of being suppressed.

**Pronunciation:** /səˈprɛʃən/

### Examples:

1. The suppression of free speech can lead to unrest in society.
2. Emotional suppression may lead to mental health issues.
3. The government faced criticism for the suppression of dissenting voices.
4. Suppression of evidence can result in a miscarriage of justice.
5. Many historical events were characterized by the suppression of information.

### Memory Tip:

To remember "suppression," think of the prefix "sub-" meaning under, and "press" meaning to push down. Imagine pushing down (suppressing) a powerful spring, which helps to visualize the act of holding back or restraining something.



# mainly

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The word "mainly" is an adverb. It is used to indicate that something occurs primarily or chiefly; it's often used to describe the predominant aspect or component of something.

Pronunciation: /ˈmeɪn.li/

Examples of common use:

1. The conference will focus mainly on technology and innovation.
2. She mainly studies the effects of climate change on wildlife.
3. The students were mainly affected by the new policy.
4. The ingredients are mainly organic and locally sourced.

To remember the word "mainly," you can think of it as a combination of "main" (the most important part) and the suffix "-ly" (which is commonly used to turn adjectives into adverbs). This connection helps reinforce its meaning of being the primary focus or element of something.

# property

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The word "property" can function as a noun.

## 1. Definition:

- As a noun, "property" refers to a thing or things belonging to someone; the possession or ownership of something. It can also mean land and buildings or a characteristic or quality of something (like physical properties in science).

## 2. Pronunciation:

- /ˈprɒp.ər.ti/

## 3. Examples of common use:

- "The property was sold for a high price."
- "Everyone has the right to own property."
- "This scientific principle is based on the properties of matter."
- "She was worried about the security of her property."
- "The property market is experiencing changes."

## 4. Memory tip:

- Associate "property" with "proper," as in proper ownership. Think of a "property" as something you would have to keep "proper" care of because it belongs to you.

## naked

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- **Definition:**

The word "naked" is primarily used as an adjective. It describes a state where someone or something is without clothing or covering. It can also convey a sense of being exposed or vulnerable, either physically or metaphorically.

- **Pronunciation:**

The word "naked" is pronounced as /'neɪ.kɪd/.

- **Examples of common use:**

1. The artist painted a beautiful portrait of a naked figure.
2. He felt exposed and naked in front of the large audience.
3. The tree stood naked after losing all its leaves in the autumn.
4. She was caught naked in the shower when the water suddenly turned cold.
5. The truth about the situation was laid bare, leaving him feeling naked and vulnerable.

- **How to remember the word:**

To remember "naked," think of the phrase "without a cover." Visualize a fruit like a banana being peeled, leaving it naked and exposed. This imagery can help you recall its meaning related to being uncovered or bare.

## feature

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

As a noun:

- **Definition:** A feature is a distinctive attribute or aspect of something. It can refer to a characteristic or a quality that is inherent to a product, person, or situation.
- **Example:** One of the key features of this smartphone is its high-resolution camera.

As a verb:

- Definition: To feature means to have as a prominent attribute or to include as an important part.
- Example: The film features several popular actors and has received critical acclaim.

Pronunciation:

- /ˈfiː.tʃər/

Examples of common use:

1. The software has many new features that improve user experience.
2. The documentary features interviews with experts in the field.
3. This model features a sleek design and advanced technology.
4. The magazine will feature an article about climate change next month.
5. She decided to feature her artwork in the upcoming exhibition.

Ways to remember the word:

- Connect "feature" with "f-eature," where "eature" sounds like "easier." Think of a distinctive quality that makes something easier or better. Visualize a unique quality of a product that stands out, which helps to reinforce its meaning in your memory.

## lens

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The word "lens" can function as a noun. It has a few meanings:

1. A piece of glass or other transparent material that is shaped to converge or diverge light, used in optical devices like glasses, cameras, and microscopes.
2. A way of looking at or thinking about something; a viewpoint or perspective.

**Pronunciation:** /lɛnz/

**Examples of common use:**

1. She wore her glasses, which had a scratch on the lens.
2. The photographer adjusted the lens to focus on the subject.
3. Through the lens of history, we can understand the past better.
4. He viewed the situation through a critical lens.
5. The camera lens was wide-angle, capturing more of the scene.

**Memory tip:** To remember the word "lens," think of it as a "window" to help you see or understand something better, whether that be through physical vision or metaphorical perception.

## coordinator

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### Definition:

The word "coordinator" is a noun. It refers to a person who organizes, manages, or oversees the execution of tasks or activities, ensuring that different elements work together harmoniously. Coordinators may work in various fields, including events, projects, education, and organizational environments.

### Pronunciation:

/kəʊˈɔːrdɪneɪtər/

### Examples of common use:

1. The event coordinator arranged all the details for the wedding.
2. She works as a project coordinator, ensuring that the team meets its deadlines.
3. The school hired a coordinator to improve the communication between parents and teachers.
4. As a coordinator, he helps facilitate meetings and discussions among different departments.
5. They need a marketing coordinator to manage their promotional campaigns.

### Memory Tip:

To remember the word "coordinator," break it down into "co-" (together) and "ordinator" (one who arranges). Visualize a person who brings different groups or tasks together smoothly, just like a conductor leads an orchestra.

## nourish

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### Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To provide with food or other substances necessary for growth, health, and good condition; to nurture or sustain.
- **Example:** The farmer works hard to nourish his crops with the right amounts of water and fertilizers.

## Pronunciation

/nər'ɪʃ/

## Examples of Common Use

1. She believes that it's important to nourish her body with healthy foods.
2. The community center offers programs to nourish the talents of local artists.
3. Parents should nourish their children's minds with books and educational activities.
4. Proper hydration is essential to nourish the skin and keep it healthy.
5. The organization aims to nourish the hunger of the homeless by providing meals.

## Memory Tip

To remember the word "nourish," think of the word "nourishment," which relates to food and care. Visualize a plant being watered and taken care of, representing how "nourishing" is about providing what is needed for growth and health.

# crisp

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## Crisp

- Part of Speech: Adjective
- Definition: The word "crisp" describes something that is firm, dry, and breaks easily, often used to describe food that is fresh and has a pleasant crunch. It can also refer to clear or sharp images or sounds.
- Pronunciation: /krɪsp/
- Examples of Common Use:
  1. The apples were fresh and crisp, perfect for making pie.
  2. She enjoyed the crispness of the autumn air while walking through the park.
  3. The new phone had a crisp display that made images look very clear.
  4. The leaves turned a crisp shade of red and orange in the fall.
  5. He gave a crisp salute as he recognized his commanding officer.
- Remembering the Word: You can think of "crisp" as a sound you make when you bite into something crunchy. The "k" sound at the beginning can remind you of a "crunch," connecting the word to the texture and freshness it describes.

# guilty

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The word "guilty" is primarily used as an adjective. It describes the state of having committed a crime or offense or feeling responsible for a perceived wrongdoing. It can also refer to the emotion of feeling remorse or shame regarding a particular action.

Pronunciation: /'ɡɪl.ti/

Examples of common use:

1. After the trial, the jury found the defendant guilty of robbery.
2. She felt guilty for not visiting her grandmother more often.
3. The guilty party was sentenced to five years in prison.
4. He gave a guilty glance when asked about the broken vase.
5. Many people feel guilty about not being able to help during tough times.

To remember the word "guilty," think of the phrase "guilt is within me." The word itself contains "guilt," which is the emotion associated with a wrongdoing, and the "-y" suffix suggests a characteristic, making it easier to connect the word to its meaning.

# crack

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- **Definition:** The word "crack" can function as both a verb and a noun.
  - **As a verb:** It means to break something so that it does not completely separate into two pieces or to make a sudden sharp noise.
  - **As a noun:** It refers to a narrow opening or fissure, or the sound produced by breaking or bursting something.
- **Pronunciation:** /kræk/
- **Examples:**
  1. *Verb:* "I accidentally cracked the glass when I dropped it."
  2. *Verb:* "He cracked a joke that made everyone laugh."
  3. *Noun:* "There was a crack in the wall that needs to be repaired."
  4. *Noun:* "The sound of a crack echoed through the empty room."
  5. *Verb:* "She cracked the code to get into the secure area."

- **Memory Aid:** To remember "crack," think of the action of cracking an egg open. The idea of breaking something open can help you associate the verb form, while the fissure in an egg can remind you of the noun form. You can visualize the sound produced when you crack the egg or a shell.