

Word List 11

aquarium

Aquarium

- *Part of Speech:* Noun
- *Definition:* A transparent tank or container in which fish and other aquatic animals and plants are kept. It can also refer to a building or place where such animals and plants are displayed for public viewing.
- *Pronunciation:* /ə'kwɛr.i.əm/
- *Examples of Common Use:*
 1. We took the children to the aquarium to see the colorful fish.
 2. The aquarium features a special exhibit on jellyfish.
 3. She decided to set up a small aquarium in her living room.
 4. Many aquariums conduct research to help conserve marine life.
 5. The aquarium's new shark tank has become a major attraction.
- *Memory Tip:* To remember the word "aquarium," think of "aqua," which means water, as well as the "arium" suffix that indicates a place. Visualize a watery place where various aquatic creatures live.

cell

Definition:

- **Word:** Cell
- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Explanation:** A cell is the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane. Cells are the building blocks of all living things. In a different context, a cell can also refer to a small room in which a prisoner is locked up, or a space in a grid such as that in a spreadsheet.

Pronunciation: /sɛl/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The human body is made up of trillions of cells.
2. He was locked in a small cell for the duration of his sentence.
3. She entered data into a cell of the Excel spreadsheet.
4. Scientists study how cells communicate with each other.
5. The plant cell has a rigid cell wall that provides structure.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "cell," think of a "cell" in your phone, which is a small unit that functions on its own but connects to a larger network. Alternatively, visualize a bee cell in a honeycomb, where each small compartment serves a specific purpose, similar to how biological cells function in organisms.

dweller

Dweller is a noun.

A dweller is a person or animal that lives in a particular place or habitat. It often refers to inhabitants of specific environments, whether they are permanent residents or seasonal occupants.

Pronunciation: /ˈdwɛl.ər/

Examples:

1. The cave dwellers of ancient times lived off the land and developed unique cultures.
2. Urban dwellers often struggle with the rising cost of living in big cities.
3. Forest dwellers rely on the resources provided by their natural surroundings.
4. The documentary highlighted how ocean dwellers adapt to their underwater environment.
5. City dwellers may visit parks to escape the hustle and bustle of urban life.

To remember the word, think of "dwell," which means to live or reside somewhere, and add "er" to focus on the person or creature that dwells in that place. Visualizing someone living in a specific environment can also help reinforce the meaning.

declare

declare

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To make known or state formally or officially. It can refer to announcing something clearly or asserting something as a fact.

Pronunciation: /dɪˈkleɪr/

Examples of Common Use:

1. She decided to declare her candidacy for mayor.
2. The company will declare its profits during the quarterly meeting.
3. He declared his intentions to travel abroad for a year.
4. When traveling internationally, you must declare any items you bring that exceed the duty-free limit.
5. The government declared a state of emergency after the natural disaster.

Memory Tip: You can remember "declare" by associating it with the phrase "to make clear." Think of it as "declaring" something makes it clear to everyone involved.

suitcase

Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Meaning:** A suitcase is a large, rectangular container that is used for traveling, typically made of strong material and equipped with a handle and sometimes wheels for easy transport. It is designed to hold clothing and personal items during trips.

Pronunciation

- Phonetic: /ˈsuɪt.keɪs/
- Audio representation: [soo-tkeys]

Examples

1. I packed my clothes in a suitcase for the weekend trip.
2. She struggled to lift her heavy suitcase onto the train.
3. He bought a new suitcase because his old one was damaged during the flight.

4. After arriving at the hotel, I realized I had forgotten my suitcase at the airport.
5. We need to check in our suitcase before heading to the departure gate.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "suitcase," think of it as a "case" that holds your "suit" (clothes you wear) when you go traveling. Visualize packing a case full of your favorite outfits for a trip.

graduate

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

As a **verb**:

- **Definition:** To successfully complete an academic degree or course of study, typically at a school, college, or university.
- **Example:** She will graduate from college next year after four years of hard work.

As a **noun**:

- **Definition:** A person who has completed a course of study, especially at a college or university.
- **Example:** The graduate spoke at the commencement ceremony.

Pronunciation: /'grædʒ.u.ət/

Examples of common use:

1. He plans to graduate with honors.
2. The graduates celebrated their achievements at a party.
3. Many graduates seek jobs immediately after finishing their studies.
4. She received her diploma upon graduating from high school.
5. The university provides support services for recent graduates.

Memory tip: To remember the word "graduate," think of the word "grade" as it relates to school. When you achieve a certain grade, you move up to the next level, just like when you graduate to the next stage of your education.

predict

The word "predict" is a verb. It means to say or estimate that a specific thing will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something. Predict is often used in contexts that involve forecasting or making educated guesses based on evidence.

Pronunciation: /prɪ'dɪkt/

Examples of common use:

1. Scientists can predict the weather with a high degree of accuracy.
2. Many analysts predict an increase in consumer spending this year.
3. It is difficult to predict how the market will react to the news.
4. She was able to predict the outcome of the game based on the players' performance.
5. The study aims to predict how climate change will affect agriculture.

To remember the word "predict," you can think of the prefix "pre-" meaning "before," and "dict" which relates to speaking or telling. Together, it suggests "telling something beforehand." Visualizing a crystal ball or someone making a future forecast can also help solidify the meaning in your memory.

headquarters

Explanation

Headquarters (noun)

1. The central office or main administrative center of an organization or company, where key decisions are made and where the executive team and support staff operate.
2. It can also refer to the location or buildings where a military organization is based and where planning and control of operations occur.

Pronunciation

/hɛd'kwɔːr.tə-z/

Examples

1. The company's headquarters is located in New York City.
2. The military headquarters was set up in a secure location to plan the operation.
3. After the merger, the headquarters of the newly formed company was moved to California.
4. She was promoted to manager at the headquarters after years of hard work.
5. The nonprofit organization held its annual meeting at its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Memory Aid

To remember "headquarters," think of it as the "head" of the "quarters" where leaders and main activities happen. Visualize a large office building with a sign that says "Head Office" on top, indicating it is the primary place for decision-making. The term "quarters" conveys a sense of living or working space, which can help associate the word with an administrative hub.

coverage

Definition:

The word "coverage" is a noun. It refers to the extent to which something extends, the amount of something that is covered, or the reporting of an event or subject, particularly in media or finance.

Pronunciation:

/ˈkʌv.ər.ɪdʒ/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The insurance policy offers comprehensive coverage for natural disasters.
2. The media provided extensive coverage of the election results.
3. The restaurant's seating capacity has a limited coverage, only accommodating 50 customers at a time.
4. We need to assess the coverage of our marketing campaign to see if it reaches our target audience.

5. The textbook lacks adequate coverage of the subject matter, making it difficult for students to learn.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "coverage," think of it as "covering" something completely. Imagine a large blanket that covers everything beneath it; the more extensive the blanket, the better the coverage.

enforce

Enforce is a verb. It means to compel observance of or obedience to a law, rule, or obligation. In other words, it refers to making sure that a law or rule is followed and applied.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈfɔrs/

Examples of common use:

1. The police are responsible for enforcing traffic laws.
2. The school must enforce its code of conduct among students.
3. Regulations were put in place to enforce safety in the workplace.
4. The government decided to enforce stricter immigration policies.
5. Activists are working to enforce environmental protections.

To remember the word, think of the word "force" within "enforce." When you enforce something, you are using force (in a legal or authoritative sense) to make sure that rules or laws are followed.

specialty

The word "specialty" is a noun.

It refers to a particular subject, area of study, or field of expertise that one specializes in. It can also mean a distinctive feature or characteristic of something, often implying that it is of higher quality or uniqueness.

Pronunciation: /ˈspɛʃ.əl.ti/

Examples of common use:

1. The chef's specialty is seafood pasta, which is renowned in the restaurant.

2. In her medical practice, her specialty is pediatric medicine.
3. The university is known for its engineering specialty programs.
4. He wrote a book about the specialty of organic farming.
5. The movie is a specialty of the director, showcasing his unique filmmaking style.

To remember the word "specialty," think of the phrase "special talent." Both words share a similar root, indicating a focus on something specific and unique. Imagining a chef preparing their "special dish" can help reinforce the association of "special" with "specialty."

intrinsic

Intrinsic

- **Part of speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Belonging to the essential nature of something; inherent; natural. It describes qualities that are fundamental and integral to something, as opposed to those that are external or added.

Examples:

1. The intrinsic value of the artwork comes from its historical significance.
2. Joy can be intrinsic to certain activities, like painting or playing music, where people find satisfaction in the process rather than the outcome.
3. He had an intrinsic motivation to help others, stemming from his compassion.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈtrɪn.zɪk/

Common Uses:

1. The intrinsic qualities of a diamond make it a sought-after gemstone.
2. Learning is often most effective when driven by intrinsic curiosity rather than extrinsic rewards.
3. Her intrinsic talent for music was evident from a young age.
4. An intrinsic part of the culture is the strong emphasis on community and family.
5. The intrinsic connection between health and diet cannot be overlooked.

Memory Tip: To remember "intrinsic," think of the root "intr-" which relates to "inside" or "within." This can help you associate the term with the idea of qualities that are an inherent part of something. You might visualize a treasure inside a box that represents the inner, essential qualities of an object or concept.

medical

The word "medical" is an adjective. It refers to anything related to the practice of medicine or the treatment of illness and injuries. It encompasses aspects of healthcare, therapeutic practices, and the study of diseases.

Pronunciation: /ˈmɛd.ɪ.kəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The medical team provided immediate assistance after the accident.
2. She is studying medical science at the university.
3. The hospital offers a range of medical services to its patients.
4. He scheduled a medical examination to check his health.
5. Advances in medical technology have significantly improved patient care.

To remember the word "medical," you can associate it with the word "medicine," as both share the same root. Think of a doctor or a hospital to create a mental image related to health and treatment.

stick

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

As a noun, "stick" refers to a thin piece of wood or a similar material, often used for support or as a tool.

As a verb, "stick" means to attach or adhere something to a surface, or to cause something to become lodged or jammed.

Pronunciation: /stɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. Noun: "She picked up a stick from the ground to use as a walking aid."
2. Noun: "The children threw sticks for the dog to fetch."

3. Verb: "I need to stick this poster on the wall."
4. Verb: "Make sure the lid is tightly stuck on the jar."
5. Verb: "He tried to stick the pieces of paper together with glue."

To remember the word "stick," think of a "sticky" situation where things are not moving easily, similar to how a stick can get lodged in one place. Additionally, visualize a stick as an item that can adhere (stick) to something else.

realistic

The word "realistic" is an adjective. It describes something that is practical, sensible, or achievable, often in a way that reflects the actual situation rather than an idealized or imagined one.

Pronunciation: /ˌriː.ə'lɪs.tɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. Her expectations for the project were realistic given the limited budget and time frame.
2. The movie offered a realistic portrayal of life in the city.
3. It is important to have realistic goals when starting a new business.
4. The teacher encouraged her students to take a realistic approach to their studies.
5. The developer is known for creating realistic graphics in video games.

To remember the word "realistic," think of the prefix "real," which relates to reality, combined with "istic," which suggests a characteristic of being practical and doable. Associating it with things that are true to life or achievable can help reinforce its meaning.

indifferent

Indifferent

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Having no particular interest or concern; apathetic. It describes a lack of feeling, interest, or importance toward something or someone.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪn'dɪf.ər.ənt/

- **Examples:**

1. She was indifferent to the outcome of the game, showing no excitement or disappointment.
2. His indifferent attitude toward his studies worried his parents.
3. The indifferent response from the audience suggested that the presentation did not engage them.
4. They were indifferent about the choice of restaurant, willing to eat anywhere.
5. The committee was indifferent to the concerns raised by the community members.

- **Memory Tip:** To remember "indifferent," think of it as "in" (not) + "different," which means not having a preference or not caring about the differences between options.

retailer

Word: Retailer

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: A retailer is a person or business that sells goods to consumers, typically in small quantities. Retailers purchase products from wholesalers or manufacturers and then sell them directly to the public.

Pronunciation: /ˈriːteɪlər/

Examples:

1. The retailer offered a wide variety of electronics, from TVs to smartphones.
2. Many retailers are now focusing on online sales to reach a broader audience.
3. The new retailer in town specializes in organic foods.
4. After several years in the business, she became a well-known retailer in the fashion industry.
5. Retailers often run promotions to attract more customers during holiday seasons.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "retailer," think of the phrase "retail" as the action of selling directly to people, and "er" indicates a person who performs that action. Visualize a store owner behind a counter, helping customers choose products.

turnover

- **Part of Speech:** Noun, Verb
- **Definition:**
 - As a noun, "turnover" refers to the amount of goods or services sold by a business in a certain period, or the rate at which employees leave a company and are replaced.
 - As a verb, "to turnover" means to change the position or arrangement of something, or in a business context, it can mean to generate or realize sales.
- **Pronunciation:** /'tɜːrn, ʊvər/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The company's turnover increased by 20% this year due to higher demand for its products.
 2. High employee turnover can be a sign of problems within a company's work environment.
 3. The chef suggested we turnover the meat to ensure it cooks evenly.
 4. To improve turnover, management implemented a new marketing strategy.
 5. The business had to turnover its inventory quickly to accommodate the holiday rush.
- **Memory Tip:** You can remember "turnover" by thinking of it in terms of "turning over" higher sales or success in a business or the process of "turning over" employees frequently in a workplace environment. The dual meaning connects to the idea of changing or rotating, which can help in recalling its definitions.

brand

Brand

- **Part of speech:** Noun and Verb
- **Definition:** As a noun, a "brand" refers to a type of product manufactured by a company under a particular name. It can also signify the reputation or image of a company or product in the minds of consumers. As a verb, "to brand" means to mark a product with a specific name or to create a distinctive identity for a product or service in the marketplace.

Pronunciation: /brænd/

Examples:

1. The company launched a new brand of organic snacks.
2. Coca-Cola is one of the most recognizable brands in the world.
3. She decided to brand her photography business with a unique logo.
4. The brand of shoes he wore is very popular among athletes.
5. They aim to brand themselves as eco-friendly by using sustainable materials.

Memory tip: To remember the word "brand," think of the image of a hot iron used to mark livestock. This marking signifies ownership and identity, similar to how a brand gives an identity to a product or service in the marketplace.

accompany

Definition

The word "accompany" is a verb. It means to go along with someone or something, to be associated with something, or to provide support or assistance. It can also indicate that something occurs at the same time as something else.

Pronunciation

/ə'kʌmpəni/

Examples of Common Use

1. She will accompany me to the concert this weekend.
2. The report was accompanied by a detailed analysis.
3. His laughter accompanied the jokes he told.
4. A guide will accompany the group during the tour.
5. The dish is best when accompanied by a glass of wine.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "accompany," think of "ac" as "alongside" and "company" as "companionship." Together, they can help you visualize being alongside someone in good company.

cheat

Cheat

Part of Speech: Verb; also used as a noun

Definition:

As a verb, 'cheat' means to act dishonestly or unfairly in order to gain an advantage; to deceive or trick someone. As a noun, it refers to a person who cheats or the act of cheating itself.

Pronunciation: /tʃi:t/

Examples of Common Use:

1. He decided to cheat on the test instead of studying for it.
2. She felt it was unfair for him to cheat his way to the top of the leaderboard.
3. They caught a student attempting to cheat during the exam.
4. Cheating in a relationship can lead to a lot of emotional pain.
5. The game was ruined because some players were caught cheating.

Memory Tip:

To remember the word "cheat," think of the phrase "Cheetah sneaks." Just like a cheetah can sneak up on its prey, a cheater often tries to sneak their way into an advantage through dishonest means.

mention

mention

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To refer to something briefly and without going into detail; to bring something to someone's attention.
- **Pronunciation:** /'menʃən/
- **Examples:**
 1. She didn't mention her plans for the weekend during the meeting.
 2. Can you mention the book you were talking about earlier?
 3. He casually mentioned that he'd be traveling next month.
 4. Please mention any dietary restrictions when you RSVP.

5. The article mentions several benefits of regular exercise.

- **Memory Aid:** To remember "mention," think of "mental note." When you mention something, you are making a note of it in conversation, often leading others to take note as well.

level

The word "level" can function as a noun, verb, or adjective.

As a noun:

- **Definition:** A position on a scale of amount, intensity, or quality; a flat surface or the degree of something.

As a verb:

- **Definition:** To make something flat or even; to adjust or equalize something.

As an adjective:

- **Definition:** Having a flat, even surface; without variation in height.

Pronunciation: /ˈlɛvəl/

Examples:

1. Noun: "The water reached a new level after the heavy rain."
2. Noun: "She works at the managerial level in her company."
3. Verb: "He leveled the ground before laying the foundation."
4. Verb: "They leveled the scores by the end of the game."
5. Adjective: "The table has a level surface, perfect for dining."

To remember the word "level," think of a spirit level tool used in construction that ensures surfaces are flat and even; it symbolizes balance and equality.

lateral

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective and noun
 - **Adjective:** Referring to something that is situated at, going to, or coming from the side.
 - **Noun:** In anatomy, it refers to a lateral organ or structure.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈlætərəl/

- **Examples:**

1. In a **lateral** move, the employee changed departments without a promotion.
2. The **lateral** view of the building gives a better idea of its height.
3. He was injured during a **lateral** pass in the football game.
4. The **lateral** branches of a tree spread out from the trunk.
5. **Lateral** thinking encourages creative problem solving.

- **Memory Aid:** To remember "lateral," think of the word "side" since both involve lateral movements or positions from the center, like "going to the side." You can visualize a person moving sideways rather than forward or backward.

dense

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective

- **Definition:** The word "dense" refers to something that has a lot of mass or a high concentration of material in a given volume. It can also describe something that is difficult to understand due to complexity or lacking clarity. In another context, it may refer to the compact arrangement of people or objects.

- **Pronunciation:** /dens/

- **Examples:**

1. The dense fog made it difficult to see the road clearly.
2. This book is quite dense; I need to read it slowly to understand the concepts.
3. The forest is dense with trees and underbrush, making it hard to navigate.
4. Gold is a dense metal, which means it is heavier than many other materials for its size.
5. His dense explanation left the audience confused rather than informed.

- **Memory Aid:** To remember "dense," think of "density," which relates to how tightly packed something is. Visualize a thick fog or a heavily packed forest, and associate "dense" with that visual of compactness or complexity.

flash

The word "flash" can serve as both a verb and a noun.

As a verb:

- Definition: To suddenly and briefly emit or cause to emit light; to appear or move suddenly or quickly.
- Example: The camera will flash when you take a picture.

As a noun:

- Definition: A brief burst of light or a sudden display of something.
- Example: The flash of lightning illuminated the sky.

Pronunciation: /flæʃ/

Common uses:

1. The emergency vehicle's lights flashed as it sped by.
2. He had a flash of inspiration and began to sketch his ideas.
3. The campfire flashed bright and drew everyone's attention.
4. She took a flash photo of the crowd at the concert.
5. In an instant, the news flash appeared on the screen.

To remember the word "flash," think of a camera flash that happens quickly and brightly, just like the sudden bursts associated with the term. Visualize the moment the light pops up when you take a picture, which reflects both meanings of the word.

snack

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A small portion of food eaten between regular meals.
- Example: "I often have a snack in the afternoon to keep my energy up until dinner."

As a verb:

- Definition: To eat a small amount of food; to consume a snack.
- Example: "She likes to snack on fruits while watching TV."

Pronunciation: /snæk/

Examples of common use:

1. "I brought some chips as a snack for the movie night."
2. "He usually snacks on nuts when he gets hungry."
3. "We need healthy snacks for the kids during the road trip."
4. "I tried to snack less late at night to improve my diet."
5. "After school, I often grab a snack before starting my homework."

To remember the word "snack," think of the idea of a quick bite or a small meal. The "sna-" can remind you of "snatching" something to eat quickly, and "-ck" sounds like a quick, satisfied noise after eating something delicious.

marvellous

Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Meaning:** Causing great wonder; extraordinary or astonishing.

Pronunciation

/mɑːrˈvæləs/

Examples

1. The magician's tricks were absolutely marvellous, leaving the audience in awe.
2. She wore a marvellous dress that sparkled in the light.
3. The sunset over the ocean was a marvellous sight.
4. He told a marvellous story that captivated everyone.
5. The team gave a marvellous performance and won the championship.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "marvellous," you can think of the phrase "Marvel at this!" This associates the word with a sense of wonder and amazement, making it easier to recall the meaning.

export

export

Part of Speech: Verb

Definition: To send goods or services to another country for sale. The term can also refer to transferring data or information from one system to another.

Pronunciation: /'ɛkspɔrt/

Examples:

1. The company plans to export its products to Europe next year.
2. After making some changes, he decided to export the data to a new file format.
3. Many countries rely heavily on the export of oil for their economy.
4. She is responsible for managing the export process of the textiles.
5. You can export the document as a PDF in the settings menu.

Memory Technique: Think of "export" as "ex" (to go out) + "port" (a place where goods are sent out). Visualize goods leaving a port or harbor to help remember the meaning.

tribute

Definition:

- **Part of Speech:** Noun and Verb
- **Noun:** A tribute is something that you say, do, or give in order to show your respect or admiration for someone.
- **Verb:** To tribute means to publicly express admiration or respect for someone, often posthumously.

Pronunciation: /'trɪb.ju:t/

Examples:

1. The documentary was a beautiful tribute to her life and accomplishments.
2. At the ceremony, they paid tribute to the fallen soldiers.
3. The song was written as a tribute to his late grandmother.
4. Fans gathered to leave tributes at the musician's memorial.
5. The award was a tribute to her years of dedicated service.

Memory Aid:

Think of "tribute" as a "give back" for the "gift" of someone's influence or legacy. You can visualize a tribute as a gift you give to honor someone special in your life, creating a mental link to the idea of respectful recognition.

sanitary

- The word "sanitary" is an adjective. It describes something that is clean and hygienic, meant to maintain or promote health by preventing disease and ensuring cleanliness.
- Pronunciation: /ˈsæn.ɪ.tər.i/

Examples of common use:

1. The hospital maintains a sanitary environment to prevent infections.
2. It is important to use sanitary practices when preparing food to avoid contamination.
3. The city is improving its sanitary infrastructure to provide clean water to residents.
4. The sanitary conditions of the public restroom were unacceptable.
5. She always brings sanitary wipes when she travels to ensure a clean surface.

To remember the word, you can associate "sanitary" with "sanitation," which both relate to cleanliness and health. Visualize a clean and organized space, like a hospital or a restaurant kitchen, where sanitary practices are strictly followed.

submit

The word "submit" is a verb. It means to present or propose something for consideration or judgment. It can also imply yielding to someone else's authority or decision.

Pronunciation: /səb'mɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. Please submit your application by the end of the week.
2. The artist decided to submit her painting to the gallery for an exhibition.
3. After much discussion, he chose to submit to the committee's decision.

4. Students must submit their assignments online for grading.
5. The company decided to submit a bid for the new contract.

To remember the word "submit," think of the phrase "submit to a person," which emphasizes the idea of presenting or yielding to someone else. Associating "submit" with the act of handing in work or a proposal can also be helpful.

archive

archive

Part of Speech:

Noun and Verb

Definition:

- **Noun:** A collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people. It can also refer to the place where such documents are stored.
- **Verb:** To store or place documents, records, or files in an archive for long-term preservation and accessibility.

Pronunciation:

/ˈɑːr.kɑɪv/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The historical **archive** contains letters and photographs from the early 20th century.
2. We need to **archive** these files to free up space on the main server.
3. Researchers often visit the local **archive** to study primary sources.
4. After finishing the project, make sure to **archive** all related documents.
5. The library has a digital **archive** that can be accessed by anyone online.

Memory Aids:

To remember the word "archive," think of the "arch" in "archive" suggesting a structured place (like an archway) where important items (records/documents) are stored for protection and access. Additionally, associate "archive" with the action of organizing and saving important materials for the future.

anecdotal

The word "anecdotal" is an adjective. It describes information that is based on personal accounts or stories rather than on scientific evidence or facts. Anecdotal evidence may be interesting and relatable but does not carry the same weight as empirical data.

The pronunciation of "anecdotal" is /ˌæn.ɪkˈdɒʊ.təl/.

Examples of common use:

1. The article relied on anecdotal evidence rather than rigorous scientific research to support its claims.
2. While her anecdotal experiences were compelling, they did not represent the broader trends in the study.
3. Anecdotal reports from travelers can provide insights into the local culture and customs.
4. He shared an anecdotal story about his childhood that illustrated the importance of kindness.
5. The researcher cautioned against using anecdotal data to draw conclusions about the effectiveness of the drug.

To remember the word "anecdotal," you might think of it as a mix of "anecdote" (a short, personal story) and "data." Since anecdotal evidence is often based on personal tales rather than solid data, you can visualize a storyteller sharing their experiences instead of presenting scientific statistics.

shorthand

The word "shorthand" can be categorized as a noun. It refers to a system of rapid writing that uses symbols or abbreviations to represent words and phrases, primarily for the purpose of recording speech quickly. It can also denote a method of writing that is more concise than standard writing.

Pronunciation: /ˈʃɔːrthænd/

Examples of common use:

1. She took notes in shorthand during the lecture to keep up with the speaker.
2. The reporter used shorthand to transcribe the interview more efficiently.

3. His shorthand was so effective that he could write down an entire conversation in just a few minutes.
4. Learning shorthand can be beneficial for anyone looking to improve their note-taking skills.
5. Many journalists are trained in shorthand to aid in their reporting duties.

To remember the word "shorthand," think of it as a "short" way to write down "hand"written notes, emphasizing the idea of brevity and efficiency in capturing information.

exceptional

The word "exceptional" is an adjective. It describes something that is unusual, extraordinary, or not typical; something that stands out from the norm.

Pronunciation

- /ɪk'sɛpʃənəl/

Examples of common use

1. Her exceptional talent in painting impressed everyone at the gallery.
2. The student received an award for her exceptional academic performance.
3. This restaurant is known for its exceptional service and delicious food.
4. The team achieved an exceptional victory, winning by a large margin.
5. He delivered an exceptional speech that captivated the audience.

Memory aid

To remember the word "exceptional," think of the word "exception," which indicates something that is not typical. When you add the suffix "-al," it emphasizes that something possesses qualities that are far beyond the ordinary or normal. Imagine a "star" or "gem" (exceptional) shining brightly among regular "stones" (ordinary).

rude

The word "rude" is an adjective. It describes behavior or actions that are impolite, offensive, or disrespectful. Rudeness can manifest in speech, gestures, or overall demeanor.

Pronunciation: /ruːd/

Examples of common use:

1. His rude comments made everyone in the room uncomfortable.
2. It's rude to interrupt someone while they are speaking.
3. She received a rude awakening when she realized her mistake.
4. The waiter was rude, which spoiled our dining experience.
5. Telling someone they are wrong in a harsh tone can come off as rude.

To remember the word "rude," think of the phrase "rude and crude." Both words evoke a sense of lack of manners or refinement, making it easier to associate "rude" with impolite behavior.

resume

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

As a verb:

- **Definition:** To begin again or continue after a pause or interruption.
- **Examples:**
 1. After the break, the meeting will resume.
 2. She resumed her studies after taking a year off.
 3. They resumed the game after the rain stopped.

As a noun:

- **Definition:** A summary of a person's education, qualifications, and previous experience, typically used when applying for a job.
- **Examples:**
 1. He submitted his resume to several companies.
 2. Make sure your resume highlights your skills.
 3. The resume should be tailored to each job application.

Pronunciation:

- **Phonetic:** /rɪ'zju:m/ (for the verb) and /'rɛzju:meɪ/ (for the noun)

Common uses:

1. Please resume your seat.
2. Can you send me your updated resume?
3. I will resume my exercise routine next week.
4. The show will resume in five minutes.
5. She is preparing a resume for her job application.

To remember the word "resume":

- Think of the phrase "re-sum- it up," which means to summarize again, linking to its use as a noun. For the verb, you can associate it with restarting something after a pause, imagining pressing a 'play' button on a video.

bookrest

The word "bookrest" is a noun.

A bookrest is a device or stand used to hold a book open and elevated, making it easier to read while keeping the book's pages from closing or becoming dog-eared. It is often used in libraries, by students, or by anyone who reads for extended periods to provide comfort and ease of access to the text.

Pronunciation: /'bʊk,rɛst/

Examples of common use:

1. She placed her novel on the bookrest to read comfortably while sipping tea.
2. The professor used a bookrest to hold the heavy textbook during the lecture.
3. For calligraphy practice, you can use a bookrest to keep your guide open.
4. He appreciated the bookrest that allowed him to read hands-free while cooking.
5. The antique bookrest in the library adds a touch of elegance to the reading area.

To remember the word "bookrest," you can visualize a comfortable reading session where the book is propped up on a stand. Think of how a "rest" provides support, similar to how a bookrest supports your books, allowing you to read without straining your arms or hands.

primitive

The word "primitive" can be used as an adjective and a noun.

As an **adjective**, "primitive" means relating to the earliest stages of development; it can describe something that is basic, simple, or not advanced. It often refers to early human societies or simple forms of art and tools.

As a **noun**, "primitive" refers to a member of a non-industrialized society, or it can refer to something that is basic or foundational in its nature.

Pronunciation: /ˈprɪmɪtɪv/

Examples of common use:

1. The primitive tools found at the archaeological site were made of stone and wood.
2. Many primitive cultures have rich traditions and practices passed down through generations.
3. The artist used primitive techniques to create a modern interpretation of ancient themes.
4. His understanding of mathematics was still quite primitive compared to others in his class.
5. They lived in a primitive hut without any modern conveniences.

To remember the word "primitive," think of the prefix "prim-" which means "first" or "earliest." You can associate this with the idea of things in their most basic, original state, like primitive tribes or primitive art forms.

craft

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

As a noun, "craft" refers to:

1. A skill used in making things by hand, such as art, woodworking, sewing, etc.

2. A specific activity or profession requiring skill, especially in making things.
3. A vehicle or vessel, particularly one used for air travel (e.g., aircraft or spacecraft).

As a verb, "craft" means:

1. To make or create something with skill or care; to construct or assemble.

Pronunciation: /kræft/

Examples of common use:

1. She has a talent for the craft of pottery.
2. He decided to craft a wooden chair for his living room.
3. The festival showcased local crafts and artisans.
4. They plan to craft a detailed proposal for the project.
5. The artist spent years perfecting her craft.

To remember the word "craft," think of the phrase "craftsmanship," which emphasizes skill and artistry in creating something. Visualize a skilled artisan carefully shaping a piece of clay or wood to help associate the word with creative skill.

hire

Definition

The word "hire" is a verb. It means to employ someone for a job or to obtain services for a specific purpose. It can also refer to the act of renting something, like equipment or vehicles.

Pronunciation

/haɪər/

Examples

1. We need to hire a new manager for our team.
2. They decided to hire a car for their vacation.
3. The company will hire more employees this year to meet the demand.
4. I can't afford to hire a professional photographer for my wedding.
5. She was hired after the second interview process.

Memory Tip

Think of "hire" as related to "higher." When you hire someone, you are often bringing them onto your team or elevating your capabilities. You can visualize it as hiring someone to "bring higher" skills to your organization.

goggles

Definition:

Goggles (noun) are protective eyewear that enclose or protect the area surrounding the eye. They are used in various activities, such as swimming, laboratory work, and certain sports, to shield the eyes from water, chemicals, or hazards.

Pronunciation:

/ˈɡɑːɡəlz/

Examples of common use:

1. The swimmer put on his goggles before diving into the pool.
2. Always wear goggles when working with hazardous chemicals in the lab.
3. She bought a new pair of skiing goggles to protect her eyes from the snow glare.
4. The construction workers wore goggles to shield their eyes from flying debris.
5. He forgot his goggles at home and couldn't safely swim in the ocean.

Memory tip:

To remember the word "goggles," think of "glasses for goggles," emphasizing that they protect your eyes much like regular glasses, but they're specially designed for activities like swimming or sports. The 'g' in goggles can remind you of 'guarding' your eyes.

thereby

thereby

Adverb

Definition: "Thereby" is used to indicate that something is a result of what has just been mentioned. It suggests a connection between two actions or events, where the latter is a consequence of the former.

Pronunciation: /ˈðɛrbeɪ/

Examples:

1. She won the scholarship, thereby enabling her to attend university without financial worry.
2. The team implemented new strategies, thereby improving their overall performance.
3. The law was passed, thereby changing the regulations for all businesses in the sector.
4. He saved a significant amount of money, thereby allowing him to travel abroad.
5. They completed the project ahead of schedule, thereby earning praise from their manager.

To remember the word: Link "thereby" with the concept of consequence. Think of "there" leading to "by," as if pointing to the result of an action that follows. Associating it with phrases that indicate outcomes can help reinforce its meaning.

stake

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

As a **noun**:

1. A stake is a strong wooden or metal post that is driven into the ground to support something, such as a fence or a plant.
2. It can also refer to something that is risked or invested, particularly in gambling or business.

As a **verb**:

1. To stake means to support or strengthen something by driving a stake into the ground.
2. It can also mean to wager or risk something, often money, on the outcome of a game or event.

Pronunciation: /steɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. They drove a stake into the ground to support the tent.
2. He decided to stake \$100 on the outcome of the horse race.
3. The company has a 20% stake in the new startup.

4. You need to stake your claim to the land before someone else does.
5. She has a lot at stake in this business venture.

To remember the word "stake," think of the image of a wooden stake being driven into the ground to support a tent, as well as the idea of "staking" a claim or taking a risk, like putting your money on a bet. The dual meaning can help reinforce the idea of support and risk.

barge

Word: barge

Part of Speech: noun, verb

Definition:

- **Noun:** A barge is a flat-bottomed boat used for carrying freight, typically on canals and rivers. It is often towed or pushed by a tugboat.
- **Verb:** To barge means to move forcefully or rudely, often without regard for others. It can also refer to entering a place or situation abruptly.

Pronunciation: /bɑːrdʒ/

Examples:

1. The cargo was loaded onto the barge at the dock for transport to the city.
2. He barged into the meeting without knocking and interrupted the discussion.
3. They used the barge to transport heavy equipment across the river.
4. She didn't mean to barge in on their conversation, but she had an urgent question.
5. The barge floated down the slow-moving river, carrying goods to the market.

Memory Tip: To remember "barge," think of a "barge" as a large, flat boat that carries big stuff. You can visualize it "barging" into your mind, just like someone might rudely "barge" into a room.

aerobics

Definition:

The word "aerobics" is a noun. It refers to a form of physical exercise that combines rhythmic aerobic exercise with stretching and strength training routines, typically performed to music. Aerobics is designed to improve overall fitness, enhancing

cardiovascular health, flexibility, and muscle strength.

Pronunciation:

/aɪˈrɒbɪks/

Examples of common use:

1. "She attends an aerobics class every Wednesday to stay fit."
2. "The gym offers various types of aerobics, including water aerobics and high-intensity interval aerobics."
3. "Aerobics is a fun way to burn calories while enjoying music."
4. "Many people find that group aerobics sessions motivate them to exercise regularly."
5. "He was introduced to aerobics in college, and it has become a lifelong habit."

Memory aid:

You can remember "aerobics" by associating it with "air" since the prefix "aero-" relates to air. Think of "aerobics" as exercises that keep your heart and lungs working efficiently, similar to how aerodynamics relates to how things move through the air.

shrub

Definition:

The word "shrub" is a noun that refers to a woody plant that is generally smaller than a tree and has multiple stems or branches. Shrubs are often used in landscaping and gardening for decorative purposes or as hedges.

Pronunciation:

/shrʌb/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The garden was filled with colorful shrubs that added beauty to the landscape.
2. They planted a row of shrubs along the fence for privacy.
3. This type of shrub thrives in sandy soil and requires little water.
4. The landscape designer suggested using evergreen shrubs to maintain greenery throughout the winter.
5. She trimmed the shrubs to keep them looking neat and tidy.

How to Remember the Word:

You can remember "shrub" by associating it with the image of a small bushy plant. Think of "shrub" as a combination of "shrubby" and "sub," meaning it's a smaller version than a tree (which you can think of as a "big" plant). The 'sh' at the beginning can also remind you of "small hedges."

slat

Definition

"Slat" can function as both a noun and a verb.

- **Noun:** A thin, flat piece of material, typically wood, which is used to form part of a structure, such as a fence or a bed.
- **Verb:** To fit or furnish with slats. This use is less common.

Pronunciation

/slæt/

Examples

1. The fence was built with wooden slats that provided privacy while allowing some airflow.
2. She decided to slat the new blinds to allow more light into the room.
3. The bed had a slatted base to support the mattress and provide ventilation.
4. The designer chose slats of varying widths to create an interesting visual effect on the wall.
5. When camping, we found a slat to use as a makeshift table.

Memory Aid

To remember "slat," think of a "slat" being similar to a "slim" or "flat" piece of wood. You can picture a wooden fence with thin slats to give you a visual cue of the word's meaning. Associate the "s" sound with "structure" to help recall its use in building materials.

legal

The word "legal" is an adjective. It pertains to the law or is connected to the system of rules that a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members. Legal matters or rights are those that are officially sanctioned or recognized.

Pronunciation: /'li:gəl/

Examples of common use:

1. It is legal to drive a car once you have obtained a driver's license.
2. The legal age for drinking alcohol varies from country to country.
3. She sought legal advice before signing the contract.
4. The lawyer argued that the evidence was not legally obtained.
5. They were asked to provide legal verification of their claims.

To remember the word "legal," think of the phrase "legal eagle," which refers to a lawyer who is sharp and skilled in legal matters. You can visualize an eagle wearing a graduation cap to symbolize its expertise in law.

cinematography

Cinematography is a noun that refers to the art and science of capturing visual images for cinema and video production. It encompasses various techniques and practices involved in photography for films, including lighting, camera angles, shot composition, and movement. Good cinematography is essential in creating the visual atmosphere and storytelling aspect of a film.

Pronunciation: /ˌsɪn.ə.mə'tɒɡ.rə.fi/

Examples of common use:

1. The cinematography in that film was breathtaking and helped convey the emotional depth of the story.
2. He studied cinematography at a prestigious film school before starting his career in the industry.
3. The director worked closely with the cinematographer to achieve the desired visual effects for the movie.
4. Innovative cinematography techniques can significantly enhance the viewer's experience.
5. The awards ceremony recognized excellence in cinematography among other aspects of filmmaking.

To remember the word "cinematography," you can break it down into parts: "cinema" (a place where films are shown) + "graphy" (meaning writing or recording). Think of cinema as the setting where the art of capturing images happens, and the suffix -graphy as representing the craft of recording those images visually.

contribute

The word "contribute" is a verb. It means to give (something, such as money, time, or goods) to help achieve or provide something. It can also mean to be a factor in achieving a result.

Pronunciation: /kən'trɪb.jʊt/

Examples of common use:

1. She decided to contribute her time to the local charity.
2. Everyone is encouraged to contribute their ideas during the meeting.
3. He contributes a portion of his salary to the retirement fund.
4. The community will contribute resources to help rebuild the school.
5. Researchers hope their findings will contribute to the understanding of climate change.

To remember the word "contribute," think of the prefix "con-" meaning "together" and "tribute," which suggests giving or offering. Visualize a group of people coming together to give something valuable, highlighting the collaborative aspect of the word.

imagination

Imagination

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The ability of the mind to create ideas, images, or scenarios that are not perceived through the five senses; the process of forming new concepts, images, or sensations in the mind, often involving creativity and innovation.

Pronunciation: /ɪˌmædʒ.ɪˈneɪ.ʃən/

Examples:

1. Children often have a vivid imagination that allows them to invent their own stories.

2. The artist used her imagination to create a beautiful painting that captured the essence of nature.
3. Science fiction relies on the imagination to explore possibilities beyond our current realities.
4. His imagination ran wild as he daydreamed about adventures in distant lands.
5. The film was praised for its imaginative storytelling and unique visuals.

Memory Aid: To remember the word "imagination," think of the phrase "image in action." This can help you recall that imagination involves creating mental images, allowing you to visualize ideas and scenarios that aren't present in reality.

bronchitis

Bronchitis is a noun. It refers to the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, which are the air passages that connect the trachea to the lungs. This condition often leads to coughing, difficulty breathing, and the production of mucus.

- Example: "She was diagnosed with bronchitis after experiencing a persistent cough."

Pronunciation: /brɒŋ'kaɪ.tɪs/ (British English) or /brɑːn'kaɪ.tɪs/ (American English)

Examples of common use:

1. "Chronic bronchitis can develop after years of smoking."
2. "He missed work because he was suffering from acute bronchitis."
3. "The doctor prescribed medication to help relieve the symptoms of bronchitis."
4. "Bronchitis is often caused by viral infections."
5. "Avoiding smoke can help prevent bronchitis."

To remember the word bronchitis, think of "bronch" referring to the bronchial tubes and "itis," which means inflammation. Together, you can visualize inflamed bronchial tubes when someone has this condition.

exacerbate

- Exacerbate (verb): To make a problem, situation, or feeling worse or more severe. It often refers to intensifying negative conditions.

- Pronunciation: /ɪgˈzæs.ə.bert/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The new policies may exacerbate the economic crisis instead of alleviating it.
 2. His harsh words only exacerbated her feelings of insecurity.
 3. Pollution can exacerbate respiratory conditions like asthma.
 4. The lack of communication between the two parties exacerbated the conflict.
 5. The drought in the region is set to exacerbate the famine situation.
- To remember the word: Break it down into "EX" (meaning out) and "ACERBATE" (sounds like "acerbic," meaning sharp or biting). Visualize a sharp issue that comes out worse due to some action, helping you associate "exacerbate" with worsening conditions.

intrusion

- **Part of speech:** Intrusion is a noun.
- **Definition:** The act of intruding, which means entering a place or situation where one is unwelcome or unwanted. It can refer to physical entry, like trespassing, or metaphorically, like interrupting someone's life or thoughts.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪnˈtruːʒən/
- **Examples of common use:**
 1. The bird's intrusion into the nest caused distress among the other animals.
 2. The intrusion of loud music made it hard for them to concentrate on their studies.
 3. She felt that his comments were an intrusion into her personal life.
 4. Environmentalists are concerned about the intrusion of invasive species into local ecosystems.
 5. The unauthorized access to their computer system was considered a serious intrusion.
- **Memory aid:** To remember "intrusion," think of the prefix "in-" which conveys a sense of entering or going into, and "trusion" resembling "to push," as in pushing into a space or situation where you do not belong. Visualize someone forcing their way into a private event to reinforce this concept.

cancel

Word: Cancel

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To decide or announce that something (such as an event, order, or service) will not occur or will be called off; to make something null and void.
- **Pronunciation:** /'kæn.səl/
- **Examples:**
 1. The concert was canceled due to bad weather.
 2. I need to cancel my appointment with the doctor.
 3. They decided to cancel the project after reviewing the budget.
 4. She called to cancel her subscription.
 5. The airline had to cancel several flights because of the storm.
- **Memory Aid:** Think of the phrase "can sell," which can be related to making something no longer available for sale or stopping a process, aligning with the idea of canceling something.

cork

- **Part of Speech:** Noun / Verb
- **Definition:**
 - As a noun: Cork refers to the buoyant material obtained from the bark of the cork oak tree, often used for stoppers in bottles, floor materials, and various crafts. It can also refer to a stopper made of this material used to seal bottles.
 - As a verb: To cork means to seal a container, particularly a bottle, by placing a cork in its opening.
- **Pronunciation:** /kɔːrk/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. She popped the cork off the champagne bottle to celebrate the New Year.
 2. The wine was kept fresh because the cork was inserted tightly.
 3. We used cork tiles to make the floor of the studio soundproof.

4. He corked the bottle before putting it in the refrigerator.

5. The artist created a sculpture using recycled cork materials.

- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "cork," think of "corking" a bottle of wine during a celebration and picture a cork popping out as a joyful moment, which links the material to the action.

data

Data

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: Data refers to facts, statistics, or information collected for analysis or reference. It can also represent the values or observations that inform conclusions in a particular field, such as science, business, or technology.

Pronunciation: /'deɪ.tə/ or /'dætə/ (both pronunciations are acceptable)

Examples of Common Use:

1. The data shows a significant increase in sales over the last quarter.
2. Researchers gathered data from various sources to support their findings.
3. It's essential to ensure data privacy when handling personal information.
4. The data was analyzed using statistical software to identify trends.
5. Our team relies on accurate data to make informed decisions.

Memory Aid: To remember the word "data," think of it as a "database" of information. Both words share the root and imply a collection of valuable pieces of information. Additionally, visualize a computer storing various bits of information in a digital format to reinforce its meaning.

buffalo

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

Noun:

1. A large, horned mammal found primarily in North America, known for its stocky build and shaggy fur. The American bison is commonly referred to as a buffalo.
 - Example: "The buffalo roamed freely across the plains."

Verb:

1. To intimidate, confuse, or overwhelm someone.
 - Example: "She tried to buffalo him into accepting her terms."

Pronunciation:

/bʌfəloʊ/

Common Use Examples:

1. "The herd of buffalo moved across the valley."
2. "Don't let him buffalo you into making a decision you're not ready for."
3. "Buffalo meat is considered a leaner alternative to beef."
4. "We saw a buffalo at the wildlife park."
5. "He tried to buffalo his opponent with confusing arguments."

Memory Aid:

To remember "buffalo," think of the phrase "buffalo wings," which relates to a popular dish made from chicken (but the connection helps recall the term). Picture a buffalo in a wide-open prairie, and associate it with the idea of strength and presence. Additionally, you might visualize a scene where someone is trying to "buffalo" a friend into making a choice, connecting the verb form with an image of persuasion or pressure.

insufficient

The word "insufficient" is an adjective. It is used to describe something that is not enough or lacking in quantity, quality, or degree to meet a particular requirement or standard.

Pronunciation: /ˌɪn.səˈfɪ.ənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The data was insufficient to draw a meaningful conclusion.
2. They had insufficient funds to pay for the project.
3. His explanation was insufficient to satisfy the committee's concerns.
4. The insufficient evidence led to the case being dismissed.
5. Many students suffer from insufficient sleep during exam periods.

To remember the word "insufficient," you can break it down into familiar parts: "in-" (not) + "sufficient" (enough). So, think of it as "not enough," which makes it easier to recall its meaning. An image of a glass that is only half full can also help reinforce the idea of being insufficient.

grocery

Grocery

Grocery (noun): A grocery refers to a store or shop where food and other goods are sold, typically one that sells a variety of products including fresh produce, meat, dairy, and household items. The term can also refer to the items purchased from such a store.

Pronunciation: /'ɡroʊsəri/

Examples of common use:

1. I need to stop by the grocery store to pick up some milk and bread.
2. She enjoys shopping for groceries at the local farmer's market.
3. He made a grocery list to ensure he wouldn't forget anything at the store.
4. The grocery aisle was filled with colorful fruits and vegetables.
5. Our family tends to buy organic groceries to maintain a healthy diet.

To remember the word "grocery," you can think of the phrase "groceries grow," as many grocery items like fruits and vegetables are grown. Additionally, associating the term with the act of going to a store to obtain food can help reinforce its meaning.

humid

The word "humid" is an adjective that describes the state of the atmosphere when it contains a high amount of moisture. It often refers to weather conditions where the air feels damp and sticky, typically making it feel warmer than it actually is.

- Example: The humid weather makes it uncomfortable to be outside for a long time.

Pronunciation: /'hjuː.mɪd/

Examples of common use:

1. The summer months are usually very humid, making us sweat more.

2. After the rain, the air felt warm and humid.
3. Plants thrive in a humid environment because they can easily absorb moisture from the air.
4. The coastal city is known for its humid climate year-round.
5. Humid air can lead to the development of mold in your home.

To remember the word "humid," you can think of the word "humidity," which is closely related and refers to the amount of moisture in the air. Associating humid weather with the feeling of stickiness or discomfort can also help reinforce the meaning.

relation

Relation

Part of Speech:

Noun

Definition:

1. The way in which two or more people or groups regard and behave toward each other.
2. A person who is connected by blood or marriage; a relative.
3. A particular instance of being related or connected.

Pronunciation:

/rɪˈleɪʃən/

Examples:

1. The relation between temperature and pressure is a fundamental concept in physics.
2. She has a good relation with her colleagues at work.
3. My aunt is a relation by marriage, not by blood.
4. They discussed their relation to the historical events they learned about in class.
5. The study highlighted the relation of diet to health outcomes.

Memory Aid:

Think of the word "relation" as relating to connections or relationships. You can visualize a spider web, where each point represents a person or group, and the lines represent their relations to one another.

confuse

- **Definition:** The word "confuse" is a verb. It means to cause someone to be bewildered or unclear in their thoughts. This can happen when something is complex or ambiguous, leading to a lack of understanding.
- **Pronunciation:** /kən'fjuːz/
- **Examples:**
 - The teacher's explanation seemed to confuse the students more than help them.
 - I always confuse these two traffic signals when driving.
 - The plot of the movie was so complicated that it confused many viewers.
 - She was confused by the conflicting information in the news.
 - Don't confuse being shy with being unfriendly.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "confuse," think of the phrase "con-fused" like being "fused together with confusion" – when things are mixed up and hard to distinguish, they confuse you.

correspondence

correspondence

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The term "correspondence" refers to the act of exchanging messages or communication, typically in written form, between individuals or organizations. It can also refer to the letters or messages themselves. Additionally, in a more abstract sense, it can denote a relationship or connection between two things.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˌkɒrə'spɒndəns/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The company maintained correspondence with its clients through regular newsletters.

2. After moving to a new city, Alice kept up her correspondence with her friends from college.
 3. The correspondence between their opinions showed that they shared similar values.
 4. She received an important piece of correspondence in the mail today.
 5. His correspondence regarding the project was timely and thorough.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "correspondence," think of it as "corresponding" which involves two people or entities communicating back and forth, like sending letters to a pen pal. You can visualize this as two people sitting at desks, writing letters to each other, symbolizing the exchange inherent in correspondence.

allocation

Allocation

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: The process of distributing or assigning resources, duties, or funds to various recipients or tasks. It involves deciding how much of something (such as money, time, space, or effort) should be given to different purposes or people.

Pronunciation: /,æɪ.ləˈkeɪ.ʃən/

Examples:

1. The allocation of funds for education has increased this year.
2. She was responsible for the allocation of tasks within the team.
3. The government announced its allocation of resources to combat climate change.
4. Effective allocation of time can lead to greater productivity.
5. The charity's allocation of donations will help those in need.

Memory Tip: To remember "allocation," think of the phrase "allocation means all-location." This phrase can help you visualize distributing or locating resources among different areas or tasks.

entertainment

The word "entertainment" is a noun. It refers to activities, performances, or forms of media that are designed to entertain an audience. The term encompasses a wide range of activities, including movies, music, theater, games, and sports.

Pronunciation: /,ɛn.tə'teɪn.mənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The concert was a great source of entertainment for the entire family.
2. Streaming services have changed the way we consume entertainment.
3. Children's entertainment often includes cartoons and educational games.
4. Many people believe that sports events are a major form of entertainment.
5. The film festival showcased a diverse range of international entertainment.

To remember the word "entertainment," think of the phrase "to hold someone's attention." Both "entertain" and "engage" share a similar core concept of captivating an audience, which can help you recall its meaning as a source of enjoyment or diversion.

conquer

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To succeed in overcoming (a problem or weakness); to gain control of or subjugate (a place or people) through military force, persuasion, or other means.
- **Pronunciation:** /'kɒŋ.kə/
- **Examples:**
 1. She managed to conquer her fear of public speaking by practicing regularly.
 2. The empire sought to conquer neighboring territories to expand its influence.
 3. Many people dream of conquering their personal challenges and achieving their goals.
 4. After years of training, he was finally able to conquer the difficult mountain.
 5. The team worked together to conquer their opponents in the championship game.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "conquer," think of the phrase "To conquer is to take control." You might visualize a knight in armor overcoming obstacles, symbolizing triumph over challenges—just as the word implies.

decoration

The word "decoration" is a noun. It refers to the act of decorating something or the items used to beautify a space or object. Decorations can encompass various forms, including embellishments, ornaments, or design elements that enhance the aesthetic appearance of an area or item.

Pronunciation: /ˌdɛkə'reɪʃən/

Common uses of the word "decoration":

1. We put up holiday decorations to celebrate the festive season.
2. The room's decoration was completed with beautiful artwork and elegant furniture.
3. She received an award for her outstanding decoration of the event venue.
4. The cake was a beautiful decoration, adorned with flowers and intricate designs.
5. Each year, we change the decorations in our home to match the changing seasons.

To remember the word "decoration," think of the act of adding beautiful or festive elements to a space—much like adding sprinkles on a cake to make it more appealing. The root "decor" suggests beauty and design, which can help you associate it with creating visually pleasing environments or items.

reward

Definition:

- **Part of speech:** Noun / Verb
- **Noun:** A reward is something given in recognition of service, effort, or achievement. It often takes the form of money, gifts, or other benefits.
- **Verb:** To reward means to give something to someone in recognition of their efforts, actions, or achievements.

Pronunciation:

/rɪ'wɔrd/ (ree-WORD)

Examples:

1. After working hard on the project, she received a reward for her dedication.

2. The company decided to reward its employees with bonuses for exceeding sales targets.
3. He felt a sense of reward when he completed his first marathon.
4. The teacher offered a reward to students who improved their grades significantly.
5. Volunteers often find their greatest reward in the joy of helping others.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "reward," think of the phrase "re + ward." "Re" implies doing something again (as in recognizing or appreciating), and "ward" can be imagined as guarding or watching over someone's efforts. Together, "reward" signifies the acknowledgment of someone's hard work or achievement.

larva

Definition:

- **Noun:** "Larva" refers to the juvenile form of an insect or other invertebrate that undergoes metamorphosis. It usually looks significantly different from the adult form and is often characterized by a worm-like shape.

Pronunciation:

/lɑːr.və/

Examples:

1. The butterfly begins its life as a larva, often called a caterpillar.
2. Many species of fish release their eggs, which develop into larvae before maturing into adults.
3. The larva of the mosquito can be found in stagnant water.
4. Some insects have a larval stage that lasts several weeks before they pupped.
5. The scientist observed the larvae under a microscope to study their development.

Memory Tip:

To remember "larva," think of a "little worm" that transforms into something else, just like a "little larva" grows into a butterfly. The word "larva" sounds somewhat like "little" with its soft beginning, helping create an association with a small juvenile form in nature.

semester

The word "semester" is a noun that refers to a half-year term in a school or college. Typically, an academic year is divided into two semesters, allowing students to take different courses during each term.

Pronunciation: /sə'mɛstər/

Examples of common use:

1. The fall semester begins in September and ends in December.
2. I enrolled in three classes this semester to complete my degree requirements.
3. Many students look forward to summer break after the last semester ends.
4. The university offers a variety of courses each semester to cater to different interests.
5. My professor assigned a group project due at the end of the semester.

To remember the word "semester," you can think of it as "semi" meaning half and "mester" resembling a master course period. This association can help you recall that a semester is a half-year period in an academic calendar.

offspring

Offspring

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** Offspring refers to the young produced by an animal or plant, specifically the progeny or descendants. It can also refer more generally to a person's children.
- **Pronunciation:** /'ɒf.spɪŋ/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The farmer noticed that the offspring of his sheep were growing quickly.
 2. Human offspring usually depend on their parents for several years after birth.
 3. In nature, the survival of an animal's offspring is essential for the continuation of its species.
 4. The scientist studied the genetic traits passed down to the offspring of the plants.

5. Many cultures have rituals who celebrate the milestones of their offspring.

- **Memory Tip:** To remember "offspring," think of "off" as in away or separate and "spring" like the season when new life bursts forth. This combination reflects how young new life (offspring) comes from its parents.

occasional

The word "occasional" is an adjective that describes something that happens from time to time, not frequently or regularly. It indicates that an event or action occurs sporadically.

Pronunciation: /ə'keɪ.ʒən.əl/

Examples of common use:

1. She enjoys occasional trips to the beach.
2. He has an occasional tendency to forget important dates.
3. The occasional rain shower surprised us during our picnic.
4. We have occasional meetings to discuss our project progress.
5. I treat myself to an occasional dessert to celebrate special moments.

To remember the word "occasional," you can think of "occasion," which refers to a particular time or event. If something is "occasional," it occurs on certain occasions rather than all the time. Associating it with events that happen now and then can help reinforce its meaning.

crater

The word "crater" is a noun. It refers to a bowl-shaped depression or cavity in a surface, often formed by an explosion or impact. It is commonly associated with the surface of planets, moons, or asteroids, where impacts from meteoroids create craters.

Pronunciation: /'kreɪ.tər/

Examples of common use:

1. The moon's surface is covered with numerous craters created by meteorite impacts.
2. The volcano erupted and formed a large crater at its summit.

3. Scientists studied the crater to understand the impact's effects on the environment.
4. During the hike, we came across a volcanic crater filled with water.
5. The film depicted an alien spaceship landing in a massive crater.

To remember the word "crater," you can think of the image of a "crater cake," which has a round dip in the middle. Associating a crater with a deep depression like that can help you recall its meaning.