

# Word List 36

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## notorious

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### Definition

- *Part of Speech:* Adjective
- *Meaning:* Famous or well-known, typically for some bad quality or deed. It describes someone or something that has a negative reputation.

### Pronunciation

- /nə'tɔːr.i.əs/

### Examples of Common Use

1. The notorious criminal was finally captured after years on the run.
2. She is known for her notorious temper; it's best not to provoke her.
3. The infamous book was notorious for its controversial content.
4. In history, he is remembered as a notorious tyrant.
5. The restaurant was notorious for serving the worst food in the city.

### Memory Aid

To remember the word "notorious," think of the phrase "not a good story." This can help you associate "notorious" with something or someone known for negative reasons.

## cash

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- **Cash (noun):** Cash refers to physical money in the form of coins and banknotes, as opposed to checks or electronic forms of payment. It is commonly used for transactions that require immediate payment.
- **Pronunciation:** /kæʃ/
- **Examples:**
  1. "I always carry some cash in my wallet for emergencies."
  2. "The store only accepts cash; credit cards are not allowed."

3. "He paid for dinner with cash instead of using his credit card."
  4. "If you need to withdraw money, you can use the ATM to get cash."
  5. "During the festival, many vendors prefer cash payments."
- To remember the word "cash," think of the phrase "cash in hand," which signifies having physical money readily available for immediate purchases or emergencies. You might also visualize a cash register, which directly relates to transactions involving cash.

## valid

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The word "valid" is an adjective. It describes something that is well-founded, sound, or logically correct. It can refer to arguments, statements, documents, or ideas that are accepted as true or legitimate.

Pronunciation: /væl.ɪd/

Examples of common use:

1. "Make sure your passport is valid before traveling."
2. "The committee ruled that the proposal was valid and worth considering."
3. "Her argument was valid, backed by solid evidence."
4. "He provided a valid reason for his absence."
5. "The contract is no longer valid due to changes in the law."

To remember the word "valid," you might associate it with the term "value," as something that is valid is often valuable or dependable. You could visualize a checkmark indicating approval or correctness, reinforcing the idea of something being legitimate or accepted.

## enrich

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The word "enrich" is a verb. It means to improve the quality or value of something by adding something to it or to enhance one's knowledge or experience.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈrɪtʃ/

Examples of common use:

1. Adding compost to the garden soil will enrich its nutrients.

2. Reading diverse literature can enrich your understanding of different cultures.
3. The company aims to enrich the lives of its customers through innovative products.
4. Attending workshops can greatly enrich one's professional skills.
5. Travel experiences can enrich our perspectives on life.

To remember the word "enrich," think of it as "en" (to put in) + "rich" (to make richer). Visualize adding something valuable, like gold or nutrients, to something that needs improvement.

## tab

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A tab is a small projection or flap that is used for gripping, holding, or closing something. It can also refer to a label or a marker that helps to identify or categorize items.
- Examples:
  - "She pulled the tab to open the box."
  - "I put a tab on the file to organize my documents."

As a verb:

- Definition: To tab means to place a tab on something, often to label, mark, or identify it. It can also mean to hit or tap lightly.
- Examples:
  - "You need to tab these pages for easy reference."
  - "He tabbed the screen to switch applications."

Pronunciation: /tæb/

Common uses:

1. "Please put a tab on this document so we can find it easily."
2. "I need to tab my browser with different websites for research."
3. "The bartender opened the tab for the evening."
4. "She used a sticky tab to mark her place in the book."

5. "Make sure to tab up the numbers in your spreadsheet."

To remember the word "tab," think of a "tag" used for organizing items or a "tab" that you pull to open packaging. The visual similarity and the organizing function can help reinforce your memory.

## equation

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The word "equation" is a noun. An equation is a mathematical statement that asserts the equality of two expressions, typically involving numbers, variables, and operators. It is used to represent relationships in mathematics and science.

Pronunciation: /ɪ'kwāzhən/

Examples of common use:

1. The equation ( $2x + 3 = 7$ ) can be solved to find the value of (x).
2. Scientists often use equations to describe the laws of physics.
3. In algebra, students learn how to manipulate equations to isolate variables.
4. The quadratic equation is a common type of polynomial equation of the form ( $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ).
5. The balance of chemical reactions can be represented by an equation showing reactants and products.

To remember the word "equation," you can think of the prefix "equ-" meaning equal, as equations are about establishing equality between two sides. You might visualize a scale balancing two weights, symbolizing the idea of equality in equations.

## miracle

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- Miracle is a noun.
- It refers to an extraordinary and unexplainable event or action that is believed to be caused by a supernatural force or divine intervention. Miracles often invoke feelings of wonder, awe, or belief in a higher power.
- Pronunciation: /'mɪr.ə.kəl/
- Examples of common use:
  1. After undergoing a risky surgery, her recovery was nothing short of a miracle.

2. The team's unexpected victory in the championship game was regarded as a miracle.
  3. Many people believe in miracles, especially during times of crisis or need.
  4. The birth of a healthy baby after a difficult pregnancy was seen as a miracle by the parents.
  5. He referred to the sudden rain on the day of the drought as a miracle.
- To remember the word "miracle," think of the phrase "My miracle," which can refer to something wonderful or unexpected that brings joy or relief, making it easier to associate the word with positive and extraordinary events.

## worthy

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- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Deserving respect, admiration, or attention; having merit or value.
- **Pronunciation:** /'wɜːr.ði/
- **Examples:**
  1. She is a worthy candidate for the scholarship due to her outstanding achievements.
  2. The film received critical acclaim, and many considered it a worthy addition to the genre.
  3. He donated a large sum to a charity that he believed was worthy of support.
  4. They found a worthy adversary in the championship match, which made the competition thrilling.
  5. The project was deemed worthy of investment because it had the potential for great social impact.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "worthy," think of it as being "worth it." Whenever something is valued or holds significance, it can be described as worthy. Associating it with respect and merit can help you recall its meaning easily.

## irrigation

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### Irrigation

- **Part of Speech:** Noun

- **Definition:** Irrigation refers to the artificial application of water to soil or land to assist in the growth of crops and vegetation. It is commonly used in agriculture to provide water to plants when natural rainfall is insufficient.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˌɪr.ɪˈɡeɪ.ʃən/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
  1. The farmers installed a new irrigation system to improve crop yields during the dry season.
  2. Sustainable irrigation practices help conserve water while maintaining agricultural productivity.
  3. The government invested in irrigation infrastructure to support food production in arid regions.
  4. Drip irrigation is an efficient method that delivers water directly to the roots of plants.
  5. Over-irrigation can lead to waterlogging, which negatively affects plant growth.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "irrigation," think of the phrase "I re-gate the water," where "I re-" signifies applying water again, and "gate" refers to controlling or directing its flow to the crops.

## chief

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The word "chief" can function as a noun or an adjective.

- As a **noun**, it refers to a leader or person in charge, especially in a group or organization. For example, the head of a tribe or a leader in a corporate structure.
- As an **adjective**, it describes something as being the most important or primary in a particular context.

**Pronunciation:** /tʃi:f/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The chief of police addressed the community during the meeting.
2. Her chief concern was the safety of her children.
3. They appointed a new chief executive officer for the company.
4. In the firm, she is the chief financial officer.

5. His chief objective is to improve customer satisfaction.

**How to remember the word:** Associate "chief" with the idea of "chiefs" in Indian tribes or corporate environments, where the chief is the top authority. The "chief" has the primary responsibility, similar to how the word often represents the most important aspect of something (chief concern). You can also think of it as the "chief" among "peers" or a "leader" in a hierarchy.

## remedy

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### Remedy

- **Part of speech:** Noun / Verb
- **Definition:**
  - As a noun, "remedy" refers to a means of counteracting or eliminating something undesirable, such as a disease or problem. It can represent a solution to a problem or a treatment for an illness.
  - As a verb, it means to set right or to rectify a problem or situation.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈrɛm.ə.di/

### Examples of common use:

1. The doctor prescribed a natural remedy for her cold.
2. Many people believe that herbal remedies can help with various ailments.
3. The government is looking for a remedy to the economic crisis.
4. He found a simple remedy for preventing his computer from crashing.
5. It is important to remedy any misunderstandings in a relationship.

### How to remember the word:

Think of "remedy" as a "remedy" for a problem—like a tool that helps fix or heal. You can also associate it with the word "medication," since both relate to treatments. Visualize a medicine bottle that represents various remedies for illnesses or issues.

## accelerate

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- **Definition:** "Accelerate" is a verb that means to increase in speed, to cause something to happen more quickly, or to bring about an enhancement in progress or development.
- **Pronunciation:** /ək'sɛlə'reɪt/
- **Examples:**
  1. The car began to **accelerate** as it left the traffic light.
  2. The company aims to **accelerate** the development of its new product.
  3. To **accelerate** the learning process, the teacher incorporated more interactive activities in the classroom.
  4. We need to **accelerate** the project timeline to meet the deadline.
  5. The engine will **accelerate** smoothly from a standstill.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "accelerate," think of the prefix "ac-" suggesting movement towards something and "celerate" reminding you of "celery," a fast-growing plant. Together, you can visualize speeding up or growing quickly, just like how the word means to increase speed or progress.

## thoughtful

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The word "thoughtful" is an adjective. It describes someone who is considerate, reflective, and attentive to the feelings and needs of others. A thoughtful person often takes the time to think about how their actions and words may affect others.

**Pronunciation:** /'θɔ:t.fəl/

Examples of common use:

1. She wrote a thoughtful letter to her friend, expressing her support during tough times.
2. His thoughtful gift showed how well he understood her preferences.
3. During the meeting, he made a thoughtful contribution that changed the direction of the discussion.
4. It's thoughtful of you to remember my birthday with a surprise.
5. The thoughtful design of the park includes plenty of seating areas for relaxation.



To remember the word "thoughtful," think of it as "full of thoughts about others." The prefix "thought" relates to considering, and the suffix "ful" implies being full of that quality. Imagining a person with a big heart, always thinking about how their actions might impact others, can help reinforce the meaning.

## brunt

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### Definition

The word "brunt" is a noun that refers to the main force or impact of something, especially in terms of an attack, burden, or adverse effect. It is often used in expressions like "to bear the brunt of" something, meaning to suffer the worst part of it.

### Pronunciation

/brʌnt/

### Examples of Common Use

1. During the economic downturn, many workers had to bear the brunt of the layoffs.
2. The town bore the brunt of the storm, with severe damage reported across the area.
3. She felt she had to take the brunt of the criticism after the project failure.
4. The soldiers were prepared to face the brunt of enemy fire in the battle.
5. Small businesses often bear the brunt of regulatory changes.

### Memory Aid

To remember "brunt," think of a "brunt" happening in a storm where the strongest winds hit the area hardest. Visualizing the worst part of a storm can help you associate "brunt" with the idea of the main force or impact. Additionally, you can connect it to the phrase "bear the brunt," which signifies enduring the most significant, difficult part of a situation.

## prominence

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Prominence

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The state of being important, well-known, or noticeable. It can also refer to a particular feature that stands out or is prominent in a given context.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈprɒmɪnəns/

- **Examples:**

1. The artist gained prominence after his work was featured in a major gallery exhibition.
2. The prominence of social media in our lives has changed the way we communicate.
3. She spoke with such prominence that everyone in the room turned to listen.
4. The mountain's prominence made it a landmark for travelers in the area.
5. His prominence in the field of science earned him several prestigious awards.

- **Memory Tip:** Associate the word "prominence" with the idea of 'standing out' or 'being in the spotlight'. You can think of a "prominent" feature on a map that is easy to spot, making it memorable and easy to connect with the meaning of the word.

## compass

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### Compass

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A compass is a navigational instrument that shows direction relative to the Earth's magnetic poles. It typically has a magnetic needle that aligns itself with the magnetic field of the Earth, pointing toward the magnetic north. Additionally, the term can refer to any device or means used for determining directions or locations.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈkʌm.pəs/
- **Examples of common use:**
  1. "He used a compass to find his way through the dense forest."
  2. "The navigators relied on their compasses to ensure they were heading in the right direction."
  3. "Before the advent of GPS, sailors often carried a compass to help them navigate the seas."
  4. "She carried a compass while hiking in case she lost her way."
  5. "Drawing a circle requires a compass that can pivot around a central point."

- **Memory aid:** To remember the word "compass," you can think of the phrase "can point" – the "C" in "compass" for "can" and the "point" in "point" represents its role in indicating direction. Additionally, associating it with travel and exploration can help reinforce its meaning, as compasses are often used in outdoor activities.

# inaugurate

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## Inaugurate

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To formally admit someone to office or position; to commence or start something officially, often with a ceremony.

**Pronunciation:** /ɪˈnɔːɡjʊreɪt/

## Examples:

1. The president will inaugurate the new bridge with a ceremony next week.
2. The university will inaugurate its new academic year with a keynote speaker.
3. Inaugurating the museum involved a special event attended by local dignitaries.
4. The governor was inaugurated during a public ceremony held at the state capitol.
5. The organization plans to inaugurate its community service project this summer.

**Memory Tip:** To remember "inaugurate," think of the phrase "in auguring a new beginning"—it highlights the ceremonial start of something significant. The prefix "in-" suggests "into," while "augurate" relates to creating or bringing forth something new.

# suppress

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The word "suppress" is a verb. It means to put an end to something, such as an action, a feeling, or a process, often by force. It can also refer to restraining something from developing or becoming known.

**Pronunciation:** /səˈpres/

## Examples of common use:

1. The government tried to suppress the protests by imposing strict regulations.
2. She struggled to suppress her laughter during the serious meeting.
3. The medication is designed to suppress the immune response.

4. He found it difficult to suppress his emotions during the farewell.
5. The teacher had to suppress the noise in the classroom.

To remember the word "suppress," you can think of the prefix "s," which can suggest "down" or "under," and "press," which implies applying force. Together, they evoke the image of pressing something down or holding it back.

## perpetuate

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- perpetuate (verb): To cause something to continue or be remembered; to make something everlasting or to maintain it over time. The action of perpetuating often refers to ideas, beliefs, or situations that are kept alive or repeated.
- Pronunciation: /pəˈpɛtʃuːet/
- Examples of common use:
  1. The media can sometimes perpetuate stereotypes through their coverage of certain events.
  2. Efforts to perpetuate the traditions of the community are important for cultural preservation.
  3. He didn't want to perpetuate the cycle of violence he grew up with.
  4. Many organizations work to perpetuate awareness about environmental issues.
  5. The myth was perpetuated by repeated storytelling over generations.
- To remember the word "perpetuate," think of the prefix "per-" meaning "through" or "completely," combined with "petuate," which resembles "pet" or "to keep." Imagine you want to completely keep (or "pet") an idea alive, thus, you perpetuate it.

## configuration

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The word "configuration" is a noun.

It refers to the arrangement or layout of parts or elements in a particular form, figure, or combination. In various contexts, it can also mean the specific setup or the way something is organized or structured.

Pronunciation: /kənˌfɪɡjʊˈreɪʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The configuration of the new software allows for greater user customization.
2. We need to change the configuration of the network to improve performance.
3. The car's engine configuration is designed for maximum efficiency.
4. The furniture configuration in the room creates a cozy atmosphere.
5. After revising the server configuration, the website load time improved significantly.

To remember the word "configuration," think of the word "configure," which means to arrange or set up something. Both words share the root related to arrangement, which can help you associate "configuration" with how parts are organized.

## replenish

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### Definition:

- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To restore or refill something that has been depleted or used up. This can refer to physical objects, supplies, or even abstract concepts like energy or enthusiasm.

### Pronunciation:

/rɪˈplɛnɪʃ/

### Examples of common use:

1. The store needs to replenish its stock of groceries before the weekend rush.
2. After a long workout, it's important to replenish your body's fluids with water.
3. The library will replenish its collection of books next month.
4. We need to replenish the supplies for the art class before the next session.
5. After taking a short break, she felt ready to replenish her energy and focus on her work again.

### Memory technique:

To remember the word "replenish," think of the prefix "re-" meaning again, and "plenish" which is related to "plenty." So, to replenish is to fill up again, restoring something to its full amount. Imagine a glass of water being filled again after being emptied, reinforcing the idea of restoring what was lost.

## encompass

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Encompass

**Part of Speech:** Verb

**Definition:** To surround or include something completely; to cover or contain various elements or aspects.

**Pronunciation:** /ɪnˈkʌm.pəs/

**Examples of Common Use:**

1. The national park encompasses a wide range of ecosystems, from forests to deserts.
2. Her responsibilities encompass both administrative duties and project management.
3. The study will encompass various factors that influence climate change.
4. The artwork is meant to encompass the beauty of nature in its many forms.
5. The curriculum encompasses subjects such as math, science, and literature.

**Memory Aid:** To remember "encompass," think of the prefix "en-" meaning "to make" or "to put into," and "compass," which can relate to a circle or a boundary that surrounds something. Visualize a compass encircling different elements, representing how something encompasses a range of items or ideas.

## camouflage

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- **Part of Speech:**

- **Verb:** To disguise or conceal something by making it look like its surroundings.
- **Noun:** A method of concealing animals or objects by blending them into their environment.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈkæməˌflaʊdʒ/

- **Examples:**

1. The soldier wore camouflage clothing to blend in with the forest landscape.
2. Many animals use camouflage to hide from predators.
3. The artist used camouflage patterns in his painting to create a sense of depth.
4. During the hunting season, hunters often use camouflage gear for better concealment.

5. The military employs various techniques of camouflage to obscure their equipment from aerial surveillance.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "camouflage," think of a chameleon changing color to match its environment. The word itself sounds like "camouflage" which hints at concealment. Visualize a scene where someone is trying to blend in by wearing clothes that match their surroundings, reinforcing the idea of disguise and blending.

## encapsulate

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### Encapsulate

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To enclose something in a capsule or to summarize or express the essential features of something in a concise way. It can also mean to protect something by surrounding it.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪnˈkæp.sjʊ.leɪt/
- **Examples:**
  1. The scientist was able to **encapsulate** the complex theory in a few simple sentences.
  2. The medicine is **encapsulated** to ensure a slow release into the body.
  3. The project report aims to **encapsulate** all the findings from the research study.
  4. We need to **encapsulate** our ideas before presenting them to the committee.
  5. The software can **encapsulate** various functionalities into a single application.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "encapsulate," think of how a capsule (like a pill) surrounds and protects its contents. Imagine sealing important information inside a capsule, which can help you recall the idea of enclosing or summarizing essential elements.

## reinvigorate

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The word "reinvigorate" is a verb. It means to give new energy, vitality, or strength to something, often revitalizing or rejuvenating it.

**Pronunciation:** ree-in-VIG-uh-rate

### Examples of common use:

1. The company launched a new marketing campaign to reinvigorate its brand image.
2. A long vacation can reinvigorate your mind and body.
3. The community center held events to reinvigorate interest in local art and culture.
4. After a challenging season, the coach aimed to reinvigorate the team's performance.
5. To reinvigorate the garden, she planted a variety of colorful flowers.

**How to remember the word:** Think of "reinvigorate" as "re-energizing" something that has lost its vigor or vitality. You can break it down into "re-" (again) and "invigorate" (to energize), which might help you recall its meaning of bringing new life or energy to something.

## repatriate

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### Repatriate

**Part of Speech:** Verb

#### Definition:

To repatriate means to return someone to their country of origin or to bring something back to the country from which it came. It is often used in contexts involving returning refugees or immigrants to their homeland, or returning artifacts or cultural property to the country they belong to.

**Pronunciation:** /ˌrɪˈpeɪ.tri.ət/

#### Examples:

1. After years of living abroad, she decided to repatriate and settle back in her hometown.
2. Many organizations are working to repatriate stolen artifacts to their countries of origin.
3. The government made arrangements to repatriate citizens trapped in the foreign country due to the crisis.
4. He felt it was his duty to repatriate his family's historical documents after discovering their significance.
5. Following the war, many refugees were slowly repatriated to their homeland.



**Memory Aid:**

To remember "repatriate," think of the prefix "re-" meaning "again" and "patriate" which relates to "patria" or homeland. Visualize someone returning home again after being away.

## tensile

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The word "tensile" is primarily an adjective.

**Definition:**

- **Adjective:** Relating to tension; capable of being stretched or drawn out. It is often used to describe materials that can resist being pulled apart.

**Pronunciation:**

/ˈtɛn.saɪl/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The tensile strength of steel makes it an ideal material for construction.
2. Engineers need to consider the tensile properties of materials when designing structures.
3. The tensile testing revealed that the rubber could withstand significant stretching before breaking.
4. In materials science, tensile tests are performed to evaluate how much force a material can endure while being stretched.
5. The tensile capabilities of the fabric allowed it to be used in various applications, from clothing to architectural designs.

**Memory Aid:**

To remember the word "tensile," think of the root "tension." When you stretch something, you apply tension, and "tensile" describes how well a material can handle that stretching. Visualize a rubber band being pulled—its ability to stretch without breaking reflects its tensile strength.

## solidify

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**Definition:**

The word "solidify" is a verb. It means to make something solid or to become solid, often by cooling or hardening. It can also refer to making an idea or plan more definite or stable.

**Pronunciation:**

/ səˈlɪdaɪ /

**Examples:**

1. The lava from the volcano solidified as it cooled, forming new rock.
2. As the mixture heats, it will eventually solidify into a thick paste.
3. Their partnership began to solidify after several successful projects together.
4. The artist needs to solidify her vision before starting the mural.
5. We need to solidify our plans for the meeting next week.

**Memory Tip:**

To remember "solidify," think of the word "solid." When you solidify something, you are making it more solid or stable. Visualize a liquid turning into a solid shape, like ice cubes forming in a tray.

## propagate

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The word "propagate" is a verb. It means to spread or promote an idea, theory, or information widely. In a scientific context, it can also refer to the process of reproducing plants or organisms.

Pronunciation: /ˈprɒp.ə.ɡeɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. Scientists are working to propagate new strains of the plant that are resistant to disease.
2. The media can propagate misinformation if they fail to fact-check their sources.
3. The school aims to propagate a love of reading among its students.
4. By sharing her experiences online, she hopes to propagate awareness about mental health issues.
5. The organization was established to propagate eco-friendly practices in urban areas.

To remember the word "propagate," you can think of "propagating" (spreading) seeds in a garden to help them grow, as both involve spreading something out to encourage growth or awareness.

# germinate

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## Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To begin to grow or develop; to sprout. It often refers to seeds that begin to sprout or develop into plants.

## Pronunciation

- /dʒɜːr.mɪ.neɪt/

## Examples

1. The gardener decided to germinate the seeds indoors before planting them outside.
2. It takes about seven days for the seeds to germinate under the right conditions.
3. Scientists study how different factors affect whether seeds germinate successfully.
4. Proper soil moisture is crucial to germinate the seeds.
5. She was excited to watch her plants germinate after weeks of care.

## Memory Technique

To remember the word "germinate," think about the word "germ" which refers to a seed or a small organism. Just as germs can grow and multiply, "germinate" signifies the growth of a seed into a plant. Visualize a seed sprouting as a small "germ" of life.

# unbeatable

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## Unbeatable

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Unbeatable describes something that cannot be defeated or surpassed; it is superior and unmatched in quality, skill, or effectiveness.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˌʌn.biˈtiː.ə.bəl/
- **Examples:**

1. The team's performance was so strong that they seemed unbeatable throughout the entire season.
  2. She has an unbeatable charm that captivates everyone she meets.
  3. This brand is known for its unbeatable prices and exceptional customer service.
  4. His record in the championship remains unbeaten, making him an unbeatable athlete.
  5. The technology offers unbeatable efficiency compared to its competitors.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "unbeatable," think of it as a blend of "un-" (not) and "beatable" (able to be beaten). Visualize a champion who is "not able to be beaten" in their sport to reinforce the meaning.

## accredit

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### Accredit

*Part of Speech:* Verb

*Definition:* To officially recognize, authorize, or validate someone or something as meeting certain standards or requirements. It can also refer to bestowing credit to someone for a particular achievement or accomplishment.

*Pronunciation:* /ə'kredit/

*Examples of Common Use:*

1. The university was finally accredited by the national education board, allowing its students to receive federal financial aid.
2. The committee decided to accredit only the programs that demonstrated high-quality standards.
3. After thorough evaluation, the organization was accredited for its commitment to ethical practices.
4. She was accredited as a leading expert in her field after publishing several influential papers.
5. The agency worked hard to obtain accreditation from the international body to ensure global recognition.

### *Memory Aid:*

To remember "accredit," think of the prefix "a-" which can mean "to" or "toward," and "credit," which implies recognition. Visualize a stamp of approval being placed on a document, indicating that it meets the necessary standards.

## disorientate

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Disorientate is a verb.

It means to cause someone to lose their sense of direction or to confuse them, often by making them feel unsure about their surroundings or situation.

Pronunciation: /dɪs'ɔːr.i.ən.teɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. The maze disorientated the children, making it difficult for them to find their way out.
2. After the long flight, I felt disorientated and needed a few moments to adjust to the new time zone.
3. The sudden change in plans disorientated everyone at the meeting.
4. Bright lights and loud noises can quickly disorientate someone who is not used to such an environment.
5. Navigating the bustling streets of a foreign city can easily disorientate tourists.

To remember the word disorientate, you can break it down into "dis-" (meaning to remove or negate) and "orientate" (to align or position). Think of it as losing your orientation or the ability to understand where you are or what is happening around you.

## slumber

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### **Slumber**

**Part of Speech:** Verb / Noun

**Definition:**

- As a verb, "slumber" means to sleep, especially in a light or peaceful way.
- As a noun, "slumber" refers to a state of sleep.

**Pronunciation:** /'slʌm.bər/

### Examples of Common Use:

1. The baby started to slumber peacefully in his crib.
2. After a long day, she fell into a deep slumber.
3. He would often slumber on the couch while watching TV.
4. The sound of rain helped to lull him into a gentle slumber.
5. She was lost in her thoughts, but soon drifted off into slumber.

### Memory Tip:

To remember the word "slumber," think of the phrase "Snoozing Lucidly Under Moonlight Basking in Easy Rest." Each capitalized letter corresponds to the letters in "slumber," which can help reinforce both its spelling and meaning related to sleep.

## sufficient

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The word "sufficient" is an adjective. It means having or providing enough of what is needed; adequate.

### Examples:

1. The committee decided that the evidence was sufficient to support the claim.
2. She did not have sufficient funds to buy the car she wanted.
3. The recipe requires a sufficient amount of ingredients to serve six people.
4. They found sufficient proof to win the case in court.
5. For the project to be successful, you need sufficient time to complete it.

Pronunciation: /sə'fɪʃ.ənt/

To remember the word "sufficient," you can think of the phrase "sufficient enough," which emphasizes its meaning of having enough of something. Additionally, you can break it down into "suffice" (meaning to be enough) and "-cient" (which relates to quantity or quality). Combining these concepts can help reinforce the memory of the word.

## antiquity

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Antiquity is a noun. It refers to the ancient past, particularly the period before the Middle Ages, or the quality of being ancient or old. It often pertains to historical artifacts, cultures, and civilizations from long ago.

**Pronunciation:** /æn'tɪk.wɪ.ti/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The ruins of the ancient amphitheater are a testament to the architectural achievements of antiquity.
2. Many historians study antiquity to gain insight into the lives and customs of ancient civilizations.
3. The museum's collection includes various artifacts from antiquity that showcase the art and technology of that era.
4. He specializes in the literature of antiquity, focusing on works from ancient Greece and Rome.
5. The philosophy of antiquity often influences modern thought and ethics.

**Memory tip:** To remember the word "antiquity," think of "antique," which signifies something old or from the past, and relate it to "quality," giving you an image of valuable old things from history.

## pretend

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**Word:** Pretend

**Part of Speech:** Verb

**Definition:** To act as if something is true when it is not; to make believe. Pretending often involves imagination or creativity, enabling one to create a scenario or role that isn't real.

**Pronunciation:** /prɪ'tend/

**Examples of Common Use:**

1. The children love to pretend they are superheroes saving the day.
2. She smiled and pretended to be happy, even though she felt sad inside.
3. During the role-playing exercise, the students had to pretend to be in a job interview.

4. He pretended that he didn't see her, hoping to avoid the awkward situation.
5. For the school play, we had to pretend to be characters from a fairy tale.

**Memory Tip:** To remember "pretend," think of a child playing dress-up. They are acting out a role or a scenario that isn't real, vividly using their imagination to "pretend" to be someone else. You can also associate "pretend" with the words "fake" and "imagine," which highlight its essence of make-believe.

## dominant

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### Definition

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

- **Adjective:** When used as an adjective, "dominant" describes something that is most influential, powerful, or prevalent in a particular context. It refers to the ability to control or command attention and authority.
- **Noun:** As a noun, it often refers to an entity (e.g., species, trait) that exerts a superior influence or strength over others.

### Pronunciation

/dɒm.ɪ.nənt/

### Examples of Common Use

1. The dominant species in this ecosystem is the wolf, which has few natural predators.
2. In the discussion, she took a dominant role, directing the conversation and influencing the group's decisions.
3. The dominant color in the painting is blue, which creates a calming effect.
4. He had a dominant personality, often overshadowing those around him.
5. The team's dominant performance in the playoffs secured their spot in the finals.

### Memory Aid

To remember the word "dominant," think of the word "dominate," which emphasizes control and influence. Imagine a lion as the dominant predator in the jungle, symbolizing strength and leadership over its environment.

## privacy

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## Privacy

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The state or condition of being free from being observed or disturbed by other people; the right to keep personal information confidential and away from public scrutiny.

**Pronunciation:** /'praɪ.və.si/

### Examples of Common Use:

1. She values her privacy and prefers not to share personal details on social media.
2. The company has strict policies in place to protect customer privacy.
3. To ensure privacy, the meeting was held in a locked room.
4. Many people use encryption to maintain their online privacy.
5. The concept of privacy has evolved with the rise of technology.

**Memory Aid:** To remember the word "privacy," think of "private" as in a "private space" where no one can intrude. The suffix "-cy" can remind you of other states, like "democracy," which helps you associate it with the state of being private.

## pilot

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### Definition

- **Noun:** A pilot is a person who is trained to operate the flying controls of an aircraft.
- **Verb:** To pilot means to guide or operate a vehicle, aircraft, or ship.

### Pronunciation

/pʰaɪlət/ (for the noun)

/'paɪlɪt/ (for the verb)

### Examples

1. The pilot announced that we will be landing in ten minutes.
2. She decided to pilot the boat herself during the trip.
3. He has been a commercial pilot for over five years.
4. The pilot program aims to test the effectiveness of the new teaching methods.
5. The air traffic controllers worked closely with the pilot during the storm.

## Memory Aid

Think of the phrase "pilot a plane," which links the word "pilot" directly to flying.

Visualizing a pilot in a cockpit can also help reinforce the connection between the term and its meaning.

# advance

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

As a **verb**:

- Definition: To move forward in position or progress; to promote or make progress in something. It can also mean to provide or pay in advance.
- Example: "She decided to advance her career by taking additional courses."

As a **noun**:

- Definition: A forward movement; progress or improvement in a particular area or field.
- Example: "The scientists made a significant advance in their research."

Pronunciation: /əd'væns/

Examples of common use:

1. "The army decided to advance toward the enemy's position."
2. "He received an advance payment for his services."
3. "Technological advances have greatly improved communication."
4. "She was eager to advance in her new job."
5. "The advance of spring brought warmer weather."

To remember the word "advance," think of the phrase "move ahead," as both relate to progressing forward either literally or metaphorically.

# efficiency

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The word "efficiency" is a noun. It refers to the ability to accomplish a task with the least amount of wasted time, effort, and resources. It signifies how effectively a system, process, or individual can achieve a desired outcome or result.

Pronunciation: /ɪˈfɪ.ənsi/

Examples of common use:

1. The new software improved the efficiency of our workflow.
2. Increasing energy efficiency can reduce utility bills significantly.
3. The company is focused on maximizing productivity and efficiency in its operations.
4. She is known for her efficiency in managing projects and meeting deadlines.
5. We need to find ways to enhance the efficiency of our processes to remain competitive.

To remember the word "efficiency," you can break it down into "efficient" (which means performing or functioning in the best possible manner with the least waste of time and effort) and the suffix "-cy," which turns an adjective into a noun, indicating a state or condition. Associating "efficiency" with "effective" and "economical" can also help reinforce its meaning.

## drainage

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### drainage

- *Part of speech:* Noun
- *Definition:* The system by which water or waste liquid is drained away from a place. It can refer to both the process of removing water and the physical system or structures (like pipes or channels) that accomplish this task.

**Pronunciation:** /ˈdreɪ.nɪdʒ/

**Examples of common use:**

1. The heavy rain caused problems with the drainage system in the city.
2. Proper drainage is essential to prevent flooding in agricultural areas.
3. The architects designed the building with excellent drainage to manage stormwater.
4. Poor drainage can lead to water accumulation in basements.
5. The landscape engineer focused on improving the drainage to enhance the park's usability.

**Memory tip:** To remember "drainage," think of the word "drain" combined with "-age," which refers to a system or condition. You can visualize water being drained from a sink, helping you connect the concept of drainage with managing and directing water flow.

## credible

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The word "credible" is an adjective. It describes something that is believable, reliable, or trustworthy. When something is credible, it is worthy of being accepted as true based on its evidence or authority.

Pronunciation: /ˈkrɛd.ɪ.bəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The scientist presented credible evidence to support her findings.
2. After reviewing the sources, the journalist determined that the information was not credible.
3. It's important to use credible references when writing an academic paper.
4. His story seemed credible, but I still had my doubts.
5. The organization is known for its credible research in environmental science.

To remember the word "credible," think of the root "cred," which relates to belief (as in "credit," "credential"). You can visualize a "credible" person as someone you would "credit" or trust because they have strong evidence or authority in their statements.

## elaborate

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

As a verb:

- **Definition:** To elaborate means to give more details or to expand on a subject, making something clearer or more specific.
- **Example:** "Could you elaborate on your point about climate change?"

As an adjective:

- **Definition:** When used as an adjective, elaborate describes something that is complex, intricate, or well-developed.

- **Example:** "She wore an elaborate dress adorned with many jewels."

**Pronunciation:** /ɪ'læbəreɪt/

**Examples of common use:**

1. "The architect presented an elaborate design for the new building."
2. "During the meeting, he began to elaborate on his proposal."
3. "Her explanation was so elaborate that even the new employees understood the process."
4. "They planned an elaborate wedding ceremony at a grand venue."
5. "The professor asked the student to elaborate on his research findings."

**Memory Aid:** To remember "elaborate," think of the word "labor" which suggests effort. To elaborate on a subject requires some "labor" or effort to provide deeper insights. Additionally, visualize a complex design or idea being built step by step, just as "elaborating" helps in expanding and detailing thoughts.

## consult

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### Consult

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To seek advice or information from someone, or to refer to a source for guidance. It involves communication where one party asks for input or expertise from another party.
- **Pronunciation:** /kən'sʌlt/

**Examples of Common Use:**

1. I will consult my doctor before making any changes to my medication.
2. The manager decided to consult with her team about the new project.
3. Before writing the report, you should consult the company's guidelines.
4. He consulted a financial advisor to help plan for his retirement.
5. Please consult the user manual if you have any questions about the software.

**Memory Tip:** Think of the word "consult" as "con" (with) and "sult" (to leap or jump). Imagine "jumping into a conversation" with someone for advice, which can help you associate the word with its meaning of seeking guidance.

## fare

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

As a noun, "fare" refers to the price charged for a journey, especially on public transportation, or it can also mean food provided for a meal.

As a verb, "fare" means to perform in a specified way or to get along.

Pronunciation: /fɛr/

Examples of common use:

1. The bus fare increased by fifty cents last month.
2. We enjoyed a wonderful fare at the restaurant last night.
3. How did you fare on your exam?
4. Travelers often consider the fare when choosing airlines.
5. The fare for the train ride is much cheaper if you buy tickets in advance.

To remember the word "fare," think of it in the context of travel and meals: "fare" is what you pay to go somewhere and also what you eat during your journey. The word includes the idea of "giving up something" (money for travel or food) in exchange for something else (a trip or a meal).

## foundation

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The word "foundation" is primarily a noun. It refers to the lowest load-bearing part of a building or structure, typically below ground level. Additionally, it can refer to an underlying basis or principle for something, such as ideas, theories, or systems.

- Examples:
  1. The foundation of the house was built with concrete to ensure it's sturdy.
  2. Education is the foundation of a successful future.
  3. The charity received a large donation from a private foundation.

The pronunciation of "foundation" is /faʊn'deɪ.ʃən/.

Common uses of the word:

1. The foundation of this theory rests on extensive research.
2. She applied a layer of foundation before putting on her makeup.
3. The foundation works to support underprivileged communities.
4. Strong relationships form the foundation of a healthy family.
5. They are planning to lay the foundation for the new school next month.

To remember the word "foundation," think of the word as the "base" or "support" of something important, like the foundation of a building, which is essential for its stability, or the foundation of an idea, which is crucial for its development. Visualizing a sturdy base supporting a structure can help you recall its meaning.

## principal

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

As a noun, "principal" means:

1. The person with the highest authority in an organization, particularly in an educational institution (e.g., the head of a school).
2. In finance, it refers to the original sum of money borrowed or invested, before interest.

As an adjective, "principal" means:

1. Most important; primary or chief.

Pronunciation: /ˈprɪn.sə.pəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The principal of the school announced a new policy regarding dress code.
2. The principal reason for the meeting is to discuss the budget cuts.
3. She is the principal actor in the play.
4. When you take out a loan, you need to repay the principal amount along with the interest.
5. His principal concern is the safety of the students.

To remember the word, think of "principal" as "pal," which rhymes with "principal" and reminds you of your 'main friend' or 'top person' in a situation. This can help link it to the idea of a school principal or the primary importance of something.

## collection

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### Definition

The word "collection" is a noun. It refers to the act of gathering or accumulating items or a group of items that have been gathered together for a particular purpose.

Collections can consist of various types of items, such as artworks, stamps, books, or other objects.

### Pronunciation

/ kə'lekʃən /

### Examples

1. She has an impressive collection of rare coins from around the world.
2. The museum's collection of ancient artifacts is fascinating.
3. He started a collection of vintage comic books when he was a kid.
4. The charity announced a collection of donations for those affected by the disaster.
5. Their collection of vinyl records includes classics from the 1960s and 70s.

### Memory Tip

To remember the word "collection," think of the phrase "collect and connect." Imagine gathering items and connecting them together in a meaningful way, forming a unique collection. Additionally, you can visualize a shelf filled with various items you've collected over time, reinforcing the concept of a collection.

## comparatively

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The word "comparatively" is an adverb.

It is used to indicate a comparison between two or more things, often suggesting that something is being considered in relation to something else. It implies that the statement being made is relative and not absolute.

Pronunciation: /kəm'pær.ə.tɪv.li/

Examples of common use:



1. The weather this summer is comparatively cooler than last year.
2. Compared to the other models, this car is comparatively more fuel-efficient.
3. She is comparatively younger than her colleagues at the firm.
4. The results of the study are comparatively better than those of similar studies.
5. His performance was comparatively impressive given his lack of experience.

To remember the word "comparatively," think of the root word "compare." Associate the suffix "-tively" with the idea of measuring or relating differences, so you can visualize the action of comparing things side by side.

## victim

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The word "victim" is a noun. It refers to a person who has suffered harm, injury, or loss due to adverse circumstances, particularly due to the actions of others. Victims can be those affected by crime, accidents, disasters, or any situation that causes them to suffer.

Pronunciation: /ˈvɪk.tɪm/

Examples of common use:

1. The police are looking for more information about the victim of the robbery.
2. After the accident, the victims were taken to the hospital for treatment.
3. She feels like a victim of circumstances beyond her control.
4. Many victims of cyberbullying struggle with mental health issues.
5. The charity provides support for victims of domestic violence.

To remember the word "victim," you can think of the prefix "vic-" which sounds like "wicked," implying someone who suffers because of someone's "wicked" actions. Associating the word with situations or stories where individuals face hardship can also help solidify its meaning.

## aisle

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The word **aisle** is a noun.

An aisle is a passageway between rows of seats, shelves, or other structures. It is commonly found in places like airplanes, theaters, and supermarkets, enabling movement and access between different sections.

Pronunciation: /aɪl/

Examples of common use of the word:

1. She walked down the aisle to get to her seat at the theater.
2. The supermarket had a wide aisle for easy navigation between the products.
3. During the wedding ceremony, the bride walked down the aisle while everyone looked on.
4. There's an aisle in the middle of the plane for passengers to access their seats.
5. Please keep the aisle clear for emergency exits.

To remember the word "aisle," you can think of the phrase "a path to aisle" where "aisle" represents a pathway or corridor, visually associating it with a way to navigate through rows.

## lime

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Lime

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
  - **Definition:** A lime is a small, green citrus fruit that is typically sour and used in various culinary dishes and beverages. It can also refer to the tree that produces this fruit, as well as a type of mineral (calcium oxide) used in construction and chemical processes.
- **Pronunciation:** /laɪm/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
  1. I added a squeeze of lime to my fish tacos for extra flavor.
  2. The recipe calls for fresh lime juice to enhance the taste of the salad dressing.
  3. She ordered a mojito with lime and mint at the bar.
  4. Lime trees thrive in warm, tropical climates.
  5. The builders used lime to stabilize the soil before laying the foundation.

- **Memory Aid:** Think of "lime" as both a fruit and a color. Picture a bright green lime slice in a refreshing drink. Associate the tangy taste of lime with its fresh and vibrant color to help remember the word.

## scan

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The word "scan" is a verb that means to look at something quickly in order to find specific information or to examine it closely. It can also refer to the process of converting physical documents into digital format through imaging technology.

Pronunciation: /skæn/

Examples of common use:

1. She scanned the room for any signs of danger.
2. Before submitting the report, he scanned it for any grammatical errors.
3. The police officer scanned the area for suspicious activity.
4. I need to scan these documents and email them to you.
5. The doctor used a scan to get a detailed image of the patient's heart.

To remember the word "scan," you can think of it as "quickly looking" or "sweeping your eyes over something" much like scanning a barcode with a scanner. This visual connection may help you recall the meaning.

## sculpture

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Sculpture

**Part of Speech:** Noun

**Definition:** Sculpture refers to the art of creating three-dimensional forms by shaping materials such as stone, metal, clay, or wood. It can also refer to the finished work itself, which is typically a tangible and visible representation of an idea, figure, or object.

**Pronunciation:** /ˈskʌlp.tʃər/

**Examples:**

1. The museum features a stunning collection of modern sculptures by various artists.
2. She studied sculpture in college and created several impressive pieces.
3. The ancient sculpture was discovered during the excavation of the archaeological site.

4. He spent hours in the studio, chiseling away at the marble to create a beautiful sculpture.
5. The park is filled with public sculptures that add to the beauty of the landscape.

**Memory Aid:** To remember "sculpture," think of the word "sculpt" as it sounds like "to shape or carve," and link it with "nature" (the material used) to visualize artists shaping natural materials into art.

## rigorous

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- The word "rigorous" is an adjective. It describes something that is strict, harsh, and demanding in terms of rules, procedures, or analysis. It can also refer to something that is precise and thorough.
- Pronunciation: /ˈrɪɡərəs/
- Examples of common use:
  1. The teacher implemented a rigorous curriculum to challenge her students.
  2. The rigorous training program prepared the athletes for the upcoming competition.
  3. The researchers conducted a rigorous review of the previous studies.
  4. She underwent a rigorous examination to earn her certification.
  5. The company is known for its rigorous standards in quality control.
- To remember the word "rigorous," think of the phrase "rigor mortis," which represents a state of stiffness and strictness in a corpse. By associating "rigorous" with strictness and thoroughness, you can easily recall its meaning.

## fragment

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A fragment is a small part or piece that has broken off or been separated from something larger. It can refer to a portion of a sentence that is incomplete or lacks a main clause.

As a verb:

- Definition: To fragment means to break or cause to break into smaller parts or pieces.

Pronunciation: /'fræg.mənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The archaeologists discovered a fragment of an ancient pottery shard.
2. Her essay was full of incomplete thoughts and fragments.
3. The explosion caused the building to fragment into debris.
4. We only found a few fragments of the original manuscript.
5. In his speech, he often spoke in fragments, making it hard to follow his argument.

To remember the word "fragment," think of it as a "broken piece" of something whole. You can visualize a puzzle with a missing piece, representing a fragment.

## audio

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The word "audio" is a noun. It refers to sound, especially in the context of spoken words, music, or other sounds that can be recorded or transmitted.

Pronunciation: /'ɔ:.di.ʊ/

Examples of common use:

1. The audio quality of the recording was excellent.
2. Can you turn up the audio on the video?
3. He prefers listening to audio books instead of reading.
4. The conference was streamed live, with clear audio for all participants.
5. She tested the audio system before the concert began.

To remember the word "audio," think of the connection between "audio" and "audible," both related to hearing and sound. You can visualize listening to sounds through speakers, reinforcing the idea of audio.

## landmark

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**landmark**

- **Part of Speech:** Noun

- **Definition:** A landmark is a notable or important object or feature in a landscape, typically used for navigation or as a point of reference. It can also refer to a significant event or development in a particular field or context.
- **Pronunciation:** /'lænd.mɑːrk/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
  1. The Statue of Liberty is a famous landmark in New York City.
  2. The discovery of penicillin was a landmark moment in medical history.
  3. We used the old oak tree as a landmark to find our way back home.
  4. The building was designated a historical landmark because of its architecture.
  5. The conference laid a landmark foundation for future international cooperation.
- **How to Remember the Word:**

To help remember "landmark," you can break it into two parts: "land" and "mark." Visualize a marked spot on a map indicating an important place (land) that serves as a reference point (mark) for travelers.

## biography

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- biography
  - **Part of Speech:** Noun
  - **Definition:** A biography is a detailed description or account of someone's life. It includes information about the person's upbringing, education, career, relationships, and notable achievements. A biography is typically written by someone else rather than the subject themselves.
- **Pronunciation:** /baɪˈɒɡrəfi/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
  1. The biography of Albert Einstein reveals his groundbreaking contributions to physics.
  2. She decided to write a biography about her grandmother to preserve her family's history.
  3. Many biographies are available online, providing insights into famous figures' lives.

4. The documentary featured a biography of the renowned artist and highlighted her major works.
  5. Reading a biography can often inspire individuals to pursue their own dreams.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "biography," think of "bio," which relates to life (from Greek "bios"), and "graphy," meaning writing. So, "biography" literally means writing about life. Associating the prefix "bio" with "biology" (the study of life) can also help reinforce the meaning.

## dubious

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The word "dubious" is an adjective. It describes something that is questionable, doubtful, or not to be relied upon. The term can be used to express uncertainty regarding the truth, validity, or reliability of a situation, statement, or individual.

Pronunciation: /ˈdjuː.bi.əs/

Examples of common use:

1. She was dubious about the effectiveness of the new medication.
2. The information provided in the report seemed dubious and needed further verification.
3. His dubious motives raised suspicions among his colleagues.
4. The claim seemed dubious, lacking sufficient evidence to support it.
5. They approached the investment opportunity with a dubious attitude.

To remember the word "dubious," think of the phrase "do you be us" — when in doubt, do you believe us? This can help you associate the term with feelings of uncertainty or skepticism.

## boulder

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- Boulder (noun): A large rock, typically one that has been worn smooth by erosion or weathering. It can also refer generally to any large stone or rock.
- Pronunciation: /ˈboʊldər/
- Examples of common use:
  1. The hikers had to climb over a boulder to reach the top of the mountain.
  2. He used a boulder as a seat while he rested by the river.

3. The ancient ruins were hidden behind a large boulder.
  4. They found a boulder covered in petroglyphs that told a story of the past.
  5. The garden was decorated with several colorful boulders.
- Remembering the word: Associate "boulder" with the notion of something big and rugged, like a boulder in nature, and think of it as a solid, unmovable object; the 'b' in boulder can remind you of 'big' or 'bulky' rocks.

## drill

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

As a verb, "drill" means to make a hole in something using a tool or to train someone systematically in a practice or skill.

As a noun, "drill" refers to a tool used for making holes or a training exercise.

Pronunciation: /drɪl/

Common uses:

1. The construction workers will drill into the concrete wall to install the new electrical wiring.
2. The teacher regularly conducts fire drills to prepare students for emergencies.
3. The dentist used a drill to clean out the cavity in the patient's tooth.
4. The military unit practiced maneuvers in a drill to improve their performance in the field.
5. She took a drill to her woodworking project to join the pieces together.

To remember the word "drill," you can think of a "drill sergeant" who trains soldiers with repetitive practice, or visualize a drill making a precise hole, which emphasizes the tool's function. Associating the concept of training and precision will help reinforce your memory of the word.

## batch

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**batch**

**Part of Speech:** Noun, Verb

**Definition:**

- **Noun:** A quantity or group of items produced or processed at the same time.



- **Verb:** To group items together for processing or handling.

**Pronunciation:** /bætʃ/

**Examples:**

1. The bakery prepared a fresh **batch** of cookies for the morning rush.
2. We will **batch** the orders to save time and increase efficiency.
3. This software can handle a **batch** of images for editing at once.
4. The factory works on a **batch** production system to manufacture its products.
5. Can you send me a **batch** of reports by the end of the day?

**Memory Aid:** To remember the word "batch," think of "batch cooking" where you prepare a large quantity of food at once and store it for later use. This connection helps associate the term with grouping and quantity.

## camel

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Camel

**Part of Speech:** Noun

**Definition:** A large, domesticated animal of the genus *Camelus*, known for its hump(s) and ability to endure long periods without water, commonly found in desert regions.

**Pronunciation:** /'kæm.əl/

**Examples:**

1. The camel is often called the "ship of the desert" due to its ability to travel long distances in harsh conditions.
2. Tourists ride camels to explore the vast sand dunes during their visit to the desert.
3. Camels have adapted to their arid environments by storing fat in their humps instead of water.
4. The Bedouins have relied on camels for transportation and trade for centuries.
5. A group of camels is called a caravan, especially when they are traveling together.

**Memory Aid:** To remember the word "camel," you can visualize a humpbacked camel trudging through the desert. The "C" in "camel" can remind you of "caravan," as camels often travel in groups across sandy landscapes. Alternatively, think of the phrase "Camelot" to connect the image of this animal with its historical significance in travel.

and trade.

## shell

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The word "shell" can function as both a noun and a verb:

- **Noun:** A hard, protective outer covering of an animal or a container, like a nut or an egg. Also refers to a casing for various objects or weapons.
- **Verb:** To remove the outer covering or shell from something, such as a nut or an egg.

Pronunciation: /ʃɛl/

Examples of common use:

1. The child collected colorful seashells at the beach.
2. The soldier carried a shell of ammunition for his rifle.
3. She carefully shelled the peas before cooking them.
4. The turtle retracted into its shell for protection.
5. The artisan crafted a beautiful pendant from a sea shell.

To remember the word "shell," think of the hard outer covering that protects the soft inner parts of an object, and visualize a sea turtle hiding safely inside its shell when threatened.

## triangle

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The word "triangle" is a noun. It refers to a polygon that has three edges and three vertices. In geometry, a triangle is one of the simplest shapes, and it can be categorized into different types, such as equilateral, isosceles, and scalene based on the lengths of its sides or the measures of its angles.

Pronunciation: /ˈtraɪæŋɡəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The architect designed a building with a triangular roof.
2. In mathematics, the area of a triangle can be calculated using the formula:  $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ .
3. The artist used a triangle as a motif in her paintings.

4. The traffic sign was shaped like a triangle to indicate a yield.
5. During the lecture, we learned how to calculate the angles within a triangle.

To remember the word "triangle," you can think of the prefix "tri-" which means three, combined with the word "angle," indicating that a triangle has three angles. Visualizing a simple triangle shape can also help you associate the word with its definition.

## subsidy

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### Subsidy

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** A subsidy is financial assistance provided by the government or an organization to help reduce the cost of a product or service, usually to encourage its production or consumption. It often aims to promote economic or social policies.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈsʌb.sɪ.di/
- **Examples:**
  1. The government offers a subsidy to farmers to promote sustainable agriculture practices.
  2. Many educational institutions benefit from a subsidy that lowers tuition costs for students.
  3. The renewable energy sector is often supported by a subsidy to encourage the use of green technologies.
  4. A housing subsidy can help low-income families afford better living conditions.
  5. Critics argue that the oil industry should not receive a subsidy, as it promotes fossil fuel dependence.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember "subsidy," think of the word "sub" as in "under" and "sidy" sounding like "city." Imagine a government "under" a "city" giving out money to help people thrive. This visual can help you associate the word with financial support.

## contrived

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The word "contrived" is an adjective. It describes something that is deliberately created rather than arising naturally or spontaneously. It often implies that the result seems artificial, forced, or lacking in genuine emotion or ingenuity.

Pronunciation: /kən'traɪvd/

Examples of common use:

1. The film's plot was so contrived that it was difficult to care about the characters.
2. Her smile felt contrived, as if she were putting on a show for the audience.
3. The solution to the problem seemed contrived, lacking real substance.
4. Many critics argued that the ending of the novel was too contrived to be believable.
5. His explanations were so contrived that they only raised more questions.

To remember the word "contrived," think of the prefix "con-" which often means "together" or "with," and "trived," which sounds like "derived." This can help you visualize a scenario that is artificially put together or derived, leading to something that doesn't feel natural.

## multiply

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The word "multiply" is a verb. It means to increase in number, especially in a mathematical context, whereby one number is added to itself a certain number of times as specified by another number. The term can also refer to the growth or reproduction of living organisms.

Pronunciation: /'mʌl.tɪ.plaɪ/

Examples of common use:

1. In math class, we learned how to multiply two-digit numbers.
2. The bacteria in the petri dish began to multiply rapidly.
3. If you multiply 6 by 4, you get 24.
4. The company aims to multiply its profits by expanding into new markets.
5. When she took the new job, her responsibilities began to multiply.

To remember the word "multiply," think of the word "multiple" which refers to many. When you multiply, you are creating more parts or pieces of something, just like creating multiple copies of an item.

## joint

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

## Noun:

1. A place where two or more bones meet in the body; for example, the knee joint.
2. A point of connection or junction between two parts.
3. A marijuana cigarette (slang).

## Adjective:

1. Relating to or shared by two or more parties; for example, a joint effort.

## Pronunciation:

/dʒɔɪnt/

## Examples of common use:

1. The doctor examined the patient's knee joint for any signs of injury.
2. They signed a joint agreement to collaborate on the project.
3. The restaurant is known for its BBQ joints.
4. The two organizations formed a joint venture to enhance their services.
5. He rolled a joint to enjoy his evening.

## How to remember the word:

Think of the word "joint" as a "connection" or "link" between two or more things. Visualize it as a hinge or a point of bifurcation, like the joint between your fingers, representing collaboration or meetings in projects.

# spray

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## Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To exert a fine mist of liquid or substance from a nozzle, often for purposes such as applying perfumes, cleaning solutions, or pesticides.

**Pronunciation:** /spreɪ/

## Examples:

1. She decided to **spray** the flowers with water to keep them fresh.
2. He used an air freshener to **spray** a pleasant scent throughout the room.

3. The gardener will **spray** the plants to protect them from insects.
4. Please **spray** the cleaner on the surface before wiping it down.
5. The artist chose to **spray** paint the large wall mural.

**Memory Tip:** Associate the word "spray" with the action of a fine mist coming from a bottle or can. Visualize spraying perfume or a cleaning agent, which will help you remember the way it is used to apply substances in a light, dispersed manner.

## meanwhile

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meanwhile

- **Part of Speech:** Adverb
- **Definition:** The word "meanwhile" is used to refer to something happening at the same time as another event. It can indicate a simultaneous occurrence or a transition to another event that is happening concurrently.
- **Pronunciation:** /'mi:n,wail/
- **Examples:**
  1. I was cooking dinner; meanwhile, my kids were playing outside.
  2. The company is expanding its services; meanwhile, its competitors are struggling to keep up.
  3. She studied for her exams; meanwhile, her friends went out to party.
  4. The weather was terrible, and meanwhile, we got stuck in traffic.
  5. I'll start the project today; meanwhile, you can gather the necessary materials.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember "meanwhile," think of it as a way to connect two events happening at the same time. The word has "mean" in it, which can remind you that it points to "meanwhile" situations that are happening together or in parallel. Imagine a scene where two things are occurring side by side, like a split-screen view in a movie.

## force

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**Definition:**

- **Part of speech:** Noun & Verb

- **Noun:** Force refers to a strength or energy that produces or alters motion, or the power to influence or control.
- **Verb:** To force means to make a person or thing do something against their will, or to exert pressure to make something happen.

**Pronunciation:**

/fɔːrs/

**Examples:**

1. **Noun:** The force of the wind knocked down several trees during the storm.
2. **Noun:** The police force worked together to ensure public safety.
3. **Verb:** She had to force herself to study for the exam even though she was tired.
4. **Verb:** They tried to force the door open, but it was locked tight.
5. **Noun:** His argument had a lot of force and convinced many people.

**Memory Tip:**

To remember "force," think of the phrase "forcibly moving forward" – it helps to associate the word with strength and the act of pushing or driving something to happen. Visualize a strong person pushing a heavy object, which embodies the idea of force.

## evolve

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The word **evolve** is a verb. It means to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complex form. It can refer to biological evolution, personal growth, or the progress of ideas or technologies.

**Pronunciation:** /ɪˈvɒlʊ/

Examples of common use:

1. The species evolved over millions of years to adapt to their environment.
2. Her understanding of the topic evolved as she read more about it.
3. The technology will continue to evolve as new innovations are introduced.
4. The company's marketing strategy needs to evolve to keep up with the changing market.
5. As a writer, I find that my style evolves with each new project I undertake.

To remember the word "evolve," think of the prefix "e-" meaning "out" and "volve" coming from "volvere," which means "to roll" in Latin. Together, you can visualize something rolling out and changing over time.