

Word List 31

scent

The word "scent" is primarily a noun, which refers to a distinctive smell, often pleasant, that is produced by a substance or an object. It can also be used as a verb meaning to perceive or recognize something by its smell.

Pronunciation: /sɛnt/

Examples of common use:

1. The scent of fresh flowers filled the room.
2. She could detect a faint scent of vanilla in the air.
3. He wanted to scent the paper with his favorite cologne.
4. The forest had a rich scent of pine and earth.
5. The bakery released the scent of warm bread into the street.

To remember the word "scent," you might associate it with the idea of "sensing" a smell, as both words share the root "scent." Visualizing a pleasant aroma can also help reinforce its meaning.

hitherto

Hitherto

Part of speech: Adverb

Definition: Up to this time; until now. It refers to a point in time that extends to the present or to the specified point in the past.

Pronunciation: /ˌhɪðərˈtuː/

Examples of common use:

1. The research had hitherto yielded no conclusive results.
2. Hitherto, the project was considered a failure, but recent developments have changed that perception.
3. She had hitherto lived in the same town her entire life.

4. The ancient manuscript provided hitherto unknown insights into the culture of that era.
5. Hitherto, he had not realized the extent of his influence on the team.

How to remember the word:

Break the word down into "hither" (meaning here) and "to," which can evoke the idea of moving or extending to the present or another point. Associating it with the concept of continuity in time can also help solidify its meaning in your memory.

accomplish

The word "accomplish" is a verb. It means to achieve or complete something successfully or to bring a goal to fruition.

Pronunciation: /ə'kɑ:mplɪʃ/

Examples of common use:

1. She worked hard to accomplish her dream of becoming a doctor.
2. They managed to accomplish all their tasks ahead of schedule.
3. It's important to set realistic goals so you can accomplish them.
4. The team was proud to accomplish their project on time.
5. He feels a sense of satisfaction when he can accomplish his daily goals.

How to remember the word: Think of the word "accomplish" as a combination of "come" and "pull." Visualize someone pulling something toward themselves, representing achieving or bringing something to completion. This image can help reinforce the meaning of successfully completing a task.

bullet

- **Word:** bullet

Part of Speech: noun

Definition: A bullet is a small, metal projectile that is fired from a gun. It is designed to be shot at high speed and used in firearms for hunting, shooting, or combat. Bullets can have different shapes and sizes depending on their intended purpose.

Examples:

1. The police found a bullet casing at the crime scene.

2. He loaded the gun with six bullets before heading to the shooting range.
3. The soldier was trained to aim carefully before firing each bullet.
4. She felt a rush of adrenaline when a bullet whizzed past her.
5. The bullet struck the target dead center.

- **Pronunciation:** /'bʊl.ɪt/

- **Common Uses:**

1. "He fired a bullet into the air to celebrate."
2. "The detective examined the bullet for fingerprints."
3. "During the hunt, they tracked the deer but never found a bullet in it."
4. "The movie features intense scenes of bullets flying in the battle."
5. "Always handle a bullet with care to avoid accidents."

- **Memory Tip:** To remember the word "bullet," visualize a small metal object speeding through the air. You can associate the word with the image of a gun firing a bullet, emphasizing its role in firearms and its impact. Alternatively, think of bullet points in a list; just like a bullet is a small, focused piece of information, so is each point in a list.

rural

The word "rural" is an adjective that describes areas that are located in the countryside, rather than in towns or cities. It often refers to areas that are characterized by farming, open spaces, and lower population density.

- Examples:
 - "She enjoys the peacefulness of rural life."
 - "Rural communities often rely on agriculture for their economy."
 - "The rural landscape was dotted with farms and fields."

Pronunciation: /'rʊr.əl/ (ROOR-uhl)

Common uses of the word:

1. "He moved to a rural area to escape the city's hustle and bustle."
2. "Many rural schools face challenges in funding and resources."
3. "The rural economy is often dependent on seasonal crops."

4. "They took a vacation in a rural cottage surrounded by nature."
5. "Rural development programs aim to improve living conditions in the countryside."

To remember the word "rural," you can think of the phrase "Rural Roads Run," as it emphasizes the connection to countryside areas and evokes an image of open roads surrounded by nature.

enclosure

Enclosure

Enclosure (noun):

1. An area that is surrounded by a barrier, such as a fence or wall, to keep animals or people in or out.
2. A document or other item that is included with a letter or package.

Examples of use:

- The property is protected by a large enclosure.
- Please find the brochure in the enclosure with this letter.

Pronunciation:

/ɪnˈkloʊʒər/

Examples of common use:

- The zoo has created a new animal enclosure for the tigers.
- The real estate listing included pictures of the house and a map of the enclosure.
- She added some photos as an enclosure in her application.
- The garden was surrounded by a wooden enclosure.
- The scientists conducted their experiments within a controlled enclosure.

How to remember the word:

Think of "enclosure" as "in-close" - something that is kept close or contained within a boundary. Visualizing a fenced area can help you remember that it refers to a space that is enclosed.

discontinue

Discontinue

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To stop doing or providing something, to bring to an end, or to cease to continue something that was once ongoing.
- **Examples:**
 1. The company decided to discontinue the production of the outdated model.
 2. Due to financial difficulties, the restaurant will discontinue its lunch service.
 3. The publisher will discontinue the magazine after this month.

Pronunciation: /dɪs.kən'tɪn.juː/

Examples of Common Use:

1. We may need to discontinue our subscription if we do not use the service.
2. The software will discontinue support for older versions next year.
3. After careful consideration, they chose to discontinue the project.
4. Many products are discontinued due to lack of demand.

Memory Tips:

To remember "discontinue," you can break it down into "dis-" (meaning to stop or do the opposite of) and "continue." Think of it as the opposite of continuing—when something is discontinued, it stops entirely.

revegetate

- **Definition:** "Revegetate" is a verb that means to plant or grow vegetation in an area that has been disturbed or stripped of its plant life. It often refers to the process of restoring a habitat or ecosystem after activities such as deforestation, mining, or other forms of environmental degradation.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˌriːvɛdʒ.ɪ.teɪt/
- **Examples:**
 1. After the wildfire, volunteers worked together to revegetate the affected areas with native plants.
 2. The city initiated a project to revegetate urban lots that had become barren due to construction.

3. Environmentalists are advocating for policies that promote the revegetation of degraded landscapes.
 4. The farmers used cover crops to help revegetate the soil and prevent erosion.
 5. Successful revegetation efforts can lead to improved biodiversity and healthier ecosystems.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember "revegetate," think of it as "re-" (again) + "vegetate" (to grow plants). Visualize a barren land coming back to life with greenery, which can help reinforce the concept of renewing or restoring plant life.

sustainable

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Referring to methods, practices, or products that are designed to be environmentally friendly, conserve resources, and support ecological balance. The term also connotes the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time without depletion or degradation of resources.
- **Pronunciation:** /sə'steɪ.nə.bəl/
- **Examples:**
 1. **Sustainable energy sources**, such as solar or wind power, help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 2. The company has implemented **sustainable** practices in its supply chain to minimize waste.
 3. Many cities are transitioning towards **sustainable** transportation methods, like cycling and public transit, to reduce traffic congestion.
 4. The **sustainable** farming techniques used by local farmers increase crop yield without harming the environment.
 5. Advocates for **sustainable** development emphasize the importance of balancing economic growth with ecological preservation.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "sustainable," think of the phrase "sustain the ability." Break it down into "sustain" (to keep or maintain) and "able" (capable of), which helps to connect it to the idea of maintaining balance and resources over time.

dispersal

Dispersal

Dispersal is a noun that refers to the process of spreading or distributing things over a wide area. In biological contexts, it often pertains to the movement of organisms from one place to another, which can be critical for species survival and reproduction.

Pronunciation: /dɪ'spɜːrsl/

Examples of common use:

1. The dispersal of seeds by wind or animals is essential for plant reproduction.
2. The study focused on the dispersal of populations in response to environmental changes.
3. Urban development can disrupt the natural dispersal patterns of wildlife.
4. After the hurricane, there was a significant dispersal of debris across the shoreline.
5. The dispersal of information through social media has transformed communication.

To remember the word "dispersal," think of it as "dis-perse," which relates to the idea of "perse" (to spread out) and recall the image of seeds spreading away from a central point, like a dandelion's seeds floating in the wind.

fabulous

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective

Definition: Something that is fabulous is astonishingly good or impressive; extraordinary. It often refers to something that inspires awe or admiration.

- **Pronunciation:** /'fæbjələs/

- **Examples:**

1. "The view from the mountain top was absolutely fabulous."
2. "She wore a fabulous dress to the party that caught everyone's attention."
3. "The movie received fabulous reviews from critics."
4. "He has a fabulous talent for playing the piano."
5. "They had a fabulous time on their vacation to Paris."

- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "fabulous," think of it as "fab" which is slang for fantastic combined with "ulous," suggesting there's something extra special about it. You can visualize a "fab" fashion show filled with "fabulous" outfits that dazzle everyone.

retailing

The word "retailing" is a noun. It refers to the activity of selling goods to consumers, typically in small quantities, through various channels such as stores, online platforms, or markets.

Pronunciation: /ˈriːteɪlɪŋ/

Examples of common use:

1. The retailing industry has evolved significantly with the rise of e-commerce.
2. She has extensive experience in retailing and understands consumer behavior well.
3. Retailing requires a keen sense of marketing and customer service.
4. Many businesses are focusing on innovative retailing strategies to attract customers.
5. The company specializes in retailing organic products to health-conscious consumers.

To remember the word "retailing," you can think of it as "retail" plus the suffix "-ing," which indicates an ongoing action. Visualizing the process of selling items to customers in a store can help reinforce the concept of retailing.

rental

Definition

The word "rental" can function primarily as a noun. It refers to an agreement that allows one party to use an asset (like a car, house, or equipment) owned by another party in exchange for payment. The term can also pertain to the amount of money paid for this use or the contract itself.

Pronunciation

/ˈrɛn.təl/

Examples of Common Use

1. The rental of a car for a weekend trip can be quite expensive.
2. She signed a rental agreement for the apartment she found.
3. Many people prefer rental homes instead of buying property.
4. The rental market in the city is becoming increasingly competitive.
5. They offer a rental service for outdoor equipment, like tents and kayaks.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "rental," think of "rent" + "al," where "rent" is the action of paying to use something. Visualize someone handing over money to "rent" an apartment, linking the concept to the word.

obsession

- Obsession (noun): a persistent, often irrational preoccupation or fixation on a particular idea, activity, or individual that can lead to impaired functioning or disturbance in daily life.
- Pronunciation: /əb'sɛʃ.ən/
- Examples of common use:
 1. Her obsession with cleanliness made it difficult for her to relax in her own home.
 2. He developed an obsession with collecting rare coins and spent all his savings on them.
 3. Many fans have an obsession with their favorite celebrities, following their every move on social media.
 4. The novel explores themes of love and obsession in its portrayal of the main character's relationships.
 5. Exercise can become an obsession if it leads to excessive and unhealthy behaviors.
- To remember the word: Associate "obsession" with the concept of "absolute fixation." You might visualize someone being absolutely fixated on an object, idea, or person, highlighting the intensity of their preoccupation.

fraught

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective

- **Definition:** The word "fraught" describes a situation filled with something undesirable, typically tension, distress, or difficulty. It indicates a sense of anxiety or worry associated with a particular circumstance.
- **Pronunciation:** /frɔːt/
- **Examples:**
 1. Their relationship was fraught with misunderstandings and resentment.
 2. The negotiations were fraught with complications that delayed the agreement.
 3. She felt fraught with worry as she awaited the results of her exam.
 4. The movie's plot is fraught with suspense and unexpected twists.
 5. The team faced a fraught situation as they attempted to meet the tight deadline.
- **Memory Technique:** To remember "fraught," think of "caught," as in being caught in a difficult or tense situation. Visualize being in a fraught moment, feeling the weight of worry or anxiety, which can help reinforce its meaning.

ethereal

The word "ethereal" is an adjective.

It describes something that is extremely delicate and light in a way that seems too perfect for this world; it can also refer to something that is heavenly or spiritual.

Pronunciation: /ɪˈθɪəriəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The ethereal beauty of the sunrise took her breath away.
2. The artist captured the ethereal quality of the mist rolling over the lake in her painting.
3. The music had an ethereal quality that transported the listeners to another realm.
4. She wore an ethereal gown that floated around her like a cloud.
5. The film features ethereal landscapes that evoke a sense of wonder.

To remember the word "ethereal," think of the prefix "ether," which is often associated with the upper regions of space or the heavens. Picture something light and otherworldly, floating like a delicate cloud high up in the sky.

unobtrusive

Unobtrusive is an adjective.

It means not attracting attention or being noticed; it describes something that does not interfere or disturb others and blends in well with its surroundings.

Pronunciation: /ˌʌn.əbˈtruː.sɪv/

Examples of common use:

1. The unobtrusive design of the furniture made the room feel more spacious.
2. She preferred to take an unobtrusive role in the meeting, observing rather than participating.
3. The unobtrusive camera allowed the photographer to capture candid moments without being intrusive.
4. His style of communication was unobtrusive, making it easy for others to express their opinions.
5. The subtle color palette of the art was unobtrusive, complementing rather than overpowering the decor.

To remember the word "unobtrusive," think of its two parts: "un-" meaning not, and "obtrusive," which refers to something that is intrusive or noticeable. Imagine an unobtrusive person quietly blending into a crowd without drawing attention to themselves.

underpin

- Underpin (verb): To support or strengthen an idea, argument, or structure by providing a foundation or basis. This term is often used in both physical and metaphorical contexts.
- Pronunciation: /ˌʌndərˈpɪn/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The new research findings will underpin the theory that a healthy diet improves mental health.
 2. The foundation was reinforced to underpin the stability of the old building.
 3. His extensive experience in the field underpins his authority on the subject.

4. The legal precedent will underpin the judge's decision in the upcoming trial.
 5. Her passion for education underpins all her efforts as an advocate for reform.
- To remember the word: Think of "under" as the support beneath something and "pin" like a pin that holds things together. Visualize underpinning as placing pins under a structure to keep it stable.

nutritional

Nutritional

Part of speech: Adjective

Definition: Relating to the nutrients in food and their effects on health and growth. Nutritional information can include details about calorie content, vitamins, minerals, proteins, fats, and carbohydrates.

Pronunciation: /njuːˈtrɪf.ən.əl/

Examples of common use:

1. A balanced diet is essential for maintaining optimal nutritional health.
2. The nutritional label on the packaging provides important information about the food's contents.
3. Some foods are more nutritious than others due to their higher vitamin and mineral levels.
4. She is studying nutritional science to help promote healthier eating habits.
5. Nutritional supplements are often used to fill gaps in a person's diet.

Memory aid: To remember the word "nutritional," think of the root "nutrit" which relates to nutrients and nutrition, combined with the suffix "-al," which indicates it pertains to something. Associating it with healthy eating can also help reinforce its meaning.

velocity

Definition

Velocity is primarily a noun that describes the speed of something in a given direction. In physics, it refers to the rate at which an object changes its position. It's also used informally to describe the speed of processes or events.

Pronunciation

/və'lə:sɪ.ti/

Examples

1. The car accelerated to a high velocity on the highway.
2. The scientist measured the velocity of the wind using a special instrument.
3. In the game, players need to maintain a high velocity to win.
4. The velocity of the rocket increased as it approached the atmosphere.
5. They observed a significant increase in the company's sales velocity during the holiday season.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "velocity," you can think of "ve" in "velocity" as both "very" and "speed," highlighting that it refers to how quickly something moves, and the "locity" part sounds like "location," emphasizing that it's about motion in a direction.

unveil

Definition

The word "unveil" is a verb. It means to remove a veil or covering from something, revealing it for the first time, or to disclose or reveal something that was previously hidden or secret.

Pronunciation

/ʌn'veɪl/

Examples

1. The artist will unveil her new sculpture at the gallery this weekend.
2. The company plans to unveil its latest product line during the annual conference.
3. The politician unveiled his new plan for improving the education system.
4. After months of secrecy, the organization is set to unveil its findings on climate change.
5. During the ceremony, they will unveil a statue in honor of the city's founder.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "unveil," think of it as "removing a veil." You can visualize a curtain being drawn back, revealing something beautiful or significant that was hidden from view. The prefix "un-" means to reverse or remove, which connects to the action of unveiling.

prototype

Prototype

Part of speech: Noun

Definition: A prototype is an original model or preliminary version of a device, product, or concept from which other forms are developed or copied. It is often used to test or demonstrate features and functionality before mass production.

Pronunciation: /'proʊ.tə.taɪp/

Examples:

1. The engineers created a prototype of the new smartphone to showcase its innovative features.
2. Before launching the car, the company tested several prototypes to determine the best design.
3. The prototype allowed the designers to identify potential issues early in the development process.
4. In software development, a prototype can help visualize the application's user interface before the final version is built.
5. The inventor presented their prototype at the trade fair to attract investors.

Memory aid: To remember the word "prototype," think of it as a "pro" (professional) "type" (model). It represents the first or main version that will help guide the development of other similar types. Visualizing a first draft or an initial model can help reinforce the concept.

swivel

- Swivel (verb): To rotate or pivot around a central point; to turn or spin. It can also refer to something that is designed to facilitate turning or swiveling.

- Pronunciation: /'swɪv.əl/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The office chair has a swivel feature that allows you to turn easily.
 2. He had to swivel his head to see what was happening behind him.
 3. The camera can swivel to capture different angles of the event.
 4. The sign was mounted on a swivel so it could face either direction.
 5. She decided to swivel her monitor to share her screen with her colleagues.
- To remember the word, think of a swivel chair that spins around. The motion of turning around can remind you of the action associated with the word "swivel."

replicate

Definition:

The word "replicate" is a verb. It means to make an exact copy of something or to reproduce it. The term is often used in contexts like science, art, and manufacturing where duplication is necessary.

Pronunciation:

/rɛp.lɪ.kert/

Examples of common use:

1. Scientists often replicate experiments to verify their results.
2. The artist decided to replicate the famous painting for an art exhibition.
3. When using the software, you can easily replicate the report format you created earlier.
4. The recipe can be replicated with just a few simple ingredients.
5. To ensure accuracy, the researchers chose to replicate the study in different conditions.

Memory Aid:

To remember "replicate," think of the word "duplicate," which has a similar meaning. You can visualize two identical items side by side, reminding you that "replicate" involves copying or reproducing something. The prefix "re-" also suggests doing something again, which connects to the idea of replication.

capsize

Definition

Capsize (verb): To overturn or tip over, typically referring to a boat or vessel in water.

Pronunciation

/ˈkæp.saɪz/

Examples

1. During the storm, the small boat began to capsize due to the rough waves.
2. Safety drills often include procedures to follow if a vessel capsizes.
3. The captain managed to right the ship before it could capsize completely.
4. The sudden gust of wind caused the canoe to capsize in the lake.
5. They were able to rescue the passengers after their yacht capsized near the shore.

Memory Aid

To remember the word "capsize," think of "cap" as a lid or top, and "size" as the action of making something larger or heavier. Imagine a lid (the cap) being blown off a container (size) and toppling over – similar to how a boat turns over in the water.

project

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A project is a planned piece of work or an activity that is designed to achieve a specific goal within a certain timeframe. It often involves collaboration and requires resources.
- Example: "The team is working on a project to develop a new software application."

As a verb:

- Definition: To project means to estimate or forecast something based on current trends or data. It can also mean to throw or cast something forward.
- Example: "They project that sales will increase by 20% next year."

Pronunciation: /ˈprɒdʒ.ekt/ (British) or /ˈprɑː.dʒekt/ (American)

Common uses:

1. "The school initiated a new project to reduce plastic waste."
2. "She often projects confidence during her presentations."
3. "The company plans to project its image as an environmentally friendly brand."
4. "I need to project my voice so everyone can hear me."
5. "The weather service will project temperatures for the upcoming week."

To remember the word, think of "project" as an undertaking (noun) or a way to forward thoughts and ideas (verb). Associate it with school projects or business plans to reinforce its meanings in different contexts.

drum

Definition

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

- As a noun, it refers to a musical instrument that is typically cylindrical and produces sound when struck with sticks or the hands.
- As a verb, it means to play a drum or to produce a rhythmic sound, often used in the context of drumming on a surface.

Pronunciation

The word "drum" is pronounced as /drʌm/.

Examples

1. Noun: "The band played a lively rhythm on the drum during the parade."
2. Noun: "He bought a new drum set for his music studio."
3. Verb: "She learned how to drum to keep the beat for the song."
4. Verb: "He began to drum his fingers on the table, waiting impatiently."
5. Noun: "The little boy was fascinated by the way the drummer tapped on the drum."

Memory Tip

To remember the word "drum," think of the sound it makes, which is often a repetitive beat—like "drum, drum, drum." You can also visualize a band, where the drummer plays a critical role in keeping the tempo, making the scene memorable.

thorny

The word "thorny" is an adjective.

Definition:

1. Covered in thorns or sharp points.
2. Difficult, complicated, or challenging; often used to describe issues or problems that are sensitive or controversial.

Pronunciation: /'θɔːrni/

Examples of usage:

1. The thorny bushes along the path scratched her legs as she walked by.
2. The discussion about climate change can be quite thorny, as it brings up many differing opinions.
3. He faced a thorny dilemma when deciding whether to accept the job offer or stay with his current employer.
4. The lawyer advised his client to avoid discussing thorny legal issues in public.
5. Navigating the thorny politics of the organization requires tact and diplomacy.

Memory aid: To remember the word "thorny," think of a rose bush—roses are beautiful, but they are also filled with thorny stems. This can help you connect the idea of something that looks nice but can also be difficult or painful to deal with.

eligible

The word "eligible" is an adjective. It describes a person or thing that meets the necessary requirements or qualifications for a particular role, status, or condition. In other words, someone who is eligible is suitable or qualified for something.

Pronunciation: /'ɛlɪdʒəbl/

Examples of common use:

1. She is eligible to vote in the upcoming election.
2. The scholarship is available for students who are eligible based on their academic performance.
3. Only eligible applicants will be considered for the position.
4. You may be eligible for a discount if you are a member of the organization.

5. After completing the course, you will be eligible for certification.

To remember the word "eligible," think of the prefix "elig-" as in "election" or "election eligibility." Connect it with the idea of being "qualified" or "approved" to participate or receive something, like voting or scholarships. Visualize the phrase "I am eligible to participate!" to reinforce its meaning.

admit

Admit

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To acknowledge the truth or existence of something; to allow entry or access; to confess to something, often reluctantly.

Pronunciation: /əd'mɪt/

Examples of Common Use:

1. He had to admit that he was wrong about the decision.
2. The theater will not admit children under 12 years old.
3. She admitted to feeling nervous before the interview.
4. After much hesitation, he admitted his mistake to the team.
5. The hospital admitted several patients during the emergency.

Memory Technique: To remember the word "admit," think of the phrase "I admit it!" as a confession, which relates closely to the acknowledgment aspect of the word. You can visualize a door that you "admit" people through, connecting it to entry or access.

bacterial

Part of speech: Adjective

Definition: Relating to or caused by bacteria; of or pertaining to bacteria, which are microscopic single-celled organisms that can be found in various environments and can have various effects, including beneficial and harmful impacts on humans, animals, and plants.

Pronunciation: /'bæktɪriəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The doctor prescribed antibiotics to treat the bacterial infection.
2. Bacterial growth can lead to food spoilage if not properly managed.
3. Scientists study bacterial resistance to understand how to combat diseases.
4. Some bacterial species are essential for the human gut microbiome.
5. The laboratory focused on identifying bacterial strains that are harmful to crops.

Memory aid: To remember the word "bacterial," think of "bacteria" as the root, and associate it with "antibiotics" or "infection" to remind you that it is something related to those tiny organisms that can cause diseases. You can also visualize the word by picturing a microscope, which scientists use to study bacteria.

management

Management

- **Part of Speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** The process of dealing with or controlling things or people, often in an organizational context. It encompasses planning, organizing, leading, and coordinating resources to achieve specific goals.

Pronunciation: /'mænɪdʒmənt/

Examples of Common Use:

1. Effective management is crucial for the success of any business.
2. He is pursuing a degree in business management.
3. The management team held a meeting to discuss the new project.
4. Good time management can lead to increased productivity.
5. She has excellent management skills that help her lead her team effectively.

Memory Tip: To remember "management," think of the word "manage," which is part of "management." Picture a manager who controls and organizes a team or project. Associating this image with the concept of overseeing tasks can help reinforce the meaning.

enrolment

The word **enrolment** is a noun. It refers to the process of signing up or registering for something, typically used in the context of education, where individuals join a course or institution. It can also refer to the number of individuals who have registered or signed up for a particular program or course.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˈrɒl.mənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The enrolment for the new semester begins next week.
2. The school reported a significant increase in enrolment this year.
3. Online enrolment has made it easier for students to sign up for classes.
4. The programme requires prior enrolment to participate in workshops.
5. Enrolment fees must be paid by the end of the month.

To remember the word **enrolment**, think of it as "in roll" (someone rolling into a list or a course), which helps you associate it with the idea of signing up or joining something.

strategy

Word: Strategy

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: A strategy is a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim. It involves the careful consideration of objectives and the means to reach them.

Pronunciation: /ˈstræt.ə.dʒi/

Common Uses:

1. The company's strategy for growth includes expanding into new markets.
2. She developed a winning strategy for her chess game.
3. The military's strategy focused on surprise attacks to gain an advantage.
4. Effective marketing strategy can significantly boost sales.
5. They revised their strategy after analyzing customer feedback.

Memory Aid: To remember the word "strategy," think of it as the "art of organizing steps" (strategy = steps). Imagine a general on a battlefield, carefully plotting moves on a map to win a game, which can help reinforce the concept of planning and direction.

emerge

Emerge

- Part of speech: Verb
- Definition: To come into view or become visible; to come out from a hidden or obscured state; to develop or become apparent.
- Example: "After months of training, new skills began to emerge."

Pronunciation: /ɪ'mɜːrdʒ/

Examples of common use:

1. "The sun began to emerge from behind the clouds."
2. "New technologies often emerge during periods of rapid innovation."
3. "As the conversation progressed, important facts started to emerge."
4. "When we lifted the rock, several small insects emerged from their hiding place."
5. "She plans to emerge as a leader in her field after completing her studies."

How to remember the word:

Think of "emerge" as "emerging from a shell." Visualize a chick breaking out of an egg — it starts hidden inside but eventually comes out into the light. This image can help you recall that to emerge means to come forth or become visible.

submerge

Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To put something underwater or to cover it completely with water. It can also refer to becoming deeply involved in a situation or feeling, as if being overwhelmed.

Pronunciation

/sə'mɜːrdʒ/

Examples of Common Use

1. The castle was submerged by the rising floodwaters.

2. She felt like she was submerged in her work, with no time to relax.
3. The diver submerged into the depths of the ocean.
4. The painting was submerged in a mixture of water and paint to create a new effect.
5. The team worked hard to submerge their past failures and focus on the future.

Memory Aid

To remember "submerge," think of the prefix "sub-" meaning "under" (like submarine, which goes under the sea) and "merge," which has the idea of coming together; thus, it effectively means to "come together under" or to "sink beneath," which can help visualize the action of going underwater.

mantle

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

As a noun:

1. It refers to a cloak or covering, often used metaphorically to describe a role or responsibility (e.g., "the mantle of leadership").
2. It denotes a layer or covering, particularly in geology referring to the layer of the Earth between the crust and the core.

As a verb:

1. It means to cover or envelop something, often used in a metaphorical context (e.g., "to mantle the landscape in snow").

Pronunciation: /ˈmæntəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The king passed on the mantle of the throne to his son.
2. The mantle of protection provided by the forest was essential for the wildlife.
3. She felt a heavy mantle of responsibility after becoming the team leader.
4. The mantle layer of the Earth is crucial for volcanic activity.
5. As the sun set, a mantle of darkness cloaked the city.

To remember the word "mantle," think of it as a "blanket" that covers something—a physical blanket in the case of a cloak or a metaphorical blanket like a responsibility that covers a person. The image of wrapping something up can help you recall its meanings.

overall

The word "overall" can be classified as an adverb and an adjective.

As an **adverb**, "overall" means in general or on the whole; taking everything into account.

Example: Overall, the project was a success despite some minor issues.

As an **adjective**, "overall" refers to something that is comprehensive or all-encompassing.

Example: The overall results of the study indicated a positive trend.

Pronunciation: /ˈoʊ.vər.ɔːl/

Here are some common uses of the word "overall":

1. Overall, I think we did a great job on the presentation.
2. The overall effect of the painting is stunning.
3. She has an overall understanding of the subject, even if details are lacking.
4. The overall score of the team improved throughout the season.

To remember the word "overall," think of it as "taking the whole into account." Visualize a pie chart where you consider every slice (aspect) to understand the complete picture.

granite

Granite

- **Part of speech:** Noun
- **Definition:** Granite is a hard, granular, crystalline, igneous rock that is composed mainly of quartz, feldspar, and mica. It is often used as a building material due to its durability and aesthetic appeal.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈgræniːt/

- **Common uses:**

1. **Construction:** "The countertops in the kitchen are made of polished granite."
2. **Monuments:** "Many gravestones are carved from granite because it lasts a long time."
3. **Landscaping:** "They used granite boulders to enhance the garden's natural look."
4. **Architecture:** "The building's façade features beautiful granite blocks."
5. **Art:** "The artist sculpted a statue from a single piece of granite."

- **Memory aid:** To remember the word "granite," think of it as a "grand rock" because of its strength and how it is often used for impressive structures and countertops. The 'gran-' part can remind you of "granular" to associate it with the texture of the rock.

approximate

- The word "approximate" can function as both a verb and an adjective.
 - As a verb, it means to come close to, to be similar to, or to estimate something.
 - As an adjective, it describes something that is nearly accurate or correct but not completely exact.
- Pronunciation: /ə'prɒksɪmət/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The approximate cost of the project is estimated to be around \$10,000.
 2. Can you approximate how long it will take to finish the report?
 3. The approximate location of the meeting is in the main conference room.
 4. His estimate was an approximate figure based on previous data.
 5. The artist created an approximate replica of the original painting.
- To remember the word "approximate," think of it as "close enough" or "not exactly." You can picture an arrow that hits near, but not on, the target. This visual can help associate the idea of being close or similar rather than exact.

gallery

The word "gallery" is a noun. It refers to a room or building where art is displayed, or a collection of artworks. It can also indicate a platform or area for spectators, especially in theatres or auditoriums. Additionally, "gallery" can refer to a group of people who are observing something or to an online collection of images.

Pronunciation of "gallery": /'gæləri/

Examples of common use:

1. The new art gallery downtown features contemporary paintings and sculptures.
2. She spent the afternoon exploring the gallery filled with classic masterpieces.
3. The movie premiere had a star-studded gallery of fans and journalists.
4. The gallery in the theatre was completely full for the opening night performance.
5. He browsed through the online gallery to find inspiration for his own project.

To remember the word "gallery," you can associate it with the idea of a "space for viewing." Think of "gaze" as in to look or watch, and connect that to "gallery" which is a space where things are displayed for people to gaze upon.

community

The word "community" is a noun. It refers to a group of individuals living in close proximity, often sharing common interests, values, or characteristics. A community can also refer to a specific group of people organized around shared principles or goals, such as a religious community or an online community.

Pronunciation: /kə'mjuniti/

Examples of common usage:

1. The local community came together to support the new school project.
2. She found a sense of belonging in the art community at her college.
3. Online communities have become a significant part of social interaction in today's world.
4. The environmental community is advocating for more sustainable practices.
5. They organized a neighborhood cleanup to help benefit their community.

To remember the word "community," think of the prefix "com-" which means "together" or "with," combined with "unity," reflecting the idea of people coming together to form a unified group.

swing

- The word "swing" is primarily a verb, but it can also be used as a noun.
- As a verb, "swing" means to move back and forth or side to side, typically in a smooth and controlled manner. It can also mean to change direction or position rhythmically, often in a way that suggests motion or excitement.
- As a noun, "swing" refers to the act of swinging or the motion itself, often associated with the movement of children on a playground swing or a rhythmic motion in dance or music.
- Pronunciation: /swɪŋ/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The child loves to swing back and forth on the playground.
 2. The pendulum of the clock swings steadily, marking the passage of time.
 3. He decided to swing by the store on his way home.
 4. She has a great sense of rhythm and can swing to the music effortlessly.
 5. After a few tries, he managed to swing the golf club correctly.
- To remember the word "swing," you can think of a playground swing that moves back and forth. Visualizing this motion may help you associate the word with its meaning of movement and rhythm. You might also connect it to the fun of playing and the energy involved, creating a mental image of that joyful motion.

cite

The word "cite" is primarily a verb. It means to refer to or quote a source, especially in academic or legal contexts. When you cite a source, you acknowledge its use in your work to give credit to the original author or creator.

Pronunciation: /saɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. When writing an essay, it's important to cite your sources properly to avoid plagiarism.
2. The lawyer cited several precedents to support her argument in court.
3. In his presentation, he cited a recent study to back up his claims.
4. Please make sure to cite the book correctly in your bibliography.
5. The researcher was praised for her ability to effectively cite relevant literature.

To remember the word "cite," you can think of it as similar to "site" (a location) and "sight" (vision). Just remember that "cite" involves referencing something intellectually, often in writing. Visualize a student sitting at a desk, citing sources for a project, which connects the concept of acknowledgment to the act of writing.

spectrum

- Spectrum (noun): A spectrum refers to a range of different things, often used to indicate a continuum of values or elements. In science, it is frequently used to describe the range of wavelengths of light or other electromagnetic radiation. In a broader sense, it can refer to any range, including opinions, experiences, or characteristics.
- Pronunciation: /'spɛktrəm/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The artist used a spectrum of colors in the painting to evoke different emotions.
 2. The study revealed that there is a wide spectrum of opinions on the issue within the community.
 3. A rainbow is a natural example of a spectrum, showcasing a range of colors from red to violet.
 4. The spectrum of available treatments for the condition includes medication and various therapies.
 5. In psychology, there is often a spectrum regarding the severity of symptoms in mental health diagnoses.
- To remember the word: Think of "spectrum" as "spec" (to see) and "trum" (making it sound like 'drum' or 'range'), visualizing a colorful drum that represents a range of colors or ideas. This can help you associate the word with its meaning as a broad range or variety.

drawback

The term "drawback" is a noun.

A drawback refers to a disadvantage or negative aspect of something that is otherwise positive or beneficial. It highlights a limitation or an undesirable feature that could affect one's decision or opinion about a situation or product.

Pronunciation: /ˈdrɔː.bæk/

Examples of common use:

1. The new smartphone has many features, but its high price is a significant drawback.
2. One drawback of living in a small town is the limited access to diverse entertainment options.
3. While the job offers great benefits, the long commute is a major drawback for many employees.
4. The main drawback of this plan is that it requires a large amount of funding upfront.
5. Despite its drawbacks, the product remains popular among consumers.

To remember the word "drawback," think of the phrase "draw back" which suggests pulling back from something due to a negative aspect. Visualize someone pulling away from a decision they made because they realized there are drawbacks involved.

identity

The word "identity" is a noun. It refers to the characteristics, qualities, or beliefs that make a person or group different from others. It can also relate to the condition of being oneself, or a particular self-image.

Pronunciation: /aɪˈdɛn.tɪ.ti/

Examples of common use:

1. Her cultural identity is very important to her.
2. The government requires proof of identity for security reasons.
3. Many people struggle with their identity during their teenage years.
4. The concept of national identity can influence politics and policies.

5. A strong sense of identity can lead to enhanced self-esteem.

To remember the word "identity," you can think of the phrase "I am" as it emphasizes self-awareness and individual characteristics. Additionally, linking it to "ID" can help, since ID cards represent one's identity.

trend

Word: trend

Part of Speech: Noun and Verb

Definition:

- **Noun:** A general direction in which something is developing or changing. It often refers to a prevailing tendency or pattern in a particular field, such as fashion, technology, or social behavior.
- **Verb:** To have a tendency or direction to develop in a certain way; to be popular or gaining attention.

Pronunciation: /trɛnd/

Examples of Common Use:

1. There is a growing trend towards remote work in many industries.
2. Fashion trends change rapidly from season to season.
3. The latest smartphone model is trending on social media.
4. Analysts are observing a downward trend in sales for the company.
5. Many artists are exploring eco-friendly materials as a trend in contemporary art.

Memory Tip: To remember the word "trend," think of the "t" in "time" because trends typically reflect changes over time, and the "end" as in the direction something is heading towards. Visualize a graph line trending upwards or downwards to emphasize its meaning as a shift or change in direction.

extreme

Word: extreme

Part of Speech: Adjective

Definition:

1. Very intense or serious; far beyond the usual or ordinary.
2. At the highest degree, or the furthest point on a scale.

Examples:

- The extreme weather conditions made it difficult for anyone to go outside.
- His extreme dedication to his studies earned him a scholarship.

Pronunciation: /ɪk'stri:m/**Common Uses:**

1. She took extreme measures to ensure her safety during the storm.
2. The athlete pushed himself to extreme limits during the competition.
3. Extreme temperatures can be dangerous for outdoor activities.
4. The movie is known for its extreme violence.
5. They experienced extreme joy when they won the championship.

Memory Aid: Think of "extreme" as "extra-mean," which can help you remember that it describes something that goes beyond the usual and is often intense or severe.

skip

The word "exemplify" is a verb. It means to illustrate or clarify a concept or idea by providing an example. When someone exemplifies something, they show it in a way that makes it easier to understand, often by representing it through a specific case.

Pronunciation: /ɪg'zemplɪfaɪ/

Examples of common use:

1. The teacher used a diagram to exemplify the process of photosynthesis.
2. Her actions exemplify the spirit of generosity that our community values so much.
3. The film aims to exemplify the struggles of immigrant families in a new country.
4. This study exemplifies the challenges faced by researchers in the field of climate science.

5. Many books exemplify the themes of love and sacrifice, providing readers with profound insights.

To remember the word "exemplify," think of it as "exemplary" + "ify." If something is exemplary, it is a perfect example. By adding "ify," you're turning it into an action: to make something into a perfect example.

military

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

As an **adjective**, it refers to anything related to soldiers, armed forces, or war.

- Example: "The military strategy was developed to counter the enemy's advance."

As a **noun**, it refers to the armed forces of a country, including the army, navy, air force, and other branches.

- Example: "He joined the military after graduating from high school."

Pronunciation: /ˈmɪl.ɪ.tər.i/

Examples of common use:

1. "She has a military background, having served in the army for several years."
2. "The country's military was prepared for any threats to national security."
3. "Military training often emphasizes discipline and teamwork."
4. "He admired the military achievements of his ancestors."
5. "The military parade showcased the strength of the nation's armed forces."

To remember the word "military," think of the word "militia," which refers to a group of armed citizens or a community defense force. Associating "military" with "militia" can help you recall that it involves armed forces and defense.

poison

Poison

Part of Speech: Noun, Verb

Definition:

- **Noun:** A substance that can cause illness, injury, or death if ingested, inhaled, or absorbed. It can also refer to something that is destructive or harmful.

- **Verb:** To inflict harm or death by introducing a poison; to taint or contaminate.

Pronunciation: /ˈpɔɪ.zən/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The detective found a vial of poison at the crime scene.
2. The chef accidentally poisoned the dish with toxic mushrooms.
3. She felt like the negativity around her was like a poison to her spirit.
4. Some plants can be deadly poisons if consumed.
5. The medication was designed to counteract the effects of the poison.

Memory Tip: Associate the word "poison" with "toxic" and think of a scenario in nature where a bright-colored frog might signal danger—its vibrant appearance is a reminder that it's poisonous. Additionally, "poison" contains the word "sin," which can help remind you of its harmful nature.

vested

Vested can be used as both an adjective and a verb.

As an adjective:

- Definition: Having a personal stake or interest in something; secured or established by law, authority, or right. It often implies a guarantee or entitlement.
- Example: "He has a vested interest in the company's success because he owns a significant number of shares."

As a verb (past tense of vest):

- Definition: To grant or confer authority, power, or rights to someone; to invest.
- Example: "The power to make decisions was vested in the board of directors."

Pronunciation: /ˈvestɪd/

Common uses:

1. "She has a vested right to the property, meaning it cannot be taken away from her."
2. "The employees were vested after five years of service, giving them rights to their pension."
3. "His vested interest in the project made him a driving force behind its success."

4. "The decision was vested with the committee, which consulted various stakeholders."
5. "He felt a vested loyalty to the team that had nurtured his career."

To remember the word:

Think of "vested" as being "dressed" in something that belongs to you—like a "vest" you wear that represents your claim, or interest in that item. This visual association can help link the concept of having rights or interests to the term "vested."

symphony

Definition:

"Symphony" is a noun that refers to an elaborate musical composition for a full orchestra, typically in four movements. It can also signify a harmonious combination or arrangement of different elements.

Pronunciation:

/sɪn'fəni/

Examples of Common Use:

1. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is one of the most famous classical pieces in the world.
2. The orchestra performed a beautiful symphony that captivated the audience.
3. Their ideas formed a symphony of thoughts that resonated throughout the group.
4. The community worked together in a symphony of efforts to clean up the park.
5. The movie's symphony of colors and sounds created a stunning visual experience.

Memory Aid:

To remember "symphony," think of the word "symphony" as a "symphonic" blend of different musical voices coming together, much like how different ideas or people can come together in harmony. Picture an orchestra, each musician contributing to a beautiful overall sound, which can help cement the idea of harmony and collaboration.

locate

The word "locate" is primarily a verb. It means to find the exact position of something or to identify where something is situated.

Pronunciation: /loʊ'kert/

Examples of common use:

1. We need to locate the nearest gas station.
2. Can you help me locate my keys?
3. The map will help us locate the restaurant.
4. Scientists are trying to locate the source of the earthquake.
5. She was able to locate the book she needed in the library.

To remember the word "locate," think of the phrase "location," which refers to the place where something is situated. Associate "locate" with the action of finding or identifying that place.

classify

Classify

Part of Speech: Verb

Definition: To arrange or organize items or concepts into categories based on shared characteristics or criteria. It involves distinguishing and grouping based on specific attributes.

Pronunciation: /'klæs.ɪ.fai/

Examples:

1. Scientists classify animals based on their species and habitats.
2. The librarian needs to classify the new books according to the Dewey Decimal System.
3. In school, we learn to classify different types of plants and animals.
4. The data was classified into various groups for a clearer analysis.
5. Teachers often classify students based on their performance in different subjects.

Memory Aid: To remember the word "classify," think of "class," which is a group or category. Both words are connected by the idea of grouping things together based on shared features. Visualize a classroom where students are classified into their respective subjects or categories.

enthusiastic

The word "enthusiastic" is an adjective that describes a person or their behavior as showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. It conveys a sense of excitement and positive energy about something.

Pronunciation: /ɪnˌθuːziˈæstɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. She was enthusiastic about starting her new job and couldn't wait to meet her colleagues.
2. The crowd was enthusiastic, cheering loudly for their favorite team during the championship game.
3. His enthusiastic response to the project motivated everyone on the team to work harder.
4. They organized an enthusiastic celebration for their friend's birthday, filled with games and laughter.
5. The teacher was enthusiastic while explaining the new topic, making it easy for the students to engage.

To remember the word "enthusiastic," you can break it down into "enthuse," which means to express excitement, combined with the suffix "-tic," which is used in adjectives. Imagine someone expressing their excitement with wide eyes and a big smile when they are passionately talking about something they love. This vivid image can help reinforce the meaning.

alter

The word "alter" is a verb.

It means to change or modify something, often in a small or gradual way. It can refer to adjusting an item, a plan, or a behavior.

Pronunciation: /ˈɔːltər/

Examples of common usage:

1. She decided to alter her dress for the party.
2. The plan was altered after receiving feedback from the team.
3. You may need to alter your approach to solve the problem effectively.

4. We can alter the schedule to accommodate everyone's availability.
5. The software allows users to alter their settings easily.

To remember the word "alter," think of the phrase "alter ego" which refers to a different version of oneself. This association with change can help reinforce the meaning of "alter" as making adjustments or modifications.

disqualify

The word "disqualify" is a verb. It means to declare someone or something unfit or unsuitable for a certain activity, position, or role, often due to not meeting required standards or criteria.

Pronunciation: /dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ/

Examples:

1. The athlete was disqualified from the race for using performance-enhancing drugs.
2. Failing to submit the project on time may disqualify you from the competition.
3. The referee decided to disqualify the player after he received a second yellow card.
4. Cheating on the exam could disqualify students from graduating.
5. The team was disqualified for fielding an ineligible player.

To remember the word "disqualify," you can break it down into parts: "dis" (meaning to remove) and "qualify" (to meet the required standard). Visualize a situation where someone is being taken out of a competition or event because they do not meet the necessary criteria.

database

The word "database" is a noun. It refers to a structured collection of data that is stored electronically and can be accessed, managed, and updated easily. Databases are commonly used to organize and retrieve large amounts of information efficiently.

Pronunciation: /'dɛɪtəbeɪs/ or /'deɪ.təbeɪs/

Examples of common use:

1. The company uses a database to keep track of its customers' orders.

2. When developing a website, it's important to choose the right database management system.
3. To analyze the survey results, the researchers entered the data into a database.
4. This database contains information on various species of plants and animals.
5. Knowing how to query a database is essential for data analysis jobs.

To remember the word "database," you can break it down into two parts: "data" (which represents information) and "base" (which implies a foundation). So, think of a "database" as a foundational structure that holds and organizes information.

maximum

Maximum

- Part of speech: Noun, Adjective
- Definition:
 - As a noun, "maximum" refers to the greatest amount, value, or degree something can reach.
 - As an adjective, it describes the highest possible level or quantity of something.
- Pronunciation: /'mæksɪmə/
- Examples:
 1. The maximum speed limit on this road is 60 miles per hour.
 2. He reached the maximum capacity for the concert, with 10,000 tickets sold.
 3. The teacher set a maximum of five pages for each student's report.
 4. To improve performance, the athlete aimed to lift the maximum weight possible in training.
 5. The maximum amount allowed for the grant was \$5,000.
- Memory aid: To remember "maximum," think of the phrase "max it out," which emphasizes reaching the highest possible point or amount, just like a maximum indicates the peak or upper limit of something.

delivery

Delivery

Delivery (noun)

1. The act of bringing goods or services to a specific location or person.
2. The way in which something is spoken or sung, particularly in relation to its emotional expression.

Examples:

- The delivery of the package took longer than expected.
- Her delivery of the speech was both confident and engaging.

Pronunciation:

/dɪˈlɪv.ər.i/

Common uses:

1. The pizza delivery arrived in less than 30 minutes.
2. He praised her delivery during the presentation.
3. She ordered a delivery service for groceries.
4. The delivery driver had difficulty finding the address.
5. His delivery style made the performance unforgettable.

How to remember the word:

Think of "deliver" as a combination of "give" and "bring." When you deliver something, you are giving and bringing it to someone, which can help you associate the concept of delivery with providing items or messages.

undergraduate

The word "undergraduate" is primarily used as a noun, but can also function as an adjective.

- **Noun:** An undergraduate refers to a student who is pursuing a bachelor's degree at a college or university. This student has not yet obtained their degree.
- **Adjective:** When used as an adjective, it describes something related to or characteristic of an undergraduate student.

Pronunciation: /ˌʌn.dərˈgrædʒ.u.ɪt/

Examples of common use:

1. She is an undergraduate studying biology at the university.
2. The undergraduate program requires students to complete a thesis.
3. Many undergraduates participate in internships during their summer break.
4. The university offers various scholarships for undergraduate students.
5. He decided to continue his studies and pursue a master's degree after completing his undergraduate education.

To remember the word "undergraduate," you can think of "under" meaning "below" and "graduate," which refers to someone who has received a degree. Thus, an undergraduate is someone who is 'below' the level of a full graduate. Additionally, associating it with the idea of the first step in higher education can help reinforce its meaning.

focus

Focus

Focus is primarily a verb and a noun.

As a Verb:

To focus means to concentrate attention or effort on a particular object or task. It implies directing one's mental capabilities towards something specific.

As a Noun:

Focus refers to the center of interest or activity, or the state of having clear visual definition.

Pronunciation:

/fəʊ.kəs/ (British) or /foʊ.kəs/ (American)

Examples:

1. **Verb:** "She needs to focus on her studies to improve her grades."
2. **Noun:** "The focus of the meeting was on improving team communication."
3. **Verb:** "He tried to focus the camera lens to capture the perfect shot."
4. **Noun:** "The focus of the debate was climate change and its impacts."
5. **Verb:** "To succeed in this project, we must focus our resources effectively."

Memory Tip:

Associate "focus" with a magnifying glass that brings things into a clear view. Imagine using a magnifying glass to concentrate sunlight to start a fire — this can remind you of the importance of concentrating your attention on specific tasks or goals.

administer

The word "administer" is a verb. It means to manage or to be responsible for the execution of duties, rules, or laws. It can also refer to the act of giving or providing something, such as medication or a test.

Pronunciation: /əd'mɪn.ɪ.stər/

Examples of common use:

1. The nurse will administer the vaccine to all eligible patients.
2. The principal is responsible for administering the school's policies.
3. The charity organization aims to administer aid to the affected communities.
4. She was chosen to administer the test for the certification program.
5. The government must effectively administer resources during the crisis.

To remember the word "administer," you can think of it as "administering" control or aid—combining the word "admin" (common in administrative roles) with "minister," which suggests providing service or care.

ash

ash

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: Ash refers to the powdery residue left after the combustion of a material, usually organic matter such as wood. It can also refer to the remains of something that has been destroyed by fire. In a broader sense, it can denote a gray or white powdery substance resulting from any combustion process.

Pronunciation: /æʃ/

Examples of Common Use:

1. After the campfire burned down, all that was left was a pile of ash.

2. The volcanic eruption covered the town in a thick layer of ash.
3. He tapped the ash from his cigar into the ashtray.
4. Ash trees are known for their strong wood and are often used in furniture making.
5. The remains of the old building were reduced to little more than ash.

Memory Tips: To remember the word "ash," think of the phrase "after the heat"—when something burns (heat), what remains (ash) is the debris left behind. Visualizing a campfire or a burnt piece of wood can help reinforce this concept.

intensify

The word "intensify" is a verb. It means to make something stronger or more extreme, or to become stronger or more extreme.

Pronunciation

/ɪnˈtɛn.sɪ.faɪ/

Examples of Common Use

1. The storm is expected to intensify over the next few hours.
2. The company plans to intensify its marketing efforts this year.
3. Yoga can help to intensify relaxation and reduce stress.
4. As the competition increased, her desire to win began to intensify.
5. The aroma of the spices will intensify as the dish cooks.

Memory Aid

To remember "intensify," think of "intense" which relates to strength or extreme. The suffix "-fy" means to make something happen, so "intensify" can be remembered as "to make something more intense."

inventory

The word "inventory" is primarily a noun. It refers to a complete list of items such as goods in stock or the raw materials used in production. In a broader sense, it can represent the process of counting and listing items.

Pronunciation: /ˈɪnvən.tɔːri/

Examples of common use:

1. The store conducted an inventory to keep track of its merchandise.
2. After the end of the fiscal year, the company will perform an inventory assessment.
3. The library has an online inventory of all its available books.
4. She updated her personal inventory of items before moving to a new apartment.
5. The restaurant's inventory management system helps reduce waste.

To remember the word, think of "inventory" as "in" (inside) and "ventory" (like "inventory-ing" or counting things). Picture a storeroom filled with different items that need to be counted and organized.

event

The word "event" is a noun that refers to an occurrence or a happening, particularly one of significance. It can signify anything from a planned occasion (like a concert or festival) to an instance of something happening (like a scientific experiment yielding results).

Pronunciation: /ɪˈvɛnt/

Examples of common use:

1. The charity gala is a major event of the year.
2. There was a significant event in history that changed the course of nations.
3. He missed the event due to a scheduling conflict.
4. The event will take place in the downtown arena.
5. She organized a surprise birthday event for her friend.

To remember the word "event," you can think of it as "an occurrence worth noting." The word starts with "e" for "extraordinary" and "vent" as in "venture," suggesting an occurrence that is noteworthy or a venture into something new.

crucial

Crucial

- Part of Speech: Adjective

- Definition: Extremely important or necessary; critical in determining the outcome of something.
- Pronunciation: /'kruːʃəl/

Examples:

1. It is crucial to meet the deadline if we want to secure the funding for the project.
2. The doctor emphasized that regular exercise is crucial for maintaining good health.
3. The crucial decision made by the board could affect the company's future.
4. In times of crisis, communication is crucial to ensure everyone is informed.
5. Understanding the basics of finance is crucial for anyone starting a business.

How to remember the word:

Think of the word "crucial" as being similar to "crux," which means the most important point. You can associate "crucial" with "critical" situations where something very important must be addressed or taken care of. Visualize a crossroads where a crucial decision must be made, emphasizing the importance of that moment.

stage

The word **stage** can function as both a noun and a verb.

As a noun, it refers to a raised platform where performances take place or a particular point in a process or development.

As a verb, it means to present a performance or to arrange or prepare something for a particular purpose.

Pronunciation: /steɪdʒ/

Examples of common use:

1. The actors took to the stage to perform their new play.
2. She is in the final stage of her research.
3. They staged a protest against the new policy.
4. The wedding ceremony will be held on the outdoor stage.
5. He took a moment to stage the scene before taking the photo.

To remember the word, think of "stage" as a place where actions take place—like a theater or a step in a process. The dual meaning can help you visualize both a physical platform and a figurative progression in tasks or events.

aeration

AERATION

Part of speech: Noun

Definition: The process of introducing air into a substance, particularly soil or water, often to enhance its properties, such as improving oxygen levels or promoting the breakdown of organic matter.

Pronunciation: /ɛə'reɪʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. Proper aeration of the soil is essential for healthy plant growth.
2. The aeration process in the wastewater treatment facility helps remove harmful bacteria.
3. Aeration of the pond improves water quality, making it more suitable for fish.
4. After aeration, the compost pile decomposed more quickly.
5. Lawn aeration involves perforating the soil to allow air and nutrients to penetrate.

Memory tip: To remember "aeration," think of the word "air" embedded in it, as it signifies introducing air into something, like soil or water. Visualize the action of air bubbles rising through a liquid or the process of breaking up compacted soil to help you connect the concept.

profitable

The word "profitable" is an adjective.

It describes something that yields financial gain or benefit. When an investment, venture, or activity is considered profitable, it means that it generates more income than expenses, resulting in a positive return on investment.

Pronunciation: /'prɒf.ɪ.tə.bəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The business strategy proved to be highly profitable, leading to a significant increase in revenue.
2. Investing in renewable energy sources can be both environmentally beneficial and profitable.
3. She found a profitable niche in the online marketplace that catered to eco-conscious consumers.
4. The company's profitable quarter delighted shareholders and boosted stock prices.
5. After several years of hard work, the small farm finally became profitable.

To remember the word "profitable," you can think of the phrase "profit able," as it indicates that something is 'able' to produce a 'profit.' This connection can help reinforce the meaning in your mind.

virus

Definition:

The word "virus" is a noun. It refers to a microscopic infectious agent that can only replicate inside the living cells of an organism. Viruses can infect all types of life forms, from animals and plants to bacteria and archaea. Additionally, the term can also refer to a harmful program in computer systems that replicates itself and spreads to other systems.

Pronunciation:

/ˈvaɪrəs/

Common uses:

1. The doctor confirmed that I have a viral infection caused by a virus.
2. The computer virus damaged many files on my laptop.
3. The flu is caused by a virus that spreads easily from person to person.
4. Scientists are researching ways to create vaccines to combat deadly viruses.
5. Many social media platforms are warning users about the potential for viral content to spread misinformation.

Memory Tip:

To remember the word "virus," you can think of it as something that "spreads" just like the letters "v" and "s" are at both ends of the word. Imagine a virus spreading quickly, just as the sound of the "v" starts and ends the word, signifying its contagious nature.

faith

The word "faith" is a noun. It refers to a strong belief or trust in someone or something, often without requiring evidence or proof. It is commonly associated with religious belief but can also pertain to confidence in a person, outcome, or idea.

Pronunciation: /feɪθ/

Examples of common use:

1. She has unwavering faith in her team's abilities to succeed.
2. Many people find comfort and strength in their faith during challenging times.
3. His faith in science led him to pursue a career in research.
4. The community rallied together, showing faith in their leaders to guide them through the crisis.
5. Faith can often provide individuals with hope and purpose in life.

To remember the word "faith," you might associate it with the idea of "trusting" or "believing" without needing proof. You can visualize the concept of faith as a bridge connecting disbelief to certainty, helping reinforce the idea of believing in what you cannot see.

cafeteria

The word "cafeteria" is a noun. It refers to a type of dining facility where individuals serve themselves from a variety of food options, typically found in schools, colleges, hospitals, or workplaces. In a cafeteria, customers usually pay for their meals after selecting their food.

Pronunciation: /ˌkæf.ɪˈtɪr.i.ə/

Examples of common use:

1. "The students lined up in the cafeteria for lunch."
2. "She decided to have her meeting in the cafeteria because it was less formal."
3. "The hospital's cafeteria offers a range of healthy meal options."
4. "There was a special event in the cafeteria to celebrate the holidays."
5. "He grabbed a tray and selected his meal from the cafeteria's buffet."

To remember the word "cafeteria," you can associate it with the idea of "coffee" (caf-) and "dining area" (-teria), picturing a place where you can enjoy coffee and a meal in a casual setting.