

Word List 47

obscene

- The word "obscene" is primarily used as an adjective. It refers to something that is offensive, indecent, or related to sexual immorality in a way that is considered inappropriate or vulgar. It can describe language, images, or behaviors that disturb the moral sensibilities of a society.
- Pronunciation: /əb'si:n/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The movie was criticized for its obscene content and explicit scenes.
 2. He was shocked by the obscene graffiti that covered the walls of the abandoned building.
 3. The book was banned in some libraries due to its obscene language.
 4. Many people found the comedian's jokes to be obscene and not suitable for a family audience.
 5. The obscene gesture he made was met with anger from those around him.
- To remember the word "obscene," you might think of the prefix "ob-" which can denote something negatively or against, and "scene," which can evoke imagery. Together, you can visualize an inappropriate or offensive scene, helping solidify the meaning in your mind.

authentic

The word "authentic" is an adjective.

An authentic item is genuine and not a copy; it is true to the original and reliable in nature. In a broader sense, it can also describe someone's character or behavior as being sincere and genuine, rather than fake or pretended.

Pronunciation: /ɔːθen.tɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. The museum has an authentic collection of ancient artifacts.
2. She gave an authentic performance that captivated the audience.

3. The restaurant is known for its authentic Italian cuisine.
4. To be successful in business, it's important to create an authentic brand image.
5. He has an authentic passion for music that inspires others.

To remember the word "authentic," think of "author" and "genuine." An author is someone who creates something true and original, much like how "authentic" describes things that are true to their origins.

righteous

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Righteous means morally right or justifiable; acting in accordance with what is considered morally good or virtuous.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈraɪ.tʃəs/
- **Examples:**
 1. The activist was known for his righteous cause in fighting for human rights.
 2. She felt a righteous anger when she heard about the injustice that had occurred.
 3. Many believe that they are on the righteous path of truth and justice.
 4. His actions were motivated by a righteous desire to help those in need.
 5. The film portrayed the struggle of the righteous against corruption.
- **Memory Technique:** To remember "righteous," think of the word "right" as in "doing the right thing" and add "eous" to it, which gives it a sense of being related to moral justice or virtue. Associating it with concepts of justice and morality can also help reinforce its meaning.

purify

The word "purify" is a verb. It means to make something clean or pure by removing unwanted substances or impurities. In a broader sense, it can also refer to making something spiritually clean or morally right.

Pronunciation: /ˈpjʊr.i.fai/

Examples of common use:

1. The scientists used a special filter to purify the water for drinking.
2. Meditation can help to purify the mind and enhance focus.
3. The company introduced a new process to purify the air in their factories.
4. She decided to purify her diet by eliminating processed foods.
5. The ritual was intended to purify the space before the ceremony.

To remember the word "purify," think of it as "to make pure." You can break it down into "pur" (meaning clean or pure) and "ify" (a suffix meaning to make). This will help you associate the action of making something pure with the word itself.

gregarious

Part of Speech: Adjective

Meaning: Fond of company; sociable; characterized by a tendency to seek out and enjoy the company of others.

Pronunciation: /grɪ'ɡɛr.i.əs/

Examples:

1. The gregarious person quickly made friends at the party, chatting with everyone around.
2. Many species of animals are gregarious, often forming large herds or flocks.
3. She has a gregarious nature, always organizing group outings and social events.
4. His gregarious attitude made him the life of the office, as he always lightened the mood.
5. Unlike his twin brother, who is quite shy, he is very gregarious and loves meeting new people.

Memory Tip: To remember "gregarious," think of the root "greg," which relates to a group (like "aggregate" or "congregate"). Picture a group of friends gathering together at a party; the more gregarious person is the one who brings everyone together.

heartless

The word "heartless" is an adjective.

It describes someone who shows a lack of compassion, kindness, or empathy; someone who is cruel or unfeeling.

Examples:

1. His heartless comments hurt her feelings deeply.
2. The heartless act of abandoning the puppy shocked everyone.
3. She felt heartless for not helping her friend in need.

The pronunciation of "heartless" is /'hɑ:rt.ləs/.

Examples of common use:

1. The heartless CEO made cuts that affected thousands of employees.
2. I can't believe he was so heartless as to ignore her distress.
3. The villain in the story is portrayed as heartless and ruthless.

To remember the word "heartless," think of it as someone who has no heart; they lack love or kindness, which can help you associate it with a cruel or unfeeling nature.

instil

The word "instil" is a verb. It means to gradually but firmly establish an idea or attitude in a person's mind. It often refers to imparting knowledge, values, or beliefs in a subtle or incremental way.

Pronunciation: /ɪn'stɪl/

Examples of common use:

1. Parents often strive to instil a sense of responsibility in their children.
2. The teacher worked hard to instil a love of reading in her students.
3. Through stories and traditions, cultures instil their values in future generations.
4. It's important to instil confidence in young athletes to help them perform their best.
5. The company's training program aims to instil a strong work ethic among new employees.

To remember the word "instil," think of the phrase "in still." This can help you remember that you are putting something "in" someone's mind, like still water slowly filling a glass.

infringe

Definition:

- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Meaning:** To actively break the terms of a law, agreement, or set of rules; to violate or encroach upon someone else's rights, property, or interests.

Pronunciation:

/in'frɪndʒ/

Examples of common use:

1. The new law may infringe on citizens' rights to free speech.
2. His actions were found to infringe upon the copyright of the original author.
3. The company was sued for infringing on a patented process.
4. It is important not to infringe upon the privacy of others.
5. The school's dress code could potentially infringe on students' personal expression.

Memory tip:

To remember the word "infringe," think of "in" meaning within and "fringe" meaning the edge or margin. Visualize someone stepping over the edge into someone else's territory—you can picture infringement as crossing boundaries.

comic

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

As a noun:

- **Definition:** A comic is a publication that consists of stories told through a series of illustrations or graphic artwork, often accompanied by dialogue. It can also refer to a performer in comedy.
- **Examples:**
 1. He often reads a comic about superheroes.
 2. She invited a comic to perform at her birthday party.

As an adjective:

- **Definition:** Descriptive of something that is funny or intended to make people laugh.
- **Examples:**
 1. The comic book was filled with humorous stories.
 2. His comic timing was impeccable during the performance.

Pronunciation:

- Comic: /'kɒmɪk/ (for the noun) or /'kɑːmɪk/ (for the adjective)

Common use examples:

1. I bought the latest edition of my favorite comic series.
2. The comic relief in the movie helped lighten the serious moments.
3. She has a knack for comic storytelling.
4. The comic strip in the newspaper always makes me laugh.
5. They host a comic convention every summer in the city.

To remember the word "comic":

- Think of "comic" as related to "comedy" and "humor." The "com" in comic can remind you of "comedy." Visualizing a funny character in a comic book can also help solidify the connection in your mind.

transplant

Transplant

- **Part of Speech:** Verb / Noun
- **Definition:**
 - As a verb, "transplant" means to move (an organ, tissue, or plant) from one place to another. It often refers to the surgical process of transferring an organ from one body to another.
 - As a noun, "transplant" refers to the organ or tissue that has been moved, or it can refer to a person or plant that has been relocated.
- **Pronunciation:** /træns'plænt/
- **Examples of Common Use:**

1. The surgeon was able to successfully transplant a new kidney into the patient.
 2. We decided to transplant the young tree to a sunnier spot in the yard.
 3. After his heart transplant, he needed to follow a strict medication regimen.
 4. The transplant of the coral to the reef helped to restore the underwater ecosystem.
 5. She's a transplant to the city, having moved from a small town to pursue her career.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "transplant," think of "trans" meaning across and "plant" relating to putting something in the ground. Visualize moving a plant from one location to another, or imagine the process of transferring a heart to symbolize moving something vital from one person to another.

algebra

The word "algebra" is a noun.

Algebra is a branch of mathematics that deals with symbols and the rules for manipulating those symbols; it involves representing numbers and relationships using letters or other symbols. The primary focus is on solving equations and finding the unknown values.

Pronunciation: /'æɪ.l.dʒɪ.brə/

Common uses of the word:

1. In high school, students typically learn algebra as part of their math curriculum.
2. Many real-world problems can be solved using algebraic equations.
3. The algebra textbook includes practice problems and solutions.
4. Understanding algebra is essential for advanced studies in math and science.
5. Algebra is often used in computer programming to create algorithms.

To remember the word "algebra," you can think of "A" for "unknowns" and "letter," which are essential elements in algebraic expressions and equations. Associating algebra with "solving for X" can also help reinforce its meaning and application.

spur

- **Part of Speech:** The word "spur" can function as both a verb and a noun.

- **As a verb:** To spur means to encourage or prompt someone to take action or to move faster.
- **As a noun:** A spur is a device worn on the heel of a rider's boot to urge a horse forward; it can also refer to something that encourages or stimulates action.
- **Pronunciation:** /spɜr/
- **Examples:**
 1. The coach's motivational speech spurred the team to victory.
 2. She felt a spur of excitement when she received the job offer.
 3. The new policy was designed to spur economic growth in the region.
 4. He used a spur to encourage his horse to run faster during the race.
 5. Her determination served as a spur for others to achieve their goals.
- **Memory Tip:** Associate "spur" with motivation and action. You can imagine a spur on a horse urging it to run faster, which can help you remember that to spur someone means to encourage them to take action or move forward.

barbaric

- The word "barbaric" is an adjective. It describes something that is extremely cruel or harsh; it can also refer to something that is primitive or uncivilized.
- Examples:
 - The barbaric treatment of prisoners sparked outrage among human rights organizations.
 - Some historical practices, once considered normal, are now viewed as barbaric.
- Pronunciation: /bɑːrˈbær.ɪk/
- Common uses:
 1. The barbaric acts of violence during the war left a deep scar on the community.
 2. Critics claim that the punishment is too barbaric and does not fit the crime.
 3. The documentary shed light on the barbaric practices of ancient tribes.
- To remember the word "barbaric," think of "barbarian," which invokes images of uncivilized, fierce warriors. Associating the harshness of a barbarian with the meaning of the word can help retain its definition in your memory.

delinquent

- Delinquent (adjective, noun)

As an adjective: Refers to a person, typically a young person, who commits a crime or a minor offense, often associated with legal or social disturbances.

As a noun: A person, especially a young one, who behaves in a way that is illegal or against social norms.

- Pronunciation: /dɪˈlɪŋkwənt/

- Examples of common use:

1. The judge gave the delinquent a chance to reform instead of sending him to juvenile detention.
2. The city has programs aimed at reducing delinquent behavior among teenagers.
3. The delinquent payments on the loan will incur additional fees.
4. Many juvenile delinquents struggle with family issues and lack of guidance.
5. The school implemented a mentorship program to help prevent students from becoming delinquent.

- To remember the word: Associate "delinquent" with "delete" and "linked." Picture a delinquent as someone who "deletes" positive behavior and is "linked" to trouble, making it easier to recall its meaning related to illegal behavior or minor offenses.

retaliate

Definition

Retaliate (verb): To respond to an attack or injury by inflicting harm or punishment in return. It often involves reacting to a perceived wrongdoing by taking counteraction against the person or group responsible.

Pronunciation

/rɪˈtæli.ərt/

Examples of Common Use

1. After being insulted, he decided to retaliate by spreading a rumor about his attacker.
2. The country threatened to retaliate if the enemy launched an attack on its territory.

3. Rather than retaliate with anger, she chose to respond with kindness and understanding.
4. In sports, players sometimes retaliate against opponents who play aggressively.
5. Companies may retaliate against competitors by lowering prices or launching new products.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "retaliate," think of the phrase "returning the attack." Focus on the prefix "re-" meaning "again" and "taliate," which sounds like "tally" or "score," suggesting a response in return for an action. This can help you visualize the concept of giving back or responding to an offense.

perpetrate

- **Definition:** "Perpetrate" is a verb meaning to carry out or commit an illegal or harmful act. It often refers to the act of executing a crime or wrongdoing.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈpɜːr.pə.treɪt/
- **Examples:**
 1. The suspects were believed to have perpetrated several crimes in the area.
 2. It was shocking to learn that he was the one who perpetrated the fraud.
 3. The documentary examines the ways in which individuals can perpetrate hate speech without facing immediate consequences.
 4. Many people are unaware of how easily misinformation can be perpetrated online.
 5. The investigation revealed a network of criminals who conspired to perpetrate a series of scams.
- **Memory aid:** To remember the word "perpetrate," think of "perpetuate" which means to make something continue indefinitely. You can link the two by remembering that to "perpetrate" a crime is to make that crime happen, often in a manner that continues to affect others.

prosper

Definition:

The word "prosper" is a verb that means to be successful or to thrive, particularly in financial or personal circumstances. It can refer to individuals, businesses, or communities that are doing well and experiencing growth or improvement.

Pronunciation:

/pros-pər/

Common Uses:

1. After years of hard work, the small business began to prosper, attracting many customers.
2. With the right investment strategies, anyone can learn to prosper in the stock market.
3. The charity's efforts helped the local community to prosper, improving living conditions for everyone.
4. She believed that education was the key to helping her children prosper in their future careers.
5. Many plants need sunlight and water to grow and prosper in a garden.

Memory Tip:

To remember the word "prosper," think of the phrase "prosperity comes from proper planning." Visualize a garden flourishing with care, as "prosper" relates to growth and success in various aspects of life.

gorilla

Gorilla

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition: A large, predominantly herbivorous ape found in the forests of Africa. Gorillas are characterized by their robust bodies, strong arms, and distinctive facial features. They are known for their intelligence, social behavior, and complex group dynamics.

Pronunciation: /gəˈrɪlə/

Examples of Common Use:

1. The gorilla at the zoo was playing with a tire.

2. Gorillas live in family groups led by a dominant male, known as a silverback.
3. Researchers are studying the communication methods of gorillas in their natural habitat.
4. The documentary highlighted the endangered status of mountain gorillas.
5. Many people find gorillas fascinating because of their close genetic relationship to humans.

Memory Technique: To remember the word "gorilla," you can visualize a large, powerful ape swinging through the trees while thinking of a "gory" scene, as if it's a mix of strength (like a "gory" confrontation) and gentleness (as they often care for their young). This contrast might help reinforce the idea of the gorilla's dual nature—strong yet nurturing.

sluttish

- Sluttish is an adjective that describes someone or something that is sluggish, lazy, or slow-moving. It often conveys a sense of being slow to act or react, lacking energy or vitality.
- Pronunciation: /'slʊtɪʃ/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The sluttish response from the team left everyone frustrated.
 2. After a long day at work, I felt sluttish and just wanted to curl up on the couch.
 3. The sluggish weather made everyone feel a little sluttish throughout the day.
 4. He had a sluttish attitude towards his homework, delaying it until the last minute.
 5. The sun made the afternoon seem more sluttish than usual, and nobody wanted to move.
- To remember the word 'sluttish', think of the word "sluggish"; both words convey the idea of slow or lazy movement. You can visualize a sluggish person dragging their feet, which relates to the meaning of being sluttish. Additionally, the similarity in the sound of the two words can help reinforce memory.

anchor

- **Part of Speech:** The word "anchor" can be used as both a noun and a verb.

- **Noun:** An anchor is a heavy object that is attached to a cable or chain and is used to moor a ship to the sea bottom, preventing it from drifting.
- **Verb:** To anchor means to secure or fix something in place or to provide stability; it can also mean to serve as a source of support or strength.
- **Pronunciation:** /'æŋ.kər/
- **Examples:**
 1. As a noun: "The sailor dropped the anchor into the water to stabilize the boat."
 2. As a verb: "They decided to anchor the tent firmly to the ground to prevent it from blowing away in the wind."
 3. As a noun: "The news anchor delivered the evening news with confidence."
 4. As a verb: "The project was anchored by a solid plan that addressed all potential issues."
 5. As a noun: "The captain used the anchor to keep the ship in place during the storm."
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "anchor," think of it as a 'heavy source of stability' for boats or ships. You can visualize a large ship being held in place by a strong anchor at the bottom of the ocean, which symbolizes stability and support in various contexts.

despoil

Despoil

- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To plunder, rob, or strip of possessions; to take away valuable or desirable things, often by force.
- **Pronunciation:** /dɪ'spɔɪl/
- **Examples:**
 1. The invaders came to despoil the land of its resources, leaving the villages in ruin.
 2. The forest was despoiled by illegal logging activities, leading to significant environmental damage.

3. Historical records show how the empire sought to despoil treasures from conquered territories.
 4. The storm despoiled the beachfront, scattering debris everywhere.
 5. Many fear that overdevelopment will despoil the natural beauty of the area.
- **Memory aid:** To remember "despoil," think of "spoil" related to something being taken away or ruined. The prefix "de-" implies removal or negation, so you can visualize things being 'spoiled' or taken from their original, valuable state.

discourteous

- **Part of speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Discourteous describes behavior that is rude or lacking in respect towards others. It refers to actions or speech that is impolite or ungracious.
- **Pronunciation:** /dɪs'kɜːrtiəs/
- **Examples:**
 1. It was discourteous of him to interrupt her while she was speaking.
 2. The discourteous remarks made during the meeting created an uncomfortable atmosphere.
 3. She found his discourteous behavior unacceptable and decided to address it directly.
 4. Being discourteous to customers can damage a business's reputation.
 5. They were criticized for their discourteous treatment of the guests at the event.
- **Memory aid:** To remember "discourteous," think of "dis" as a prefix meaning "not" and "courteous" meaning "polite." So, "discourteous" = not polite, helping you recall the meaning easily.

gene

Definition

- **Part of Speech:** Noun

- **Meaning:** A gene is a unit of heredity in living organisms that is transferred from a parent to offspring and is responsible for a particular trait or characteristic. Genes are made up of DNA and function as instructions to make proteins, which carry out various functions in the body.

Pronunciation

/ dʒiːn /

Examples of Common Use

1. The color of your eyes is determined by your genes.
2. Scientists are studying genes to understand the causes of certain diseases.
3. She has a gene that makes her more susceptible to allergies.
4. Genetic modification can change the genes in crops to make them resistant to pests.
5. Identical twins share the same genes, which makes them genetically identical.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "gene," think of the letter "G" for "genetic" and associate it with "inheritance" as genes are passed down from parents to children. You might also visualize a DNA helix, which is a common representation of genetic material.

lax

Definition

- **Part of speech:** Adjective
- **Meaning:** The term "lax" describes something that is not strict, severe, or tight; it indicates a relaxed or lenient attitude or condition. It can refer to rules, standards, or physical objects, suggesting a lack of firmness or strictness.

Pronunciation

/ləks/

Examples

1. The teacher's lax approach to discipline resulted in a chaotic classroom.
2. Due to lax security measures, unauthorized individuals were able to enter the building.

3. The company's lax policies on deadlines led to many projects being late.
4. He has a lax attitude toward his health, which worries his family.
5. The city has been criticized for its lax enforcement of traffic laws.

Memory Aid

To remember "lax," think of "laxative," which makes things less firm or tight (as it eases digestion). Associating the two can help reinforce the idea of relaxation or looseness.

boost

Definition

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

- As a verb, "boost" means to increase or improve something. For example, to boost sales means to make sales go up.
- As a noun, "boost" refers to an increase or improvement itself. For instance, a boost in confidence means an increase in one's self-assurance.

Pronunciation

/bu:st/

Examples of common use

1. The marketing campaign helped to boost sales significantly.
2. She took vitamins to boost her energy levels.
3. The new features are designed to provide a boost to user experience.
4. His speech was intended to boost morale among the team.
5. They installed a booster seat to ensure the child was safely positioned in the car.

Memory tip

To remember the word "boost," think of it in connection with an upward arrow. Visualize how the arrow signifies an increase or improvement in something, whether it's performance, confidence, or sales. The action of "boosting" is like lifting or elevating something.

smear

- Smear (verb): To spread or apply a substance thickly or carelessly on a surface. It can also mean to damage someone's reputation by spreading false information.

- **Smear (noun):** A mark, stain, or smear made by spreading a substance.

Pronunciation: /smɪr/

Examples:

1. She accidentally smeared ink on her shirt while writing with a fountain pen.
2. The politician accused his rival of trying to smear his reputation with unfounded rumors.
3. The artist used a brush to smear paint across the canvas, creating a unique effect.
4. He wiped his hands on the paper towel, leaving a smear of grease behind.
5. The news article included a smear campaign against the company.

To remember the word "smear," think of the image of a paintbrush dragging color across a canvas, creating a streak or smear. You can also associate it with the idea of smudging something, like when you smear butter on bread.

lenient

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** The term "lenient" describes a tendency to be permissive, forgiving, or tolerant; it refers to a lack of strictness or severity in one's judgments or enforcement of rules.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈliːniənt/
- **Examples:**
 1. The teacher was lenient with late assignments, understanding that students sometimes face unforeseen challenges.
 2. Although the judge had the authority to impose a severe penalty, he chose a lenient sentence for the minor offense.
 3. Parents who are too lenient may struggle to instill discipline in their children.
- **Memory Tip:** To remember "lenient," think of it as having a "lean" toward relaxation and understanding instead of strictness. Imagine a teacher who leans back in their chair while evaluating students, being more forgiving than demanding.

synthetic

Synthetic is an adjective.

- **Definition:** Relating to or made by synthesis, especially as distinguished from natural. It often refers to substances or materials that are artificially created rather than occurring naturally.
- **Pronunciation:** /sɪnˈθetɪk/
- **Examples:**
 1. The fabric is made from synthetic fibers, which are more durable than natural ones.
 2. Synthetic biology involves designing and constructing new biological parts and devices.
 3. Some people prefer synthetic vitamins for their consistency in dosage.
 4. The athlete was banned for using a synthetic performance-enhancing drug.
 5. The company specializes in synthetic rubber used for various industrial applications.
- **Memory aid:** To remember the word synthetic, think of "synthesis" (the process of combining elements to create something new). Associating synthetic materials with "created" rather than "natural" can help reinforce its meaning.

enact

Enact

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To make (a bill or other proposal) into law; to perform or represent something in action or in a theatrical context.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪˈnækt/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The government plans to enact a new law to protect endangered species.
 2. The actors will enact the play in the park during the summer festival.
 3. They hoped to enact their vision for a more sustainable city by implementing new policies.
 4. The teacher asked the students to enact scenes from the book to better understand the characters.

5. It is crucial for lawmakers to enact legislation that addresses climate change.

- **Memory Tip:** Associate "enact" with the phrase "en-act." Think of it as "to put into action" (en) something that has been proposed or planned (act). Visualization of a law being signed or a play being performed can help reinforce the meaning.

resent

The word "resent" is a verb. It means to feel bitterness or indignation at having been treated unfairly or to feel displeasure or annoyance.

Pronunciation: /rɪˈzɛnt/

Examples of common use:

1. She resented her parents for favoring her siblings over her.
2. He resents having to work late while others leave early.
3. Many workers resent the company's decision to cut benefits.
4. They resent being blamed for problems that aren't their fault.
5. I really resent how he spoke to me during the meeting.

How to remember the word: Think of "resent" as "re-sent," where you feel something again (resentment) every time someone treats you unfairly. Visualize a situation where you have to re-experience those negative emotions to reinforce the meaning.

affluent

The word "affluent" is an adjective that describes a state of having a great deal of money; wealthy. It can also imply a state of being rich in resources or material possessions.

Pronunciation: /ˈæf.lu.ənt/

Examples of common use:

1. The affluent neighborhood boasted numerous luxury homes and high-end boutiques.
2. Many affluent families vacation in tropical destinations during the winter.
3. The university offers scholarships to help students from affluent backgrounds support their education.

How to remember the word: Associate "affluent" with "affluence," which signifies wealth and abundance. You can also think of the prefix "af-" as indicating something that is "towards" wealth or richness. Additionally, picturing a flowing river of money can help you visualize abundance, which connects to the meaning of "affluent."

trunk

Definition:

- **Noun:** "Trunk" refers to the main stem of a tree, which supports the branches and leaves. It can also refer to a large, strong container used for storing clothes and other items, or to the main part of a body (such as the torso) in anatomical terms. In a more specific context, it can also refer to the storage compartment of a car.
- **Verb:** To "trunk" can mean to travel or pack a trunk, or in slang usage, to shoot a basketball by laying the ball on the court directly out of bounds.

Pronunciation:

/trʌŋk/

Examples:

1. The trunk of the oak tree was thick and sturdy.
2. She packed her belongings into a large trunk before moving to a new city.
3. The elephant raised its trunk, flapping its large ears.
4. He hit the ball with a trunk shot, sending it flying across the court.
5. They stored their winter clothing in the trunk of the car for the trip.

Memory Tip:

To remember the word "trunk," think of a tree standing tall — its trunk supporting all the branches above. You can also visualize a large suitcase, or trunk, that holds all your essentials for a trip, connecting the idea of storage with the word.

coexist

The word "coexist" is a verb. It means to exist at the same time or in the same place, often in a peaceful or harmonious manner despite differences. The concept frequently applies to groups, cultures, or ideas living together without conflict.

Pronunciation: /ˌkoʊ.ɪgˈzɪst/

Common uses of the word:

1. Different religions can coexist peacefully in diverse communities.
2. The two species have learned to coexist in the same habitat despite competing for resources.
3. It is important for different political ideologies to coexist within a democratic society.
4. Many cultures have shown they can coexist while maintaining their unique traditions.
5. Technology and nature can coexist if we find a sustainable balance.

To remember the word "coexist," think of the prefix "co-" meaning "together" and "exist," which indicates living or being. Picture two groups of people or entities living side by side harmoniously, illustrating the concept of coexistence.

aviation

Aviation is a noun that refers to the operation, development, and production of aircraft, as well as the field of travel and transport by air. This includes all activities related to flying, including the design, construction, and use of flying machines as well as the study of aerodynamics.

Pronunciation: /,eɪ.vi'eɪ.ʃən/

Examples of common use:

1. The aviation industry has experienced significant growth over the past decade.
2. She pursued a career in aviation to become a commercial pilot.
3. Aviation safety regulations have been updated to include new technology.
4. There is a high demand for skilled workers in aviation maintenance.
5. The university offers a degree program in aviation management.

To remember the word aviation, think of the phrase "Aviation Takes Flight." The word "aviation" starts with "A," like "Air," which reminds us of flying and aircraft. Associating it with the idea of taking to the skies can help reinforce its meaning.

rampant

- **Part of speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** The term "rampant" describes something that is growing or spreading quickly and uncontrollably. It can refer to something that is widespread, often connoting something negative, like disease, crime, or weeds. It can also evoke a sense of aggressive or unchecked behavior.
- **Pronunciation:** /ˈræmpənt/
- **Examples:**
 1. The city is facing rampant crime; the police are struggling to keep up with the rise in violence.
 2. Weeds grew rampant in the garden during the summer, overtaking the flowers we had planted.
 3. The company had rampant corruption issues that led to its downfall.
 4. There was rampant speculation about the outcome of the elections, with many predicting surprises.
 5. The virus spread rampant through the population before vaccinations were available.
- **Memory aid:** To remember "rampant," think of a "ramp" that escalates quickly, similar to how something rampant increases rapidly and uncontrollably. Visualizing an uncontrolled ramp leading to chaos can help cement the meaning in your mind.

prolonged

Prolonged

Part of Speech: Adjective

Definition: Lasting for a long time or longer than expected; extended in duration.

Examples:

1. The prolonged silence in the meeting made everyone uncomfortable.
2. After a prolonged rainstorm, the streets were flooded.
3. He took a prolonged break from work to focus on his health.

Pronunciation: /prəˈlɒŋd/

Common Uses:

1. Prolonged exposure to the sun can cause skin damage.
2. The patient is recovering from prolonged illness.
3. Her prolonged absence raised concerns among her colleagues.
4. The prolonged negotiations finally led to a successful agreement.

Memory Aid: To remember "prolonged," think of "prolong," which means to make something last longer. You can visualize a stretching rubber band to signify extending time or duration.

crushing

Crushing

- **Part of Speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To press or squeeze with force that destroys or deforms; to defeat overwhelmingly; to have a strong emotional attraction or infatuation for someone.

Pronunciation: /'krʌʃ.ɪŋ/

Examples:

1. She was crushing the empty soda can in her hand.
2. The team faced crushing defeat in the championship game.
3. He had a big crush on his classmate.
4. The workers were crushing rocks to make gravel for the road.
5. The news of the disaster was crushing for the community.

Memory Aid: To remember "crushing," think of the action of squeezing something so hard that it can't hold its shape, like pressing down on a can, which can correlate with strong feelings or challenges in life that feel overwhelming. You can visualize the intense pressure and weight of emotions or situations that "crush" you.

futile

Definition:

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective

- **Explanation:** The term "futile" describes something that is incapable of producing a useful result; it is ineffective or pointless. If an action, effort, or endeavor is deemed futile, it means that no matter how much effort is put into it, it will not lead to a successful outcome.

Pronunciation:

/ˈfjuː.təl/

Examples of Common Use:

1. It was futile to argue with him; he was completely set in his ways.
2. All their efforts to convince the committee were futile.
3. She felt that trying to change his mind was a futile endeavor.
4. The rescue operation was deemed futile after several days of searching.
5. He realized that worrying about the past was futile and decided to focus on the present.

Memory Aid:

To remember the word "futile," think of the phrase "futile efforts," where both start with the letter "f." Also, you can associate it with "fruitless," as both words imply a lack of beneficial results. Visualize a fruit tree that does not bear any fruit; you put in effort but yield nothing—hence, it's "futile."

edify

- **Part of Speech:** Verb

Definition: To edify means to instruct or improve someone morally or intellectually; to uplift or enlighten someone.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈɛd.i.faɪ/

- **Examples:**

1. The teacher sought to edify her students through engaging discussions and thought-provoking readings.
2. Reading great literature can edify the mind and enrich one's understanding of the world.
3. His lecture was designed to edify the audience about the importance of environmental conservation.

4. She found that volunteering at the shelter edified her perspective on life and humanity.
 5. The documentary aimed to edify viewers about the complexities of climate change.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "edify," think of the phrase "ed-ucate and in-spire." The 'ed' in "edify" sounds like the start of "educate," which relates to instructing or improving someone. Imagine a teacher uplifting students, symbolizing edification.

vulgar

The word "vulgar" is primarily used as an adjective. It describes something that is lacking in refinement, taste, or manners; it can also refer to language or behavior that is rude, obscene, or offensive.

Pronunciation: /ˈvʌlgər/

Examples of common use:

1. The comedian's jokes were deemed vulgar, causing discomfort among some audience members.
2. She was criticized for using vulgar language in a professional setting.
3. The film was banned in several countries due to its vulgar content.
4. His vulgar behavior at the party shocked many of the guests.
5. Despite the vulgarity of the lyrics, the song became quite popular among teenagers.

Memory aid: To remember "vulgar," think of the word "vulgarity," which refers to rudeness or lack of refinement. Associate "vulgar" with something that is crass or inappropriate, which can help you recall its meaning.

core

Definition:

The word "core" can function as a noun and a verb.

- **Noun:** The central or most important part of something. It often refers to the innermost section, such as the core of a fruit or the essence of a concept.
- **Verb:** To remove the core from a fruit or vegetable.

Pronunciation:

/kɔːr/ (in IPA), pronounced like "kor".

Examples of common use:

1. The Earth's core is made of iron and nickel.
2. She cut the apple in half and removed the core.
3. Understanding the core principles of a subject is important for students.
4. The core of the team has been together for several years.
5. After the storm, the core issue of rebuilding the community was discussed.

Memory Tips:

To remember the word "core," you can visualize the center of an apple (the core) and think about how it contains the seeds, just as the core of an idea contains its most essential elements. Another way is to associate "core" with words like "central," "heart," or "essence," since it often represents what is fundamental or crucial.

inborn

Inborn

Part of Speech: Adjective

Definition: Referring to qualities or characteristics that are natural or innate, not acquired or learned; existing from birth.

Pronunciation: /ˈɪn.bɔrn/

Examples:

1. She had an inborn talent for music that was evident even in her childhood.
2. The study focused on inborn traits that influence personality development.
3. Inborn reflexes, such as the grasp reflex in newborns, are essential for survival.
4. Many people believe that inborn intelligence plays a significant role in academic success.
5. The inborn instincts of animals help them survive in their natural environments.

Memory Aid: To remember "inborn," think of "in" as meaning "inside" and "born" as referring to what exists from the moment of birth. Therefore, "inborn" describes something that is part of you from the inside since you were born.

habitable

- **Definition:** "Habitable" is an adjective that describes a place that is suitable or capable of supporting life. It indicates the necessary conditions for living organisms to thrive, such as availability of water, suitable temperature, and atmosphere.
- **Pronunciation:** /'hæbɪtəbl/
- **Examples:**
 1. Scientists are searching for habitable planets outside our solar system.
 2. The new apartment has a habitable living space with modern amenities.
 3. Conditions on Mars were once thought to be habitable.
 4. After the renovations, the old house became habitable.
 5. A habitable environment is essential for sustaining human life.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "habitable," think of the word "habit," which relates to living or residing in a place. If a place is "habitable," it is fit to be your "habit" or home. You can visualize "habitating" (living) in a place that provides everything you need.

ecological

- The word "ecological" is an adjective that relates to ecology, which is the branch of biology concerning the relationships between living organisms and their environment. It describes anything that pertains to the interactions between organisms and their surroundings, as well as to the systems and processes that sustain life.
- Pronunciation: /iː.kə'lɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl/
- Examples of common use:
 1. The ecological impact of deforestation is significant, affecting biodiversity and climate.
 2. Many companies are now adopting more ecological practices to reduce their carbon footprint.
 3. The ecological balance in a habitat is crucial for the survival of various species.
 4. Scientists study ecological systems to understand better the effects of pollution.

5. The garden was designed to be both beautiful and ecological, promoting native plants and wildlife.
- To remember the word "ecological," think of "eco" as related to the environment and "logical" as being about understanding relationships. Together, they form a concept of understanding the logical relationships within ecosystems.

stipulate

- **Definition:** The word "stipulate" is a verb. It means to specify a condition or requirement as part of an agreement or contract. When someone stipulates something, they explicitly state what is necessary or required.
- **Pronunciation:** /'stɪp.ju.leɪt/
- **Examples:**
 1. The contract stipulates that all payments must be made within 30 days.
 2. He stipulated that the house must be sold as-is, without any repairs.
 3. The instructor stipulated that all assignments must be submitted electronically.
 4. In the lease agreement, the landlord stipulated no pets allowed.
 5. The agreement stipulates a penalty for late delivery.
- **Memory tip:** To remember "stipulate," think of it as a combination of "stipulation" (which means an agreement on a condition) with "state" (to express or declare). You can visualize signing a contract where you explicitly "state" the rules or conditions—this can help reinforce the meaning of stipulating conditions in an agreement.

legitimize

Legitimize is a verb. It means to make something legitimate or lawful, often referring to actions that validate, authorize, or give official status to something that may have been unofficial or unrecognized.

Pronunciation: /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmaɪz/

Examples of common use:

1. The new policy aims to legitimize the use of alternative energy sources.
2. The organization worked hard to legitimize their operations in the eyes of the government.

3. Some argue that by accepting their funding, the university would legitimize unethical practices.
4. The court's decision helped to legitimize the rights of the marginalized community.
5. They sought to legitimize their claims by providing scientific evidence.

To remember the word "legitimize," you can break it down: "legit" suggests something is valid or lawful, and "-ize" is a common verb-forming suffix in English. Think of "making something legit" to help recall its meaning.

crystallize

Crystallize

- **Part of speech:** Verb
- **Definition:** To make something clear or definite; to form crystals; to give a definite form to something that is vague or abstract.

Examples:

1. The artist's vision began to crystallize as she sketched her ideas on paper.
2. Scientists were able to crystallize the compound for better study.
3. Over time, her plans for the future started to crystallize into a concrete strategy.

- **Pronunciation:** /ˈkrɪs.tə.laɪz/

Common uses:

1. The team worked to crystallize their objectives for the upcoming project.
2. The debate helped to crystallize public opinion on the issue.
3. They required more data to crystallize their hypothesis further.

Memory aid: Think of "crystal" as something clear and defined. Just as a crystal has a specific shape and clarity, when something crystallizes, it becomes clear and well defined. Associating the process of forming crystals with clarity can help you remember the meaning of the word.

solar-powered

- **Word:** solar-powered

- **Part of speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Describes a device or system that operates using energy derived from sunlight, typically converted into electricity through solar panels.
- **Pronunciation:** /'soʊ.lər 'paʊərd/
- **Examples:**
 1. The solar-powered calculator does not require batteries and can work in bright sunlight.
 2. Many households are switching to solar-powered heating systems to reduce energy costs.
 3. The city installed solar-powered streetlights to enhance sustainability and save energy.
 4. Solar-powered chargers are convenient for outdoor activities where electricity is not available.
 5. The electric car runs on solar-powered energy, making it environmentally friendly.
- **Memory aid:** To remember "solar-powered," think of the sun (solar) as a battery that powers various devices. Visualize a solar panel catching sunlight and transforming it into energy to help you recall its meaning.

cosy

Cosy (also spelled "cozy" in American English)

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Providing a feeling of comfort, warmth, and relaxation; snug and inviting.
- **Pronunciation:** /'koʊ.zi/
- **Examples of Common Use:**
 1. The cottage was small but cosy, with a fireplace and soft sofas.
 2. She wrapped herself in a cosy blanket while reading her book.
 3. The restaurant had a cosy atmosphere, perfect for a romantic dinner.
 4. It's nice to have a cosy evening with friends by the fire.
 5. The room felt cosy with the fairy lights and candles.

- **Memory Tip:** To remember "cosy," think of a warm, snug space like a "cocoon," which suggests comfort and protection. You might also visualize a cozy moment, like sipping hot cocoa in front of the fireplace.

roller

Definition

"Roller" is primarily a noun. It refers to a cylindrical object that rolls, or it can denote a device or apparatus that helps to roll something. In various contexts, it can also describe a person or machine that performs a rolling action.

Pronunciation

/ˈrɒlər/

Examples of common use

1. The painter used a roller to apply the paint quickly on the large wall.
2. She bought a new pair of roller skates for her birthday.
3. The roller coaster at the amusement park was thrilling and fast.
4. The dough needs to be flattened with a roller before cutting it into shapes.
5. They installed rollers on the door to help it glide smoothly.

Memory tip

To remember "roller," think of activities like rolling a ball or using a paint roller. Visualize the action of rolling to connect the word with its function, which helps create a mental image. Associating "roller" with familiar objects like roller coasters, rollerblades, and paint rollers might also reinforce the word in your memory.

unsanitary

Definition

Unsanitary is an adjective that describes conditions that are not clean or hygienic, potentially harmful to health due to the presence of dirt, bacteria, or other contaminants.

Pronunciation

/ˌʌnˈsæ.n.ə.ter.i/

Examples

1. The kitchen was deemed unsanitary, leading to the closure of the restaurant by health inspectors.
2. Living in unsanitary conditions can lead to serious health issues and infections.
3. The volunteers worked to clean up the unsanitary waste left in the park.
4. Many people fell ill after drinking from the unsanitary water supply.
5. Unsanitary practices in food handling can result in foodborne illnesses.

Memory Aid

To remember the word unsanitary, you can think of "un-" meaning "not" and "sanitary" which relates to cleanliness. So, "unsanitary" literally means "not clean" or "not hygienic." Visualizing a dirty or messy area can help reinforce the meaning.

condone

- **Definition:** Condon is a verb that means to accept or allow behavior that is considered morally wrong or offensive to continue. It implies that one overlooks or forgives certain actions, often in a way that suggests approval or acceptance.
- **Pronunciation:** /kən'doʊn/
- **Examples:**
 1. The school does not condone cheating in any form.
 2. Some parents condone their children's misbehavior, thinking it is just a part of growing up.
 3. The company's policy does not condone harassment of any kind.
 4. Many people are quick to condone the actions of their friends, even if they are not right.
 5. His silence seemed to condone the unacceptable behavior happening around him.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember the word "condone," think of the phrase "con done." If you con someone, you are allowing or accepting their actions, even if they may not be right. This association can help you recall that "condone" relates to accepting or overlooking something undesirable.

bereave

Definition

Bereave (verb): To deprive someone of a loved one through a profound loss, typically due to death. The term is often used in the context of mourning and can imply the emotional aspect of loss.

Pronunciation

/bɪˈri:v/

Examples

1. The family was bereaved after the passing of their grandmother.
2. She felt bereaved by the sudden departure of her best friend.
3. The community came together to support those who had been bereaved by the tragic accident.
4. He was bereft and bereaved, struggling to cope with the loss of his father.
5. After being bereaved, she sought counseling to help her process her grief.

Memory Aid

To remember "bereave," think of the prefix "be-" which often means "around" or "about" combined with "leave." This can help you visualize the idea of being left around loss, or the emotional absence left by a loved one.

faulty

Definition

"Faulty" is an adjective that describes something that is not working correctly or is imperfect. It implies that there is a defect or problem that hinders the intended function or quality.

Pronunciation

/fɔːlty/

Examples

1. The car was recalled due to a faulty braking system.
2. She received a faulty product, which prompted her to request a refund.
3. The faulty wiring in the house caused a power outage.
4. The researchers found that their initial data was based on faulty assumptions.
5. His argument was deemed faulty because it lacked supporting evidence.

Memory Tip

To remember the word "faulty," think of the word "fault," which refers to a defect or imperfection. By adding the suffix "-y," it indicates that something has faults or imperfections. Visualize a broken item or a malfunctioning device to reinforce the meaning.

enigma

The word "enigma" is a noun. It refers to something that is mysterious, puzzling, or difficult to understand. An enigma can be a person, situation, or object that elicits confusion or curiosity due to its complexity or obscurity.

Pronunciation: /ɪˈnɪɡ.mə/

Examples of common use:

1. The disappearance of the airplane remains an enigma that baffles investigators.
2. He was an enigma, with many layers to his personality that few could decipher.
3. The ancient script on the stone tablet is an enigma that archaeologists are trying to solve.
4. Her motivations for leaving were an enigma to her friends, who thought they knew her well.
5. The novel's plot is filled with enigmas that keep readers guessing until the very end.

To remember the word "enigma," think of a "mystery" or "puzzle." You can visualize a complicated puzzle that is not easy to solve, just like an enigma represents something puzzling. Associating the word with the image of a question mark can also help reinforce its meaning as something that requires deeper insight to understand.

gill

Word: gill

Part of Speech: Noun

Definition:

1. A gill is an organ used by aquatic animals, such as fish, to extract oxygen from water. It consists of thin membranes that allow water to pass over them, facilitating the exchange of gases.

2. In informal usage, "gill" can also refer to a measure of liquid capacity, especially for alcoholic beverages, equal to about a quarter of a pint or 4 fluid ounces.

Pronunciation: /gɪl/

Examples:

1. The fish opened its mouth, and water flowed over its gills, allowing it to breathe.
2. He ordered a gill of whiskey at the pub.
3. The salmon's gills were bright red, signifying it was healthy.
4. After catching the fish, he carefully removed the gills to prepare it for cooking.
5. The biologist explained how gills functioned as a respiratory system in aquatic life.

Memory Aid:

Think of "gill" as a word that sounds like "gill-iver" (as in the aquatic world of gullivers), helping you associate it with the underwater breathing organs of fish. Additionally, you might visualize a fish swimming with its gills moving rhythmically, reminding you of their function.

spare

Spare

- **Part of Speech:** This word can be used as both a verb and an adjective.
 - **As a verb:** To spare means to give up, refrain from harming, or to allow someone to have something.
 - **As an adjective:** Spare describes something that is additional, extra, or not currently in use.
- **Pronunciation:** /spɛər/
- **Examples:**
 1. **As a verb:** "You can spare a few minutes to help me with my project."
 2. **As a verb:** "The kind woman spared the kitten from the cold."
 3. **As an adjective:** "He kept a spare tire in the trunk of his car."
 4. **As an adjective:** "The room was furnished in a spare style, with minimal decoration."
 5. **As a verb:** "We didn't spare any effort in preparing for the event."

- **Memory Technique:** To remember "spare," think of the phrase "spare change," which refers to extra coins you have that you are not currently using. Associating the word with the idea of having something additional or extra can help reinforce its meaning.

nursery

Word: nursery

Part of speech: noun

Definition: A nursery is a place where young children are cared for, often while their parents are at work, or a place where plants and young trees are grown and nurtured.

Pronunciation: /ˈnɜːr.sər.i/

Examples of common use:

1. The baby is in the nursery while the parents attend a meeting.
2. She bought some flowers at the local nursery for her garden.
3. The nursery offers various activities to help children develop social skills.
4. Many schools have a nursery program for preschool-aged children.
5. The young trees in the nursery will soon be ready for planting in the park.

Memory Aid: Think of a "nursery" as a 'Nurturing place' for both babies and plants. The syllable "nur" in nursery sounds like "nurture," which helps remind you that it's a space for growth and care.

semantic

The word "semantic" is primarily an adjective. It relates to meaning in language, logic, and other systems of representation.

- **Definition:** Pertaining to meaning in language or logic; concerned with the interpretation of words, phrases, and symbols.

Pronunciation: /sɪˈmæntɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. The semantic analysis of the text revealed deeper meanings that were not immediately apparent.

2. In linguistics, the study of semantics is essential for understanding how language conveys meaning.
3. The semantic differences between the words "big" and "large" can affect the nuance of a sentence.
4. The debate focused on the semantic implications of the new policy changes.
5. Semantic web technologies aim to improve the way information is organized and searched online.

Memory tip: To remember "semantic," think of the root "sem" in "semantics," which is related to "meaning." You can visualize a dictionary where all the meanings of words are contained, emphasizing the concept of meaning in language.

barren

Barren

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Lacking vegetation and life; unable to produce crops or vegetation; desolate, empty, or unproductive.

Examples:

1. The barren landscape stretched for miles, with no signs of life or vegetation.
2. She felt barren after the loss of her child, devoid of the happiness she once knew.
3. The farmer realized that the barren soil would not yield any crops this season.

Pronunciation: /'bær.ən/

Common Uses:

1. A barren desert with no water or plants.
2. The rock formations in the region are stark and barren.
3. After years of use, the once fertile land became barren and dry.

Memory Technique: To remember "barren," think of the word "bear," which suggests emptiness or deprivation. Visualize a bear in a vast, empty landscape with nothing to eat, illustrating the desolate nature of barrenness.

conductive

- **Conductive (adjective):** This term refers to the ability of a material or substance to allow the flow of electric current, heat, or sound. When something is described as conductive, it typically means that it can transfer energy effectively.
- **Pronunciation:** /kən'dʌk.tɪv/
- **Examples of common use:**
 1. Copper is a highly conductive metal, making it ideal for electrical wiring.
 2. The conductive properties of the material improved the efficiency of the heating system.
 3. Scientists are researching new conductive polymers for use in flexible electronics.
 4. Conductive materials are essential in the production of batteries and solar panels.
 5. The workshop explained how conductive surfaces can enhance sound quality in speakers.
- To remember the word "conductive," think of the word "conduct," which relates to the transfer of energy. You can visualize a conductor leading a charge or energy flow, helping you recall that "conductive" means facilitating this transfer effectively.

eccentric

The word "eccentric" is an adjective.

- **Definition:** Eccentric describes someone or something that is unusual, unconventional, or deviating from the norm, often in an interesting or amusing way. It can refer to a person's behavior, style, or objects that are quirky or out of the ordinary.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪk'sentɹɪk/

Examples of common use:

1. The artist was known for her eccentric style, which included wearing mismatched clothing and bright colors.
2. His eccentric habits, such as collecting rare insects, made him a topic of conversation in the neighborhood.
3. The inventor had an eccentric approach to problem-solving that often led to innovative solutions.

4. Eccentric characters are often featured in literature to add depth and humor to the story.
5. The old house had an eccentric charm, with its crooked windows and colorful garden.

To remember the word "eccentric," think of the prefix "ec-" meaning "out of" combined with "centric" meaning "center." This visualizes someone or something being "out of the center" or not conforming to typical standards, which aligns with its meaning of being unconventional or unique.

inferior

Inferior

- **Part of Speech:** Adjective
- **Definition:** Lower in rank, quality, or status. It can also refer to something that is less good or of lower value than something else.
- **Pronunciation:** /ɪnˈfɪr.i.ər/
- **Examples:**
 1. Many people have inferior products that do not compare to the original brand.
 2. He felt inferior to his classmates because of their academic achievements.
 3. The inferior quality of the materials led to the project being delayed.
 4. She was promoted, leaving her inferior position behind.
 5. In some cultures, people may be considered inferior based on their job or social class.
- **Memory Aid:** To remember "inferior," think of the prefix "in-" meaning "not" and "ferior," which can remind you of "far office." Together, it suggests that something is "not in the far office," implying a lower status or quality compared to something that is in a higher or better position.

slacken

Slacken

Part of Speech: Verb

Definition: To make (something) less tight, rigid, or tense; to loosen or reduce intensity or pressure. It can also refer to becoming less strict or intense.

Pronunciation: /'slæk.ən/

Examples:

1. You should slacken the straps on your backpack to make it more comfortable.
2. The coach decided to slacken the training regimen after the team faced several injuries.
3. As the sun began to set, the wind started to slacken, bringing a calming atmosphere to the beach.
4. Don't forget to slacken the bolts a bit before trying to remove the wheel.
5. The teacher chose to slacken the homework policy to help students cope with their workload.

Memory Tip: Think of "slacken" as "slack" plus the action of making something less strict or tight. Visualize a rope that starts tight and is then loosened, or a strict teacher who lightens up on the homework rules.

mentor

The word "mentor" is primarily used as a noun but can also function as a verb.

As a noun, "mentor" refers to an experienced and trusted advisor or teacher, typically in a professional or academic context. As a verb, it means to advise or train someone, often someone less experienced.

Pronunciation: /'mɛn.tɔr/

Examples of common use:

1. She found a mentor to guide her through her career transition.
2. As a mentor, he provided invaluable support to his mentees.
3. The program pairs new teachers with experienced mentors.
4. He chose to mentor younger students in the robotics club.
5. Having a mentor can significantly influence one's professional development.

To remember the word "mentor," think of the phrase "mentoring journey." Picture someone guiding another person through the complexities of a path—just as a mentor helps their mentees navigate challenges and grow.

pad

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A thick, flat piece of material used for writing, drawing, or absorbing liquids, or a cushion-like surface.
- Example: "She wrote a note on her notepad before the meeting."

As a verb:

- Definition: To cover something with a soft material or to increase the bulk of something by adding material.
- Example: "He decided to pad the envelope with bubble wrap to protect the contents."

Pronunciation: /pæd/

Examples of common use:

1. "Please use a pad of paper for your sketches."
2. "I need to pad my resume with more experience."
3. "The dog lay comfortably on the soft pad in its crate."
4. "He pads around the house in his slippers."
5. "The package was well padded with foam to prevent damage."

To remember the word "pad," you can think of "padded" furniture, which is soft and comfortable, similar to how the word is used for soft materials. Additionally, envision a notepad where you jot down thoughts, linking it to both writing and cushioning.

unblemished

Unblemished is an adjective that describes something that is free from flaws, marks, or imperfections; in other words, it is without blemish.

Pronunciation: /ʌnˈblɛmɪʃt/

Common uses of the word:

1. She had an unblemished reputation in the community, known for her integrity and kindness.
2. The painting was in an unblemished condition, having been carefully preserved over the years.
3. His unblemished record in sports made him a role model for young athletes.
4. The car was sold as an unblemished vehicle with no accidents or repairs.
5. They sought an unblemished piece of property to build their dream home.

How to remember the word: Associate "unbl" with "un" meaning "not" and "blemish" which refers to a defect. Think of someone saying they have an "unblemished" past, meaning there are no marks against them, making it easier to recall the meaning as something completely clear or pristine.

lounge

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

As a noun:

- Definition: A lounge is a room or area designed for relaxation and comfort, often found in homes, hotels, or airports. It typically contains comfortable seating and is a place where people can gather and unwind.
- Example: "We spent the afternoon in the lounge, enjoying some coffee and reading."

As a verb:

- Definition: To lounge means to sit or lie in a relaxed way, often without any particular purpose. It conveys a sense of leisurely behavior.
- Example: "After the long hike, we lounged on the beach for hours."

Pronunciation: /laʊndʒ/

Common uses of the word:

1. "They opened a new lounge at the airport for travelers to relax before their flights."

2. "He loves to lounge around on weekends, watching movies and eating snacks."
3. "The hotel features a luxurious lounge area with stunning views of the city."
4. "On rainy days, I prefer to lounge in my pajamas and read a good book."
5. "The lounge music playing in the background set a calm and inviting atmosphere."

To remember the word "lounge," you can think of the phrase "laying down comfortably." The 'l' of 'lounge' can remind you of lying back, and the overall feeling of relaxation associated with both the noun and the verb forms.

axle

Definition:

- **Noun:** An axle is a central shaft for rotating wheels or gears. It serves as a support for the wheels and allows them to turn.

Pronunciation:

/ˈæksəl/

Examples of common use:

1. The mechanic replaced the broken axle of the car to ensure it would drive smoothly.
2. Bicycles typically have a single axle that connects the two wheels.
3. The truck's axle was designed to carry heavy loads without bending.
4. Regular maintenance of the axle is crucial for the vehicle's safety and performance.
5. The axle of the amusement park ride was checked for wear and tear before the opening day.

Memory aid:

To remember the word "axle," think of the phrase "axis of rotation," as the axle acts like an axis around which wheels revolve. You can also visualize a simple cart with wheels that rotate around a sturdy stick (the axle) that holds them in place.

dietary

The word "dietary" is an adjective. It relates to the diet or the kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats. It is often used in contexts discussing nutrition, health, and eating habits.

Pronunciation: /ˈdaɪ.ə.təri/

Examples of common use:

1. My doctor provided me with a dietary plan to improve my health.
2. Many people choose to follow specific dietary restrictions, such as vegetarianism or gluten-free diets.
3. The restaurant offers dietary options for individuals with allergies or intolerances.
4. Maintaining a balanced dietary intake is essential for overall well-being.
5. There are numerous dietary supplements available to support various health goals.

To remember the word "dietary," you can think of it as being related to "diet," which is easy to connect with food and nutrition. The suffix "-ary" often implies something pertaining to or related to, so "dietary" implies something that pertains to your diet.

hamper

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

As a verb:

- Definition: To hinder or obstruct the movement, progress, or functioning of something.
- Example: "The heavy rain hampered the rescue efforts."

As a noun:

- Definition: A container, usually with a lid, used for storing or transporting items, especially laundry or food.
- Example: "She filled the laundry hamper with clothes that needed washing."

Pronunciation: /ˈhæm.pər/

Examples of common use:

1. "He used a wicker hamper to store his dirty clothes."
2. "The snowstorm hampered our travel plans for the weekend."
3. "Please place the toys back in the hamper after playing."
4. "Her disappointment didn't hamper her ability to continue working."

5. "They prepared a picnic hamper with sandwiches and drinks."

To remember the word "hamper," think of it this way: "ham" in the word can remind you of food, just like a "hamper" often holds food, while "per" can suggest keeping things together. This can help you associate the word with both its meanings - obstructing (hiding or keeping things away) and containing (holding things like in a hamper).

disparage

The word "disparage" is a verb. It means to regard or represent something as being of little worth; to belittle or speak of someone or something in a way that shows strong disapproval and lack of respect.

Pronunciation: /dɪ'spærɪdʒ/

Examples of common use of the word:

1. The politician tried to disparage her opponent's character during the debate.
2. It's not right to disparage someone just because they have a different opinion.
3. He felt that the article unfairly disparaged his achievements.
4. Many people disparage popular culture, but it can offer valuable insights into societal values.
5. She didn't mean to disparage his efforts, but her criticism came off as harsh.

To remember the word "disparage," think of the phrase "dis" (meaning to take away) and "parage" (which sounds like "parade"). You might visualize someone taking away or belittling the value of a parade, which can help you connect the meaning of disparaging something.

corporal

"Corporal" can function as both an adjective and a noun.

As an adjective:

- It describes something that relates to the body or physical form.

As a noun:

- It refers to a rank in the military, specifically a low-ranking non-commissioned officer.

Pronunciation: /'kɔːr.pər.əl/

Examples of common use:

1. The soldier received a promotion and became a corporal in the army.
2. The corporal punishment was considered too harsh by many educators.
3. She had a corporal injury that required immediate medical attention.
4. The corporal agreed to lead the training exercises for new recruits.
5. In this context, the corporal evidence was sufficient to prove the case.

Memory aid: To remember "corporal," think of the word "corporeal," which also relates to the body. Associate "corporal" with military ranks and the physical aspects of a soldier's role, as well as the concept of discipline found in corporal punishment.

libel

Definition

Libel (noun) - a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation; a written defamation.

Libel (verb) - to publish a false statement that damages someone's reputation.

Pronunciation

/liːbəl/

Examples of Common Use

1. The newspaper faced a libel suit after printing false allegations about the politician.
2. She felt that the article was a clear case of libel and sought legal advice.
3. He claimed that the book contained libelous statements about his business practices.
4. To win a libel case, the plaintiff must prove that the statement was false and harmful.
5. The comedian faced criticism for making what some called a libelous joke about a celebrity.

Memory Technique

To remember the word "libel," think of it as "lie-bell." Imagine that when someone tells a lie about you in writing (like a bell ringing to announce it), it damages your reputation. The image of a bell can help you recall both the act of publishing and the harmful nature of the statement.

criterion

Criterion can be classified as a noun.

It refers to a standard or principle by which something is judged or decided. Criteria (the plural form) are the various standards used in evaluating or making a decision.

Pronunciation: /kraɪˈtɪə.ri.ən/

Examples of usage:

1. The main criterion for selection is the candidate's experience in the field.
2. When evaluating the performance, several different criteria must be considered.
3. The criteria for admission to the program are quite strict.
4. Personal preferences can sometimes skew our criteria for choosing a restaurant.
5. Assessing a movie can be subjective, as different critics may have different criteria.

Memory aid: To remember "criterion," think of it as a "critical reason" used for making a judgment. You can visualize the word as a benchmark or a measuring stick used to compare options.

eco-friendly

Word: eco-friendly

Part of Speech: Adjective

Definition: Eco-friendly refers to products, practices, or behaviors that are designed to have minimal impact on the environment. This can include being sustainable, using renewable resources, and reducing pollution or waste.

Pronunciation: /ˈiː.koʊˈfrɛnd.li/

Examples of Common Use:

1. Many companies are now producing eco-friendly packaging to reduce plastic waste.

2. The eco-friendly car uses electric power instead of gasoline.
3. She prefers eco-friendly household cleaners that do not harm the environment.
4. The organization promotes eco-friendly practices to combat climate change.
5. They built their home with eco-friendly materials to minimize their carbon footprint.

Memory Tip: To remember "eco-friendly," think of "eco" as relating to ecology or the environment, and "friendly" as being kind or beneficial. Together, it signifies something that is kind to the planet.

predator

The word "predator" is a noun. It refers to an animal that preys on others for food, or more broadly, someone or something that exploits or takes advantage of others.

Pronunciation: /ˈprɛd.ə.tər/

Examples of common use:

1. In the wild, the lion is often considered the apex predator.
2. The documentary explored the complex relationship between prey and predator in the animal kingdom.
3. Some species of birds are predators that hunt insects for their diet.
4. The internet has given rise to new types of predators who exploit vulnerable individuals.
5. In storytelling, a predator may symbolize an antagonist who poses a threat to the protagonist.

How to remember the word: Think of the prefix "pre-" meaning before, combined with "dator," similar to "data" or "to give." Visualize a predator that "gives" a prior strike to its prey, symbolizing how it acts before becoming the hunted.