

1. an adjective	(n) a word that describes or modifies a noun Ex: The word "bad" is an ____.	13. figure out	(v) to understand or solve something; work out, deduce Ex: 'We must ____ how to solve the problem'
2. an adverb	(n) a word that describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb, or phrase Ex: In 'speak quietly', the ____ 'quietly' is a modifier	14. frequency	(n) the rate per second of a vibration constituting a wave, either in a material (as in sound waves), or in an electromagnetic field (as in radio waves and light). Ex: different thicknesses of glass will absorb different ____ies of sound
3. antenna	(n) a rod, wire, or other device used to transmit or receive radio or television signals; aerial Ex: In our village, there is an ____ on every roof for receiving TV signals.	15. garble	(n) (v) to reproduce (a message, sound, or transmission) in a confused and distorted way Ex: The secret is used to ____ the password, and the same secret can be used to retrieve the original password.
4. barrier	(n) a circumstance or obstacle that keeps people or things apart or prevents communication or progress; hurdle, obstruction Ex: "a language ____"	16. gesture	(n) a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning; signal, motion Ex: 'he threw out both hands in a ____ of surrender'
5. channel	a band of frequencies used in radio and television transmission, especially as used by a particular station. Ex: If more than one network is using the same ____, there will always be a competition for the bandwidth	17. imply	(v) indicate the truth or existence of (something) by suggestion rather than explicit reference; insinuate (n) implication Ex: The letter seems to ____ that the minister knew about the business deals
6. clarify	(v) make (a statement or situation) less confused and more comprehensible, simplify, illustrate Ex: 'I hope that what I say will ____ the situation.'	18. ineffective	(adj) not producing any significant or desired effect; unsuccessful; unproductive Ex: 'Various drugs have proved ____ against the virus'
7. a conjunction	(n) a word used to connect clauses or sentences Ex: The main coordinating ____, "and, but, for, nor, or, so, and yet" are easily remembered as FANBOYS.	19. infer	(v) deduce or conclude (something) from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements Ex: He can logically ____ that if the battery is dead then the horn will not sound
8. convey	(v) to express a thought, feeling, or idea so that it is understood by other people Ex: "He tried desperately to ____ how urgent the situation was"	20. interactive	(adj) designed to involve the user in the exchange of information Ex: 'This will make videogames more ____ than ever'
9. decoding	(n) (adj) the act of converting (a coded message) into intelligible language. Ex I had an inbuilt Dash Riprock ____ device	21. intercept	(v) obstruct (someone or something) so as to prevent them from continuing to a destination. Ex: "It is illegal to ____ radio messages"
10. distort	(v) having an intended meaning altered or misrepresented; garble, twist Ex: Tall buildings can ____ radio signals	22. interference	(n) a situation where a radio signal is affected by other radio waves or electrical activity so that it cannot be received properly ex: They have been accused of deliberately causing ____ to transmissions
11. encode	(v) convert something from one system of communication into another Ex: 'Therefore, you often must ____ or encode data from the external environment'	23. an interjection	(n) an exclamation, especially as a part of speech Ex: "Hey!" is an ____.
12. feedback	(n) the unpleasant high-pitched sound produced by a piece of electrical equipment when part of the signal that comes out goes back into it Ex: In electronics, ____ is often used to get a desired result from a circuit		

24. interpretation	(n) an explanation or opinion of what something means; construe, explain Ex: 'The rules are vague and open to ____.'	35. part of speech	(n) a category to which a word is assigned in accordance with its syntactic functions. In English, the main parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, determiner, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Ex: Can you tell us what ____ this word is?
25. involve	(v) cause to participate in an activity or situation; include Ex: 'an opportunity to ____as many people as possible in all aspects of music-making'	36. person-to-person	(adj) taking place directly between individuals. Ex: "____ transmission of the disease"
26. jargon	(n) special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand. Ex: 'Can you help me translate this legal ____into plain English?'	37. a preposition	(n) a word or set of words that indicates location Ex: The verb 'rely' takes the ____ 'on'
27. make sense	(v) be intelligible, justifiable, or practicable; be coherent Ex: "These words are jumbled up and don't ____"	38. a pronoun	(n) a word used as substitute for nouns or noun phrases and whose referents are named or understood in the context Ex: Most transitive verbs can take a reflexive ____
28. medium	(n) the intervening substance through which sensory impressions are conveyed or physical forces are transmitted. Ex: "radio communication needs no physical ____between the two stations"	39. range	(n) the area of variation between upper and lower limits on a particular scale; span, extent, reach Ex: This material is available in a huge ____of colours.
29. misunderstanding	(n) a failure to understand something correctly: confuse, confound, misapprehend Ex: His ____ of language was the primary cause of his other problems.	40. receiver	(n) a person who gets or accepts something that has been sent or given to them Ex: "The television ____is an electronic device."
30. network	(n) a large system consisting of many similar parts that are connected together to allow movement or communication Ex: All our computers are plugged into the main ____.	41. reception	(n) the quality of a broadcast signal, as received by a TV, radio or mobile phone Ex: A new digital antenna might improve your ____
31. noise	(n) an unwanted disturbance in a signal Ex: "____is an unfortunate phenomenon that is the greatest single enemy of an electrical engineer"	42. sender	(n) a person who sends or transmits a message, letter, email, etc Ex: "evidence submitted late will be returned to the ____"
32. a noun	(n) a word used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things Ex: "Sheep" is both a singular and plural ____.	43. sensor	(n) a device which detects or measures a physical property and records, indicates, or otherwise responds to it Ex: A ____in the appliance detects motion or touch, and starts the timer as soon as the appliance is put down.
33. one-way communication	(n) a pattern of communication where information is transferred in one direction only Ex: '____is much more common than it should be because it is faster and easier for the sender.'	44. signal	(v) to convey information or instructions by means of a gesture, action, or sound; sign, gesture Ex: "hold your fire until I ____"
34. paraphrase	(n) a rewording of something written or spoken. Ex: '____this article in 250 words or less'	45. technobabble	(n) technical language that is difficult for ordinary people to understand Ex: Even for the technically inclined, it can be a difficult task deciphering all this ____.

46. transmitter	(n) a set of equipment used to generate and transmit electromagnetic waves carrying messages or signals, especially those of radio or television. Ex: "The receiver picks up pulses emitted by the ____"
47. two-way communication	(n) a pattern of communication in which the receiver sends response or feedback to sender's message
48. value	(n) a numerical quantity that is assigned or is determined by calculation or measurement Ex: A function is a mathematical device that converts one ____ to another in a known way
49. a verb	(n) a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence Ex: What's the main ____ of the sentence?
50. wave	(n) a disturbance or variation that transfers energy progressively from point to point in a medium. It is represented by a line that curves upwards and then downwards again many times. Ex: "Light is an example of a transverse ____".
51. wireless	(adj) using radio, microwaves, etc. (as opposed to wires or cables) to transmit signals. Ex: Future developments include a ____ version, which is already being piloted
52. word families	(n) A word family is a group of words that share a common base to which different prefixes and suffixes are added.