

# Manhattan Review®

Test Prep & Admissions Consulting

## GMAT Review: GMAT Vocabulary List

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The highly acclaimed Turbocharge Your GMAT series is the result of the arduous effort of Manhattan Review to offer the most comprehensive and clear treatment of the concepts tests in the GMAT. The Manhattan Review Turbocharge Your GMAT preparation materials include over 600 pages of well-illustrated and professionally presented strategies and originally written problems for both the Verbal Section and Quantitative Section, 200 pages of detailed solutions, and more than 300 pages of internally developed Quantitative Glossary and Verbal Vocabulary List with detailed definitions, related words and sentence examples. The detailed breakdown of exclusive practice problems per category is 40+ Reading Comprehension passages, 60 Critical Reasoning questions, 250 Sentence Correction questions, and 300+ Quantitative questions.

Manhattan Review uses this material when delivering its weekend crash courses, one-week intensive courses, weekday and weekend long courses, online workshops, free seminars, and private tutoring to students in the US, UK, Continental Europe, Asia and the rest of the world. Please visit [www.manhattanreview.com](http://www.manhattanreview.com) to find out more and also take a free GMAT practice test!

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## **About the Company**

Manhattan Review's origin can be traced directly to an Ivy-League MBA classroom in 1999. While lecturing on advanced quantitative subjects to MBAs at Columbia Business School in New York City, Prof. Dr. Joern Meissner was asked by his students to assist their friends, who were frustrated with conventional GMAT preparation options. He started to create original lectures that focused on presenting the GMAT content in a coherent and concise manner rather than a download of voluminous basic knowledge interspersed with so-called "tricks." The new approach immediately proved highly popular with GMAT students, inspiring the birth of Manhattan Review. Over the past 15+ years, Manhattan Review has grown into a multi-national firm, focusing on GMAT, GRE, LSAT, SAT, and TOEFL test prep and tutoring, along with business school, graduate school and college admissions consulting, application advisory and essay editing services.

## **About the Founder**

Professor Joern Meissner, the founder and chairman of Manhattan Review has over twenty-five years of teaching experience in undergraduate and graduate programs at prestigious business schools in the USA, UK and Germany. He created the original lectures, which are constantly updated by the Manhattan Review Team to reflect the evolving nature of the GMAT GRE, LSAT, SAT, and TOEFL test prep and private tutoring. Professor Meissner received his Ph.D. in Management Science from Graduate School of Business at Columbia University (Columbia Business School) in New York City and is a recognized authority in the area of Supply Chain Management (SCM), Dynamic Pricing and Revenue Management. Currently, he holds the position of Full Professor of Supply Chain Management and Pricing Strategy at Kuehne Logistics University in Hamburg, Germany. Professor Meissner is a passionate and enthusiastic teacher. He believes that grasping an idea is only half of the fun; conveying it to others makes it whole. At his previous position at Lancaster University Management School, he taught the MBA Core course in Operations Management and originated three new MBA Electives: Advanced Decision Models, Supply Chain Management, and Revenue Management. He has also lectured at the University of Hamburg, the Leipzig Graduate School of Management (HHL), and the University of Mannheim. Professor Meissner offers a variety of Executive Education courses aimed at business professionals, managers, leaders, and executives who strive for professional and personal growth. He frequently advises companies ranging from Fortune 500 companies to emerging start-ups on various issues related to his research expertise. Please visit his academic homepage [www.meiss.com](http://www.meiss.com) for further information.

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## **Introduction**

A great mastery of essential English words will no doubt be very helpful to you in achieving a satisfactory GMAT score and improving communication skills. To better assist you in your GMAT preparation, Manhattan Review has developed an exclusive Vocabulary List for your reference.

This book includes about 2,500 words and phrases which have appeared in the past GMATs. We have categorized all of them by their grammatical forms such as transitive verb, intransitive verb, countable noun, uncountable noun, adjective and phrase. In addition to the first two columns of Words and Forms, we have also included another 4 columns to the right: Grammatical Details, Key Definitions, Example Sentences and Relevant Words.

*Grammatical Details* cover all the different verb variations in the past tense, past participle, present participle, and third-person present singular forms.

*Key Definitions* show all the common and most important meanings of a word in a plain and succinct manner.

*Example Sentences* demonstrate the actual applications of a word in a simple context. We believe it is easier for students to memorize and use new vocabularies once they see sample sentences involving the new words.

*Relevant Words* include all the related adjectives, nouns, adverbs and other forms of a word. They are shown to broaden students' knowledge of a word and their ability to better maneuver the language in different contexts.

Please note that a portion of this list may have been distributed to you in advance of your GMAT course for the purpose of warming up your English grammar skills and refreshing your command of English vocabulary.

To keep all our course materials at a consistently high level of quality, Manhattan Review will continue to update and broaden this list. If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us.

Happy prepping and good luck on the test!

<u>Words</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Grammatical Details</u>	<u>Key Definitions</u>	<u>Sentence Examples</u>	<u>Relevant Words</u>
<i>(Notes: Trans: Transitive; Intrans: Intransitive; Pl: Plural; PT: Past Tense; PP: Past Participle; PresP: Present Participle; 3rd S: 3rd Person Present Singular; N: Noun; Adj: Adjective; Adv: Adverb; V: Verb)</i>					
2/3 as many A as B	Phrase	—	—	The recipe requires 2/3 as many green peas as diced carrots.	—
3-digit number	Phrase	—	—	The three-digit number 888 is considered a lucky number in some countries.	—
abrupt	Adjective	—	1. To be sudden; out of expectations. 2. To be brief without trying to be friendly.	1. After the announcement of a change in corporate leadership was made, an abrupt and uncomfortable silence took hold of the room. 2. When customers ask questions regarding the menu, the waiter replies in an abrupt and short way.	abruptly (Adv) abruptness (N)
absolute value	Phrase	Pl: absolute values	It represents the magnitude of the number without taking into consideration whether the number is positive or negative.	The absolute value of -3 is 3.	—
accelerate	Verb (Trans. and Intrans.)	PT: accelerated PP: accelerated PresP: accelerating 3rd S: accelerates	1. To start to move increasingly faster. 2. To make something happen faster than it was happening before.	In hope of catching the robber, the man accelerated well above the speed limit.	accelerated (Adj) accelerative (Adj)
access	Verb (Trans.)	PT: accessed PP: accessed PresP: accessing 3rd S: accesses	1. To find a way to get into a place. 2. To have the right to be able to take part in something.	The government employee, after months of work at the company, was still not granted the privilege to access the secret documents.	—
access	Noun	Pl: accesses	1. The opportunity to enter a place. 2. The right to be able to use something.	1. The front access was closed off temporarily. 2. Access to the files was prohibited by federal law.	—
accidental	Adjective	—	Describes an event that was not planned and happened by chance.	The death of the dog was accidental and not the driver's fault.	accidentally (Adv) accidentals (N)
accommodate	Verb (Trans. and Intrans.)	PT: accommodated PP: accommodated PresP: accommodating 3rd S: accommodates	To change one's actions as a way of responding to someone else's needs.	In order to accommodate to the needs of her diabetic child, the mother prepared frequent meals.	accommodative (Adj) accommodation (N)
accordingly	Adverb	—	To act consistently with what was agreed upon or said.	After weeks of questioning, the judge's appointment was confirmed by the Senate accordingly.	—
account for	Verb (Trans.)	—	To explain a situation that has or will occur.	In order to account for the losses, the company will do an audit.	—
accrue	Verb (Intrans.)	PT: accrued PP: accrued PresP: accruing 3rd S: accrues	To amass or gather wealth of some sort over a period of time.	His retirement benefits have been accrued for over 40 years.	accrue (N)

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acquire	Verb (Intrans.)	PT: acquired PP: acquired PresP: acquiring 3rd S: acquires	To obtain ownership of something.	The young man acquired a lot of experience through a variety of jobs.	acquirable (Adj) acquired (Adj) acquirer (N)
acquisition	Noun	Pl: acquisitions	1. The act of obtaining or getting something.	Acquisition of the small software company was completed by Oracle without contentiousness.	—
acquit	Verb (Trans.)	PT: acquitted PP: acquitted PresP: acquitting 3rd S: acquits	To officially declare the innocence of somebody after they have been charged with a crime.	The jury voted to acquit the movie star of all charges.	acquitter (N) acquittal (N)
activate	Verb (Trans.)	PT: activated PP: activated PresP: activating 3rd S: activates	To make something turn on or make it active.	In order to activate the system, employers had to enter a secret code.	activation (N)
acute	Adjective	—	Describes a situation that is considered to be either very bad, extremely serious or painful.	In light of the acute monetary crisis, the government printed more currency.	acutely (Adv) acuteness (N) acute (N)
acute angle	Noun	—	An angle that is less than 90 degrees and greater than 0 degree.	The architect designed the room with several acute angles, creating a sense of imbalance.	—
adamant	Adjective	—	Being extremely determined and resolute in ones opinions; not influenced by others who ask to reconsider.	The young man was adamant in his decision of going abroad.	adamantly (Adv)
addition	Noun	Pl: additions	1. The process of summing up two or more numbers; the process of combining two or more things or people 2. A part added to a new building.	An addition to the house created more room for the growing family.	in addition used to introduce an additional point or a relevant fact also in addition to as well as
additive	Noun	Pl: additives	An ingredient added to food to change the food in some way.	The yogurt included an additive to make it sweeter.	additive (Adj)
adjacent angle	Noun	Pl: adjacent angles	Angles that are found next to each other.	The avenue intersects directly with 59th Street, forming two adjacent angles with sharp degrees.	—
adopt	Verb (Trans)	PT: adopted PP: adopted PresP: adopting 3rd S: adopts	1. To legally raise a child, that is not your own biologically, as if it were your own. 2. To take up ideas or customs as your own that originated from somewhere else.	The childless couple chose to adopt the child and raise her as their own. Many cooking styles in the US have been adopted and modified from other cultures.	adoptable (Adj) adopter (N)
adrenal	Adjective	—	Functions relating to the kidneys.	Because of kidney disease, the adrenal functioning of the patient was inhibited.	adrenally (Adv)
adverse	Adjective	—	Unfavorable.	Adverse conditions in the upper atmosphere prevented the shuttle take-off.	adversely (Adv) adverseness (N)

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aeronautics	Noun	—	The science, art, theory and practice of creating, making and using an aircraft.	Aeronautics is the study of flight in all forms.	—
aftermath	Noun	Pl: aftermaths	The repercussions of a disastrous event, or the period after which the disastrous event occurred.	In the aftermath of the war, children wandered through the streets searching for their parents.	—
agenda	Noun	Pl: agendas	A formal list of things to be done in a predetermined order.	In setting an agenda for meetings, the young executive was cognizant of leaving enough time for team discussion.	—
aggravate	Verb (Trans)	past and PP: 3rd S: aggravates PresP: aggravating aggravated	To exacerbate the effects of something, usually by making it worse.	Scratching an insect bite aggravates the skin area around the bite.	aggravating (Adj) aggravator (N) aggravatingly (Adv)
airborne	Adjective	—	Transported by currents of air.	Airborne diseases are especially contagious and can cause mass epidemics.	—
algebra	Noun	—	The specific division of mathematic that deals with symbols that are representative of unknown numbers.	The pursuit of understanding complex mathematics begins with an understanding of algebra and its equation theory.	algebraist (N)
alkaline	Adjective	—	Having the characteristics of a chemical substance known as alkali.	The alkaline content of the water made it bitter and impossible to drink.	—
allergy	Noun	Pl: allergies	An unusually high level of sensitivity to a normally no harmful substance that causes a strong reaction from a person's body.	An allergy to cedar trees made the woman sneeze constantly.	—
alligator	Noun	Pl: alligators	A cold-blooded animal, otherwise known as a reptile, that has thick scaly skin, dominant jaws, a long tail, and a shorter and wider snout than a crocodile.	In the Florida everglades, alligators swim by in the hundreds in muddy rivers.	—
allow for	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	—	To allot or make free something like a period of time or amount of material for some purpose.	Allow for time to complete the task.	—
allowance	Noun	Pl: allowances	A specified amount of money given out at predetermined intervals.	An allowance of fifty dollars a month was given to the teenager for personal purchases.	—
alternative	Noun	Pl: alternatives	An option of doing something or a substitute for someone or something.	A bicycle is an alternative means of transportation.	—

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altitude	Noun	Pl: altitudes	The location, usually represented as the height, above sea level.	The little town sat at the base of the mountains but at an altitude of five thousand feet above sea level.	altitudinal (Adj)
amateur	Noun; Adjective	Noun: Pl: amateurs	Noun: A person with very little skill, or experience in a particular field of knowledge. Adjective: Performing an activity in an unskilled or unprofessional way.	An amateur bird watcher listened to an expert ornithologist explaining regional bird habits.	—
amend	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	past and PP: amended PresP: amending 3rd S: amends	To create changes to something, usually a document, for the purposes of improvement or correction.	In order to amend the constitution, two thirds of the state legislatures must approve the change.	amendable (Adj) amendatory (Adj)
ample	Adjective	comparative tense: ampler superlative tense: amplest	As many or more than required.	Ample time was set aside to plough the fields.	ampleness (N)
anatomy	Noun	Pl: anatomies	The division of science that deals with the physical structure of animals, plants, and other organisms.	Anatomy classes are necessary for young medical students to understand the human body.	anatomist (N)
ancestor	Noun	Pl: ancestors	A person from whom another person is directly descended.	In East Asian culture, it is common for people to place alters in homes to honor their ancestors.	—
anterior	Adjective	—	In front of something or at front.	An anterior room was built to provide the utmost privacy for young scholars.	anteriority (N) anteriorly (Adv)
antitrust law	Phrase	—	—	Antitrust law prevents monopolies from controlling segments of industry.	—
ape	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: apes Transitive verb past and PP: aped PresP: aping 3rd S: apes	Noun A primate characterized by being tailless and belonging to the Family Pongidae. Examples are a chimpanzee, gorilla, or orangutan.	Ape is a generalized term for species including gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangutans.	—
apparel	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Transitive verb past and PP: apparelled PresP: apparelling 3rd S: apparels	Noun Clothing. Verb To put clothes on someone.	The ski apparel is designed to keep out wind.	—
appliance	Noun	Pl: appliances	An electrical machine used in the home for a specific purpose.	New home appliances the couple need to purchase include a washer and a dryer.	—

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applicable	Adjective	—	Relevant to someone, some people or a particular event.	Certain knowledge we acquired in school is not applicable in the real world.	applicability (N) applicably (Adv)
apportion	Verb (Trans)	past and PP: apportioned PresP: apportioning 3rd S: apportions	To break up and give something different to someone or some people.	The tribe apportioned the small amount of sugar equally among members.	—
aquatic	Noun; Adjective	Noun: Pl: aquatics	Adjective Consistent of or needing water. Noun A plant or animal that habitats or develops in water.	The aquatic center included an Olympic size pool for competitive swimming.	aquatically (Adv)
arc	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: arcs Verb (Transitive) past and PP: arced PresP: arcing 3rd S: arcs	Noun A curved or semi-circular line. Verb (Trans) To create a curve or travel along a curved path.	The arc of light created a memorable effect in the night sky.	—
arcane	Adjective	—	Hard or not possible to comprehend.	Arcane use of little known words is frowned upon in contemporary journalism.	arcanelly (Adv) arcaneness (N)
area	Noun	Pl: areas	The measurement of a surface within a boundary.	The area to be surveyed included acres of unused grassland.	—
arid	Adjective	—	Describes a region that receives less than 25 cm of rainfall a year.	Rain had not all spring and the arid soil was cracked and dry.	aridity (N) aridness (N) aridly (Adv)
arm	Noun	Pl: arms	1. The upper limb attached to the shoulder of the human body. 2. To provide someone with weapons.	The Iraqis armed the Syrians with rifles according to some sources.	—
array	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: arrays Verb (Transitive) past and PP: arrayed PresP: arraying 3rd S: arrays	Noun A collection of a large number of people or things. Verb (Trans) To position something for display.	The array of colors in the spectrum ranged from red to deep purple.	—
artery	Noun	Pl: arteries	A blood vessel that is a constituent of the system that carries blood from the heart to the rest of the body.	If you eat too much saturated fat, arteries in your heart can become clogged.	—
aspire	Verb (Intrans)	PT: aspired PP: aspired PresP: aspiring 3rd S: aspires	To try and achieve a specific goal.	He aspires to become a scientist.	aspirer (N) aspiring (Adj)

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assembly line	Noun	Pl: assembly lines	A production system in which a series of work stations handle various steps in the assembly of a product in a sequential order.	Henry Ford developed the assembly line technique for making automobiles.	—
assess	Verb (Trans)	PT: assessed PP: assessed PresP: assessing 3rd S: assesses	To observe something in order to give your opinion on it or evaluate it.	The appraiser assessed the tax value of the house at 90,000.	—
asthma	Noun	—	A disease which affects the respiratory system that is sometimes caused by allergies.	The child's asthma attacks would become less frequent as he grew older.	—
attorney	Noun	Pl: attorneys	1. A qualified lawyer, especially one who is involved in court proceedings 2. A person assigned legal power.	A lawyer with a license to practice law is an attorney at law.	attorneyship (N)
attribute	Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: attributed PP: attributed PresP: attributing 3rd S: attributes Noun Pl: attributes	Verb (Trans) To believe that something is caused by a specific circumstance. Noun A value, asset, or characteristics of someone or something.	The man attributed his career success in most part to the unwavering support of his family.	attributer (N)
authentic	Adjective	—	1. Real and unique as opposed to something that is a reproduction or is fake. 2. Revealed to be true and honest.	The search for the authentic self preoccupies many philosophers.	authentically (Adv)
average	Noun; Adjective; Verb (Trans)	—	Noun 1. The degree of something that is representative of a collection or class or people or things. 2. A number that is calculated by adding the series of numbers together and then dividing the total amount by the amount of numbers in the series. Adjective 1. Without any striking characteristics.	His average grade was a B+. My impression of the student is rather average.	averagely (Adv) averageness (N)
average out	Verb	—	1. To have or demonstrate an average. 2. To work out the numerical average of something.	Despite a few bad grades, his overall GPA averaged out to be okay.	—
backdrop	Noun	Pl: backdrops	A cloth that is very large and painted and it portrays the setting to the scene of a play.	The backdrop of the stage was a simple white screen.	—

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bankruptcy	Adjective; Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: bankrupts Verb (Transitive ) PT: bankrupted PP: bankrupted PresP: bankrupting 3rd S: bankrupts	Adjective When a person is legally declared as being unable to pay off his or her own personal debts. Noun A person who has been legally declared to not be able to pay his or her debts. Verb (Trans) To exhaust someone's funds.	Bankruptcy law extends debt payment and allow the debtor to restructure his finance.	—
bar	Noun; Verb (Trans); Preposition	—	Noun A solid material of a specified length used as a barrier or as part of an infrastructure. Verb (Trans) To secure something with a bar. Preposition Except for.	The commission of sin bars a soul from eternal life, according to some religions.	—
bargain	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: bargains Verb PT: bargained PP: bargained PresP: bargaining 3rd S: bargains	Noun Inexpensive purchase. Verb Negotiate.	The basement of the department store offered clothing at a bargain. The parties bargain on the terms of the contract.	bargainer (N)
bark	Noun; Verb	—	Noun A natural sound that is loud and abrupt made by a dog or a fox. Verb To make the loud and abrupt sound that a dog or a fox makes.	The dog would bark and howl when it heard the country musician sing.	—
barrel	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: barrels Verb (Transitive) PT: barreled or barrelled PP: barreled or barrelled PresP: barreling or barrelling 3rd S: barrels	Noun A large cylindrical container used to store liquids, that has a flat top and bottom. Verb (Trans) To travel somewhere at very high speeds.	A barrel of oil is a common measure for its price.	—
base	Noun; Verb (Trans); Adjective	—	Noun The bottom, supporting, or lowest part of layer of something. Verb (Trans) To make or provide a base for something. Adjective Not having proper social values or moral principles.	In baseball, a player must attempt to reach three bases or positions on the field.	basely (Adv) baseness (N)

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be at a disadvantage	Phrase	—	In a less favorable position.	The growth of population in the area was at a disadvantage for sustainable development.	—
benefactor	Noun	Pl: benefactors	A person who aids a cause, institution, or person usually by giving a donation of money.	A benefactor provided equipment to the boys club, but preferred to remain anonymous.	—
betray	Verb (Trans)	PT: betrayed PP: betrayed PresP: betraying 3rd S: betrays	To be harmful or disloyal to your own country or another person by helping the country's or person's enemy.	Efforts to betray the radical group's plans were not successful as the spy was not accepted.	betrayed (N)
betrayal	Noun	Pl: betrayals	The act of betraying a person or something.	The betrayal of the old dictator by his young captain led to a successful coup.	—
better off	Phrase	—	To get a more desirable result.	The elderly population of any country is better off if the society provides pension plans.	—
beverage	Noun	Pl: beverages	A non-water type of drink.	The choice of beverages at the restaurant included soft drinks and beers.	—
bid	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: bade or bid PP: bidden or bid or bade PresP: bidding 3rd S: bids Noun Pl: bids	Verb To propose a certain amount of money for a product at an auction. Noun A proposal of money for a product at an auction.	Two companies bid for the right to develop new aircraft for the military.	—
bilateral	Adjective	—	Involving two groups of political nature.	Bilateral talks between North Korea and the United States could benefit nuclear stability.	bilateralism (N) bilaterally (Adv)
bilingual	Adjective; Noun	Pl: bilinguals	Adjective Having the ability to speak two different languages. Noun A person that has the ability to speak two different languages.	Bilingual teachers capable of teaching Spanish and English are needed in the United States.	bilingually (Adv)
binary	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Made up of two different and separate elements. Noun The binary number system in math.	A binary system of numbers was used to label the apartment units.	—
bisect	Verb	—	To divide something into two parts.	The two streets bisected and lead out into one large lane.	bisection (N) bisectional (Adj) bisectionally (Adv)

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bizarre	Adjective	—	Entertainingly or unrealistically strange or unusual.	The wild and exotic animals were a bizarre accompaniment to the dinner party.	bizarrely (Adv) bizarreness (N)
black hole	Noun	Pl: black holes	Believed to be formed when a star collapses upon itself. It is an object in space that has a strong gravitational pull and because of this matter and energy cannot escape from it.	Black holes are studied by astrophysicists trying to comprehend their nature.	—
blackout	Noun	Pl: blackouts	A temporary loss of consciousness, sight or memory. A temporary interruption of communication, electricity or broadcasting.	Blackouts resulted from electrical generators breaking down and then the city had no lights.	—
bland	Adjective	—	Not having flavor, personality or concern.	Bland food without any spices is not desirable in most cultures.	blandly (Adv) blandness (N)
blind spot	Phrase	Pl: blind spots	1. Optic disk. 2. An area where someone's vision is hindered because they are unable to see that area.	The blind spot on the car's side mirrors caused the driver not to see a car.	—
bookkeeping	Noun	—	The profession in which the person recorded the money made and spent by an individual person, business or organization.	The accountant provided all bookkeeping needs for the small business's financial management.	bookkeeper (N)
boom	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: boomed PP: boomed PresP: booming 3rd S: booms Noun Pl: booms	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To make a loud and profound echoing sound. Noun A loud and profound echoing sound.	An economic boom increased the housing market.	—
boost	Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: boomed PP: boomed PresP: booming 3rd S: booms Noun Pl: booms	Verb (Trans) 1. To make something better. 2. To cause something to increase. Noun Something that helps strengthen or make someone or something better.	The cheerleaders boost the team's morale.	—

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bound	Adjective; Verb (Intrans); Noun	—	Adjective Something that is predetermined to happen because of custom or experience. Verb (Intransitive) To change position with large stride or jumps very quickly and energetically. Noun A high energy long or high jump.	The hunter bound the legs of the downed animal and carried it out of the forest.	—
bounty	Noun	Pl: bounties	An amount of money offered to someone in compensation for finding either a criminal or a person wanted by the law.	The bounty of the harvest was sampled at the farmer's dinner table.	—
bouquet	Noun	Pl: bouquets	A number of flowers that have been cut and chosen or arranged in a special manner.	A bouquet of various wildflowers was gathered in the meadows.	—
breakthrough	Noun; Adjective	Pl: breakthroughs	A discovery in science, medicine, or technology that is very important because it has both a dramatic and long lasting effect.	Breakthroughs in medical research had led to cures for many childhood diseases.	—
brewery	Noun	Pl: breweries	The place or the company that either houses or produces beer.	The brewery produced four varieties of beer and a light ale.	—
bring about	Phrase	—	To cause something to occur.	Efforts to bring about change were attempted by the student's group.	—
broccoli	Noun	—	Green, white, or purple flower heads that are cooked and consumed as a vegetable; the plant is part of the cabbage family.	Broccoli is a green vegetable served often with a cheese sauce.	—
brochure	Noun	Pl: brochures	A small paper covered book that has in it information or advertising that is descriptive.	A brochure to promote the real estate company were available at the front desk.	—
brokerage	Noun	Pl: brokerages	A payment for a service to someone who acted as a financial agent for someone else.	A brokerage firm will both invest money and guide one's investment.	—

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bronze	Noun; Adjective; Verb	Pl: bronzes PT: bronzed PP: bronzed PresP: bronzing 3rd S: bronzes	Noun A <b>solid yellowish—brown</b> alloy of copper and tin that sometimes contains minute amounts of other metals. Adjective Made of bronze. Verb To make or give something the yellowish brown or weathered patina look of bronze.	A bronze statue depicting a war memorial was presented to the nation.	bronzey (Adj)
browse	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: browsed PP: browsed PresP: browsing 3rd S: browses Noun Pl: browses	Verb To quickly or casually read something. Noun A casual or quick look over something.	Browse the Internet to find the latest commentary on political issues.	—
brutal	Adjective	—	Ruthless or cruel to an extreme degree.	A brutal dictator tortured and imprisoned many dissidents.	brutalness (N)
budget	Noun; Adjective; Verb	Noun Pl: budgets Verb PT: budgeted, PP: budgeted PresP: budgeting 3rd S: budgets	Noun An itemized list of the estimated income and spending during a precise period of time. Adjective Appropriate for people that have only a limited amount of money that they could spend. Verb To map out the allotment, spending or use of resources.	The newly married couple found it difficult to agree on a financial budget.	—
bunch	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: bunches Verb PT: bunched PP: bunched PresP: bunching 3rd S: bunches	Noun An array of things that are placed or grouped together. Verb To collect objects or people into a close cluster or group.	A bunch of carrots were required to make a carrot cake.	—
bureaucrat	Noun	Pl: bureaucrats	An official of the government or administration.	Bureaucrats staff government agencies and must be aware of regulatory issues.	—
bust	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: busts Verb PT: busted or bust PP: busted or bust PresP: busting 3rd S: busts	Noun A raid by police or an arrest made in connection with illegal drugs. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To damage or break something that is either mechanical or electrical.	The slot machine jackpot will bust the casino if paid out.	—

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cabin	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: cabins Verb PT: cabined PP: cabined PresP: cabins 3rd S: cabins	Noun A small, unadorned house that is usually made of wood. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To restrict someone to an enclosed and small space.	A one room cabin in the wood was made of logs.	—
calcium	Noun	—	An alkaline earth metal that is soft and silvery white; it constitutes about three percent of the earth's crust.	Calcium, necessary for strong bones, is found in dairy products.	—
call for	Phrase	—	To create a need or request for an action to take place.	The senator calls for an immediate vote on the bill.	—
calorie	Noun	Pl: calories	The unite of energy equal to 4.1855 joules, that is defined as the heat needed to increase the temperature of 1 g of pure water by 1 degree C.	The calorie count of a food product often determines its inclusion in a diet.	—
campaign	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: campaigns Verb (Intransitive) PT: campaigned PP: campaigned PresP: campaigning 3rd S: campaigns	Noun A designed and structured series of actions that are anticipated to achieve a desired goal. Verb (Intransitive) To participate in a campaign to attain a desired goal.	The presidential campaign was deeply contested by the two political parties.	—
canon	Noun	Pl: canons	A principle, standard, or general rule.	A large canon with metal balls stood as a monument to the Battle of Waterloo.	—
canvas	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: canvases Verb (Transitive) PT: canvassed PP: canvassed PresP: canvassing 3rd S: canvases	Noun A closely knit, burly, and heavy fabric made of cotton, hemp, or jute. Verb (Trans) To wrap something with a canvas.	The artist looked long at the empty canvas considering the picture to be painted.	—
capacity	Noun	Pl: capacities	An assessment of the amount that can be held or enclosed.	The factory's capacity to produce adequate parts was stretched by a large order.	—
capitalize on	Phrase	—	take advantage of; leverage on.	The bank capitalized on the opportunity to offer a lower rate than its competition. In an effort to capitalize on the opponent, the marketing agency launched an aggressive attack.	—

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captivate	Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: captivated PP: captivated PresP: captivating 3rd S: captivates	To get and keep someone's attention by charm or some other type of enjoyable or irresistible feature.	The child captivated the audience with his smile and charm.	captivation (N) captivator (N)
capture	Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: captured PP: captured PresP: capturing 3rd S: captures Noun Pl: captures	Verb (Trans) To trap and then lock up or restrain a person or an animal by using force. Noun Being captured or capturing someone.	The game hunter captured the crocodile alive and transported it away from the village.	—
carbohydrate	Noun	Pl: carbohydrates	An important source of food and energy for humans and animals; it is an organic compound made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.	Carbohydrates in moderation provide sugar and energy to living things.	—
cargo	Noun	Pl: cargoes or cargos	Products transported as freight by sea, air, or road.	The ship's cargo included bananas and pineapples from Central America.	—
casualty	Noun	Pl: casualties	A person that has been hurt or killed in an accident.	A casualty of terrorism remains the potential reduction of civil liberties.	—
category	Noun	Pl: categories	A collection or set of actions, things, or people that are grouped together due to a characteristic that they have in common.	The IPOD created a new category of recording devices because of its size and storage volume.	—
cater	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: catered PP: catered PresP: catering 3rd S: caters	To give what is desired or needed in a specific situation or by a specific collection or people.	The mother caters to the needs of her oldest son.	—
caterpillar	Noun	Pl: caterpillars	The larva belonging to a butterfly or a moth. Its characteristics are having a long soft body, a lot of short legs, and many bright colors on its skin.	The ugly hairy caterpillar created a cocoon and would soon become a lovely butterfly.	—
cathedral	Noun; Adjective	Pl: cathedrals	Noun A church that has the bishop's throne in it; the church is the most important one in the diocese of the bishop. Adjective Pertaining to, belonging to, or containing a bishop or a cathedral.	The cathedral towered over the plaza symbolizing the place of religion in that culture.	—
causality	Noun	—	The principle of cause and effect; the source which causes an effect.	Causality is often complex as it is not simple to determine clearly why events happen.	—

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celebrity	Noun	Pl: celebrities	A person who is famous.	The young movie star had quickly become a celebrity and easily recognized.	—
censure	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: censured PP: censured PresP: censuring 3rd S: censures	Noun Harsh criticism. Verb (Trans) To submit someone or something to harsh criticism.	The board censured the use of pollutants in the community to preserve the environment.	censurer (N)
center	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: centers Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: centered PP: centered PresP: centering 3rd S: centers	Noun The middle spot, area, or part of a thing that is equidistant from all points on the outside edges or opposite sides of a thing. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To place something in the middle of something else.	The plaza was the traditional center of a Mexican village.	—
ceramic	Noun; Adjective	Pl: ceramics	Noun A tough brittle material that resists heat by firing a combination of clay and chemicals at high temperatures. Adjective Created of ceramic material.	A ceramic sugar bowl was brightly painted and easily broken.	—
cereal	Noun	Pl: cereals	A plant that is indigenous to the grass family that is grown for it's nutrition's grains.	Cereal made from a variety of toasted grains is the most popular breakfast food.	—
chamber	Noun; Adjective; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: chambers Verb (Transitive) PT: chambered PP: chambered PresP: chambering 3rd S: chambers	Noun A room set aside to be used for a specific purpose. Adjective Pertaining to, composed as, or performing chamber music. Verb (Trans) To place a set amount of ammunition in the back barrel of a weapon.	The outer chamber of the house functioned as a room for hanging coats.	—
charge	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: charged PP: charged PresP: charging 3rd S: charges Noun Pl: charges	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To make a request to someone about the specific price or fee of something. Noun The fee asked for a service or the price of something that is being sold.	The salesman charges the account for the new products with payment to follow in a month.	—
charity	Noun	Pl: charities	Giving money, materials or help to those that are in need without asking for anything in return.	Charity and the giving of material needs to the poor is a tenet of many religious faiths.	—

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charter	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: charters Verb (Transitive) PT: chartered PP: chartered PresP: chartering 3rd S: charters	Noun An official statement that written listing the rights and responsibilities of the state and the citizens of that state. Verb (Trans) To rent or lease a vehicle for a personal or special purpose.	A charter was given by the British crown for the establishment of colonial trading companies.	charterer (N)
check	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: checked PP: checked PresP: checking 3rd S: checks Noun Pl: checks	Verb To look at something closely in order to declare its state or condition. Noun The looking at something closely in order to declare its state or condition.	The officer checks the papers to insure the shipment is legal.	—
cheetah	Noun	Pl: cheetahs or cheetah	A member of the cat family that is very large, has a yellowish-brown coat with black spots, a small head, thin body, and long legs; it is found mostly in Africa and south-western Asia.	Cheetahs are the fastest of the large cats.	—
chef	Noun	Noun Pl: chefs	A professional cook, usually the chief cook.	The chef prepared culinary delights and was sought out by gourmets .	—
chord	Noun; Verb (Trans)	—	Noun Two or more musical notes played or sung at the same time. Verb (Trans) To make or play chords to harmonize and make a melody more elegant.	A piano chord is struck using multiple keys.	—
circle	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: circles Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: circled PP: circled PresP: circling 3rd S: circles	Noun A perfect hollow ring shape. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To move along or around something that follows a curved route or paths that begins and ends in the same place.	The children drew circles, triangles and squares.	circler (N)
circulation	Noun	Pl: circulations	The physiological movement of blood throughout the body.	Circulation of blood within the body is complex and intricate system.	—
circumference	Noun	Pl: circumferences	The distance around the edge of a circle.	The distance around a circle is the circumference.	—
civic	Adjective	—	Pertaining to the government of a town or city.	The civic interest by community groups always improves neighborhoods and schools.	civically (Adv)

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civil	Adjective	—	Pertaining to the occurrences of citizens or groups of citizens within the state	Civil unions are a possible alternative to marriage in some states.	—
civil rights	Noun	—	The basic rights that all citizens of a society are entitled to have.	Civil rights legislation was passed in the United States under President Lyndon Johnson.	—
claim	Verb (Trans); Noun	Pl: claims	Verb (Trans) To state, without using evidence or proof, that something is true. Noun A statement that something is true without using evidence or proof.	She claimed the watch found by the waiter belonged to her husband while her husband could not recall the make of the watch.	claimable (Adj) claimer (N)
clam	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: clams Verb (Intransitive) PT: clammed PP: clammed PresP: clamming 3rd S: clams	Noun A burrowing shellfish, either a freshwater or marine mollusk, having a muscular foot that it used to burrow into the sand. Verb (Intransitive) To collect clams.	They ate clams for dinner.	—
clan	Noun	Pl: clan	A large group of people or families that are related either because of a common ancestor or marriage.	Clan loyalties influence politics all over Central Asia.	—
clarify	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: clarified PP: clarified PresP: clarifying 3rd S: clarifies	To explain something in greater detail and thereby making it clearer.	The professor recommended to the student that she should clarify her writing.	—
clerical	clerical	—	Pertaining to or belonging to office work.	The clerical position, though clerically (Adv) it paid the bills, bored the young man.	—
clerical supplies	Phrase	—	Office related supplies, such as stationery.	We purchased our clerical supplies from a local store.	—
cling to	Phrase -	—	Hold on to something or someone with hope.	She would cling to her belief in love, despite having been heartbroken.	—
clipping	Noun	Pl: clippings	An article from either a newspaper or a magazine.	The clippings from the laurel were replanted in her garden.	—
clockwise	Adverb; Adjective	—	In the same way that the hands of a clock change position around a clock face.	Why don't we go around in circle taking turns in a clockwise direction?	—

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clog	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: clogged PP: clogged PresP: clogging 3rd S: clogs Noun Pl: clogs	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To obstruct a tube or opening with soil or dust, or become slowly obstructed with soil or dust. Noun A heavy shoe, either traditionally made of wood or having a wooden sole.	She wore clogs to work everyday because they are so comfortable.	—
clone	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: clones Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: cloned PP: cloned PresP: cloning 3rd S: clones	Noun An organism that is genetically identical to its parent; it was developed by vegetative reproduction. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To create a organism that has the identical genetic material as the parent.	Scientists created clones of certain plants through genetic engineering.	clonal (Adj) clonally (Adv) cloner (N)
clumsy	Adjective	comparative: clumsier superlative: clumsiest	Moving in a awkward or poorly coordinated manner.	The clumsy and rather uncoordinated young man tripped over everything.	clumsily (Adv) clumsiness (N)
cobble	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: cobbles Verb (Transitive) PT: cobbled PP: cobbling PresP: cobbling 3rd S: cobbles	Noun 1. cobblestone 2. A rock fragment that has been rounded naturally and is between 64 and 256 mm in diameter. Verb (Trans) To cover a road with cobblestones.	The cobble streets of the city were what most charmed tourists.	—
cocaine	Noun	—	An illegal narcotic drug made from the leaves of a coco plant that is taken as a stimulant.	Cocaine, a highly addictive drug, is very expensive to buy.	—
cocoa	Noun	Pl: cocoas	A brown unsweetened powder made from cocoa beans that have been roasted and ground; it is used in cooking and as the basis for a hot drink.	The chocolate frosting recipe requires the use of cocoa.	—
code	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: codes Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: coded PP: coded PresP: coding 3rd S: codes	Noun A system of numbers, symbols, or letters which conceals normal message for the purposes of special communication. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To encode a message or text.	A special code was necessary to enter the building.	—
codify	codify Verb (Trans)	PT: codified PP: codified PresP: codifying 3rd S: codifies	To organize things like rules, laws, or principles into a code or system.	The law was codified into the current justice code.	codifier (N)

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coherent	Adjective	—	Consistent logically or artistically.	The speech was coherent but lacked passion and sincere conviction.	coherently (Adv)
coleslaw	Noun	—	A salad consisting of raw cabbage and carrots that have been shredded in a dressing of mayonnaise.	Traditional coleslaw is made of shredded cabbage and carrots.	—
combat	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: combats Verb (Transitive) PT: combated or combatted PP: combated or combatted PresP: combating or combatting 3rd S: combats	Noun Fighting between groups or people. Verb (Trans) To try to destroy or manage something.	Efforts to combat malaria in Africa will require international cooperation.	combatable (Adj) combater (N)
combination	Noun	—	A combination of different things or factors, or the act of combining them.	A combination of ice cream and fresh fruit is a summer treat.	—
comedian	Noun	—	A funny entertainer.	A comedian satirized and joked about the political events of the day.	—
comet	Noun	Pl: comets	An astronomical object that is made up of ice and dust and has a long light producing tail which is produced when it passes close to the Sun.	A comet streaked across the heavens signalling a good omen for the new millennium.	cometary (Adj) cometic (Adj)
commercial	Adjective; Noun	Pl: commercials	Adjective Pertaining to the buying and selling of services and products. Noun An advertisement for a product or service broadcast through either the radio or television.	Commercial enterprises are in the business of making money.	commerciality (N)
commonplace	Adjective; Noun	Pl: commonplaces	Adjective Happening often or everyday. Noun An unoriginal or dull remark.	It is commonplace in many cultures to be hospitable to strangers.	commonplaceness (N)
compact	Adjective; Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: compacted PP: compacted or compact PresP: compacting 3rd S: compacts Noun Pl: compacts	Adjective Packed or clustered together closely. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To make something become denser or more firmly packed. Noun A small flat case that contains makeup.	A device to compact household garbage is installed in most expensive homes.	compactible (Adj) compactly (Adv) compactness (N)

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compactness	Noun	—	Adjective Packed or clustered together closely.	The compactness of the small kitchen contributed to its efficiency.	—
compatible	Adjective	—	Able to work or cohabitate together without disagreement.	The partners were compatible in their ethics and attributed that to their success.	compatibility (N) compatibleness (N) compatibly (Adv)
compensate	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: compensated PP: compensated PresP: compensating 3rd S: compensates	To give someone money for work done or for something that has been lost.	The investment firm compensates young analysts with not only a salary but also bonuses.	compensative (Adj) compensator (N)
compensation	Noun	Pl: compensations	Money or something else given to someone in compensation for loss, work done, or damage.	A compensation package for executives can include salary, pension and miscellaneous benefits.	compensational (Adj)
compile	Verb (Trans)	—	To put things together from a different number of places to make a whole.	The academic compiled an anthology of poetry written by women.	—
complement	Noun; Verb (Trans)	—	Noun A thing that perfects or makes something else whole. Verb (Trans) To make something whole, perfect, or accompany something else nicely.	The diamond necklace complemented the simple black dress.	complemental (Adj) complementally (Adv)
complex	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Hard to understand, explain, or resolve. Noun An entire thing made up of many different but interrelated parts.	Complex issues in economic development require long-term planning and are adverse to simple solutions.	—
comply	Verb (Intrans)	PT: complied PP: complied PresP: complying 3rd S: complies	To comply with or conform to something.	In order to comply with the language requirements, the student took both Spanish and French.	complier (N)
component	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: components	Noun A component of something that is usually bigger than itself. Adjective Creating part of a whole.	There are over thousands of metal and electronic components in a car.	componential (Adj)
compound	Noun; Adjective; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	—	Noun A creation caused by the mixing of two or more different things. Adjective Created by the mixture of two or more different things. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To place together things to create a whole.	The earthquake compounded the effects of war and devastated the country for years.	compoundable (Adj) compounder (N)

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comprehend	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: comprehended PP: comprehended PresP: comprehending 3rd S: comprehends	To understand the meaning of nature or some other thing.	In order to comprehend the poetry's symbolism the student studied multiple critics.	comprehensible (Adj)
compromise	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)		Noun A resolution of an argument in which two or more sides accept less than what was wanted originally. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To resolve an argument by accepting less than what was wanted originally.	A compromise between the parties was reached when each gave up a few demands.	—
conceal	Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: concealed PP: concealed PresP: concealing 3rd S: conceals	To place or hold someone or something out of view in order to stop the person or thing from being discovered.	A hidden drawer conceals the old man's savings from robbers.	concealable (Adj)
concentrate	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: concentrated PP: concentrated PresP: concentrating 3rd S: concentrates Noun Pl: concentrates	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To center every one of your thoughts on one subject or activity. Noun A substance made more pure by removing another substance.	In order to achieve a high score on the GMAT, you need to concentrate on your study and minimize leisure activities.	concentrative (Adj) concentratively (Adv)
concern	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: concerns Verb (Transitive) PT: concerned PP: concerned PresP: concerning 3rd S: concerns	Noun A motive to worry, or a thing that causes someone to worry. Verb (Trans) To make someone have an uneasy or worried feeling.	The documentary concerned the parents about the use of drugs amongst teenagers.	—
concert	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	—	Noun An event in which a musician or a group of musicians perform in front of an audience. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To do or organize something with the help or in agreement with another group or individual person.	The piano concert performed at Carnegie Hall was a critical success.	—

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concession	Noun	Pl: concessions	An act or model of giving into or compromising in one way, often not wanting or willing to actually do so.	The parties made concessions to each other in order to reach a compromise.	concessible (Adj) concessional (Adj)
concrete	Noun; Adjective; Verb (Trans)	—	Noun A combination of cement, sand, minerals, rock fragments, and water in predetermined proportions in order to make it a hard stony consistency. Adjective Tangible; able to be seen or touched. Verb (Trans) To place concrete all over an area.	Concrete evidence not hearsay was required to convict the criminal.	concretely (Adv) concreteness (N)
condense	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: condensed PP: condensed PresP: condensing 3rd S: condenses	1. Transform something from gas to liquid with the loss of heat. 2. To decrease the length of a written text by the removal of words or passages that are not necessary or by rewriting the content of the text to make it more concise.	Editors may condense a novel to create a shorter, more readable passage.	condensability (N) condensable (Adj)
cone	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: cones Verb (Transitive) PT: coned PP: coned PresP: coning 3rd S: cones	Noun An object that tapers to a point at the top or bottom and has a round base. Verb (Trans) To form something into the shape of a cone.	A cone with its rounded top and narrowed bottom is a perfect shape for ice cream treats.	—
configuration	Noun	Pl: configurations	The manner that parts or elements are placed together.	The ice skater's configurations indicated both skill and artistry.	configurative (Adj) configurational (Adj) configurationally (Adv)
confinement	Noun	Pl: confinements	Constrain or limits within the area or scope of something.	The prisoner's long period of confinement led to anger and depression.	—
conform	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: conformed PP: conformed PresP: conforming 3rd S: conforms	To act or think in a way that society expects you to behave.	The new building conforms to all the new standards required by the building code.	conformer (N)
confront	Verb (Trans)	PT: confronted PP: confronted PresP: confronting 3rd S: confronts	To deal with a challenge.	The employee was forced to confront and improve his weak skills.	confronter (N)
congestion	Noun	—	A condition in which there are too many people or things in a street or an area, making it hard and slow to move about.	Los Angeles constantly witnesses congestion on its crowded freeways.	—

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conspiracy	Noun	Pl: conspiracies	An agreement or design between two or more people intended to do something illegal .	A conspiracy against the government was uncovered by the police	—
contagious	Adjective	—	Able to be transmitted from one person to another by touching the person directly or by some sort of indirect contact.	Contagious disease may be spread by air or body contact.	contagiously (Adv) contagiousness (N)
contaminant	Noun	—	An action taken to limit the spread of something that is aggressive.	Lead contaminants in paint can lead to brain dysfunction in young children.	—
contemporary	Adjective; Noun	Pl: contemporaries	Adjective Current; Happening, or dating from, the identical time period as something or someone else. Noun Someone who lives of something that lived at the same general time period as someone or something else.	Contemporary issues are relevant to existing societies.	contemporarily (Adv) contemporariness (N)
control	Verb (Trans); Noun	—	Verb (Trans) To run or operate a machine, vehicle, or some other thing. Noun The skill or ability to be able to do or handle something.	Control your temper in public.	controllability (N) controllable (Adj) controllably (Adv)
conversion	Noun	Pl: conversions	An alteration or change in the nature, shape, or operation of something.	The young wife's conversion to her husband's religion surprised her friends.	conversional (Adj) conversionary (Adj)
convert	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	—	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To alter the nature or shape of something, or to be altered in nature or shape. Noun A person who has discontinued one belief and adapted another one.	The new technology of converting waste into usable fuel is gaining popularity.	—
conviction	Noun	Pl: convictions	A faith or view that is strongly held.	It is my conviction that all deserve equal treatment under the law.	convictional (Adj)
corridor	Noun	Pl: corridors	A route between divisions in a building, often with rooms opening onto it.	A narrow corridor connected the living area to the bedrooms.	—
cost	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	—	Verb (Trans) To demand the payment of a specified amount of money. Noun An amount of money paid in exchange for something.	The jacket may cost you upwards of one hundred dollars.	costless (Adj) costlessly (Adv) costlessness (N)

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counter clockwise	Adverb; Adjective	—	Movement in the direction opposite to the direction that the hands of a clock move.	When going around the circle, you will need to drive in a counterclockwise motion.	—
coupon	Noun	Pl: coupons	A coupon that gives a person either a discount, refund, or gift.	In order to save money, the students collected coupons to use on grocery purchases.	—
coyote	Noun	Pl: coyotes or coyote	A meat eating canine mammal from North America with similar characteristics of the wolf except that is smaller in size.	Coyotes are represented in much of the art of Santa Fe, howling in the desert at the moon.	—
crack	Verb; Noun; Adjective	Verb PT: cracked PP: cracked PresP: cracking 3rd S: cracks Noun Pl: cracks	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To break something apart, into pieces. Noun A flaw in something such that it looks like a split or fine line. Adjective Trained to an extreme degree of competence.	He was unable to crack the vault's secret code.	—
cramped	Adjective	—	Being small and confining in such a way that is either not convenient or not comfortable.	The room the guest was given was cramped and untidy.	—
crater	Noun	Pl: craters	A <b>round cone—shaped</b> impression made by a volcanic eruption.	A large crater created this deep dent in the land.	craterlike (Adj)
credit	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: credits Verb (Transitive) PT: credited PP: credited PresP: crediting 3rd person present: singular credits	Noun Admiration or acknowledgement for something that has been done or accomplished. Verb (Trans) To recognize something is true.	Upon receiving the award, they gave credit to their mothers.	credal (Adj)
critique	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: critiques Verb (Transitive) PT: critiqued PP: critiqued PresP: critiquing 3rd S: critiques	Noun An assessment of a creative work, usually either written or broadcast, with observations of the good and bad qualities of the creative work. Verb (Trans) To assess something, usually a creative work, giving observation of the work's good and bad qualities.	The reviewer offered valid critiques of most novels.	—
crucial	Adjective	—	Crucial to the result of something.	You have forgotten one crucial piece of important information in the report.	crucially (Adv)

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crumple	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: crumpled PP: crumpled PresP: crumpling 3rd S: crumples Noun Pl: crumples	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To make something become full or different shaped groove and wrinkles. Noun A groove or wrinkle in something.	Please crumple up the records.	crumply (Adj)
crunch	Verb; Noun; Adjective	Verb PT: crunched PP: crunched PresP: crunching 3rd S: crunches Noun Pl: crunches	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To mash hard food with the teeth and making noise while doing so. Noun A noisy short noise made by crushing something. Adjective Needing a result or action.	The 5 kids crunched in the backseat of the car on the way to their grandmother's house.	crunchable (Adj) cruncher (N)
crusade	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: crusades Verb (Intransitive) PT: crusaded PP: crusaded PresP: crusading 3rd S: crusades	Noun 1. Military missions made European Christians in the 11th and 13th centuries to take possession of areas that were captured by Muslim forces. 2. A dynamic joint effort to promote or get rid of something. Verb (Intransitive) To make a dynamic or joint effort to promote or get rid of something.	The crusades inspired by MLK fight against racial inequality.	—
cube	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: cubes Verb (Transitive) PT: cubed PP: cubed PresP: cubing 3rd S: cubes	Noun A hard figure made up or six identical square plane faces which are set at right angles to each other. Verb (Trans) To multiply a number by itself twice.	Cubes are not of equal size.	cuber (N)
culminate	Verb	PT: culminated PP: culminated PresP: culminating 3rd S: culminates	To reach the pinnacle or highest point of development, or to bring something to this point.	The film culminated in a thrilling chase scene.	—
culpability	Noun	—	Worthy of guilt or reprimand for doing something wrong.	In the case of neglected children, culpability lies directly with parents.	culpably (Adv)
cultivation	Noun	—	The preparation of land for the purpose of planting, growing, and harvesting either crops or plants.	The cultivation crops and the raising of animals is largely the work of farmers and ranchers.	—

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curb	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: curbs Verb (Transitive) PT: curbed PP: curbed PresP: curbing 3rd S: curbs	Noun 1. A row of concrete or rocks that form the edge of a path. 2. Something that limits or restrains something else. Verb (Trans) To limit or restrain something.	We must try to curb our fears when considering how to address terrorism.	—
cure-all	Noun	Pl: cure-alls	A cure or remedy that is thought to be able to heal every illness or problem.	By some, orange juice is considered a cure-all.	—
curriculum	Noun	Pl: curricula or curriculums	The topics taught at a school, or the issues taught in a particular topic.	The curriculum for the sixth grade English class offered a poor selection of literature.	curricular (Adj)
customize	Verb (Trans)	PT: customized PP: customized PresP: customizing 3rd S: customizes	To change something to be able to make it suit a person's requirements better.	We suggested that you customize your application to fit the school you are applying for.	customization (N) customizer (N)
cylinder	Noun	Pl: cylinders	A figure with straight sides and round shaped ends of the same size.	Most cans are shaped like cylinders.	cylindrical (Adj)
debris	Noun	Pl: debris	Pieces of an object that has been shattered or broken.	Debris from the explosion was found miles away.	—
debut	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: debuts Verb PT: debuted PP: debuted PresP: debuting 3rd S: debuts	Noun The first public showing or presentation of an artist, performer, or program. Verb (Trans) To formally or public ally present or act something out for the first time.	Her debut turned out to be a success and critics praised her acting.	—
decay	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: decayed PP: decayed PresP: decaying 3rd S: decays Noun Pl: decays	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To rot, or make something rot, and become soft, flaky, or fluid like. Noun 1. A decrease in quality. 2. The biological process of decomposing and rotting.	The continued decay of the buildings caused them to be declared hazardous.	decayable (Adj)
decimal	Adjective; Noun	Pl: decimals	Adjective The use of the number ten as a base and counted or organized in sets of ten. Noun A number conveyed in a counting system that uses sets of ten.	Decimals are used in financial exchanges to show fractions of dollars.	decimally (Adv)

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decimal point	Phrase	—	A written or printed round imprint that separates the whole numbers from the tenths, hundredths, and smaller divisions of ten.	The decimal point is needed here to indicate values less than 1 but greater than 0.	—
decrease	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: decreased PP: decreased PresP: decreasing 3rd S: decreases Noun PI: decreases	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To diminish or make something diminish in size, force, or quantity. Noun The process of diminishing, or making smaller.	A decrease in rainfall over a period of years resulted in drought.	decreasing (Adj) decreasingly (Adv)
deduct	Verb (Trans)	PT: deducted PP: deducted PresP: deducting 3rd S: deducts	To take away an amount for a purpose.	Employees must deduct taxes from their gross income.	—
defendant	Noun	Pl: defendants	A person, party, or organization obligated to respond to criminal or civil charges in court.	The defendant lost his case despite his innocence.	—
deform	Verb	past deformed, past participle deformed, present participle deforming, 3rd person present singular deforms	To change, or convert something into being distorted, broken, or illfigured.	Drugs taken during pregnancy can deform a child before birth.	deformability (N) deformable (Adj) deformer (N)
defrost	Verb	PT: defrosted PP: defrosted PresP: defrosting 3rd S: defrosts	To get rid of frost or ice from something.	We generally defrost the refrigerator twice a year to avoid ice build-up.	—
deft	Adjective	comparative: defter superlative: deftest	Moving or performing in a fast, easy, and clever way.	The deft fingering by the violinist increased the enjoyment of the listener.	deftly (Adv) deftness (N)
degree	Noun	—	Noun 1. The level, quantity, or intensity of something. 2. A qualification given to someone by a university or a school after that someone has completed a course or study.	A degree of subtlety was required in handling the old man.	—
delicate	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: delicates	Adjective Damaged and destroyed with ease. Noun Clothing that requires special attention when being washed and dried.	Lace is one of the delicate fabrics created.	delicateness (N)

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demise	Noun; Verb	Verb PT: demised PP: demised PresP: demising 3rd person present singular :demises	Noun The slow and unpredictable death of a person. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To die in a slow and unpredictable way.	A lost war can lead to the demise of an empire.	demisable (Adj)
demolition	Noun	Pl: demolitions	To complete and utter destruction of a building or other type of construction.	A large crane was brought in to accomplish the demolition of the old building.	—
denote	Verb (Trans)	PT: denoted PP: denoted PresP: denoting 3rd S: denotes	To assign a specified meaning to something.	The record denotes gradual increase in temperature over the last ten years.	denotive (Adj)
depart	Verb	PT: departed PP: departed PresP: departing 3rd S: departs	To depart, especially at the start of a trip.	We departed to the ocean for a long vacation.	—
deplete	Verb (Trans)	PT: depleted PP: depleted PresP: depleting 3rd S: depletes	To consume or decrees the amount of something.	As their financial resources depleted, the company was forced to lay off many workers.	depletable (Adj) depletion (N) depletive (Adj)
depletion	Noun	PT: depleted PP: depleted present participle; depleting 3rd S: depletes	The consumption or reduction of something.	The depletion of the natural resources of this country may lead to environmental disaster.	depletable (Adj) depletion (N) depletive (Adj)
depress	Verb (Trans)	PT: depressed PP: depressed PresP: depressing 3rd S: depresses	To make someone feel extremely sad or disheartened.	I grew depressed after my grades tumbled.	—
derivative	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: derivatives	Adjective Copied or derived from somewhere and not unique. Noun A thought or idea, language, or phrase that had been derived from something that is related to it.	Diamonds are a derivative of petroleum products.	derivatively (Adv) derivativeness (N)
derogatory	Adjective	—	Showing a low attitude or pessimistic criticism.	Derogatory comments made during the deus conference upset the president's staff.	derogatorily (Adv) derogatoriness (N)
descend	Verb	PT: descended PP: descended PresP: descending 3rd S: descends	To go down a set of stairs, hill, valley, or other type of slope; To be related by blood to an ancestor	To descend into the depths of one's soul is the goal of many young poets.	descendable (Adj)
descendant	Noun	Pl: descendants	Someone or something like an animal or plant that is related to an ancestor.	Descendants of the old confederate fighter gather yearly to tell his story.	—

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desktop	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: desktops	Noun The surface of a desk where a person works. Adjective Small enough to be used on the surface of a desk.	My desktop computer is not able to be transported.	—
despise	Verb (Trans)	PT: despised PP: despised PresP: despising 3rd S: despises	To not like someone or something which great intense and with disapproval.	The old woman despised the materialism worshiped by the young in modern societies.	despiser (N)
detached	Adjective		Not connected to something.	The student appeared detached from his surroundings.	detachedly (Adv) detachedness (N)
detrimental	Adjective		Producing hurt or damage.	The poor economy was detrimental to many small businesses.	detrimentally (Adv)
diagonal	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: diagonals	Adjective Flowing from one side to another in a slanting or sloping way. Noun A line or directions that slants or slopes.	The house located diagonal to the river was owned by a famous singer.	diagonally (Adv)
dialect	Noun	Pl: dialects	A language spoken in a certain region of a place or nation that has differences in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation from the other languages spoken in other regions of that place or nation.	Her dialect is unknown to me though we speak the same language.	—
diesel	Noun	Pl: diesels	A combustion engine that is internal in nature and it turns on with the use of diesel fuel by itself.	Diesel engines were still common in vehicles of the 1920s.	—
difference	Noun	Pl: differences	The state of being unlike or different from other things or people.	If we try hard enough, we can overcome any differences between people. The difference between this town and others nearby is the lack of a good elementary school.	—
digital audiotape	Noun	Pl: digital audiotapes	A type of tape that is magnetic and used in the digital recording of music.	They used digital audiotapes to record messages to send to contacts.	—
diminish	Verb (Trans)	PT: diminished PP: diminished PresP: diminishing 3rd S: diminishes	To become or make something lose its importance.	The truth of her statements were slightly diminished by her criminal record.	diminishable (Adj) diminishment (N) diminishingly (Adv)
dine	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: diminished PP: diminished PresP: diminishing 3rd S: diminishes	To eat dinner.	We shall dine on wine and lamb tonight!	—

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dinosaur	Noun	Pl: dinosaurs	A reptile that is now extinct; it was mostly land dwelling and lived in the Mesozoic Era.	Dinosaurs now extinct once walked this land.	dinosaurian (Adj)
dip	Verb (Transitive and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: dipped PP: dipped PresP: dipping 3rd S: dips Noun Pl: dips	To place something into a fluid or soft mixture for a small amount of time and then to take it out quickly.	The road takes a dip after this hill.	—
diploma	Noun	Pl: diplomas	A document received after the successful completion of either high school, college, university, or other profession organization.	She received her high school diploma from a reputable school.	—
directive	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: directives	Noun A command or formal instruction. Adjective Providing detailed direction or commands.	The directives given to the troops were forgotten on the battlefield.	—
discharge	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: discharged PP: discharged PresP: discharging 3rd S: discharges Noun Pl: discharges	1. To secrete, give off, or get rid of a gas or liquid. 2. To consent to or write the orders for command for someone to depart an organization, or to take the decision yourself to depart from a place such as a hospital.	He was recently honorably discharged from duty.	dischargeable (Adj) discharger (N)
discount	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans); Adjective	Noun Pl: discounts Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: discounted PP: discounted PresP: discounting 3rd S: discounts	Noun A decrease in the normal price of something. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To make the decision to declare something as not being important, relevant, or true.	Its tough to discount the economy's downfall is accessing the causes for the failure of the small business.	discountable (Adj) discounter (N)
discrete	Adjective	—	Totally separate and unrelated.	Let us be discrete about our conversations on this matter.	discretely (Adv)
discrimination	Noun	—	The unjust treatment of a person or group, usually because of intolerance to another race or ethnic group.	Discrimination remains common in hiring practices.	discriminational (Adj)

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disguise	Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: disguised PP: disguised PresP: disguising 3rd S: disguises Noun Pl: disguises	Verb (Trans) To make alterations to someone's or something's appearance so that the person or thing will not be recognized. Noun Something put on or done to change a person's look so that the person will not be recognized.	Her harsh remarks were disguised by her soft tone and smile.	disguisable (Adj) disguiser (N)
disorder	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: disorders Verb (Transitive) PT: disordered PP: disordered PresP: disordering 3rd S: disorders	Noun Being deficient of an organized or ordered arrangement. Verb (Trans) To disturb or mess up the organization of something.	The disorder of the house caused the mother upon returning from her vacation to be upset.	—
displace	Verb (Trans)	PT: displaced PP: displaced PresP: displacing 3rd S: displaces	To move something from the place to where it usually is to some other place.	The displaced population was put in refugee camps after famine and pestilence destroyed their livelihoods.	displaceable (Adj) displacer (N)
distance	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: distances Verb (Transitive) PT: distanced PP: distanced PresP: distancing 3rd S: distances	The space measured dividing two places, people, or things.	The distance to the mountain from the town was 26 miles.	—
distinct	Adjective	—	Obviously dissimilar and individual.	A distinct difference was observed in the physique of two children indicating nutritional variance.	distinctness (N)
distraction	Noun	Pl: distractions	Something that hinders concentration or diverts attention away from another thing.	The dog's barking was a distraction in the peaceful community.	—
distribution	Noun	Pl: distributions	The giving out, sharing out, or delivery of things to a number of different people.	The distribution of goods was accomplished through a vast rail network.	distributional (Adj)
diverse	Adjective	—	Consisting of many different kinds of things or elements.	Diverse cultures which bring different values and traditions to a society are usually healthy.	diverseness (N)
diversify	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: diversified PP: diversified PresP: diversifying 3rd S: diversifies	To increase in variety or to increase something in variety.	To diversify investments the young couple bought both blue chip and tech stocks.	diversifiability (N) diversifiable (Adj) diversified (Adj) diversifier (N)

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divine	Adjective; Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: divined PP: divined PresP: divining 3rd S: divines Noun Pl: divines	Adjective 1. Being God or a god or goddess. 2. Faith or religion pertaining to God, gods, or goddesses. Verb (Trans & Intrans) 1. To understand or realize something. 2. To learn or realize something by intuition or a supernatural means. Noun 1. An affiliate or member of a clergy. 2. God.	Divine wisdom is said to flow from a supreme being.	divinable (Adj) divineness (N)
divisible	Adjective		Capable of being separated, usually evenly.	The divisible nature of property makes it a good partnership investment.	divisibleness (N) divisibly (Adv)
division	Noun	Pl: divisions	The act of dividing or separating something into its fractions.	The division property was completed after the heirs settled all claims.	divisional (Adj) divisionally (Adv) divisionary (Adj)
divisor	Noun	Pl: divisors	A number divided into another number.	The number 2 is the common divisor for all even numbers.	—
donor	Noun	Pl: donors	Someone who gives something to someone else.	The donor's blood was a positive match for the young patient.	donorship (N)
dose	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: doses Verb (Transitive) PT: dosed PP: dosed PresP: dosing 3rd S: doses	Noun A specific amount of medicine that is given out at one time or at planned intervals. Verb (Trans) To give medicine to someone.	A single dose of medication relieved the woman's discomfort.	—
down payment	Phrase	Pl: down payments	Payment of part of the full price of something and the remaining part will be paid at a later time.	A down payment to show good faith was required to buy the automobile.	—
down zoning	Phrase	—		The down zoning of the neighborhood was meant to enable the building of a park.	—
drain	Noun; Verb (Transitive and Intrans)	Noun Pl: drains Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: drained PP: drained PresP: draining 3rd S: drains	Noun 1. A sewage pipe or channel that takes water or sewage away from a place. 2. A thing that uses up or reduces the energy or resources of something else. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To surge or flow out of something, usually to make it dry or empty.	The restaurants installed new drains in the sinks to facilitate grease removal.	—

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drastic	Adjective	—	Having an influential effect or widespread results.	Drastic action was required to relieve the panic of the hurricane victims.	—
dump	Trans Verb; Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: dumped PP: dumped PresP: dumping 3rd S: dumps Noun Pl: dumps	Verb (Trans) To drop, deposit, or place something down on a surface in a haphazard or careless way. Noun A place for the brief storage of military munitions, food, beverages and other supplies for the use by troops.	The town dump was available for trash and unwanted articles.	—
dwindle	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: dwindled PP: dwindled PresP: dwindling 3rd S: dwindles	To decrease or diminish gradually in size, quantity, or strength and near zero, or to make something decrease or diminish in this way.	Water supplies were allowed to dwindle with overuse and were not replenished.	—
dysfunction	Noun	Pl: dysfunctions	An irregularity in the operation of organs or other body parts or systems.	Dysfunction in families creates poor communication.	—
ecology	Noun	Pl: ecologies	The study of the relationships and interactions between living organisms and their habitat.	Ecology is the study of natural systems and is important in understanding human development.	ecologist (N)
economic	Adjective	—	Pertaining to the economy of an nation, economics, or money.	The economic stability of developing countries is the goal of World Bank efforts.	—
economical	Adjective	—	Cautious in making the most use out of resources.	The economical health of a family is maintained by stable income and low debt.	—
economy	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: economies	Noun The manufacture and use of products and services of a neighborhood looked at as a whole. Adjective Proposed to be inexpensive or of higher quality.	The economy of a nation includes a balance between exported and imported products.	—
edge	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: edges Verb (Intransitive) PT: edged PP: edged PresP: edging 3rd S: edges	Noun An area or border that is the outmost part or the farthest point away from the center of a larger area. Verb (Intransitive) To make something move sideways gradually, or to make something moved sideways by thrusting it.	The edge of the cliff was off limits to young children who might fall.	—

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elective	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: electives	Adjective Pertaining to or involving voting. Noun An optional subject that a student can chose from amongst many different options.	There are a large selection of elective courses in top- ranked MBA programs.	electively (Adv) electiveness (N)
elicit	Verb (Trans)	PT: elicited PP: elicited PresP: eliciting 3rd S: elicits	To make or create something like a reaction or response to a particular stimulus.	In order to elicit funds from patrons, the museum held a fancy dress ball.	elicitation (N) elictor (N)
elite	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: elites	Noun A small amount of people within a larger group that have the greatest amount of power, wealth, and social standing than the rest of the group. Adjective Belonging to an elite.	The elite corp of military rangers was chosen through rigorous testing of related skills.	—
elongate	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Adjective	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: elongated PP: elongated PresP: elongating 3rd S: elongates	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To cause something to increase in length. Adjective Long and constricted or tight.	In order to see a woman's shape differently, the artist Modigliani elongated all his figures.	elongated (Adj)
elongation	Noun	Pl: elongations	The act of making something increase in length, or the state of being increased in length.	The elongation of the woman's throat was a result of copper necklaces added during childhood.	—
elude	Verb (Trans)	PT: eluded PP: eluded PresP: eluding 3rd S: eludes	To run away from or get around someone or something by using craftiness, skill, or ingenuity.	The ultimate question of life's beginnings continue to elude scientists.	—
embrace	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: embraced PP: embraced PresP: embracing 3rd S: embraces Noun Pl: embraces	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To embrace someone with a hug fondly. Noun An emotional or loving embrace, or hug.	We try to embrace all the principles involved in free trade.	embraceable (Adj) embracement (N) embracer (N)
emerald	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: emeralds	Noun A green gemstone made of a form of beryl colored green by chromium. Adjective Describes a color that is emerald green.	She purchased many emerald necklaces at the Colombian jewelry shops.	—
encode	Verb (Trans)	PT: encoded PP: encoded PresP: encoding 3rd S: encodes	To change plain text message into a code.	The email was encoded so as to prevent persons who did not have the correct access code from opening its content.	encodement (N)

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encounter	Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: encountered PP: encountered PresP: encountering 3rd S: encounters Noun Pl: encounters	Verb (Trans) To encounter someone or something, usually without warning, typically unpleasant or surprised Noun An unexpected and brief encounter with someone or something.	I encountered an old childhood enemy in the airport who turned out to be friendlier than I remembered.	—
endemic	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: endemics	Adjective Describing a disease that happens in a particular area. Noun A prevalent disease.	Mosquitoes are endemic to this region.	endemically (Adv) endemicity (N) endemism (N)
endorse	Verb (Trans)	PT: endorsed PP: endorsed PresP: endorsing 3rd person present singular; endorses	To provide official support or consent for something.	He is likely to endorse the incumbent in the governor's race.	endurable (Adj) endorsee (N) endorser (N)
enhance	Verb (Trans)	PT: enhanced PP: enhanced PresP: enhancing 3rd S: enhances	To make something better or increase the strength, quality, beauty, or other desired feature of something.	We must work to enhance our school system.	enhancement (N) enhancer (N) enhanceive (Adj)
enlist	Verb	PT: enlisted PP: enlisted PresP: enlisting 3rd S: enlists	To register for a branch of the military.	They enlisted many men on the projects construction crew.	enlishement (N)
enormous	Adjective	—	Oddly large or big in size, quantity, or level.	The enormous debt incurred by the company will most likely not be paid off in our lifetime.	enormously (Adv)
ensue	Verb (Intrans)	PT: ensued PP: ensued PresP: ensuing 3rd S: ensues	To follow closely after something.	Problems with water are likely to ensue in parts of Central Asia.	—
entail	Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: entailed PP: entailed PresP: entailing 3rd S: entails Noun Pl: entails	Verb (Trans) To involve or conclude in something unavoidably. Noun 1. Entailment. 2. A section of real estate property that has been entailed.	The treaty entails that all prisoners of war will be returned unharmed to their country of origin.	—
enterprise	Noun	Pl: enterprises	Willingness to put energy into a new and risky activity.	The enterprise was unable to produce anymore goods.	—
entice	Verb (Trans)	PT: enticed PP: enticed PresP: enticing 3rd S: entices	To tempt a person or an animal by presenting a desirable object to that person or animal.	The restaurant attempted to entice more customers to come in with barbeque but this too failed.	enticer (N)

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entity	Noun	Pl: entities	A thing that is in existence or is perceived as a single individual thing.	A new entity was created after joining two small software firms.	—
entrée	Noun	Pl: entrées	A dish that is serve as the major component of a meal.	The unusual restaurant offered Mexican entrées to complement Chinese appetizers.	—
entrepreneur	Noun	Pl: entrepreneurs	A businessperson that sets up and provides the money to make new business ventures to then make a profit.	Fewer and fewer entrepreneurs are able to be successful in a world of large multinational corporations.	entrepreneurial (Adj) entrepreneurialism (N) entrepreneurism (N) entrepreneurship (N)
envelope	Noun	Pl: envelopes	A flat compartment of paper with a sealable flap for keeping letters.	In the envelope was included photographs of the vacation.	—
envision	Verb (Trans)	PT: envisioned PP: envisioned PresP: envisioning 3rd S: envisions	To create a mental image of something that may happen in the future.	The businessman envisioned that his venture would grow large and successful but the poor state of the economy made this almost impossible.	—
epidemic	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: epidemics	Noun An outburst of a disease that becomes widespread very quickly. Adjective Spreading very fast and more extensively amongst a group of people than usual.	The SARS epidemic raged initially through parts of China.	—
episode	Noun	Pl: episodes	An occurrence that is part of but separate from a large whole and often has the same meaning as that larger whole.	The episodes of the television series that were most loved by viewers were the first ones.	—
equation	Noun	Pl: equations	A mathematical statement that two expressions are of the same value.	An algebraic equation was put on the board by the teacher.	equational (Adj) equationally (Adv)
era	Noun	—	A time period that is unique because of its developments, personalities, and or events.	With the development of television came the end of the radio era.	—
erratic	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: erratics	Adjective Not consistent, regular, or able to be predicted. Noun Some that behaves spontaneously.	The erratic driving of the suspect alerted police.	erratically (Adv) erraticism (N)
eternal	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Existing for all time without having a start or a finish. Noun Something that lasts forever.	Internal beauty is the only eternal beauty for physical beauty fades.	eternality (N) eternally (Adv)

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ethnicity	Noun	Pl: ethnicities	Cultural affiliation or uniqueness.	Ethnicity is a factor in college admissions as schools want cultural diversity.	—
evaporate	Verb	PT: evaporated PP: evaporated PresP: evaporating 3rd S: evaporates	To heat a liquid to its boiling point in order for it to become a vapor.	The water evaporated and the ground was left dry after a brief rain.	evaporative (Adj)
excrete	Verb (Trans)	PT: excreted PP: excreted PresP: excreting 3rd S: excretes	To expel or discharge waste made from the body's metabolic processes.	Efforts to excrete water from the desert plant failed to provide any liquid.	excretory (Adj)
exempt	Adjective; Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: exempted PP: exempted PresP: exempting 3rd S: exempts	Adjective Not having to do something that everyone normally has the obligation to do. Verb (Trans) To pardon someone from doing something that everyone normally has the obligation to do. Noun A person or thing that does not have to do something that everyone normally has the obligation to do.	Because the student earned no money, she was exempt from paying taxes.	exemptible (Adj)
exhort	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: exhorted PP: exhorted PresP: exhorting 3rd S: exhorts	To impel someone strongly and sincerely to perform something.	The presidential candidate exhorts his supporters to get out and vote.	exhorter (N)
exile	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: exiles Verb (Transitive) PT: exiled PP: exiled PresP: exiling 3rd S: exiles	Noun Forced or unwilling absence for political or religious reasons from your home country. Verb (Trans) To make someone leave his or her home country as a punishment for doing something.	The political prisoner was given the choice of exile from his country or imprisonment.	exilic (Adj)
exotic	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: exotics	Adjective Extremely different usually because it is very colorful and thrilling; suggestive of different and distant nations and foreign cultures. Noun Someone or something that is exotic.	Exotic vacation sites such as the Seychelles Islands offer rare and luxurious sites and accommodations.	—

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expedition	Noun	Pl: expeditions	An outing taken by a group of people for a particular purpose to discover territory that is yet to be discovered, to perform scientific studies, or to attain military objectives.	The expedition took the adventurer to the far reaches of Mongolia.	—
expertise	Noun	—	The ability, education, or view of someone who is an expert at something.	She possessed a supreme expertise in biochemical engineering.	—
explicit	Adjective	—	Showing all details in a clear and obvious way so that there will not be any confusion in the intended meaning.	Her direction were explicit, as she did not leave out any of the details.	explicitly (Adv) explicitness (N)
expression	Noun	Pl: expressions	An expression on a person's face that shows his thoughts or emotions.	The expressions of love made by the couple on their wedding day were touching.	expressional (Adj)
expressly	Adverb	—	With a specific and planned purpose or someone specific in mind.	She expressly stated that we are not to turn right at the gas station but rather continue straight.	—
expulsion	Noun	Pl: expulsions	Forcing someone to leave an educational institution or other type of organization.	Expulsion and permanent removal from school was the consequence of fighting.	expulsive (Adj)
exterior	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: exteriors	Adjective At or for the outer part of something. Noun The outer part or coating of something.	The exterior of the building gives a false impression of what is inside.	exteriority (N)
exterminate	Verb (Trans)	PT: exterminated PP: exterminated PresP: exterminating 3rd S: exterminates	To completely slay or kill a person or a thing.	Nazi Germany attempted to exterminate the Jews and other races.	extermination (N) exterminatory (Adj)
external	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: externals	Adjective Occurring on, or stemming from the outer part of something. Noun The exterior appearance of person or a thing, especially when it is not thought to be a real indication of the person or thing's actual nature.	The external journey often complements a person's internal one.	externally (Adv)

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factor	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: factors Verb PT: factored past participle; factored PresP: factoring 3rd S: factors	1. A thing that adds to of has the ability to sway the outcome of something. 2. A level or degree of something.	1. One factor in the decision was economic well-being. 2. The factors of the number 2 were easy to determine.	factorability (N) factorable (Adj)
fade	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: faded PP: faded PresP: fading 3rd S: fades Noun Pl: fades	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To gradually lose or make something lose luster, color, or intensity. Noun A short period of time in which something slowly becomes less bright, less noisy, and less clear.	Trends fade over time.	fadable (Adj) fadedness (N) fader (N)
fake	Noun; Adjective; Verb	Noun Pl: fakes Verb PT: faked PP: faked PresP: faking 3rd S: fakes	Noun A person or thing that is not authentic but seems to be or is presented as being authentic. Adjective Not authentic or real, but meant to be thought of as authentic or real. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To falsely present or make something and declare that it is authentic when it is not in reality.	Her smile was fake and not to be trusted.	—
famine	Noun	Noun Pl: famines	A severe lack of food that results in widespread starvation.	Famine has ravaged Africa for decades possibly centuries.	—
fanatic	Noun	Pl: fanatics	A person who has intense and at times unreasonable enthusiasms or thoughts.	Fanatic religious believers are a major force in American politics.	—
fare	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: fares Verb (Intransitive) PT: fared PP: fared PresP: faring 3rd S: fares	Noun The fee that is charged to a person for a journey.	The fare increase infuriated riders of the city's public transportation.	—
fatal	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Capable of causing death or leading to death. Noun An example of death like one caused by a car, plane or other mode of transportation.	The crash proved to be a fatal one.	fatalness (N)
fatality	Noun	Noun Pl: fatalities	A death that is the result of an accident or tragedy.	Many fatalities suffered in Iraq were a result of human error.	—

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fault	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: faults Verb PT: faulted PP: faulted PresP: faulting 3rd S: faults	Noun Blame taken for a mistake, failure, or act of illegal behavior. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To accuse, pass judgment, or find fault within a person or a thing.	It is the fault of leadership and voters that healthcare remain unavailable to many.	—
fiction	Noun	Noun Pl: fictions	Stories and written works that portray make believe or imaginary people and occurrences.	Fiction is often based upon real events.	—
fictitious	Adjective	—	Describes something that is neither true nor genuine because it has the intention of deceit.	The fictitious story created by the child fooled his parents.	fictitiously (Adv) fictitiousness (N)
fierce	Adjective	comparative: fiercer superlative: fiercest	Typified by or expressing anger or violent behavior.	The soldiers fought against fierce opposition but came out victorious.	fiercely (Adv) fierceness (N)
finale	Noun	Pl: finales	A scene that symbolizes the end of a performance.	The grand finale include the most spectacular array of fireworks.	—
fiscal	Adjective	—	Pertaining to financial matters.	The fiscal rewards of this quarter were substantial ones.	—
flawed	Adjective	—	Damages or defective.	Many consider the punishment concept of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," to be flawed and violent logic.	—
flora	Noun	Pl: floras or floras	All of the plant life found in a specific area or ear.	The flora of the garden in spring and summer was a beautiful sight.	—
florid	Adjective	—	1. Having an ill-looking brightly pink or red skin tone. 2. Extremely elaborate and complex in generally style and wording.	The florid wallpaper was difficult to encounter morning after morning.	floridity (N) floridly (Adv) floridness (N)
foe	Noun	Pl: foes	A rival or enemy of a person or a thing.	Whether friend or foe, we must try to treat everyone with respect.	—
foreign	Adjective	—	Pertaining to, coming from, or located within a nation or nations that are not your own.	The foreign currency was unusable and unable to be exchanged here.	foreignly (Adv) foreignness (N)

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forge	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: forges Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: forged past participle; forged PresP: forging 3rd S: forges	Noun A place where metal is heated to a very high temperature and then shaped into certain figures by the use of a hammer. Verb (Trans & Intrans) 1. To create or produce an illegal duplicate of something that looks authentic so that financial gain can be made. 2. To attempt to create something with a lot of effort.	We can forge ahead to build even more fuel efficient vehicles.	forgeability (N) forgeable (Adj)
fortitude	Noun	—	Patience and strength in a hard or dreadful event.	The fortitude of the army was proven by their persistence despite great hardship.	fortudinous (Adj)
foul	foul Adjective; Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: fouls Verb PT: fouled PP: fouled PresP: fouling 3rd S: fouls	Adjective Sickened or revolted to the senses. Noun An illegal action taken again a play of the opposite team that breaks the rules or regulation of the sport being played.	The foul stench coming from the kitchen indicated that something was burning.	fouler (N) fouly (Adv) foulness noun
fraction	Noun	Pl: fractions	A number that is not a whole number and is formed by dividing one number into another.	Decimals can be represented as fractions.	—
fracture	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: fractures Verb PT: fractured PP: fractured PresP: fracturing 3rd S: fractures	Noun 1. A break or fissure in a bone. 2. Breaking something. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To split or break something like a bone.	The girl slightly fractured her finger in the basketball game.	—
fragile	Adjective	—	Weak; not strong.	The fragile computer system could be made dysfunctional by simply touching the wrong key.	fragilely (Adv) fragility (N)
fragrance	Noun	Pl: fragrances	An enjoyable sweet smell.	Your fragrance smells fantastically fruity.	fragranced (Adj)
frame	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: frames Verb (Transitive) PT: framed PP: framed PresP: framing 3rd S: frames	Noun A structure that is made up or solid parts and is used to support something which has been constructed on top of it or around it. Verb (Trans) To support a picture in a frame.	The frame of the painting was perfect in highlighting the artist's subject matter.	—

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framework	Noun	Pl: frameworks	1. A system of interconnected horizontal and vertical bars that have spaces in between them. 2. The basis or outline for something that is made up a set of idea, theories, rules, or opinions.	Any changes must stay within the current framework	fraudulence (N) fraudulently (Adv)
fraudulent	Adjective	—	Created to deceive people by being dishonest, unfair, or untrue.	The fraudulent remarks made in her testimony were cause for alarm.	fraudulence (N) fraudulently (Adv)
free market	Phrase	Pl: free markets	Operating trade without government control	Free market trade promotes corporate growth.	free-market (Adj) free-marketeer (N)
front	Noun; Adjective; Verb	—	Noun The section that faces forward and is intended to be the most important part. Adjective Located at, on, or near the front of something. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To have a front that faces towards something.	Those who fought at the front in WWII, suffered the greatest number of casualties.	—
frugal	Adjective	—	Typified by being frugal and avoiding any sort of waste.	Though the family had frugal beginnings, their hard work would lead them to riches.	frugality (N) frugally (Adv) frugality (N)
fungi	Noun	—	An organism, that can be <b>either singled-celled or multicellular</b> , does not have chlorophyll and produces spores in order to reproduce.	Fungi often grow in cool moist shaded areas.	—
funnel	Noun; Verb	Noun plural funnels Verb PT: funneled PP: funneled PresP: funneling 3rd S: funnels	A utensil that is shaped like a cone with a big opening at the top and a little opening at the bottom and is used to direct fluids into containers. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To lead or move something into and through a constricted space.	The funnel enables us to pour the wind back into the bottle without spilling any.	—
furnace	Noun	Pl: furnaces	An enclosed technological structure where heat is made by the burning of fuel in order to warm a house or other type of building or to melt a metal.	Our house was heated by wood burning furnace.	—

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galaxy	Noun	Pl: galaxies	The assembly of billions or stars, planets, gasses, and dust that occurs over many thousand of light years that forms a segment of the universe.	In a distant galaxy, there may well be a planet similar to our own.	—
gear	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: gears Verb PT: geared PP: geared PresP: gearing 3rd S: gears	Noun An engineering device that sends out motion from one part to another part for doing a particular purpose. Verb (Trans) In the engineering sense, this means to provide something with gears.	We would need additional rain gear for the camping trip.	—
geese	Noun	—	A big waterfowl that has a long neck and webbed feet; it has a very specific honking sound.	Geese flew south for the winter.	—
gel	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: gels Verb (Transitive) PT: gelled PP: gelled PresP: gelling 3rd S: gels	Noun A partially solid combination of small fragments of solid in a fluid. Verb (Trans) To become partially solid or gel like.	The young boys put gel in their hair as it was the fashion.	—
gender	Noun	Pl: genders	The sex of a person or organism.	Our gender roles dictate behavior that is appropriate for men and women.	—
geometry	Noun	—	The area of mathematics that deals with the properties and relationships of points, lines, angles, curves, surfaces, and solids.	Geometry and algebra are generally studied before entering universities.	—
glacier	Noun	Pl: glaciers	A large mass of ice that constantly gathers more ice and snow over time and moves slowly.	The depths of the rivers in North America provide information on the size of the Ice Age glaciers.	glaciated (Adj)
gorilla	Noun	—	Indigenous to central Africa, the biggest ape with a small but extremely strong body and rough dark hair.	Gorillas have become the most endangered species of apes in Uganda.	—
grip	Noun; Verb	Noun plural: grips Verb PT: gripped PP: gripped PresP: gripping 3rd S: grips	Noun An act of grasping or keeping a rigid hold of something. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To grasp or keep a rigid hold or something.	The grip of the football player's hand was strong and warm.	—

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ground	Noun; Adjective; Verb	—	Noun 1. The exterior surface of the land. 2. Dirt of earth. Adjective Occurring, living, or working on the ground. Verb (Trans) To teach someone the fundamentals of something.	The sky rained and the ground absorbed the welcome water.	—
gullible	Adjective	—	Easily duped or tricked because you the person tends to trust and have faith in people.	The gullible young man actually believed the scheme to get cash quickly.	gullibility (N) gullibly (Adv)
gymnast	Noun	Pl: gymnasts	A person that performs gymnastics well.	Olympic gymnasts compete both individually and on teams.	—
habitat	Noun	Pl: habitats	The normal conditions and environment in which plants and animals live.	The environmental habitat of eagles was endangered for years.	—
habitation	Noun	Pl: habitations	The occupation of a place by people or animals.	Habitation and life style often reflect the economic status of people.	habitational (Adj)
hallmark	Noun	Pl: hallmarks	A sign that shows the high quality of something.	The hall mark of a good brand is instant recognition.	—
hamster	Noun	Pl: hamsters	A small rodent with a short tail and large cheek pouches for storing food.	The small mouse like hamster got out of his cage and hid under the couch.	—
handicap	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: handicaps Verb PT: handicapped PP: handicapped PresP: handicapping 3rd S: handicaps	Noun Something that is disadvantageous or hinders a person or another thing. Verb (Trans) To be disadvantageous or hinder a person or a thing.	Handicap accessibility laws allow the disabled to now move more freely.	—
hard-edge	Phrase	—	Describes something that has a distinctive outline.	A hard-edge and rough language are unattractive in young women.	—
harness	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: harnesses Verb PT: harnessed PP: harnessed PresP: harnessing 3rd S: harnesses	Noun A set of leather traps that are placed together and fitted on a horse to then be able to attach a cart or carriage to it. Verb (Trans) To place a harness on an animal.	The horse's harness allowed the rider to control his direction.	—
haven	Noun	Pl: havens	A place sought after for relaxation, protection, or shelter.	The peaceful chapel provided a have in the busy hospital.	—

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havoc	Noun; Adjective	—	Noun Extensive destruction, devastation, and harm. Adjective Hard to manage, control, or instruct.	The hurricane reeked havoc on the neighborhood.	—
hazardous	Adjective	—	Possibly dangerous to human beings or the natural environment	The hazardous materials needed to be handled with great care.	hazardously (Adv) hazardousness (N)
height	Noun	Pl: heights	The distance between <b>somebody or something's</b> lowest point and highest point.	The height of the building was measured by the architect.	—
helicopter	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: helicopters Verb PT: helicoptered PP: helicoptered PresP: helicoptering 3rd S: helicopters	Noun A type of aircraft that moves us using large blades called rotors that spin around and above it. Verb (Trans) To fly or be transported in a helicopter.	The helicopter rescued the car accident victims.	—
hem	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: hems Verb PT: hemmed PP: hemmed PresP: hemming 3rd S: hems	Noun A <b>tidy non—fraying edge on</b> something that is made of cloth; it is created by creasing the fabric over and stitching it down on one side. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To crease over and stitch the fabric down in order to make a hem on a piece of cloth.	She raised the hem of her pants.	—
hereditary	Adjective	—	Something that is capable of being passed genetically from one generation to the next.	She possessed a hereditary predisposition towards the disease.	hereditarily (Adv) hereditariness (N)
heritage	Noun	Pl: heritages	The position, state, or personality obtained by being born into a specific family or social class.	The German heritage of the family led them to value certain foods, holidays and traditions.	—
hexagon	Noun	—	A two dimensional figure made up of six sides.	The unusual home was shaped in six-sided hexagon.	—
hierarchy	Noun	Pl: hierarchies	A group or association whose members are ranked according to power and position.	The organization's hierarchy was highly effective at creating a supportive structure for employees.	—

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highlight	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: highlights Verb (Transitive) PT: highlighted PP: highlighted PresP: highlighting 3rd S: highlights	Noun The most unforgettable, significant, or thrilling part of an event or occurrence. Verb (Trans) To attract attention to something, or make something predominantly important or obvious.	Please highlight all key matters in you meeting notes.	—
hockey	Noun	—	A sport played on ice between two teams made up of six different players.	Hockey is the most vigorous of all sports.	—
homicide	Noun	Pl: homicides	The event of illegally killing or murdering another person.	The homicide was brutal and there were few clues.	—
hormone	Noun	Pl: hormones	A chemical substance made in the endocrine glands of the body or other cells that regulates the metabolism of the body.	Growth hormones caused the child to eat and eat.	hormonal (Adj) hormonally (Adv)
horrendous	Adjective	—	Extremely horrible, scary, or outrageous at to incite horror.	The horrendous explosion left some dead and many wounded.	—
hospitable	Adjective	—	Hospitable, friendly, and kind to strangers or visitors.	The hospitable nature of the family always allowed guests to feel at home.	hospitality (N) hospitably (Adv)
hostility	Noun	Pl: hostilities	An emotion or opinion of loathing, antagonism, hostility, or rage toward a person.	Hostility toward the leaders persists in the population.	—
household	Noun; Adjective	Pl: households	Noun The members of a home that live together. Adjective Pertaining to, belonging to, or used in a home.	Our household earnings puts us in the top economic bracket.	—
hue	Noun	Pl: hues	A color	The hue of her jacket brought out the color of her eyes.	—
hum	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun; Interjection	PT: hummed PP: hummed PresP: humming 3rd person present: singular hums	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To sing without using words and having your lips pursed or closed, or to sing a song in this way. Noun A constant dull noise. Interjection A low or soft noise produced to show displeasure, uncertainty, shock, or indecisiveness.	The hum of the wheels lulled the child to sleep.	humtable (Adj) hummer (N)

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humanitarian	Adjective; Noun	Pl: humanitarians	Adjective Dedicated to making the lives of people better. Noun Someone who is dedicated to making the lives of people better.	Humanitarian efforts saved many lives after the tsunami.	humanitarianism (N)
hypotenuse	Noun	Pl: hypotenuses	The side opposite the right angle of a triangle, or the longest side of a right triangle.	The Pythagorean Theorem states that one side of a triangle plus b squared equals the hypotenuse squared.	—
hypothesis	Noun	Pl: hypotheses	A tentative explanation for a phenomenon, which is then used for the basis for additional investigation.	The hypothesis proved correct and the scientist was well rewarded for his effort.	hypothesist (N)
identical	Adjective	—	Being the same person or thing even though it may not appear that way.	The identical twins always dressed in the same clothes.	identically (Adv) identicalness (N)
identical	Adjective	—	Being the same person or thing even though it may not appear that way.	The identical twins always dressed in the same clothes.	identically (Adv) identicalness (N)
identify	Verb (Trans)	PT: identified PP: identified PresP: identifying 3rd S: identifies	To name and recognize a person or a thing and to be able to state exactly what the person or thing is.	She was able to identify the accused in a line-up.	identifiability (N) identifiable (Adj) identifiably (Adv)
idle	Adjective; Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Adjective comparative tense: idler superlative tense: idlest Noun PT: idled PP: idled PresP: idling 3rd S: idles	Adjective Not functioning, producing, working, or in use. Noun The velocity of a car's engine that is in use but does not actually run because it is not in gear. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To be lazy or slothful and avoid doing work, or to waste time being lazy and not doing anything.	Don't sit idle in the outdoors or the mosquitoes will get you.	idiosyncratic (Adj) idiosyncratically (Adv)
iguana	Noun	Pl: iguanas or iguana	A tropical lizard native to South and Central America that is very large and eats plants; it is characterized by having a serrated fringe running along its back from its head to its tail.	The iguana crawled along the bungalow wall.	—

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illiterate	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: illiterates	Adjective A term that describes people who cannot read or write and is made to be an offensive remark. Noun An offensive term for someone who is not educated.	Unfortunately many remain illiterate into adulthood.	illiteracy (N) illiterately (Adv) illiterateness (N)
illuminate	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: illuminated PP: illuminated PresP: illuminating 3rd S: illuminates	To light something up in order to make it visible.	The night sky was illuminated by the fireworks.	illuminative (Adj) illuminator (N)
illusionary	Adjective	—	A thing that tricks the mind by seeming to exist when in reality it does not exist.	The illusionary visions were caused by hallucinogenic.	illusional (Adj)
illusory	Adjective	—	Made by, based on, or made up of an illusion.	The illusory nature of her beauty was made evident when we saw her in the daylight.	illusorily (Adv) illusoriness (N)
immediate	Adjective	—	Occurring or done without any delay.	The immediate effect of the storm included power outages.	immediacy (N) immediateness (N)
immoral	Adjective	—	Differing from traditional ethical principles.	Politicians often engage in immoral dealings which affect their performance and inhibit their loyalty to their constituency.	immorality (N) immorally (Adv)
impact	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: impacts Verb PT: impacted PP: impacted PresP: impacting 3rd S: impacts	Noun The act of objects hitting each other. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To hit something with strength.	It was difficult to determine the impact of the stock market crash at this early stage.	impaction (N) impactor (N) impactive (Adj)
impart	Verb (Trans)	PT: imparted PP: imparted PresP: imparting 3rd S: imparts	To convey knowledge or information.	The teacher imparted to her pupils a love for learning and self-respect.	impartation (N) impartment (N)
impartiality	Noun	—	Not favoring, being partial to, or being interested in one person or side of something.	The impartiality of the jury was encouraging.	impartially (Adv) impartial (Adj)
impatient	Adjective	—	Bothered because you are either delayed or kept waiting.	Waiting in line, we grew increasingly impatient.	impatience (N) impatiently (Adv)
impede	Verb (Trans)	PT: impeded PP: impeded PresP: impeding 3rd S: impedes	To meddle with the advancement, improvement, or progress of a person or a thing.	Lawyers sometimes serve to impede the legal process.	impeder (N)

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imperial	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Pertaining to or concerning an empire or its leader.	The imperial nature of the company structure was uncomfortable.	imperially (Adv)
impersonal	Adjective	—	Not pertaining to one single person or showing the specific personality of that person but instead centering on facts or events.	The impersonal nature of pre-recorded telephone messages can turn away potential customers.	impersonality (N) impersonally (Adv)
implant	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: implanted PP: implanted PresP: implanting 3rd S: implants Noun Pl: implants	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To establish something deeply in a person's mind as a way of behaving, belief, or idea. Noun A thing that is placed or implanted during a surgical procedure into an organ or a tissue.	The doctor implanted a pacemaker to increase heart regularity.	implantable (Adj) implanter (N)
implicit	Adjective	—	Not directly stated, but instead implied.	Implicit in the law is the idea that abortion is immoral.	implicitly (Adv) implicitness (N)
improper fraction	Phrase	—	A fraction where the numerator equals of is bigger than the denominator.	The student was asked to reduce the improper fraction.	—
incompatible	Adjective	—	Not being capable of living, working, or getting along with a person or a thing because of fundamental differences.	The two co-workers are completely incompatible.	incompatibility (N) incompatibly (Adv)
incorporate	Verb; Adjective	Verb PT: incorporated PP: incorporated PresP: incorporating 3rd S: incorporates	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To join or unite something new with something that has already been made or constructed. Adjective Combined into a unified whole.	They chose to incorporate their small business.	incorporable (Adj) incorporation (N) incorporative (Adj) incorporator (N)
increment	Noun	Pl: increments	A regular or planned raise or addition to the amount or size of something.	The allowance was given to the student in small increments.	incremental (Adj) incrementally (Adv)
incumbent	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: incumbents	Adjective Required as a consequence of a duty, obligation, or responsibility. Noun A person that is presently holding an official office like in a political organization or church.	Incumbents in congressional races usually come out victorious.	—

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indigent	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: indigents	Adjective Not having the fundamental necessities of life like food, shelter, and clothing. Noun A person that is incredibly poor.	The indigent nature of the report infuriated many.	indigently (Adv)
indulge	Verb	PT: indulged PP: indulged PresP: indulging 3rd S: indulges	To permit or allow someone or yourself to perform or have something that is pleasurable.	She indulged in sweets at occasions and parties.	indulger (N)
inept	Adjective	—	Not having the ability to perform a specific job.	The inept sportsmen could barely throw a ball.	ineptitude (N) ineptly (Adv) ineptness (N)
infancy	Noun	—	The period of time that describes a child before it is able to walk or talk.	The idea was still in its infancy having barely been incorporated in the company's policies.	—
infest	Verb (Trans)	PT: infested PP: infested PresP: infesting 3rd S: infests	To take over a place in large numbers and therefore pose a threat or become harmful.	The locust infest the fields and destroy the crops.	infestation (N) infested (Adj) infester (N)
infirmary	Noun	Pl: infirmaries	A place within an institution like a hospital where the sick and injured are taken care of.	Sick students were sent to the infirmary if critical care was not required.	—
ingest	Verb (Trans)	PT: ingested PP: ingested PresP: ingesting 3rd S: ingests	To swallow or absorb something like food or liquid into the body.	To ingest alcohol at a young age can be damaging to development.	ingestion (N) ingestive (Adj)
inhalation	Noun	Pl: inhalations	A breath taken in through the nose or mouth into the lungs.	Inhalation therapy was necessary to help the child's asthma.	inhalational (Adj)
inherent	Adjective	—	Not able to be considered separate from the nature or something because it is born from within.	Inherent in the design of the home were windows to bring in outdoor space.	inherence (N) inherency (N) inherently (Adv)
inherited	Verb	PT: inherited PP: inherited PresP: inheriting 3rd S: inherits	To become the proprietor of a thing after a person has died.	The young man inherited a fortune after his uncle died.	inheritance (N)
in-house	Phrase	—	Operating, belonging to, or located within a business or organization.	Advertising was done in-house saving consulting fees for the corporation.	—
inhumane	Adjective	—	Being void of kindness, and producing extreme pain.	Inhumane treatment of animals is no longer acceptable in scientific research.	inhumanely (Adv) inhumaneness (N)
initial	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Present at the start of an event or procedure, or present first. Noun The first letter or the name of a person, place, or organization.	Initial efforts to preserve peace proved the need for long term efforts.	initialer (N)

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innate	Adjective	—	Pertaining to traits or features that a person or animal is born with.	An innate sense of dignity was seen in the eyes of the old man.	innately (Adv) innateness (N)
input	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: inputs Verb PT: inputted or input PP: inputted or input PresP: inputting 3rd S: inputs	Noun A comment, suggestion, or other type of contribution made to a group of people. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To help someone make a decision by contributing information.	Input from outside consultants enabled the business to reform its practices.	inputter (N)
insight	Noun	Pl: insights	The skill to see clearly or perceptively into the nature of a complicated person, thing, or situation.	Insight into the complexity of health care costs is achieved only through years of investigation.	insightful (Adj) insightfully (Adv) insightfulness (N)
installation	Noun	installation	The act of installing machinery or equipment in place and making it ready for use.	Installation of new lighting in the museum improved the exhibits.	—
instantaneous	Adjective	—	Happening instantly or almost instantly.	Children want instantaneous gratification of their needs or they cry.	instantaneity (N) instantaneously (Adv) instantaneousness (N)
instil	Verb (Trans)	PT: instilled PP: instilled PresP: instilling 3rd S: instills	To gradually imprint thoughts, teaching, or ideas on a person's mind.	To instil a sense of generosity in children is a valuable gift.	instillation (N)
intact	Adjective	—	Whole and undamaged.	When the palaeontologist uncovered the dinosaur skull, he found it completely intact.	intactness (N)
intake	Noun	Pl: intakes	An quantity of something that is consumed or taken in.	Intake workers investigated the background of each refugee before granting entrance.	—
integer	Noun	Pl: integers	A whole number that is either zero, negative, or positive.	The integers 3 and 7 are often bet on the roulette wheel.	—
integrate	Verb	PT: integrated PP: integrated PresP: integrating 3rd S: integrates	To become an accepted affiliate of a group and its activities, or to help someone do this.	The attempt to integrate schools in the United States led to a decade of violence.	integrability (N) integrable (Adj) integrative (Adj)
intense	Adjective	—	Immense, extreme, or great in a manner that is able to be felt.	The intense nature of the interview made the applicant unsure of his position. Intense heat caused the hard metal coin to melt.	intensely (Adv) intenseness (N)
intention	Noun	—	An aim or objective that a person plans to achieve or do.	His intention was to prove his client's innocence in closing arguments.	intentioned (Adj)

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intentional	Adjective	—	Not done by accident but instead done deliberately.	The race car driver moved to the right in an intentional move to win the race.	intentionality (N) intentionally (Adv)
interest rate	Phrase	—	The rate at which a loan will be accruing interest payments.	The Federal Reserve sets interest rates banks may charge for loans.	—
interior	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: interiors	Noun The inside part of something. Adjective Placed or happening inside of something.	An interior room is safer in severe weather.	interiorize (V) interiorly (Adv) interiority (N)
interior angle	Phrase	—	An angle that lies in the interior of a polygon and is formed between two adjacent sides of a polygon.	The architect was concerned with creating interior angles that were not severe.	—
interrogate	Verb (Trans)	PT: interrogated PP: interrogated PresP: interrogating 3rd S: interrogates	To ask someone in depth questions, usually in a menacing way.	The police spent two hours interrogating the suspect.	interrogatee (N) interrogator (N)
intersect	Verb	PT: intersected PP: intersected PresP: intersecting 3rd S: intersects	To cross something, or to cross one another.	Two streets intersect creating a crossroads for the community.	—
intersection	Noun	Pl: intersections	1. The act of intersecting. 2. A location in which two paths or streets cross each other.	With multiple lanes extending toward a center, a busy intersection was created.	intersectional (Adj)
intimate	Adjective	—	Involving, experiencing, or resulting from a close private relationship.	The young couple were obviously in love and engaged in intimate conversation.	intimater (N) intimation (N)
irrational	Adjective	—	Devoid of or contrary to logic or reason.	Irrational argument based on emotional partisanship is not effective on news shows.	irrationality (N) irrationally (Adv) irrationalness (N)
Islamic	Adjective	—	Relating to the Muslim religion that is based on the teachings of the prophet Muhammad.	Islamic traditions spread into much of the Middle East centuries ago.	Islamicize (V)
isolation	Noun	—	The separation of a person or thing from others.	The emotional isolation of the couple from their family made honest conversation difficult.	isolate (V)
jacket	Noun	Pl: jackets	A hip—length or waist—length coat that is usually part of a suit.	We will need to put on jackets today as there is a cool breeze.	jacketless (Adj)

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jolt	Verb; Noun	PT: jolted PP: jolted PresP: jolting 3rd S: jolts	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To jiggle or shake something violently and unexpectedly, or to make something jiggle or shake violently and unexpectedly. Noun An emotional surprise or a harsh reminder.	The plane made an awful jolt at take-off and landing knocking compartments open.	joltingly (Adv) jolty (Adj)
kidnap	Verb (Trans and Intrans)	PT: kidnaped or kidnapped PP: kidnaped or kidnapped PresP: kidnaping or kidnapping 3rd S: kidnaps	To use force and abduct someone.	Guerrillas kidnapped the wealthy young man in South America for ransom.	kidnapper (N)
landfill	Noun	Pl: landfills	An area that is used for the burying or waste material.	The landfill polluted water sources.	—
laser	Noun	Pl: lasers	A technological device that uses the ability of specific substances to absorb electromagnetic energy and <b>then re—radiates it as a highly focused beam or synchronized light.</b>	Laser surgeries are often performed in minor cases.	—
latch	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: latches Verb (Transitive) PT: latched PP: latched PresP: latching 3rd S: latches	Noun An apparatus made up of a movable or lift able rod that drops into a hole or notch and is used for holding a gate, door, or other opening closed. Verb (Trans) To secure or close an object with a latch.	Latch the door before leaving.	—
lease	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: leases Verb (Transitive) PT: leased PP: leased PresP: leasing 3rd S: leases	Noun An official contract that allows someone exclusive rights over a specific property for a period of time in return for rent. Verb (Trans) To rent something to a person under the conditions of a lease.	Their lease will expire in 3 months.	leasable (Adj) leaser (N)
least common denominator	Phrase	—	The lowest multiple for the denominators in a group of fractions.	Finding the least common denominator is an important step in reducing fractions for addition or subtraction purposes.	—
least common multiple	Phrase	—	The lowest whole number that is divisible by all members of a group of numbers without leaving a remainder.	The least common multiple was quickly determined by the student.	—

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leave	Verb (Trans and Intrans); Noun	Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: left PP: left PresP: leaving 3rd S: leaves	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To depart or go away from a place or a person. Noun A period of time that is taken off, with permission, from either work or duty.	The pregnant woman took a leave of absence.	leaver (N)
leg	Noun	Pl: legs	The limbs of an animal or person that are used for walking, running, standing or jumping.	1. (body part) She had the perfect legs for modeling. 2. This leg of the journey was going to be tough.	legged (Adj) legger (N)
legislature	Noun	Pl: legislatures	An official body of lawmakers.	The legislature includes representatives from every state.	—
length	Noun	Pl: lengths	A measurement or distance taken from the one end to another.	The length of the truck prevented it from being parked easily.	—
lethal	Adjective	—	Producing or capable of producing death.	Death by lethal injection has been declared the most humane way to kill those sentenced to death.	lethality (N) lethally (Adv) lethality (N)
lever	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: levers Verb (Transitive) PT: levered PP: levered PresP: levering 3rd S: levers	Noun A firm or rigid rod that turns around a fixed point and is used to move or lift loads. Verb (Trans) To move something with the use of a lever.	A large lever opened the fire hose valve.	—
liability	Noun	Pl: liabilities	A legal obligation for something.	In order to lease the office space, the small company needed general liability.	—
liken	Verb (Trans)	PT: likened PP: likened PresP: likening 3rd S: likens	To compare things or people to one another.	She likened his appearance to that of her husband.	—
litigant	Noun	Pl: litigants	A person involved in a lawsuit.	The litigant had a good handle on the specifics of the case.	litigant (Adj)
live	Verb	PT: lived PP: lived PresP: living 3rd S: lives	To be alive.	The patient lived through the heart attack.	—
live show	Phrase	A show performed in real time.	The live show was broadcasted directly from the celebration.	-	—
livelihood	Noun	Pl: livelihoods	Work performed in order to earn a living.	The woman's livelihood depended on her husband.	—
liver	Noun	Pl: livers	An organ in vertebrate that stores and filters blood, and secretes bile.	The alcoholic suffered from liver problems.	—
livestock	Noun	—	Animals brought up to be used for foods or as other type of products.	The farmer cared for a variety of livestock including pigs and chickens.	—

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loaf	Noun	Pl: loaves	A mass of bread that is shaped and baked as a whole piece.	During the summer vacation, the children just loaf around the house.	—
lobbyist	Noun	Pl: lobbyists	A person who is paid to lobby political representative on a specific topic.	Lobbyists tried to encourage the congressman to work for the bill.	lobbyism (N)
lobe	Noun	Pl: lobes	An earlobe.	The accident might have damaged the frontal lobe of her brain.	lobed (Adj)
locale	Noun	Pl: locales	The location where an event or story takes place.	The film's locale created the appropriate atmosphere for the action.	—
locomotion	Noun	—	The power to move or the actual movement from one area to another.	The car's engine enables locomotion	locomotory (Adj)
look to	Phrase	—	To expect or wish that a person or thing will do or offer something.	The young man looks to his grandparents for guidance.	—
lot	Noun	—	A group of things or people.	1. large amount A lot of people are in the restaurant. 2. land Their lot spans 40 acres.	—
magnetic	Adjective	—	Capable of attracting iron or steel objects because it acts as a magnet.		magnetically (Adv)
magnitude	Noun	—	1. Enormity of extent, size, or volume. 2. The significance of something.	1. They were computing the magnitude of heavenly bodies. 2. The magnitude of the discovery that his GMAT score was in the 99th percentile was huge.	magnitudinous (Adj)
make (both) ends meet	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: made PP: made PresP: making 3rd S: makes	Verb (Trans) Used with nouns to describe an action. Noun A brand of something.	1. She made no effort whatsoever to pass her exams. 2. He made an emotional speech about his <b>parents' struggle to get</b> ahead in a new country. 3. The exhibit contains items made out of recyclable materials. Noun: 1. Specify the make and model of the car. 3. a woodland cabin of rustic make 4. What make of man is he? 5. The police got a make on him from their records. The small business makes chocolate candy.	Synonyms: make, produce, create, fashion, manufacture
malaria	Noun		A contagious disease caused by the transmission of a parasite from the bite of an infected mosquito.	Malaria kills millions of children per year in Africa.	malarial, malarian, malarious (Adj)

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malfunction	Verb (Intrans); Noun	Verb (Intransitive) PT: malfunctioned PP: malfunctioned PresP: malfunctioning 3rd S: malfunctions	Verb (Intransitive) To stop working completely or to fail to work briefly because of an error in the design. Noun Failure to work in a normal way because of an error in the design.	The shuttles malfunction caused the death of all on board.	malfunctions (noun, plural)
mandatory	Adjective		Required to be done, followed, or abided by.	Mandatory rules in national parks include smoking and alcohol related prohibitions.	mandatorily (Adv)
maneuver	Noun; Adjective; Verb	Verb PT: maneuvered PP: maneuvered PresP: maneuvering 3rd S: maneuvers	Noun An action or movement that requires dexterity or adroitness. Noun (Plural) Extensive military exercises performed to train soldiers. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To move or make something move with skill.	The ski champion maneuvered his way through a variety of compulsory jumps.	maneuverability (N) maneuverer (N) maneuverable (Adj)
manipulate	Verb (Trans)	PT: manipulated PP: manipulated PresP: manipulating 3rd S: manipulates	To use, handle, or run something .	The pilot manipulated his helicopter into a position to pick up the injured mountain climber.	manipulability (N) manipulation (N) manipulator (N) manipulable (Adj) manipulatable (Adj) manipulatory (Adj)
manufacture	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: manufactured PP: manufactured PresP: manufacturing 3rd S: manufactures Noun Pl: manufactures	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To make something using raw materials into a finished product. Noun The making of finished products from raw materials.	During the early 20th Century the United States was the leading manufacturer of steel products.	manufacturable (Adj) manufactural (Adj)
margin	Noun	Noun Pl: margins Verb (Transitive) PT: margined PP: margined PresP: margining 3rd S: margins	Noun 1. An empty space on the edge, top or bottom of a page. 2. A straight line drawn down either side of a page to distinguish sections in a page. 3. The difference between two scores or amounts. 4. The money made on a transaction or the amount by which the price of something exceeds its cost. Verb (Trans) To create a margin around something.	1. The teachers comments were scribbled in the margin. 2. Draw a margin about one inch from the edge of the paper. 6. She won by a margin of only 270 votes. 7. They left no margin for error. 8. We've cut our margins to the absolute bare minimum. The computer programmer adjusted the margins on the document making the printed material more readable.	—

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marginal	Adjective	—	1. Very little in importance or degree. 2. Unimportant or irrelevant.	Adjective: 2. You can ignore any marginal discrepancies you find. 3. I have ignored everything that is marginal to my main thesis. Writers find marginal members of the population such as the homeless compelling characters.	—
marijuana	Noun	—	A drug that is derived from the dried flowers and leaves of the Indian hemp plant; it is either smoked or eaten.	Marijuana use by various Indian tribes may be for ritual purposes.	—
martial	Adjective	—	Related to war, the military life, or soldiers.	Martial law was declared in the island nation and directed by a group of military leaders.	martialism (N) martialness (N) martialist (N) martially (Adv)
mask	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: masks Verb (Transitive) PT: masked PP: masked PresP: masking 3rd S: masks	Noun 1. A cover that is placed on the mouth, eyes, or entire face. 2. A thing that is used to disguise or heal another thing. Verb (Trans) To disguise or hide something.	Attendance at the costume ball required decorative masks appropriate to the outfit.	—
mass	Noun Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: masses Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: massed past participle massed present participle massing 3rd person present singular masses	Noun 1. A very big unspecified quantity or number. 2. The majority or greater part. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To collect or be collected in a mass. Adjective Having or made up of a very big number.	Noun: I have masses of work to do. The mass of respondents oppose the legislation Transitive and Intransitive Verb: Troops are massing on the border. Adjective: The mass effect is rather disappointing. The mass of population ran into the streets after the earthquake.	—
maternal	Adjective	—	Pertaining to or belonging to a mom, or motherhood, or moms in general.	Adjective: 3. Her maternal grandfather was Polish. The effort to care for the orphaned puppy, engendered maternal feelings in the young woman.	—

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mature	Adjective; Verb	Verb PT: matured PP: matured PresP: maturing 3rd S: matures	Adjective Expressing emotional, physical, or mental traits that are characteristic of a fully developed person. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To go through a developmental process or make a person or thing do this.	Adjective: Philip is only 12 <b>but he's very tall and</b> already quite mature. Because of the subject matter of this movie it is recommended for mature audiences only. Verb: 1. Children begin to mature at different ages. 2. When will those Treasury bonds mature? 3. The plan had matured over the intervening months. A mature response to disappointment is the ability to accept and move beyond.	maturely (Adv) matureness (N)
median	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: medians	Noun A middle point, part, plane, or line. Adjective Passing through, in or towards the middle.	Statistics were collected to determine the median number of miles most tourists are willing to travel on vacation.	medianly (Adv)
medium	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Neither large nor small in dimension but instead being of middle size. Noun A condition or state that is intermediate because it is in between two extremes.	A medium temperature is usually required for baking cookies and cakes.	—
merchant	Noun	Pl: merchants	Noun A person who buys and sells products. Adjective Relating to or used for trade. Verb (Trans) To deal or trade in something.	The merchant bought his stock at wholesale prices and sold at retail, making a small profit.	—
migrant	Noun,; Adjective	—	Noun A person who moves from one area or nation to another, usually looking for work. Adjective Moving from one area or nation to another.	Migrant farm workers were brought to California to pick fruits and vegetables throughout the Imperial Valley.	—
migrate	Verb	PT: migrated PP: migrated PresP: migrating 3rd S: migrates	To move from one environment or habitat to another due to changes in the season and differences in the supply of food.	Monarch butterflies migrate from Mexican canyons to the United States each spring.	migrator (N)

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millennia	Noun	Pl: millenniums or millennia	A time period of 1000 years.	The millennia is often seen as a time for unexplainable phenomena.	millennial (Adj) millennially (adverb) millennialism (N) millennialist (N)
mimic	Verb (Trans)	PT: mimicked PP: mimicked PresP: mimicking 3rd S: mimics	Verb (Trans) To imitate a person, or duplicate the person's physical appearance, motions, or voice. Noun A person who imitates others. Adjective Pertaining to imitation, mime, or mimicry.	The comedian mimicked the mannerisms of political figures.	—
miniature	Noun	—	A <b>smaller—than—usual</b> form of a thing.	A miniature poodle can sit comfortably on the lap of its owner.	—
minimum	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: minimums or minima	Noun The smallest possible level or quantity of something. Adjective Lowest permitted, possible, or registered.	Minimum requirements for a driver's license include age and the passing of a driving test.	—
minus	Preposition; Adjective; Noun	—	Preposition Decreased by the subtraction of a number. Adjective Showing or pertaining to subtraction. Noun An amount below zero.	Gross profits minus overhead and operating costs equal net profit.	—
minute	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: minutes Verb (Transitive) PT: minuted PP: minuted PresP: minuting 3rd S: minutes	Noun A period of 60 seconds. Noun (Plural) A formal record of what is stated or done throughout a meeting. Verb (Trans) To officially document or summarize the things that occur during a meeting.	The officer requires a minute of your time for questioning.	—
miracle	Noun	Pl: miracles	An event that is considered an act of God because it is contrary to the laws of nature.	Sainthood in the Catholic Church requires evidence of miracles.	—
missile	Noun	Pl: missiles	A weapon made up of a warhead thrust by a rocket.	The Cold War saw missile development in Russia and the United States.	—
mob	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun plural mobs Verb (Transitive) PT: mobbed PP: mobbed PresP: mobbing 3rd S: mobs	Noun A large and noisy group of people. Verb (Trans) To gather around a person or thing in a noisy and excited manner.	Let's avoid the mob and walk down this quiet street.	mobber (N) mobbish(Adj)

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mobility	Noun	—	The power to physically move about.	1. The handicap person suffered from less physical mobility. 2. The social mobility of the poor is highly limited in most cultures.	—
modest	Adjective	—	Not showing or having a high opinion of your abilities or accomplishments, but to instead consider yourself as humble.	The modest woman had difficulty accepting compliments.	modestly (Adv)
modify	Verb	PT: modified PP: modified PresP: modifying 3rd S: modifies	To make a small alteration or change to something.	I will modify the letters to include the director's changes.	modifiability (N) modifiableness (N) modifiable (Adj)
mold	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: mold Verb PT: molded PP: molded PresP: molding 3rd S: molds	Noun A container that is used to give shape to a molten or liquid compound that is poured into it in order for the compound to harden. Verb (Trans) To shape or make something in a mold.	They molded the metal after it was heated to the required temperature.	modable (Adj)
momentous	Adjective	—	Highly important or significant.	The arrival of the Chinese leader on American soil would be a momentous event.	momentously (Adv) momentousness (N)
monitor	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: monitors Verb (Transitive) PT: monitored PP: monitored PresP: monitoring 3rd S: monitors	Noun A receiving device used in a computer system, a closed-circuit television or video system. Verb (Trans) To supervise, to look over a person, place or thing to see if proper behavior is upheld.	We must monitor the situation in Iraq with care.	monitorial (Adj) monitorially (Adv) monitorship (N)
monopoly	Noun	Pl: monopolies	The control of an industry by one company.	The monopoly distributed and sold all food products.	monopolism (N)
monsoon	Noun	Pl: monsoons	A widespread wind system that reverse direction and determines the weather of a region.	Monsoons raged through the island in August and September.	monsoonal (Adj)
morale	Noun	—	The general degree of confidence or cheerfulness that is felt by a person or group of people.	Morale was low among the troops after suffering many defeats.	—
mortality	Noun	—	The condition of being sure to eventually die.	There is a high mortality rate in infants born in certain poverty stricken countries.	—

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mosquito	Noun	Pl: mosquitoes or mosquitos	A thin small fly found all over the world that feeds on the blood of mammals and transmits diseases.	Mosquitoes carry diseased such as malaria and West Nile virus.	—
moth	Noun	Pl: moths	An insect that looks like a butterfly except that it is duller in color, different formed antennae, and is more active at night than the butterfly.	Moths attracted to the light fluttered around the lamp all evening.	—
motion	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: motions Verb (Transitive) PT: motioned PP: motioned PresP: motioning 3rd S: motions	Noun The action or process of moving or the way in which a person or thing moves. Verb (Trans) To signal or gesture something to someone.	She motioned to the crowd to be silent as the last performer entered.	—
movement	Noun	Pl: movements	The act of changing position or moving.	The slow movement of the storm caused flood in low- lying regions.	—
multiple	Adjective; Noun	Noun: Pl: multiples	Adjective Including or relating many people, parts, or things. Noun A number that is divisible by another specific number without leaving any remainders.	2 is a multiple of 6. There are multiple reasons for switching to a new telephone plan.	—
mural	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: murals	Noun A large painting on the exterior or interior of a wall. Adjective Pertaining to or fixed on a wall.	A mural decorated the crumbling wall of an old city center building.	muralist (N)
mute	Adjective; Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: mutes Verb (Transitive) PT: muted PP: muted PresP: muting 3rd S: mutes	Adjective Not having the ability to or willing to talk. Noun A hateful name for a person who is not able to or is not willing to talk. Verb (Trans) To decrease the volume of a particular sound.	The mute child never spoke a word.	mutely (Adv) muteness (N)
mutual	Adjective	—	Made, sensed, or showed toward one another.	The mutual decision was made between both parents to send their children to boarding school.	mutuality (N) mutually (Adv) mutualness (N)
natural number	Noun	Pl: natural numbers	Pl: natural numbers	Elementary school students generally deal with natural numbers.	—

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naval	Adjective	—	Pertaining to or belonging to warships or to a navy.	The naval power of the British allowed them to become superpowers.	navally (Adv)
navigation	Noun	—	The science of navigating; planning and pursuing a course from one place to another.	The navigation skills of the general have increased his efficiency.	navigational (Adj) navigationally (Adv)
neutral	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: neutrals	Adjective Not taking sides in a war, controversy, contest, or dispute. Noun 1. A vehicular gear in which there is no power sent from the engine to the rest of the vehicle.	Many had a neutral opinion on the new CEO.	neutrally (Adv)
nickel	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: nickells Verb (Transitive) PT: nickelled PP: nickelled PresP: nickelling 3rd S: nickells	Noun <b>A rust—resistant, hard, silvery—white, and metallic</b> element. Verb (Trans) To coat or plate something with nickel. Adjective Slang that means costing or worth five cents.	1. Nickel is useful in making certain metal goods. 2. We used to be able to purchase a soda for a nickel.	—
nightshade	Noun	Pl: nightshades	A wild poisonous plant that is related to eggplants, potatoes, and tomatoes.	The nightshade prevented the moonlight from entering the room.	—
notorious	Adjective	—	Famous or well know for a bad quality, feature, or act.	Notorious gambling towns like Las Vegas had difficulty attracting other tourists.	notoriety (N) notoriously (Adv)
novelty	Noun	Pl: novelties	A small cheap trinket, toy, piece of jewelry, or decoration.	The novelty of the new plan wore off after the realization of high costs.	—
nuclear	Adjective	—	In physics, pertaining to the nucleus of an atom.	The nuclear plant supplied energy to the entire country.	—
null	Adjective; Noun	—	Adjective Not having legal validity. Noun A zero.	The law was made null and void by the Senate.	—
number	Noun; Verb	Verb PT: numbered past participle numbered present participle numbering 3rd person present singular numbers	A figure or set of figures that is used to identify a person, place or thing. Verb (Trans) To give a person, place or thing an number that identifies them.	Numbers are key in all computations.	numberer (N)
nutritious	Adjective	—	Having nourishments like minerals and vitamins which promote well being.	Blueberries are extremely nutritious.	nutritiously (Adv) nutritiousness (N)

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oatmeal	Noun; Adjective	—	Noun Oat grains that are crushed into powder or flakes and are then used to make different types of food. Adjective A <b>light grayish—brown</b> color.	Oatmeal is an excellent nutritious breakfast cereal.	—
obedience	Noun	—	The state or act of complying with authority.	The obedience of children to their parents' rules seems to be declining.	—
obesity	Noun	—	The state in which a person is overweight; the person's weight is more than 20 percent greater than is recommended.	Obesity plagues the United States.	—
obsess	Verb	PT: obsessed PP: obsessed PresP: obsessing 3rd S: obsesses	To preoccupy a person's thoughts	Please try not to obsess over the minor problems in the program.	—
obtrusive	Adjective	—	Tending to be annoying because you force your opinions or existence on others.	The entrance of TV cameras in the Boardroom was obtrusive during private conversations.	obtrusively (Adv) obtrusiveness (N)
obtuse angle	Adjective	—	Describes an angle that is greater than 90 degrees and smaller than 180 degrees.	An obtuse triangle contains irregular angles.	—
occupy	Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: occupied PP: occupied PresP: occupying 3rd S: occupies	To habit in a place or be the habitual user of place like a home or office.	To occupy a disputed piece of land can create international problems.	occupier (N)
octagon	Noun	Pl: octagons	An eight-sided closed plan figure that also have eight angles.	The eight sided table was shaped like an octagon.	—
odds	Noun	—	The chance or likelihood of something happening.	The odds that one can win at Keno are higher than other games.	—
odor	Noun	Pl: odors	A pleasant or unpleasant smell.	The skunk puts out an odor few living creatures can tolerate.	—
omen	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: omens Verb (Transitive and Intransitive) PT: omened PP: omened PresP: omening 3rd S: omens	Noun An occurrence that is regarded as a sign or how a person or thing will do in the future. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To hint at how events will fare in the future.	Stories say that a rainbow in the sky is a good omen.	—
optical	Adjective	—	Pertaining to or making light that is visible.	Optical companies treat eye issues.	optically (Adv)

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optimal	Adjective	—	Most favorable or pleasing such that it is characterized as being the best.	Optimal results are best achieved by increased efforts.	optimality (N) optimally (Adv)
orchestra	Noun	—	A very big group of classical musicians, made up of string, brass, woodwind, and percussion players, and directed by a conductor.	The orchestra consisted of strings, brass, and percussion instruments.	—
orientation	Noun	—	1. The placement or direction of something. 2. A meeting where new information or training is given to people that are embarking on something new.	Freshman orientation introduced students to the campus and its rules.	—
orthodox	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: orthodoxes	Adjective Following the conventional or customary rules or laws of faith, social behavior, or beliefs. Noun A person who follows conventional or customary rule or beliefs.	Orthodox religious sects are more conservative and traditional than reform groups	orthodoxly (Adv)
outdated	Adjective	—	Out of date or no longer in fashion.	Outdated food an no longer be kept on grocery shelves.	—
outlet	Noun	Pl: outlets	A vent, passage, or opening that is used to let something out.	Furniture outlets sell goods at a discounted price.	—
outmost	Adjective	—	The most outside.	The outmost wall of the building protected it from heat and cold.	—
outnumber	Adjective	—	Furthest away from the middle or central area.	Men outnumber women in China resulting in less married men.	—
outpatient	Noun	Pl: outpatients	A patient that is treated at a hospital but does not stay overnight.	The hospital outpatient unit handles minor day surgeries.	—
output	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: outputs Verb (Transitive) PT: output or outputted PP: output or outputted PresP: outputting 3rd S: outputs	Production; to produce.	The manufacturing output increased as exports rose.	—
outrageous	Adjective	—	Likely to shock people because it is extraordinary, unconventional, or extravagant.	Outrageous behavior by the students resulted in the school expelling ten boys.	outrageously (Adv) outrageousness (N)

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outright	Adverb; Adjective	—	Adverb Completely and entirely. Adjective Absolute or complete.	An outright gift to heirs of the tycoon created instant wealth.	outrightly (Adv)
oval	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: ovals	Adjective Shaped in the form of an egg. Noun 1. A racetrack that is shaped in the form of an oval. 2. Something that is shaped in the form of an egg.	An oval dining room table is more graceful than a rectangular one.	ovally (Adv) ovalness (N)
overlap	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: overlapped PP: overlapped PresP: overlapping 3rd S: overlaps Noun Pl: overlaps	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To place things in such a way so that the edge of one thing is on top of and extending past the edge of another thing. Noun An edge that partially overlays something else.	The jobs of two workers overlap, requiring them to cooperate on tasks.	—
overrun	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: overran PP: overrun PresP: overrunning 3rd S: overruns Noun Pl: overruns	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To turn up in such great numbers or spread so fast in an area that it becomes too crowded or infested. Noun The act of a person or thing overrunning.	Cost overruns on the project resulted in an increased budget.	—
overt	Adjective	—	Done openly or unconcealed.	Overt efforts to make the child happy did not affect her inner sadness.	overtly (Adv) noun (overtness)
overtone	Noun	Pl: overtones	A supplementary quality, nuance, or meaning.	Though all were laughing the serious overtone of the meeting did not change.	—
overuse	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: overused PP: overused PresP: overusing 3rd S: overuses	Noun Using something too much. Verb (Trans) To use something too much.	Overuse of the microwave resulted in it breaking within a year.	—
pair	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: pairs Verb PT: paired PP: paired PresP: pairing 3rd S: pairs	Noun Two objects that are similar and are intended to work together. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To set or group together.	A pair of socks is required to cover two feet.	—
palatability	Noun	—	Containing a pleasant enough taste to be consumed.	The dry wine was tasted with various foods for palatability.	—

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palm	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: palms Verb (Transitive) PT: palmed PP: palmed PresP: palming 3rd S: palms	Noun The anatomy of the inner surface of the hand that extends from the wrist to the base of the fingers. Verb (Trans) To conceal something in one's hand.	The boy reached out with the palm of his hand to touch the dog. Palm trees waved by the ocean.	—
paltry	Adjective	comparative: paltrier superlative: paltriest	Not important nor significant.	A paltry amount of basil results in a poor pesto sauce.	paltrily (Adv) paltriness (N)
pamphlet	Noun	Pl: pamphlets	A small leaflet that provides one with information or supports a specific position.	The antiwar group gave out pamphlets on the street urging peace.	—
panel	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: panels Verb (Transitive) PT: paneled PP: paneled PresP: paneling 3rd S: panels	Noun A group of people who publicly make decisions or give rulings on things. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To decorate, equip, or conceal something with panels.	The board appointed ten men to a panel to discuss new strategies.	—
pang	Noun	Pl: pangs	A brief piercing pain.	After ten nights alone in the desert the old man felt the pang of loneliness.	—
paperwork	Noun	—	Habitual work that involves doing clerical work.	The reams of paperwork covered the desk of the young secretary.	—
parallel	Adjective; Noun; Verb (Trans); Adverb	Noun Pl: parallels Verb (Transitive) PT: paralleled PP: paralleled PresP: paralleling 3rd S: parallels	Adjective Pertaining to or being planes, lines, or rounded surfaces that are always equal distances from each other. Noun Any of a series of parallel geometric figures.	A parallel exists between the fates of Native Americans and Aborigines.	—
parallel lines	Noun	—	Adjective Pertaining to or being planes, lines, or rounded surfaces that are always equal distances from each other.	The parallel yellow lines indicated a long no passing zone on the highway.	—
parameter	Noun	Pl: parameters	A fact or circumstance that limits how a thing is done or what can actually be done.	The corporate parameters for ethical behavior were drawn up after long discussions.	parametric (Adj)
parasite	Noun	Pl: parasites	An organism that lives on or inside another larger organism; the host organism is either harmed or suffers no advantage.	Small parasites infect mosquitoes and through the mosquito spread malaria.	—

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parental-leave	Noun	—	A period of time off that is granted from work, to a parent to nurture either a newborn baby or a recently adopted child or baby.	Parental-leave allows workers to spend time with their children and spouses.	—
parish	Noun	Pl: parishes	In the Christian religion this is a sector of a diocese that has its own church and clergy member.	The church parish included two villages and small towns.	—
particular	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: particulars	Adjective Pertaining to one person or thing out of several people or things. Noun An individual item. A single instance.	New Yorkers are very particular about their restaurants and frequent only the best.	—
particulate	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: particulates	Adjective Pertaining to or made up of individual particles. Noun A substance that is made up of individual particles.	The particulate nature of lava lamps allow a hypnotic sense of movement.	—
partisan	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: partisans	Noun A person that supports a person, group, or cause extremely strongly. Adjective Showing extremely biased support for a cause.	The early communist revolution involved a battle between red and white partisans.	partisanship (N)
pass	Verb; Noun; Interjection	Verb PT: passed PP: passed PresP: passing 3rd S: passes	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To be successful in a test or any other type of examination. Noun A document that gives a person the right to enter something.	Though struggling to understand the material the student knew he would pass with effort.	—
pass up	Verb (Trans)	—	To forgo an opportunity.	To pass up dessert required great effort from the dieter.	—
pasta	Noun	Pl: pastas	A food that is made from flour, eggs, and water and can be shaped into various forms.	The various kinds and forms of pasta allow hundreds of Italian noodle dishes.	—

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patent	Noun; Adjective; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: patents Verb (Transitive) PT: patented PP: patented PresP: patenting 3rd S: patents	Noun The absolute or exclusive right granted to an inventor to produce or sell inventions; the right is an official right and issued by a government organization. Adjective Very clear or obvious so as to not need further explanation. Verb (Trans) To get a patent to an invention.	The patent on the new invention protected its piracy by foreign businesses.	—
patron	Noun	Pl: patrons	A person who provides monetary or other type of support to someone or something.	Patrons of the New York City opera provide financial support for the institution.	patrona (Adj) patronly (Adv)
patronize	Verb	PT: patronized PP: patronized PresP: patronizing 3rd S: patronizes	To act in a condescending way towards someone.	The older employee patronized the younger assistant by listening to his ideas and smiling.	patronizer (N)
peak	Noun; Verb; Adjective	Noun Pl: peaks Verb PT: peaked PP: peaked PresP: peaking 3rd S: peaks	Noun The top of a mountain. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To reach the highest point of something like a mountain. Adjective Being at the highest point.	The peak of success in physics research is the Nobel Prize.	—
pedestrian	Noun; Adjective	—	Noun A person that travels by walking. Adjective Dull, boring, or unoriginal.	The pedestrian crossed the street on foot after the cars had passed.	pedestrianism (N)
peer	Verb (Intrans); Noun	Verb (Intransitive) PT: peered PP: peered PresP: peering 3rd S: peers Noun Pl: peers	Verb (Intransitive) To look closely at someone or something that is hard to see. Noun A person who is of equal standing in social class or age to another person.	The United States justice system guarantees a jury of peers to decide a case.	—
penalty	Noun	Pl: penalties	Legal punishment for carrying out a crime.	The penalty for drunken driving has been increased in most states.	—
penetrate	Verb	PT: penetrated PP: penetrated PresP: penetrating 3rd S: penetrates	To pass through or go into something by either piercing it or pushing into it.	To penetrate to the heart of the question, the philosopher utilized a deductive approach.	—
pentagon	Noun	Pl: pentagons	A five-sided geometric figures.	The five-sided building used to house military administration is called the Pentagon.	pentagonal (Adj) pentagonally (Adv)

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perceive	Verb (Trans)	PT: perceived PP: perceived PresP: perceiving 3rd S: perceives	To observe something using the senses.	To perceive the intricacies of the orchid requires a microscope.	perceivable (Adj) perceivably (Adv) perceiver (N)
perish	Verb (Intrans)	PT: perished PP: perished PresP: perishing 3rd S: perishes	To die.	To perish and end one's life without love is a human tragedy.	—
persecute	Verb (Trans)	PT: persecuted PP: persecuted PresP: persecuting 3rd S: persecutes	To oppress people because of their religious beliefs or race.	To persecute minorities because of their differences is no longer accepted.	persecutee (N) persecutive (Adj) persecutor (N) persecutory (Adj)
petition	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: petitions Verb PT: petitioned PP: petitioned PresP: petitioning 3rd S: petitions	Noun An written document that is signed by man different of people in order to demand for a specific action from the government or other official authority. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To give of address a petition to someone who is in a position of authority.	The petition to vote for educational reform received enough signatures.	petitionary (Adj)
phase	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: phases Verb (Transitive) PT: phased PP: phased PresP: phasing 3rd S: phases	Noun A distinct period of stage in the development of something. Verb (Trans) To organize or prepare something in stages.	The development plan was to be carried out through a three phase plan.	—
phony	Adjective; Noun; Verb (Trans)	Adjective comparative: phonier superlative: phoniest Noun Pl: phonies or phoneys Verb (Transitive) PT: phonied or phoneyed PP: phonied or phoneyed PresP: phonying or phoneying 3rd S: phonies	Adjective False and used to mislead. Noun A person or thing that is phony. Verb (Trans) To make something seem to be true when in reality it is false.	Though he pretended to be a doctor, everyone knew he was a phony.	—
pinnacle	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: pinnacles Verb (Transitive) PT: pinnacled PP: pinnacled PresP: pinnacling 3rd S: pinnacles	Noun A person, place or thing's highest point or level. Verb (Trans) To present something with a pinnacle.	The man reached the pinnacle of success when he was made chief executive.	—

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pint	Noun	Pl: pints	A measurement of a liquid.	A pint of cream was the most desirable product size requested by buyers.	—
plague	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: plagues Verb (Transitive) PT: plagued PP: plagued PresP: plaguing 3rd S: plagues	Noun 1. A disease that infects and kills many people in a short amount of time because it spreads incredibly quickly. 2. The bubonic plague. Verb (Trans) To cause immense trouble, hardship, or pain to someone frequently.	The engraved plaque that hung on the wall listed all past presidents of the bank.	—
plaintiff	Noun	Pl: plaintiffs	A person who initiates a lawsuit against another person.	The plaintiff in the legal case was required to prove a wrong had been done.	—
plane	Noun	Pl: planes	The flat or level surface of a material.	The private plane was available to corporate executives.	—
platform	Noun	Pl: platforms	A stage that has been elevated so that performers can be seen more easily by the audience.	A platform high above the crowd was built in the park to showcase the band.	—
plausible	Adjective		Seeming to be true because there is no evidence to contradict its validity.	The actor offered a plausible performance of an alcoholic father.	plausibility (N) plausibleness (N) plausibly (Adv)
plead	Verb	PT: pleaded or pled PP: pleaded or pled PresP: pleading 3rd S: pleads	To make an urgent and sincere supplication.	To plead for the life of a convicted man is the lawyers responsibility at sentencing.	pleadable (Adj) pleader (N)
plus	Preposition; Adjective; Noun; Conjunction	—	Preposition Used to show the addition of one thing to another. Adjective Demonstrating or involving the use of addition. Noun A positive quantity.	The addition of heavy water plus hydrogen created a nuclear bomb.	—
pneumonia	Noun	—	An infection attacking the lungs that causes inflammation in the lungs.	Viral pneumonia is less dangerous in older citizens than bacterial pneumonia.	—
polygon	Noun	Pl: polygons	A <b>many</b> —sided geometric figure.	The logo for the business was a six sided polygon representing six geographical areas.	polygonal (Adj) polygonally (Adv)

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pop	Noun; Verb; Adverb; Interjection	Noun Pl: pops Verb PT: popped PP: popped PresP: popping 3rd S: pops	Noun A sudden, sharp, bursting sound. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To make or cause something to make a sudden, sharp and bursting sound.	The child pops the bubbles to watch them disappear.	—
porcelain	Noun	Noun Pl: porcelains	A hard transparent material made out of ceramic than is used for making various types of items.	The delicate cup and saucer were made of a porcelain china found only in Austria.	—
pornography	Noun	—	Materials such as written documents or photographs that contains sexually explicit images or words.	Pornography represents marginal sexual practices and attract tourists to Southeast Asia.	pornographer (N)
potent	Adjective	—	Very powerful, strong, and vigorous.	Chlorine is a potent chemical and must be used with great caution.	—
pottery	Noun	Pl: potteries	Items that are molded or shaped out of clay that has been moistened and then heated to be hardened.	Pottery classes are great fun for even the youngest children.	—
power	Noun; Adjective; Verb	Noun Pl: powers Verb PT: powered PP: powered PresP: powering 3rd S: powers	Noun 1. The capacity, skill, or capability to do something. 2. Control and authority over others and their actions. 3. Physical strength or force. Adjective Receiving power from an engine using electrical energy or fuel, instead of depending on manual labor. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To give power to something.	The president was lucky to have won power over the senate.	—
precaution	Noun	Pl: precautions	A caution taken to safeguard someone from an unfortunate event.	The label included precautions for children's use.	precautional (Adj) precautionary (Adj) precautious (Adj)
precipitation	Noun	—	Rain, snow, or hail made by the condensation of moisture in the atmosphere and which then falls to the ground.	As a result of high precipitation in the spring, vegetation was lush in the summer.	—
precursor	Noun	Pl: precursors	A person, thing, or event that is often considered to lead to the development of other things because it came before all.	Audio cassettes were the precursor of CD's.	—

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predator	Noun	Pl: predators	A <b>meat-eating organism</b> that hunts, kills, and eats other organism for its survival.	The predator hunted the field for its prey.	—
predisposition	Noun	Pl: predispositions	A vulnerability to a specific disease due to hereditary or other factors.	He has a predisposition towards alcoholism.	—
preface	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: prefaces Verb (Transitive) PT: prefaced PP: prefaced PresP: prefacing 3rd S: prefaces	Noun 1. The introductory section of a written document or speech with a commentary on features of the text like the author's intentions. Verb (Trans) To introduce an action, speech, or piece of written text with something.	The executive prefaced his resignation speech by acknowledging his gratitude and loyalty toward the company.	—
preferential	Adjective	—	Giving benefits or precedence to a specific individual or group of individuals.	Preferential treatment toward longstanding employees, results in a low rate of turnover.	preferentialism (N) preferentialist (Adj) preferentiality (N) preferentially (Adv)
premature	Adjective	—	Happening or developing earlier than normally expected.	At the early stage any predictions of success are premature.	prematurely (Adv) prematureness (N) prematurity (N)
premium	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: premiums	Noun The total amount of money paid in return for an insurance policy. Adjective Of very good quality.	She paid a high premium for her antique furniture.	—
preoccupied	Adjective	—	Thinking excessively about something or someone so that it takes up all of a person's thoughts.	Philosophers are preoccupied with the most profound questions of human existence.	—
prestige	Noun	—	Honor or respected that is <b>inspired by a high-ranking</b> , successful, or prominent person or product.	The prestige of Goldman Sachs among investment banks is undeniable.	—
prevalence	Noun	—	The state of occurring frequently or being common.	The prevalence of sex and violence on television makes parenting challenging.	—
previous	Adjective	—	Happening before something or someone else.	The previous fiscal year saw increased earning for the upper class.	previousness (N)
prey	Noun	Pl: prey or preys	An animal that is hunted by other animals in order to be used as food.	The mouse is prey for the snake.	—
primate	Noun	Pl: primates	Members of the mammal order which are characterized by having large brains and complex hands and feet.	Primates live all over the jungles of South America.	primatial (Adj)

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prime number	Noun	—	A number that can only be divided by itself and one.	It's difficult for children to learn that prime numbers are only divisible by themselves and the number 1.	—
primer	Noun	Pl: primers	1. A textbook that contains simple stories and is used to teach very young children how to read. 2. A paint that is used to coat a surface before paint is applied to that surface.	Before painting the house, the crew applied a primer.	—
primitive	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: primitives	Pertaining to or at the first stages of something.	In parts of the world, living conditions are still primitive.	primitively (Adv) primitiveness (N)
principal	Adjective; Noun		Adjective Being of primary importance. Noun A person who is the most important because he or she is most highly ranked.	The principal idea behind the venture was not profit but encouraging economic growth in the neighborhood.	principally (Adv) principalship (N)
probe	Noun; Verb (Trans and Intrans)	Noun Pl: probes Verb PT: probed PP: probed PresP: probing 3rd S: probes	Noun A detailed and comprehensive investigation. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To perform a detailed and comprehensive investigation.	The teacher encouraged her pupils to probe beneath the surface in answering the problems.	probeable (Adj) prober (N)
proceeds	Noun	—	The money derived from a commercial transaction.	The proceeds from the sale of the house were used to purchase a new house.	—
prodigy	Noun	Pl: prodigies	A person who exhibits outstanding natural ability for something at a very early age.	Donald Trump's efforts to create a real estate empire resulted in him being declared a young business prodigy.	—
produce	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: produced PP: produced PresP: producing 3rd S: produces	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To manufacture or create something. Noun Products like fruits and vegetables grown on a farm.	The efforts of the staff to produce new marketing ideas created positive results.	producibility (N) producible (Adj)
product	Noun	Pl: products	Something that is manufactured or created by either a mechanical or natural processes in order to be sold.	The cosmetic industry continually develops new products to stimulate consumer interests.	—

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profile	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: profiles Verb PT: profiled PP: profiled PresP: profiling 3rd S: profiles	Noun The side view of a person's face. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To present or present a short biography of someone.	The career profile as revealed in her resume seemed appropriate for the position.	—
profit	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: profits Verb PT: profited PP: profited PresP: profiting 3rd S: profits	Noun The surplus of income over expenses during a specific time period. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To gain a profit from something.	The profit motive seems to be primary in drawing young people to business careers.	profiter (N) profitless (Adj) profitlessly (Adv)
project	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: projects Verb PT: projected PP: projected PresP: projecting 3rd S: projects	Noun A plan that needs a lot of time and effort in order to be completed. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To extrapolate data in order to estimate something.	The stock market projected gains in chemical prices for the next fiscal year.	—
projected	Adjective	—	Approximated or planned.	The projected budget included increased benefits for the lowest class of employees.	—
pronounced	Adjective	—	Clearly seen or apparent.	Because she was embarrassed, there was a pronounced blush of her cheeks.	pronouncedly (Adv)
property	Noun	Pl: properties	An item or object of value that is owned by someone.	1.(quality) The properties of the metal, gold, allow it to be both soft and malleable. 2.The downtown property purchased for pennies gained in value as the city grew.	propertied (Adj)
prospect	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: prospects Verb PT: prospected PP: prospected PresP: prospecting 3rd S: prospects	Noun A possibility or the likelihood that something will occur in the near future. Noun (Plural) The likelihood of being successful in the near future. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To explore an area in order to discover valuable minerals and resources.	The geologist prospected the land for an oil company.	prospectless (Adj)
prosper	Verb (Intrans)	PT: prospered PP: prospered PresP: prospering 3rd S: prospers	To be financially or economically successful.	The banker prospered from the improved economy.	—
prudent	Adjective	—	Being sensible when dealing with realistic topics.	She was a prudent spender.	prudence (N) prudently (Adv)

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pry	Verb (Intrans); Noun	Verb (Intransitive) PT: pried PP: pried PresP: prying 3rd S: pries Noun Pl: pries	Verb (Intransitive) To ask too many unwarranted questions into a person's private life. Noun The act of prying into a person's life.	Please do not pry into my private affairs.	pryingly (Adv)
publicity	Noun	—	An activity like advertising that is created in order to stimulate public interest.	The company received bad publicity after its hiring procedures were revealed.	—
pulp	Noun; Verb	Verb PT: pulped PP: pulped PresP: pulping 3rd S: pulps	Noun A soft or mushy mass. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To squash or crush something as to make it into a pulp.	The berries were mashed to a pulp and then made into jelly.	pulpy (Adj)
pup	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: pups Verb (Intransitive) PT: pupped PP: pupped PresP: pupping 3rd S: pups	Noun A dog that has not reached the age of one yet. Verb (Intransitive) To give birth to pups.	The young pup still had not opened its eyes.	—
purge	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: purged PP: purged PresP: purging 3rd S: purges Noun plural purges	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To dispose of things that are impure, undesirable, or not wanted. Noun The disposal of things that are impure, undesirable, or not wanted.	The monks purged their souls before God. (remove people) Stalin purged the Communist party of dissidents.	purger (N)
pursue	Verb	PT: pursued PP: pursued PresP: pursuing 3rd S: pursues	To go after or follow a person for an extended period of time, in order to capture or catch that person.	The police pursued the bandit to the edge of the state.	pursuable (Adj) pursuer (N)
pyramid	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: pyramids Verb PT: pyramided PP: pyramided PresP: pyramiding 3rd S: pyramids	An Egyptian tomb made from stone into a triangular shape.	The great pyramids are and important tourist attraction to Egypt.	pyramidal (Adj) pyramidic (Adj) pyramidal (Adj) pyramidally (Adv) pyramidically (Adv)
quadrant	Noun	Pl: quadrants	A 90—degree arc that is representative of one fourth of the circumference of a circle.	One quadrant of the building was reserved for traders.	—
quadrilateral	Noun	Pl: quadrilaterals	A geometric figure that is two dimensional and has four sides.	The quadrilateral figure was 4 by 9 by 8 by 4.	—

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quadruple	Verb; Adjective; Noun	Verb PT: quadrupled PP: quadrupled PresP: quadrupling 3rd S: quadruples Noun Pl: quadruples	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To increase something as to make it four times as great. Adjective Four times as great. Noun A quantity that is four times as great as another quantity.	The man who seemed in good health was surprisingly taken to the hospital for quadruple bypass surgery.	—
qualify	Verb	PT: qualified PP: qualified PresP: qualifying 3rd S: qualifies	To have or provide a person with the capacity or feature that is necessary for a specific activity.	The athlete struggled through injury and self- doubt to qualify for the Olympics.	—
rabies	Noun; Adjective	—	A viral disease, often fatal, that affects the central nervous systems of warm blooded animals that causes convulsion and strange behavior.	The young boy had to get injections because the dog which bit him had rabies.	rabic (Adj)
raccoon	Noun	—	A small ring-tailed mammal indigenous to North and Central American forests that is characterized by having grayish black fur and black fur patches surrounding the eyes.	The raccoon always appeared at night and went through the trash.	—
racist	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: racists	Founded on notions and stereotypes pertaining to race.	The Klu Klux Klan was a very racist organization.	—
radian	Noun	—	A unit of angular measurement that is equal to the angle between two radii that surround a section of a circle's circumference.	Radians are often used as an important unit of measure in Astrophysics.	—
radius	Noun	—	A straight line that extend from the center of a circle to the edges.	The radius of the sun can be measured by telescope.	—
rage	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Verb (Intransitive) PT: raged PP: raged PresP: raging 3rd S: rages	Noun Impulsive and intense anger. Verb (Intransitive) To state or do something with impulsive and intense anger.	The husband's infidelity created a sense of rage in the wife.	—
rare	Adjective	—	Not occurring very often.	Rare books are held in a locked room in the library.	rareness (N)
ratio	Noun	—	A proportional relationship between two different numbers or amounts.	The lopsided ratio of men to women resulted in many unmarried women in the culture.	—

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real estate	Noun	—	Land or property owned by someone.	Real estate prices increased after the large corporation announced its intention to relocate to the area.	—
realtor	Noun	—	A person who sells properties.	The realtor received a commission after the sale of the property	—
rear	Verb	—	To bring up and care for young children or animals until they have fully grown.	The young man had been reared to always respect the elderly.	rearer (N)
recall	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: recalled PP: recalled PresP: recalling 3rd S: recalls Noun PI: recalls	Verb (Trans & Intrans) To cancel or revoke a decision or instruction. Noun A person's ability or memory to remember events.	The company recalled all autos made in 2000 because of problems with braking systems.	recallable (Adj) recaller (N) recallability (N)
receipt	Noun; Verb	Noun PI: receipts Verb PT: receipted PP: receipted PresP: receipting 3rd S: receipts	Noun A written acknowledgment or receipt that something has been paid for. Verb (Trans & Intrans) To acknowledge, with a signature, the payment of an invoice.	Receipts were required by the company for reimbursement of expenses.	—
receptor	Noun	—	A physiological nerve ending that is responsive to stimuli and has the ability to convert the stimulus into an impulse.	Nerve receptors were tested to understand their reaction to increased heat.	—
rectangle	Noun	—	A figure with four sides and four right angles.	Dining tables are usually rectangles with two long sides and two short ones.	—
rectangular prism	Adjective	—	Having the shape of a rectangle.	A rectangular prism was hung above the window to create sparkles of light.	—
reduce	Verb	—	To make something decrease in size, amount, or extent.	In order to reduce expenses the couple decided to cook at home rather than frequent restaurants.	reducibility (N) reducible (Adj)
reflex	Noun; Verb	PI: reflexes Verb PT: reflexed PP: reflexed PresP: reflexing 3rd S: reflexes	Adjective In physiology, happening automatically and involuntarily as a result of the nervous system's reaction to a stimulus. Noun A physiological involuntary response to a stimulus.	The hiker's panic was a reflex reaction to seeing the bear.	—

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refund	Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: refunds Verb (Transitive) PT: refunded PP: refunded PresP: refunding 3rd S: refunds	Verb (Trans) To return money to a person for a product purchased. Noun An amount of money that is returned to a person for a product purchased.	Because the computer did not work, the consumer returned it and requested a refund.	—
regimen	Noun		A medical program designed to improve a person's health.	A regimen of fresh air, water and exercise is required for good health.	
regimen	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: regiments Verb (Transitive) PT: regimented PP: regimented PresP: regimenting 3rd S: regiments	Noun A military unit made up of two or three battalions of ground troops separated into smaller troops and under the leadership of one colonel. Verb (Trans) To impose strict control on a person, place, or thing.	The young lieutenant was assigned to command a regiment unaccustomed to regular drills.	—
reign	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: reigns Verb (Intransitive) PT: reigned PP: reigned PresP: reigning 3rd S: reigns	Noun The period of time when a person rules a nation. Verb (Intransitive) To govern over a nation.	The reign of some Roman Emperors including Augustus and Hadrian saw amazing reforms.	—
reimburse	Verb (Trans)	PT: reimbursed PP: reimbursed PresP: reimbursing 3rd S: reimburses	To pay someone back money that has been spent on an official or approved reason.	The young executive wanted to be reimbursed for business expenses.	reimbursable (Adj) reimbursement (N) reimbursing (N)
relay	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: relayed PP: relayed PresP: relaying 3rd S: relays Noun Pl: relays	To pass on an object or information to someone else.	The 1200 meter relays during the Olympics included participants from many nations.	—
reluctant	Adjective	—	Unwilling to do something or uncooperative.	The dog was reluctant to go indoors after a walk in the park.	reluctantly (Adv)
remainder	Noun	Pl: remainders	The leftovers from something.	The remainder of the day was spent in quiet contemplation.	—
remedy	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: remedies Verb (Transitive) PT: remedied PP: remedied PresP: remedying 3rd S: remedies	Noun A cure. Verb (Trans) To fix or set something right.	A remedy for toothaches is a glass of bourbon.	remediable (Adj) remediably (Adv)

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replicate	Verb; Adjective	Verb PT: replicated PP: replicated PresP: replicating 3rd S: replicates	To reproduce an act or an object.	An attempt to replicate the mood of the previous evening was impossible as the couple was joined by friends.	replicative (Adj)
reptilian	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: reptilians	Relating to reptiles or any of the characters associated with it such as lack of emotion or suspicious behavior.	The old man looked reptilian with crinkled skin and small eyes.	—
reservation	Noun	Pl: reservations	1. A booking that was prearranged or made beforehand. 2. The act of withholding something.	Reservations for tables were required at the busy restaurant.	reservationist (N)
resign	Verb	PT: resigned PP: resigned PresP: resigning 3rd S: resigns	1. To give up a job or position. 2. To accept something reluctantly.	The executive resigned his position after ten years with the company.	resigner (N)
responsive	Adjective	—	1. Reacting positively. 2. Responding to something.	The mother was responsive to the needs of her young child.	responsively (Adv) responsiveness (N)
retail	Noun; Adverb; Verb	Verb PT: retailed PP: retailed PresP: retailing 3rd S: retails	1. Selling of goods in small amounts. 2. In small amounts. 3. To sell something.	Retail stores lined the promenade offering the latest fashion.	retailer (N)
retail value	Phrase	—		The retail value of the products was greater than the wholesale value.	—
revenue	Noun	Pl: revenues	1. Money that a business makes. 2. Income that a government makes. 3. Personal income.	Revenues from the restaurant steadily decreased causing the owner to sell.	—
revise	Verb; Noun	Noun Pl: revises Verb PT: revised PP: revised PresP: revising 3rd S: revises	1. To change opinion about someone or something. 2. To alter or correct something.	Perhaps after hearing a variety of viewpoints, the official will revise his opinion on foreign policy.	revisable (Adj) reviser (N)
revitalize	Verb (Trans)	PT: revitalized PP: revitalized PresP: revitalizing 3rd S: revitalizes	To revive or give new life to somebody or something.	The new housing program will revitalize the community.	revitalization (N)
revival	Noun	Pl: revivals	1. Renewal of popularity of something. 2. New productions of something.	Religious revivals often play to people's emotions through rhetoric and song.	—
rhombus	Noun	Pl: rhombuses or rhombi	<b>Equal-sided parallelogram.</b> Also called a rhomb.	A rhombus shape is used in the design of geodesic domes.	rhombic (Adj)

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rib	Noun; Verb	Noun plural ribs Verb PT: ribbed PP: ribbed PresP: ribbing 3rd S: ribs	1. Curved bone of the chest extending from the vertebrae, forming a cavity housing vital organs in many vertebrates. 2. A cut of meat that contains ribs. 3. A teasing comment or action meant as a joke.	In the biblical story the rib bone of man was used to make a woman.	—
ribosome	Noun	Pl: ribosomes	A submicroscopic cluster of proteins and RNA that takes part in the manufacture of proteins.	In genetic theory and understanding of ribosome functioning is essential.	—
right angle	Noun	Pl: right angles	A 90° angle.	Bridges contain many right angles.	right angled (Adj)
rinse	Verb (Trans); Noun	Verb (Transitive) PT: rinsed PP: rinsed PresP: rinsing 3rd S: rinses Noun Pl: rinses	1. To lightly clean something in a liquid, especially clean water. 2. To flush the mouth with water.	The camper will rinse out his clothes and dry them overnight.	rinsable (Adj) rinsible (Adj) rinses (N)
rival	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: rivals Verb PT: rivaled PP: rivaled PresP: rivaling 3rd S: rivals	1. A competing group or person. 2. Somebody equal or better. 3. To equal or surpass.	Rival gangs are often involved in inner city violence.	rivalrous (Adj)
robin	Noun	Pl: robins	A large North American thrush with a rust-colored breast.	Red breasted robins are commonly seen in the nation's wooded areas.	—
rodent	Noun	Pl: rodents	A small gnawing mammal such as a mouse, rat, or squirrel.	Efforts to decrease the urban rodent population have been successful.	—
roller coaster	Noun	Pl: roller coasters	1. An amusement park ride with a narrow rail track shaped into extreme peaks and troughs with sharp bends. 2. A situation with extreme highs and lows.	Coney Island has the nation's oldest running roller coaster.	—
round	Preposition; Adverb	—	A grammatical word indicating that a circle of people, a place, or an object surrounds or encloses something.	Round her head was placed a garland of flowers.	—
runner	Noun	Pl: runners	1. Somebody or something that runs, especially an athlete. 2. Somebody entered as a candidate in an election.	Cross country runners spent hours practicing each day.	—
sale price	Phrase	—	The discounted price at which people can purchase.	The sale price indicated a deep reduction from the original price.	—

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saliva	Noun	—	The clear liquid secreted into the mouth by the salivary glands.	Saliva dripped from the mouth of the large dog	—
sandwich	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: sandwiches Verb (Transitive) PT: sandwiched PP: sandwiched PresP: sandwiching 3rd S: sandwiches	1. A snack or light meal usually made of two slices of bread with a filling, or a single slice of bread with a topping. 2. To fit something or somebody tightly between two other things.	The young man ordered a roast beef sandwich on whole wheat.	
sanitary	Adjective	—	1. Relating to public healthy, especially the removal of human waste through the sewage system. 2. Clean and hygienic.	Sanitary standards are established for restaurant workers to prevent the spread of disease.	sanitarily (Adv) sanitariness (N)
sap	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: saps Verb (Transitive) PT: sapped PP: sapped PresP: sapping 3rd S: saps	1. A water liquid that circulates through the tissues of a plant. 2. To drain a plant of sap. 3. An offensive term to deliberately insult somebody's intelligence and judgment.	Sap from the maple trees is gathered yearly to produce syrup	sapless (Adj)
scale	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: scales Verb (Transitive) PT: scaled PP: scaled PresP: scaling 3rd S: scales	1. A device on which something or somebody can be weighed. 2. To weigh something or somebody.	The doctor's scale revealed the patient has lost ten pounds.	—
scan	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: scanned PP: scanned PresP: scanning 3rd S: scans Noun Pl: scans	1. To subject something to a thorough examination. 2. To search a region using a radar. 3. Obtain an image of internal organs with any of various devices.	Brain scans are used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease.	scannable (Adj)
scatter	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: scattered PP: scattered PresP: scattering 3rd S: scatters	To throw things around so they land with an irregular distribution over a relatively wide area.	Seed of wildflowers are often scattered by the wind and birds.	scatterable (Adj) scatterer (N)
scenario	Noun	Pl: scenarios	1. An imagined sequence of possible events. 2. An outline of a plot	A natural disaster scenario was created to train emergency workers.	—
school	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: schools Verb (Transitive) PT: schooled PP: schooled PresP: schooling 3rd S: schools	1. A building or institution in which students are taught. 2. An educational department specializing in an academic subject	The old school building was made into a museum to reveal the simplicity of rural education.	—

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scrap	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: scraps Verb (Transitive) PT: scrapped PP: scrapped PresP: scrapping 3rd S: scraps	1. A small piece or remnant that has been detached or torn off from a larger piece. 2. Waste material, especially metal awaiting reprocessing. 3. Pieces of leftover food. 4. To discard or discontinue something because it is considered useless or ineffective.	Scraps of old clothes were often used to create beautiful quilts.	—
screen	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: screens Verb PT: screened PP: screened PresP: screening 3rd S: screens	1. A fixed or movable partition or frame used to conceal, divide, separate, or provide shelter. 2. A frame with a fine wire or plastic mesh. 3. The computing data displayed on monitor. 4. A surface for projecting a movie onto.	Employees were screened to insure they did not have criminal records.	screenable (Adj) screener (N)
secular	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: seculars	Not concerned with a religious or spiritual matter.	Secular political cultures do not permit religion to determine law.	
secure	Adjective; Verb	Verb PT: secured PP: secured PresP: securing 3rd S: secures	1. Untroubled by feelings of fear, doubt, or vulnerability. 2. Firmly fixed or placed in position and unlikely to come loose or give way. 3. Reliable and unlikely to fail. 4. Safe, especially against attack or theft.	A secure space was set aside in the jail to question violent suspects.	securable (Adj) securely (Adv) securement (N) secureness (N) securer (N)
sedan	Noun		1. Enclosed chair carried by porters at the front and rear on two long poles passed through handles on the sides of the box. 2. A car with a fully enclosed passenger compartment, a permanent roof, two or four doors, front and rear seats, and a separate trunk.	Kings used to move about on sedans carried by hundreds of slaves.	
segment	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: segmented PP: segmented PresP: segmenting 3rd S: segments	1. Any one of the parts or sections into which an object or group is divided.	A short segment of the long novel was printed in a magazine to encourage sales.	segmentary (Adj)

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seminar	Noun	Pl: seminars	A single session or short meeting devoted to presentations on and discussion of a particular topic, usually at an advanced or professional level.	The executives were required to attend a seminar on sexual harassment in the workplace.	—
sensational	Adjective	—	1. Exceptionally good. 2. Attracting a great deal of attention and interest. 3. Connected with the senses.	The sensational performance received high acclaim by critics.	sensationally (Adv)
session	Noun	Pl: sessions	1. Meeting or series of meetings of an official body. 2. Period of time in which people are doing something together.	The congressional session lasted four months with few laws being created.	sessional (Adj)
set	Verb; Noun; Adjective	Verb PT: set PP: set PresP: setting 3rd S: sets	1. To place something at a place. 2. To cause something to happen.	The lady set out tea and cookies every afternoon.	—
shave	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: shaved PP: shaved or shaven PresP: shaving 3rd S: shaves	1. Removing hair with a razor. 2. Barely touch.	The man shaved off his long beard.	—
shelter	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: shelters Verb PT: sheltered PP: sheltered PresP: sheltering 3rd S: shelters	1. A structure that provides cover or security. 2. A refuge. 3. An establishment that looks after unwanted or lost animals.	A shelter was created for earthquake victims in a school miles from the site.	—
shift	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: shifted PP: shifted PresP: shifting 3rd S: shifts Noun Pl: shifts	1. To move something or someone into a different position. 2. To change gears	A shift in the nations attitude took place after casualties increased during the war.	—
shuttle	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: shuttles Verb PT: shuttled PP: shuttled PresP: shuttling 3rd S: shuttles	1. A device used for weaving. 2. The route taken or vehicle used during transportation.	Ulysses' wife Penelope spent years at the shuttle weaving tapestries while he was away.	—
side	Noun; Verb	Verb PT: sided PP: sided PresP: siding 3rd S: sides	1. The perimeter of something	Only one side of the house was damaged in the storm.	—

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skeptic	Noun	Pl: skeptics	Someone who doubts something is true.	Skeptics often are amazed at those who believe without questioning.	—
sketch	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: sketches Verb PT: sketched PP: sketched PresP: sketching 3rd S: sketches	1. A picture that was drawn quickly without detail. 2. Rough description of something. 3. Short performance.	The artist drew a quick sketch of the landscape and would later take time to do a detailed painting.	sketchable (Adj) sketcher (N)
skull	Noun	—	The bone in the head.	The hunters found the skull of a dead deer.	—
slice	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: slices Verb PT: sliced PP: sliced PresP: slicing 3rd S: slices	A piece that is cut from something.	The chef sliced a whole ham into thin portions for sandwiches.	—
slip	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: slipped PP: slipped PresP: slipping 3rd S: slips Noun Pl: slips	1. Move slowly. 2. To lose your footing or grip.	The man slipped on a banana peel and fell down.	—
slope	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: slopes	Slanted ground.	The ski slope was designed to be steep providing a challenge for expert skiers.	sloper (N) sloping (Adj)
smear	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: smeared PP: smeared PresP: smearing 3rd S: smears Noun Pl: smears	1. Spread. 2. To deliberately defame.	The children will smear paint all over the wall with their hands.	smearer (N)
smog	Noun	Pl: smogs	Thick dirty fog from pollutants.	Los Angeles has frequent smog because of excessive traffic.	smoggy (Adj)
solicit	Verb	PT: solicited PP: solicited PresP: soliciting 3rd S: solicits	To try to get something by pleading.	The commercial attempted to solicit money to aid victims of the hurricane.	solicitation (N)
solution	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: solutions Verb (Transitive) PT: solutioned PP: solutioned PresP: solutioning 3rd S: solutions	1. Method of resolving a problem. 2. A fluid with something dissolved in it.	A solution to the company's problem was gained through long term consultation.	—

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sophisticated	Adjective	—	Cultured and knowledgeable.	A sophisticated updated style of clothing is required for business executives working for global corporations.	sophisticatedly(Adv)
span	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: spans Verb (Transitive) PT: spanned PP: spanned PresP: spanning 3rd S: spans	1. Distance between two things. 2. Period of time.	The span of time between birth and five years of age is of vital import for child development.	—
spark	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: sparks Verb PT: sparked PP: sparked PresP: sparking 3rd S: sparks	A small particle.	The sparks from the fire could have caused a forest fire.	—
spatial	Adjective	—	Having to do with space.	Spatial design issues are especially important in compact urban apartments	spatiality (N) spatially (Adv)
specific	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: specifics	1. Precise. 2. Distinctive	She was always specific when giving directions so that her friends would not get lost	specifically (Adv) specificity (N)
spectator	Noun	—	A person who watches, but does not participate, especially in a show or game.	There are always a lot of emotional and loud spectators at a soccer match.	—
speed	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: speeds Verb PT: sped or speeded past participle: sped or speeded PresP: speeding 3rd S: speeds	1. The rate at which something moves.	The racecar driver speeds to the finish line only to come out in second place.	—
spell	Verb	PT: spelled PP: spelled PresP: spelling 3rd S: spells	To name the letters of a word.	Despite being only 8-years old, he could spell almost any word.	—
sphere	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: spheres Verb (Transitive) PT: sphered PP: sphered PresP: sphering 3rd S: spheres	1. Globe or something of that shape. 2. Field of knowledge. 3. Area of influence.	The earth is shaped in a sphere.	sphericity (N)
spine	Noun	Pl: spines	1. Vertebrate; the vertical bones along one's back. 2. The vertical back of a book.	This man injured his spine when he was thrown off a horse; he is lucky that he is still alive.	—

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spiteful	Adjective	—	Showing maliciousness	The girl says spiteful things about her friends.	spitefully (Adv) spitefulness (N)
sponsor	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: sponsors Verb (Transitive) PT: sponsored PP: sponsored PresP: sponsoring 3rd S: sponsors	1. Somebody responsible for someone else. 2. A financial contributor for an event.	The project was sponsored by the Ford Foundation.	sponsorial (Adj) sponsorship (N)
spray	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: spray Verb PT: sprayed PP: sprayed PresP: spraying 3rd S: sprays	1. Liquid particles as a mist. 2. A container for dispensing liquid mist.	Please do not spray my outfit with water.	—
square	Noun; Adjective; Verb	Verb PT: squared PP: squared PresP: squaring 3rd S: squares	1. Geometrical shape that has four sides of equal length and four angles of 90 degrees. 2. A derogatory term towards unfashionable people.	The construction is built in a perfect square.	squarer (N) squareness (N)
square root	Noun	—	Number multiplied together producing a given number.	The square root of 16 is 4.	—
stage	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) past staged past participle staged present participle staging 3rd person present singular stages	1. Step in a process. 2. A theater.	The first production of Madame Butterfly was staged in Paris.	stageability (N) stageable (Adj) stageably (Adv)
stale	Adjective; Verb	Adjective comparative: staler superlative: stalest Verb PT: staled PP: staled PresP: staling 3rd S: stales	No longer fresh.	The chips after being left on the counter over night have gone stale.	staleness (N)
staple	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: staples Verb (Transitive) PT: stapled PP: stapled PresP: stapling 3rd S: staples	A U—shaped metal wire used to fasten stacks of paper.	(VERB) Please staple the forms together and send them to me in the mail. (NOUN) Fast food is a staple in the diets of many American children.	—
steep	Adjective; Noun	Adjective comparative: steeper superlative: steepest	1. Sloping sharply. 2. Hard or taxing.	The steep climb up Mount Everest is not for the causal hiker.	steeply (Adv) steepness (N)

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stench	Noun		Horrible smell.	The sewer produced an awful stench.	—
stimulus	Noun	Pl: stimuli	1. Incentive. 2. Something that causes a response.	The major stimulus for change came from the eldest member of council.	—
stitch	Verb (Trans)	PT: stitched PP: stitched PresP: stitching 3rd S: stitches	1. In sewing, a length of thread used to join pieces together. 2. Ache or cramp in body.	The doctor stitched up the patient's wound.	stitcher (N)
stock	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: stocks Verb PT: stocked PP: stocked PresP: stocking 3rd S: stocks	1. A supply of goods or reserve. 2. Total shares issued.	The store stocked all brands of clothing.	stocker (N)
storefront	Noun; Adjective	Noun plural storefronts	The side of the store that faces the street.	The storefront window always displayed lovely seasonal scenes.	—
strain	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: strained PP: strained PresP: straining 3rd S: strains Noun Pl: strains	1. To pull until tight. 2. To work extremely hard.	Please do not strain your eyes to view the board.	—
stride	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: strode PP: stridden PresP: striding 3rd S: strides Noun Pl: strides	1. To walk with long steps. 2. Steps towards improvement.	The company made an important stride toward the betterment of environmentally sound business practices.	strider (N)
stringent	Adjective	—	Rigorous and strict.	The stringent requirements on pharmaceutical goods produced in the United States results in high prescription costs.	stringency (N) stringently (Adv)
strive	Verb (Intrans)	past strove or strived, past participle striven or strived, present participle striving, 3rd person present singular strives	To try hard to achieve.	The young corporate executive strives to be ethical in all his decisions.	striver (N)
strut	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: strutted PP: strutted PresP: strutting 3rd S: struts Noun Pl: struts	1. Walk in a confident and arrogant way. 2. To show off in an obvious way.	The student strutted into school after leading the football to victory.	—

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stunt	Noun; Verb (Intrans)	Noun Pl: stunts Verb (Transitive) PT: stunted PP: stunted PresP: stunting 3rd S: stunts	Dangerous feat.	Several stunts performed by the entertainers left the crowd in awe.	—
sturdy	Adjective	comparative: sturdier superlative: sturdiest	Well-made and soundly built.	The sturdy man lifted loads of boxes into the house.	sturdily (Adv) sturdiness (N)
subject	Noun; Adjective; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: subjects Verb (Transitive) PT: subjected PP: subjected PresP: subjecting 3rd S: subjects	1. Topic or matter of discussion or composition. 2. The grammatical performer of a verb's action.	He was subjected to interrogation by the CIA regarding his supposed connections to terrorist organizations.	—
subscriber	Verb	PT: subscribed PP: subscribed PresP: subscribing 3rd S: subscribes	One who made advanced payments for something.	She is a subscriber to the nation's most respected publications.	subscriber (N)
substantial	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: substantial	Considerable in amount.	There is substantial information in favor of your claims.	substantiality (N) substantialness (N)
substantiate	Verb (Trans)	PT: substantiated PP: substantiated PresP: substantiating 3rd S: substantiates	To prove something is true or a reality.	It is difficult to substantiate your claims.	substantiative (Adj) substantiable (Adj) substantiation (N) substantiator (N)
sue	Verb:	PT: sued PP: sued PresP: suing 3rd S: sues	To take legal actions against someone in order to obtain compensation.	The firm was forced to sue their client for failing to have paid for the services provided.	suer (N)
suffice	Verb	PT: sufficed PP: sufficed PresP: sufficing 3rd S: suffices	To be enough.	Twenty dollars no longer will suffice as spending money for a week.	—
sugar cane	Noun	—	A plant that sugar come.	Sugarcane remains a major export of Jamaica.	—
sultan	Noun	Pl: sultans	A Muslim ruler.	The sultan committed many crimes against his people.	sultanic (Adj) sultanship (N)
sum	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: sums Verb (Transitive) PT: summed PP: summed PresP: summing 3rd S: sums	1. The total amount. 2. The main point of an argument.	The sum of 2 and 2 is 4.	—

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superb	Adjective	—	Excellent or of the highest quality.	The superb style and handling of the new Honda will certainly catch the attention of consumers.	superbly (Adv) superbness (N)
superficial	Adjective	—	1. Relating to the surface. 2. Something that is not profound or significant.	The company claimed only superficial advantages over its competitors.	superficiality (N) superficially (Adv)
supplement	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: supplements Verb (Transitive) PT: supplemented PP: supplemented PresP: supplementing 3rd S: supplements	1. An addition to something. 2. Good or nutritional substance.	The restaurant used margarine as butter supplement to cut down on costs.	supplemental (Adj) supplementally (Adv) supplementation (N) supplementer (N)
supplementary angles	Noun	—	Angles that when added together equal 180 degrees.	Supplementary angles create a 180 degree line	—
surface	Noun; Adjective; Verb	Noun Pl: surfaces Verb PT: surfaced PP: surfaced PresP: surfacing 3rd S: surfaces	1. The outer part. 2. Something applied to the surface.	On the immediate surface of the proposal, one could easily perceive that future problems were to come.	surfaceless (Adj) surfacers (N)
surpass	Verb (Trans)	PT: surpassed PP: surpassed PresP: surpassing 3rd S: surpasses	To go beyond or exceed what was expected.	Profits surpassed all predictions.	surpassable (Adj)
surplus	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: surpluses	Excess amount	The state's budget surplus was wisely used on education.	—
sustain	Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: sustained PP: sustained PresP: sustaining 3rd S: sustains	1. Withstand something such as a loss or setback. 2. To provide nourishment.	Our project will sustain itself well into the future.	sustainment (N)
swell	Verb; Noun; Adjective	Verb PT: swelled PP: swelled or swollen PresP: swelling 3rd S: swells Noun Pl: swells	1. To increase in size. 2. To increase in degree.	The wound will swell if not properly taken care of.	—
switch	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: switches Verb PT: switched PP: switched PresP: switching 3rd S: switches	1. A button or lever that controls an electrical circuit. 2. To change from something to something else.	The switch located at the rear of the machine allows you to turn it off and on.	switchable (Adj) switcher (N)

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symptom	Noun	Pl: symptoms	Indication of illness such as dizziness or nausea.	The patient had flu-like symptoms.	symptomless (Adj)
tablet	Noun	Pl: tablets	1. A pill made of compressed powdered drug. 2. An inscribed stone or wooden slab.	1. The tablet revealed ancient writings. 2. The doctor said to take two tablets before going to sleep and one in the morning before breakfast.	—
tack	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: tacks Verb PT: tacked PP: tacked PresP: tacking 3rd S: tacks	1. A small nail. 2. A method to achieve a goal.	The contractor feared the he would be unable to tack the carpet down because the floor was made of dense cement.	—
tactic	Noun	Pl: tactics	A method used to achieve a short term goal.	The tactics employed by the local government to increase their control over the media were seen as an abuse of power.	—
tactile	Adjective	—	1. Relating to the sense of touch. 2. Something that is tangible or can be touched.	The tactile feeling of the fabric was soft and luxurious.	tactilely (Adv) tactility (N)
tag	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: tags Verb PT: tagged PP: tagged PresP: tagging 3rd S: tags	Label or to put a label on.	He tagged the issues he wants you to look over.	—
tally	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: tallied PP: tallied PresP: tallying 3rd S: tallies	1. To agree. 2. To count up to record a total.	After the votes were tallied, the new president was announced.	tallier (N)
tamper	Verb (Intrans)	PT: tampered PP: tampered PresP: tampering 3rd S: tampers	To interfere with something.	Please do not tamper with the highly sensitive equipment.	—
tangent	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: tangents	1. A line or surface that touches another but does not intersect it. 2. A different subject.	1. The argument originally was on the subject of political power but went of on a tangent. 2. Trigonometry and calculus employ the tangent mathematical function.	tangency (N)
tease	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: teased PP: teased PresP: teasing 3rd S: teases Noun Pl: teases	1. To deliberately annoy or make fun of someone. 2. To arouse someone physically without actual satisfaction.	Older children often tease younger ones.	—

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tedious	Adjective	—	Boring or monotonous.	The tedious day dragged on and on.	tediously (Adv) tediousness (N)
tentative	Adjective	—	Uncertain and insecure.	The business plan is only tentative, as we recognize that it will need to change with time.	tentatively (Adv) tentativeness (N)
tenth	Noun	Pl: tenths	One of ten parts.	The figures were off by only a tenth of a percent.	tenth (adjective adverb)
terminate	Verb	PT: terminated PP: terminated PresP: terminating 3rd S: terminates	To come to an end.	His contract was terminated after he failed to show up to several appointments	terminative (Adj) terminatory (Adj)
terrestrial	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: terrestrials	1. Relating to the Earth. 2. Something that lives on land.	Terrestrial animals and plants are part of the food chain.	terrestrially (Adv) terrestrialness (N)
territory	Noun	Pl: territories	1. An area of land. 2. Areas of a country that has its separate government. 2. A field of knowledge.	The territory in which the company plan to build is restricted by zoning laws.	—
terrorism	Noun	—	Violence that is committed because of a political view or purpose.	Terrorism may be tempered by education and social change.	—
testimony	Noun	Pl: testimonies	Evidence given by a witness in court during a trial.	The testimony of the last witness hurt the prosecution's case.	—
threshold	Noun	Pl: thresholds	1. A doorway or entrance. 2. A level at which something starts or ends.	The groom carried his bride across the threshold of their new home.	—
thrive	Verb (Intrans)	PT: thrived or throve PP: thrived or thriven PresP: thriving 3rd S: thrives	Grow well or prosper.	The business thrived in the current market.	thriver (N)
thrive	Verb (Intrans)	PT: thrived or throve PP: thrived or thriven PresP: thriving 3rd S: thrives	Grow well or prosper.	The business thrived in the current market.	thriver (N)
tie	Verb; Noun; Adjective	Verb PT: tied PP: tied PresP: tying 3rd S: ties Noun Pl: ties	1. To fasten something with a rope. 2. In a game or race, when two opponents achieve the same place or score.	Most businessmen wear a tie to work everyday.	—
tilt	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: tilted PP: tilted PresP: tilting 3rd S: tilts	1. To slant or slope. 2. Favoring one thing over another.	Recent court appointments have tilted the balance of power in favor of the conservatives.	tilter (N)

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times	Preposition	—	Multiplied by.	The Times offers some of the highest quality journalism in the United States.	—
tissue	Noun	Pl: tissues	1. A piece of absorbent paper often used as a handkerchief. 2. A group of cells that make up organic body parts.	The athlete has affected the tender muscular tissue which will need time to heal.	—
titanic	Adjective	—	Very strong or large.	The titanic ocean liner could hold a great amount of weight.	titanically (Adv)
torture	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: tortured PP: tortured PresP: torturing 3rd S: tortures	To inflict severe pain on someone.	The torture of prisoners, though universally outlawed, still occurs.	torturer (N) torturingly (Adv)
total	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: totals Verb (Transitive) PT: totaled PP: totaled PresP: totaling 3rd S: totals	The sum of everything.	The total company profit for this fiscal year will allow for increased dividends to be paid to share holders.	—
toxic	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: toxics	Something that is poisonous.	Gas emitted by the factory are full of toxic chemicals.	toxically (Adv)
trait	Noun	Pl: traits	An individual characteristic or quality.	Strong traits of honesty and commitment are valued in all positions	—
transmit	Verb	PT: transmitted PP: transmitted PresP: transmitting 3rd S: transmits	1. To send something, often information, to someone. 2. To make radiation pass through something.	The president's insecurity regarding national security matters was transmitted to the populace.	transmittable (Adj) transmittal (N)
trapezoid	Noun	Pl: trapezoids	A geometric shape with four sides, two of which are parallel to each other.	The building's architect created a trapezoid structure that incorporates gardens.	trapezoidal (Adj)
trauma	Noun	Pl: traumas or traumata	A extremely distressing experience that can have psychological effects.	The people of the war torn country, having experienced economic collapse and political instability, remained in a state of trauma.	—
treasury	Noun	Pl: treasuries	The storage of funds or money.	The treasury department was to blame for its failure to alert the president to the serious, pressing challenges facing the country.	—
triangle	Noun	Pl: triangles	A three sided polygon.	We made the cookies into triangles and traditional circles.	—

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trim	Verb; Noun; Adjective	Verb PT: trimmed PP: trimmed PresP: trimming 3rd S: trims Adjective comparative: trimmer superlative: trimmest Noun Pl: trims	1. To make something smaller and neat by cutting. 2. Decoration, often at the edges.	The firm had only trim profits in the third quarter.	trimly (Adv) trimness (N)
triple	Adjective; Verb; Noun	Verb PT: tripled PP: tripled PresP: tripling 3rd S: triples Noun Pl: triples	To have three times something.	The company was able to triple their profits with new management.	—
trivial	Adjective	—	Something unimportant or lacking in value.	She corrected only trivial errors in the document.	trivially (Adv) trivialness (N)
turn	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: turned PP: turned PresP: turning 3rd S: turns Noun Pl: turns	1. To face a different direction by moving or rotating. 2. To change.	The unfortunate turn of events in the political arena has contributed to economic instability.	turnable (Adj)
twice as many A as B	Phrase	—		We will need twice as many tomatoes as onions to make the perfect salsa.	—
ultimate	Adjective; Noun	—	1. The greatest, best, or highest in quality; epitome. 2. The end or final.	The ultimate merger was forged between two largest telecommunication firms.	ultimacy (N) ultimateness (N)
underlying	Adjective	—	Something that is positioned beneath something else.	Underlying the politicians effort to seek office was a desire for power and wealth	—
undermine	Verb (Trans)	PT: undermined PP: undermined PresP: undermining 3rd S: undermines	To weaken something.	The union attempted to undermine the efforts of management to save money on employee benefits.	—
unison	Noun	—	Notes that are at the same pitch.	The choir sang in perfect unison.	—
unparalleled	Adjective	—	Having no equal.	The respect and power held by the Supreme Court justices is unparalleled in the American judicial system.	—
unprecedented	Adjective	—	Having no comparison.	The unprecedented hot weather is caused some trees to die.	—

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unwarranted	Adjective	—	Not deserved.	The criticism on the professor course and behavior is completely unwarranted.	—
upgrade	Verb; Noun; Adjective	Verb PT: upgraded PP: upgraded PresP: upgrading 3rd S: upgrades Noun plural upgrades	1. To improve to make better. 2. To promote someone or something into higher status.	You can problem upgrade your rental car to a more spacious vehicle with only a small charge.	—
utilize	Verb (Trans)	PT: utilized PP: utilized PresP: utilizing 3rd S: utilizes	To use or find a purpose for something.	The researcher utilized past work done on stem cell research to create her hypothesis.	utilizable (Adj) utilization (N) utilizer (N)
vacancy	Noun	Pl: vacancies	Something that's empty, such as a position.	Are there any vacancies in the hotel?	—
validity	Noun	—	1. Something is usable or acceptable. 2. Logical or proven.	The validity of the police officer's statement was questionable.	validity (N) validly (Adv)
variable	Adjective; Noun	Noun variables	Changeable or inconsistent.	The variable temperatures in the spring make dressing difficult.	variability (N) variableness (N) variably (Adv)
various	Adjective	—	Different kinds.	There are various ways in which to approach an essay.	variously (Adv) variousness (N)
vector	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: vectors Verb (Transitive) PT: vectored PP: vectored PresP: vectoring 3rd S: vectors	A mathematical quantity with direction and magnitude.	1. (animal) Rodents are vectors of rabies.	vectorial (Adj) vectorially (Adv)
velvet	Noun; Adjective	—	A fabric with a lustrous pile.	The soft and luxurious velvet couch was her favorite place to sit.	—
vendor	Noun	Pl: vendors or venders	Someone who sells something.	The children decided to become lemonade vendors for the summer.	—
venture	Noun; Verb	Noun Pl: ventures Verb PT: ventured PP: ventured PresP: venturing 3rd S: ventures	An endeavor, often business related, that is risky but could also be rewarding.	The children ventured beyond the limits of their neighborhood but returned safely.	venturer (N)
version	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: versions Verb (Transitive) PT: versioned PP: versioned PresP: versioning 3rd S: versions	1. Something from one point of view. 2. An adaptation of something that already existed.	The best translated version of that text is in the college library.	versional (Adj)

<u>Words</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Grammatical Details</u>	<u>Key Definitions</u>	<u>Sentence Examples</u>	<u>Relevant Words</u>
<i>(Notes: Trans: Transitive; Intrans: Intransitive; Pl: Plural; PT: Past Tense; PP: Past Participle; PresP: Present Participle; 3rd S: 3rd Person Present Singular; N: Noun; Adj: Adjective; Adv: Adverb; V: Verb)</i>					
vessel	Noun	Pl: vessels	1. A container or receptacle. 2. A craft used for transportation.	1. (ship) The submarine is one of the most important navy vessels. 2. (container) Ancient vessels used to hold water are still sold in the market.	—
viable	Adjective	—	Practicable or reasonable.	The most viable method of creating energy is wind power.	viability (N) viably (Adv)
vicinity	Noun	Pl: vicinities	The surrounding area.	Within the immediate vicinity of the crime, they thought that the weapon would be found.	—
victim	Noun	Pl: victims	Someone that was adversely affected by a wrongdoing.	The innocent are all too often the victims of crime.	victimhood (N)
victor	Noun	Pl: victors	The winner in a contest or battle.	The team with few strong athletes but that played well together were the surprising victors of the competition.	—
virgin	Noun; Adjective	—	1. Someone who has never had sex. 2. Pure or clean.	1. (noun) The girl married a virgin 2. (adj) A virgin forest lay at the edge of the community; it miraculously had been left untouched by developers.	—
virgin soil	Phrase	—	Soil that has not been used by farming yet.	Early pioneers settled on virgin soil.	—
visual	Adjective; Noun	Noun Pl: visuals	Having to do with vision.	The visual affects of the opera provided a wonderful complement to the orchestra and singing.	visually (Adv) visualness (N)
vocal	Noun	Noun Pl: vocals	1. Uttered with a voice; spoken. 2. Frank or straightforward of ideas.	1. (of the voice) After the band's singer quit, they suffered from a lack of a good vocal leader. 2. (often heard) The president is a vocal supporter of abortion.	vocality (N) vocally (Adv)
volume	Noun; Adjective	Noun Pl: volumes	1. Loudness. 2. Space within an object.	The final volume of the novel is greatest of all.	—
wage	Noun; Verb (Trans)	Noun Pl: wages Verb (Transitive) PT: waged PP: waged PresP: waging 3rd S: wages	The payment for work.	Few fieldworkers are paid a living wage.	wageless (Adj) wagelessness (N)
warrior	Noun	Noun Pl: warriors	A fighter.	The young prince who had never lifted a sword became a campaign warrior after war required him to protect the kingdom.	—

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wayside	Noun; Adjective	—	The side of a road.	The project of constructing a doghouse fell by the wayside after days of rain caused the kids of forget the idea altogether.	—
well-being	Noun	—	Health or fortune.	What is most important to one's overall health and well-being is diet and exercise combined with a positive attitude.	—
wholesale	Noun; Adjective; Adverb; Verb	Verb PT: wholesaled PP: wholesaled PresP: wholesaling 3rd S: wholesales	Selling in bulk.	The store bought most of their goods at a wholesale market where products could be purchased at a much less expensive rate.	wholesaler (N)
width	Noun	Pl: widths	The distance across something.	The width of the door fails to meet the current standards for wheelchair access.	—
wig	Noun	Pl: wig	False hair worn on the head.	In the 18th century, it was in fashion for men to wear white wigs.	wigged (Adj)
without	Preposition; Adverb; Conjunction	—	Not having; lacking.	Can you live without water?	—
witty	Adjective	comparative: wittier superlative: wittiest	Clever, often verbally.	The cowboy had developed a strikingly witty and charming character that came out most clearly when he would tell jokes and stories.	wittily (Adv) wittiness (N)
wreak	Verb (Trans)	Verb (Transitive) PT: wreaked PP: wreaked PresP: wreaking 3rd S: wreaks	Cause havoc or destruction.	The recent tsunami has wreaked havoc throughout coastal Southeast Asia.	wrecker (N)
yield	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: yielded PP: yielded PresP: yielding 3rd S: yields Noun Pl: yields	1. To produce something. 2. To give away to something.	1. (produce) The field yielded more high quality cotton than ever before 2. (give up) The army yielded to the force of their opposition and laid down their weapons after years of warfare. 3. (bend/break) The shelf yielded to the weight of the books.	yieldability (N) yieldable (Adj) yielder (N)
zoom	Verb; Noun	Verb PT: zoomed PP: zoomed PresP: zooming 3rd S: zooms	To move very fast.	The airplane zoomed off into the sky.	—