

FIRST ROUND

ABANDONED	adj. given up completely or before completion; forsaken Origin: French abandoner , from a` bandon, ' under one's control' Sentence: Motorists abandoned their cars when the water on the road started to rise
ABDOMEN	n. the part of the body containing the stomach, bowels, reproductive organs Origin: Latin Sentence: The surgeon made an incision in the upper abdomen : This country is absolutely beautiful!
ABDUCT	v. to kidnap or carry off a person by force or illegally Origin: Latin abducere, 'to lead away' ab'dûkt Sentence: The criminals failed in their attempt to abduct the woman from her home.
ABILITY	n. possession of the means or skills to do Origin: Ofr/ Lat Sentence: We know that the child has the ability to spell.
ABORTION	n. miscarriage of birth; expulsion of foetus from the womb ə'borshən Origin: Latin abortus, 'disappeared, miscarried' Sentence: A major problem in pregnancy might lead to an abortion.
ABRASION	n. scraping off; wearing away (of skin, rock, etc) ə'brāʒən Origin: Latin radere, 'to scrape' Sentence: When she fell she received an abrasion to her knee.
ABSENCE	n. being away from a place or person Origin: Latin absentia Sentence: Last term, Kelly missed a lot because of her frequent absence from school.
ABSOLUTELY	adv. utterly; perfectly Origin: Latin absolutus, 'completed unconditional' Sentence: This country is absolutely beautiful!
ABSTINENCE	n. forbearance of any indulgence of appetite Origin: Ofr/ Lat Sentence: Our school children must practice abstinence
ABSURD	adj. inappropriate; unreasonable; ridiculous; silly/ n. that which is ridiculous Origin: Latin Sentence: It is really absurd to hear that they are going to make condoms available in school.
ACCELERATOR	n. pedal or other device for increasing speed Origin: Latin celer 'swift' Sentence: When the driver steps on the accelerator, the car goes faster
ACCENT	n., v. mode of pronunciation; mark showing stressed syllable; to pronounce with accent; emphasize Origin: Latin accentus , 'song added to' Sentence: The foreigner spoke English but with a strange accent
ACCESS	n., v. admittance; gain admittance to (mainly in computing) 'aksɛs Origin: Latin accessus, 'an approach' Sentence: We were able to gain access to the building through a broken window.
ACCOMMODATION	n. lodgings; adjustment to a purpose əkomə'dāʃən Origin: Latin accommodare, 'to make fit' Sentence: Comfortable accommodation was provided for our Spelling Bee champion.
ACCOMPLICE	n. partner or helper especially in crime or wrongdoing ə'kûmplis / ə'komplis

	<p>Origin: Latin <i>complex complicitus</i>, 'closely connected'</p> <p>Sentence: Both the criminal and his accomplice were arrested for their wrongdoing.</p>
ACCUSTOMED	<p>v., adj. used to; customary; usual</p> <p>Origin: French <i>acostumer</i>, related to 'custom'</p> <p>Sentence: We rural farmers are accustomed to hard work.</p>
ACHIEVEMENT	<p>n. accomplishment; success</p> <p>Origin: French a chief (<i>venir</i>) , '(to come or bring) to a head'</p> <p>Sentence: The country's winning of the first prize was a major achievement for us.</p>
ACKNOWLEDGE	<p>v. to recognize; accept; express appreciation ək'nɒlj</p> <p>Origin: Medieval English</p> <p>Sentence: Do you now acknowledge that you were wrong?</p>
ACNE	<p>n. skin condition usually showing pimples and pustules</p> <p>Origin: Greek from <i>akme</i>, 'facial eruption'</p> <p>Sentence: Many teenagers develop acne on their faces</p>
ACQUAINTANCE	<p>n. slight knowledge of a person or thing; person one knows slightly ə'kwɪəntəns</p> <p>Origin: Latin <i>accognitare</i>, 'to come to know'</p> <p>Sentence: He's not a friend, but an acquaintance of ours.</p>
ACQUISITION	<p>n. something which has come into one's possession əkwi'zɪʃən</p> <p>Origin: Latin <i>acquirere</i>, 'to get'</p> <p>Sentence: The collector's latest acquisition is an antique typewriter.</p>
ACQUITTAL	<p>n. the process of freeing or being freed from a charge ə'kwɪt(ə)l</p> <p>Origin: Latin <i>acquitare</i>, 'to pay a debt'</p> <p>Sentence: The acquittal of the prisoner came after only a short trial.</p>
ACREAGE	<p>n. a number of acres; an extent of land 'āk(ə)rɪj</p> <p>Origin: Old English <i>aecer</i></p> <p>Sentence: The acreage is not much but it is all level land.</p>
ACROBATICS	<p>n. gymnastic performances; the art of performing acrobatic feats</p> <p>Origin: Greek <i>akron</i>, 'summit' + <i>bainein</i> , 'to walk'</p> <p>Sentence: His acrobatics kept the audience fully entertained.</p>
ACTIVATOR	<p>n. a device that sets things in motion, activates or energizes</p> <p>Origin: Probably Latin <i>agere</i> , 'to do'</p> <p>Sentence: My old toy train used a spring as an activator.</p>
ACTUALLY	<p>adv. as a fact; really; as a matter of fact; at present</p> <p>Origin: Latin <i>actus</i>, 'an act'</p> <p>Sentence: We aimed for ten thousand dollars but actually got nine</p>
ADAPT	<p>v. to fit; to adjust to another purpose</p> <p>Origin: Latin <i>adaptare</i></p> <p>Sentence: Travellers learn to adapt to foreign climates</p>
ADDRESS	<p>n., v. place of residence or contact; speech; to deliver speech; to direct attention to; to write address</p> <p>Origin: Latin <i>directus</i> , 'direct'</p> <p>Sentence: Please give me your e-mail address</p>
ADEQUATE	<p>adj. sufficient; satisfactory; only just enough</p> <p>Origin: Latin <i>adaequatus</i>, 'made equal'</p> <p>Sentence: The time allowed was adequate</p>
ADHESIVE	<p>n., adj. sticky substances; enabling surfaces to stick; sticky əd'hɛsɪv / əd'hɛzɪv</p>

	<p>Origin: French adhesif Sentence: Liquid glue is the best adhesive to hold these sheets together.</p>
ADJACENT	<p>adj. lying near, next to, adjoining ə'jāsənt Origin: Latin, adjacere, 'to lie next to' Sentence: Someone called from the adjacent house, so we went across to help.</p>
ADJOURN	<p>v. (meeting, discussion, etc) to break off or transfer to another place ə'jɜ:n Origin: French jorn, 'day' (a + jorn) Sentence: The chairman decided to adjourn the meeting until the following week.</p>
ADJUSTABLE	<p>adj. capable of being made suitable, or of fitting a new condition ə'jʊstəbl Origin: Latin juxta, 'near' Sentence: These seat belts are adjustable to the passengers' heights</p>
ADMINISTRATOR	<p>n. person who controls and directs the affairs of a business; manager Origin: Latin administrare, 'to minister (take care of)' Sentence: The managing director is the chief administrator in this company.</p>
ADMITTANCE	<p>n. allowing or being allowed to enter; a right to enter Origin: Latinmittere, 'to let into' Sentence: The sign said, 'Admittance to Staff Only'</p>
ADOLESCENT	<p>n., adj. person or period between childhood and adulthood ədə'lesənt Origin: Latin adolescere, 'to grow up' Sentence: A teenager is an adolescent.</p>
ADOPTION	<p>n. assuming parenthood; accepting or taking over Origin: Latin adoptare, 'to choose for oneself' Sentence: As they have no children, they are considering adoption.</p>
ADVERTISEMENT	<p>n. notice of something (for sale, for information etc) Origin: French a(d)vertir Sentence: Many people applied for the job displayed in that advertisement.</p>
AEROPLANE	<p>n. flying vehicle with wings and engine Origin: French aeroplane, 'air planet' Sentence: An aeroplane will transport you quickly from one country to another</p>
AFFECTIONATE	<p>adj. fond; showing love or tenderness Origin: Latin affectionatus Sentence: Children are usually very affectionate.</p>
AGGRESSION	<p>n. an unprovoked attack; forcefulness ə'greshən Origin: Latin aggressio, 'attack' Sentence: Aggression is a common cause of fights and wars.</p>
AISLE	<p>n. passageway in the middle of a church, theatre etc 'ɪl Origin: Latin ala, 'wing' Sentence: The couple led the procession down the aisle of the church.</p>
ALBINO	<p>n. person, animal or plant born without normal colouring or pigmentation in skin, hair, eyes Origin: Latin albus, 'white' Sentence: In Jamaica, an albino has to endure much teasing and discrimination</p>
ALBUMEN	<p>n. egg white, substance between skin and germ of many seeds 'albūmin Origin: Latin albumen, from albus, 'white' Sentence: We eat both the yolk and the albumen of eggs.</p>
ALBUMIN	<p>n. any protein which is readily soluble in water and coagulable by heat; spec. (in medicine) the soluble protein present in blood stream</p>

	<p>Origin: French Sentence: Albumin present in the urine may be a sign of renal disease.</p>
ALCOHOLISM	<p>n. addiction to alcohol 'alkəhɒlɪzəm Origin: Arabic al-kuhl, 'the khol' ('alcohol') Sentence: Many visitors to the bar suffer from alcoholism</p>
ALCOVE	<p>n. small secluded spot; nook or recess Origin: Arabic al-kubba, 'the vault' Sentence: They met in an alcove for a very private discussion.</p>
ALLEGE	<p>v. to declare or state without (or before) proof ə'leɪ Origin: French esligier, 'to clear at law' Sentence: The owners allege that there was robbery, but there is no proof of it.</p>
ALLIGATOR	<p>n. large reptile of the crocodile family Origin: Spanish el legarto, 'the lizard' Sentence: Like crocodiles, the alligator enjoys swampy areas.</p>
ALMANAC	<p>n. annual calendar with astronomical data, etc 'awlˌmənək / 'ɒlmənək Origin: Greek almenikhiaka Sentence: Some farmers use the almanac as a guide for planting crops.</p>
ALMOND	<p>n. type of fruit tree whose seeds are eaten as nuts; the nut from it Origin: Greek amugdale Sentence: My favourite nut is definitely almond</p>
ALUMINIUM	<p>n. light silvery metal produced mainly from bauxite alū'mɪniəm Origin: Latin alumen aluminis Sentence: Pots, pans, aeroplanes are some of the objects made with aluminium.</p>
AMATEUR	<p>n. person engaged in a pursuit as a pastime rather than a profession; something for or done by amateurs 'æmətʊr / 'æmətə Origin: Latin amator, 'lover' Sentence: She is an amateur but plans to begin professional swimming soon.</p>
AMBASSADOR	<p>n. diplomat or other high ranking person sent abroad to represent his or her country Origin: Latin ambactus, 'servant' Sentence: There is no Egyptian ambassador to Jamaica</p>
AMBULANCE	<p>n. vehicle for conveying the sick to hospital Origin: Latin ambulare 'to walk about' Sentence: An ambulance was summoned to transport the injured persons to hospital.</p>
AMBUSH	<p>n., v. surprise attack from a place of hiding; such place of hiding; to attack by means of ambush Origin: French embuschier, 'to put in the woods' Sentence: The soldiers lay in ambush to attack the passing troops</p>
AMICABLE	<p>adj. showing or done in a friendly spirit 'æmikəbl Origin: Latin amicus, 'friend' Sentence: Discussions were heated, but we finally reached an amicable agreement.</p>
AMMONIA	<p>n. colourless gas with pungent smell; solution of this gas in water Origin: Latin sal ammoniacus Sentence: Ammonia is used in fertilizers and many other chemical preparations.</p>
AMMUNITION	<p>n. bullets, shells, bombs etc to be fired from a weapon; points used against someone in an argument Origin: French (la) munition, '(the) munition'</p>

	Sentence: Soldiers appeared with guns and ammunition to fight the war.
AMUSEMENT	n. enjoyment; something that amuses Origin: French amuser, 'to cause to muse' Sentence: The clown was a source of great amusement
ANAEMIA or ANEMIA	n. deficiency in the blood usually of red cells; unhealthy condition resulting from this ə'nēmiə Origin: Greek anaimia, 'without blood' Sentence: The patient ate lots of green vegetables to help cure his anaemia.
ANALYSE or ANALYZE	v. to examine in detail Origin: Latin analysis, 'loosen up' Sentence: Our chemist will analyse the sample to see what it contains.
ANATOMY	n. the body or body parts of an animal or plant; the study of that structure Origin: Greek anatome, 'a cutting up' Sentence: The class is studying the anatomy of the iguana.
ANCHOR	n.,v. heavy metal for keeping ship from moving; to secure ship using anchor Origin: Greek agkura Sentence: The ship dropped anchor just as it entered the harbour.
ANCIENT	adj. of long ago; having existed since very early times Origin: Latin ante, 'before' Sentence: Very few tribes still practise ancient customs
ANCILLARY	adj., n. giving support to a main service or body; worker who gives such support an'siləri Origin: Latin ancilla, 'maidservant' Sentence: The canteen provides ancillary services to the school.
APOLOGETIC	adj. showing or expressing regret for doing wrong Origin: Greek apologeistha, 'to speak in defence' Sentence: They admitted to their wrongdoing and were all very apologetic.
APPRECIATION	n. gratitude or thanks; an estimation, judgement or review of a book etc əprēshi'āshən / əprēsi'āshən Origin: Latin appretiare, 'to value, appraise' Sentence: The graduation class expressed appreciation to the school and all the teachers.
APPROACHABLE	adj. friendly; easy to talk to; able to be approached ə'prōchəbl Origin: Latin appropriare, 'to draw near' Sentence: Our principal is a pleasant, approachable person.
AQUATIC	adj., n. living in or near water, (sport) played in or on water ə'kwatik / ə'kwotik Origin: Latin aqua, 'water' Sentence: All fish are aquatic animals.
ARCHIVES	n., v. collection of public documents and records; places where they are kept; to store in archive 'arkīvz Origin: Greek arkheia, 'public records' Sentence: All the older records have now been transferred to the archives.
ARGUMENT	n. an exchange of views; reason for or against an idea Origin: Latin arguere, 'to make clear' Sentence: Both sides were engaged in a heated argument on a single topic.
ARRANGEMENT	n. a plan, preparation, agreement; putting things in order; a piece of music etc specially adapted Origin: French arangier, 'to range'

	Sentence: They made an arrangement to meet at five o'clock.
ARTIFICIAL	adj. imitation; made by man – not natural; not genuine Origin: Latin artificialis , 'belonging to art' Sentence: In order to cut cost for the wedding, we used artificial flowers
ASCEND	v. to climb move upwards; rise Origin: Latin ascendere, 'to climb up' Sentence: They are in such a hurry that they ascend the stairs in leaps.
ASPHALT	n., v. black sticky material used in road construction; to surface (road) with this 'asfalt' Origin: Greek asphalton Sentence: Most of our roads are surfaced with asphalt.
ASSIGNMENT	n. a job to be done; a position or office Origin: Latin assignare 'to mark out to' Sentence: We completed the assignment early and had time for entertainment
ATHLETICS	n. track and field sports such as running, jumping, throwing Origin: Greek athlos, 'contest' Sentence: Some students prefer athletics rather than playing football.
AUTOMATIC	adj. able to operate on its own; done without thinking; a machine operating on an automatic device Origin: Greek automatos, 'acting of itself' Sentence: It's an automatic door; you do not need to push it.
AUTOPSY	n. examination of dead body usually by cutting it open to discover cause of death Origin: Greek Sentence: It is clear from the autopsy that death was caused by drowning
AUTUMN	n. season between summer and winter Origin: Latin autumnus Sentence: Autumn is the season that is also called 'fall'.
AVOIDANCE	n. keeping away from; escape Origin: avoidier, 'to empty out' Sentence: Complete avoidance of drugs is the safest way to escape addiction.
AWESOME	adj. inspiring awe; dreaded Origin: Old Norse agi, 'fear, awe' Sentence: That leader has a truly awesome personality.
BABOON	n. large long-nosed African and Arabian monkey; coarse person bə'boon Origin: Latin babewynus Sentence: The children enjoyed watching the pranks of the baboon.
BADGER	n., v. small animal with nocturnal habits; to pester or harass 'baja Origin: Medieval English Sentence: Plug all the holes to keep the badger out!
BADMINTON	n. type of game played with net, rackets, etc 'badmintən Origin: Named after town in England. Sentence: I enjoy playing badminton at school.
BALLOON	n., v. small inflatable rubber toy; to cause to swell out bə'loon Origin: French ballone, 'large ball'

Sentence: Cindy is playing with a red balloon.

BANDANNA or BANDANA

n. brightly coloured material worn esp. around head
Origin: Hindi bandhna, 'to tie' ban'dana
Sentence: The folk dancers were all wearing bandana.

BANDEAU

n. narrow headband 'bandō
Origin: Frenchbandel, 'a little band'
Sentence: She is wearing a colourful bandeau on her head.

BANKRUPT

adj., n. unable to pay debts; insolvent person 'bankrûpt
Origin: Italianbanca-rotta 'broken bank'.
Sentence: Failure of his business left him bankrupt.

BAPTISM

n. symbolic admission to the Christian church, using water 'baptizm
Origin: Greekbaptizo, 'baptize'
Sentence: Christians see baptism as an important religious rite.

BARBECUE

n., v. meal cooked outdoors over charcoal
Origin: French Haitian
Sentence: We are going to invite some friends over for a Sunday afternoon barbecue

BARRAGE

n., v. rapid succession of questions or criticisms; artificial barrier 'bara:ž
Origin: Frenchbarrer, 'to block'
Sentence: A barrage of questions forced the speaker to shorten his speech.

BARRICADE

n., v. barrier esp. improvised; to block or defend bari'kād
Origin: Frenchbarrique, 'barrel'
Sentence: A barricade was hurriedly built to block the street.

BARRISTER

n. a lawyer qualified to speak in the high courts of law 'barista
Origin: Latinbarra, 'bar, rod'
Sentence: The barrister successfully defended his client.

BARROW

n. small cart with wheels used to carry items 'barō
Origin: Old English bearwe, 'a bier'
Sentence: The barrow was used to carry sand for the building.

BASIC

adj. fundamental; critical 'bāsik
Origin: Medieval English
Sentence: One basic rule for good writing is correct spelling.

BATTALION

n. an army unit bæ'talɪən
Origin: Italianbattaglia, 'company of soldiers'

Sentence: The enemy could not put up any resistance against the strong battalion at the border.

BAUXITE

n. clay-like mineral; the chief source of aluminium 'bawksīt
Origin: French. Named after Les Baux where it was first found
Sentence: Mining of bauxite is an important industry in Jamaica

BEADLE	n. ceremonial officer of a church, college, city, company, etc 'bēdl Origin: Frenchbedel Sentence: The beadle led the procession into the chapel.
BEAUTICIAN	n. specialist in beauty treatment bū'tishən Origin: Medieval English Sentence: Before entering the beauty contest the young lady was helped by her beautician.
BECKON	v.,n. to summon or call attention by gesture; a summoning 'bekən Origin: Old English beacen, 'a sign' Sentence: The child could not speak but could beckon for help.
BEGONIA	n. type of garden plant with bright flowers and leaves bi'gōniə Origin: Modified Latin Named after M Begon, a patron of botany. Sentence: That begonia will bloom soon.
BEHAVIOUR or BEHAVIOR	n. way of acting or conducting oneself Origin: Latinhabere, 'to have' (be + have) bi'hāvya Sentence: The behaviour of the audience showed that they enjoyed the performance.
BENEDICTION	n. prayer for blessing esp. at end of a religious service beni'dikshən Origin: Latinbenedictio, 'bless' Sentence: The congregation stood as the pastor gave the benediction.
BENEFICIAL	adj. useful; having benefits; advantageous beni'fishəl Origin: Latinbeneficialis, 'generous' Sentence: The new health centre is beneficial to all persons in the community
BENEVOLENT	adj. friendly and helpful; charitable bi'nevələnt Origin: Frenchbene volens 'well wishing' Sentence: Victims of the disaster got help from many benevolent organizations
BEQUEATH	v. to pass on by a will; to hand down bi'kwēθ Origin: Old English becwethan, 'speak or say' Sentence: The old man decided to bequeath all his possessions to his only child.
BEREAVED	adj. deprived of relation or friend esp. by death bi'rēvd Origin: Old English bereafian. 'to rob, plunder' Sentence: What can we do for the bereaved family in their grief?
BICENTENARY	n., adj. two hundredth anniversary of an event bīsen'tēnəri Origin: Latin bīsen'tenəri Sentence: The company which was formed two bīsen'tinəri hundred years ago now celebrates its bicentenary.
BICENTENNIAL	adj., n. occurring every two hundred years or lasting 200 years; bicentenary bīsen'teniəl Origin: Latin Sentence: The bicentennial celebrations extended far and wide.
BICYCLE	n. a vehicle having two wheels turned by paddling/ v. to ride such a vehicle Origin: Latin & Greek Sentence: Johnny got a new bicycle for his birthday

BIGAMY	n. crime of being married to two persons at the same time 'bigəmi Origin: Latin bi ('twice') + Greek gamos, ('marriage') Sentence: He was imprisoned for having committed bigamy.
BILINGUAL	adj. able to speak two languages bɪ'liŋgwəl Origin: Latin bi ('two') + lingua, ('tongue') Sentence: Being bilingual, he was able to interpret the speech of the foreign visitor.
BILIOUS	adj. affected by disorder of the bile; bad tempered 'bɪliəs Origin: Latin biliosus, 'full of bile' Sentence: His sickness was caused by a bilious condition.
BILLIARDS	n. game with balls played on a table 'bɪljədz Origin: French bille 'a narrow stick' Sentence: The family's favourite past time is a game of billiards.
BILLIONAIRE	n. person who has over a billion dollars, pounds etc. bɪljə'neɪr Origin: French modelled on millionnaire Sentence: The billionaire was very charitable with his wealth.
BINOCULARS	n. twin glasses for viewing distant objects bɪ'nɒkʊləz Origin: Latin bi, 'two by two' + oculus, 'eye' Sentence: Using her binoculars she observed the performance at a distance.
BISCUIT	n. flat crisp cookie 'bɪskɪt Origin: Latin bis, 'twice' coquo, 'cook' Sentence: You may have a biscuit with your tea.
BISECT	v. to divide or cut into two equal parts bɪ'sekt Origin: Latin bi ('two') + seco sect 'cut' Sentence: In geometry she learnt to bisect lines.
BLATANT	adj. shamelessly obvious 'blætənt Origin: Scot. Coined by Edmund Spenser Sentence: The judge punished him for his blatant dishonesty.
BLIZZARD	n. severe snowstorm with high winds 'blɪzəd Origin: US Sentence: The rescue team searched for persons caught in the blizzard.
BOISTEROUS	adj. noisy; rowdy 'bɔɪst(ə)rəs Origin: Medieval English Sentence: Some neighbours are complaining about the boisterous behaviour of others.
BORROW	n. take a thing on security giving assurance for its safe return / n. a pledge; a guarantee; bail; a ransom Origin: OE Sentence: I will ask him if I can borrow his hose to wash my car.
BOULEVARD	n. broad street in a city or town esp. if lined with trees 'bʊləvɑːd Origin: German Bollwerk, bulwark Sentence: As we drove along the boulevard we admired the trees lining it.

BOYCOTT	v., n. to refuse to have any business or social dealings with; demonstration of such refusal 'boycot Origin: Irish. Named after Captain Boycott, an English land agent. Sentence: They will boycott the shop if the prices continue to rise.
BROWSE	v., n. to read leisurely for enjoyment; twigs, shoots etc as fodder 'brōwz Origin: Frenchbrost, 'bud' Sentence: They had enough time to browse through the day's newspapers.
BRUISE	n., v. damage to skin caused esp. by a blow; to bruise 'brooz Origin: Old English 'crush' Sentence: The bruise on her arm is a result of the fall she had.
BUCCANEER	n. pirate, unscrupulous adventurer bŭkə'ne:r Origin: Frenchboucan, 'frame for smoking meat' Sentence: The buccaneer sailed the Caribbean Sea and robbed many ships.
BUFFALO	n. wild ox of Africa or Asia 'bŭfəlō Origin: Greekboubalos, 'wild ox, antelope' Sentence: The buffalo is related to the cow.
BULLETIN	n. short official news report 'bulitin Origin: Italian diminutive of bulla, 'bull (document from the Pope)' Sentence: As the hurricane approached, we listened to one bulletin after another.
BUNGALOW	n. one storeyed house 'bŭŋgəlō Origin: Hindi bangala 'in the style of Bengal' Sentence: She lived in a small bungalow near the sea.
BURROW	n., v. a hole or tunnel dug by a rabbit etc; to dig such a hole 'bŭrō Origin: Related to Old English burger, 'grave' Sentence: The little rabbit escaped the hunters and hid safely in its burrow.
BURSAR	n. treasurer of a college, school, etc 'bersə Origin: Latinbursa 'purse' Sentence: The bursar kept a record of all the money paid.
BUZZARD	n. large bird of the hawk family that eats other creatures 'bŭzəd Origin: French busard, 'falcon, hawk' Sentence: That buzzard flying overhead seems to be searching for chickens.
BY-ELECTION	n. election held between regular elections 'bŭilekshən Origin: Medieval English prefix by 'supplementary' + word election Sentence: A by-election was held when a member of parliament resigned.
CAFETERIA	n. restaurant in which people collect their own food Origin : Spanish cafeteria, 'coffee shop' Sentence: Our school cafeteria serves cooked lunches.
CALABASH	n. gourd or shell from the fruit of a particular tropical tree; the tree itself Origin: Spanish calabaza Sentence: Grandma still uses a calabash to collect water.

CALYPSO	n. a particular kind of tune or music from the Caribbean Origin: West Indian Sentence: In Trinidad we hear and enjoy calypso.
CAMPAIGN	n., v. organized series of action to gain support; operations of an army, to conduct such actions Origin: Latin campania, 'open country' Sentence: Both political parties have started their campaign for the election.
CAMPHOR	n. a strong-smelling white substance used mainly as liniment or inhalant 'kamfa' Origin: Sanskrit karpuram Sentence: There was a strong smell of camphor in the sick bay.
CANCELLATION	n. the act of cancelling (stopping, crossing out) or being stopped Origin: Latin cancellare, 'to strike out' Sentence: A cancellation of the concert will disappoint the patrons.
CANINE	adj., n. relating to dogs or family of dogs; animal in that family Origin: Latin canis, 'dog' Sentence: A wolf belongs to the canine family..
CANNIBAL	n., adj. person who eats human flesh; animal that eats flesh of its own kind; of or like a cannibal Origin: Spanish Canibales, name given by Columbus to the Caribs Sentence: A cannibal is a creature that eats the flesh of its own species.
CAPACITY	n. amount; volume; ability; power Origin: Latin capacitas, from capere, 'to take' Sentence: The seating capacity of that bus is forty.
CAPITALISM	n. an economic system based on private ownership of business (instead of Government ownership) Origin: Latin caput, 'head' Sentence: Capitalism is the system operating in many countries today.
CAPSIZE	v. (boat, ship, etc) to tip over completely; overturn Origin: Spanish Sentence: Too much weight on one side of the boat will make it capsize.
CAPTAINCY	n. leadership of a team, army, aircraft, etc Origin: Latin capitaneus, 'chief' Sentence: When the captain resigned, the captaincy passed to his deputy.
CAREER	n., v. job or profession; to swerve or go swiftly Origin: Latin carrus, 'car' Sentence: He is studying for a career in teaching.
CARPENTRY	n. the art of working as a carpenter (making and repairing wooden objects) Origin: Latin carpentaria from carpentum, 'wagon' Sentence: I would like to take up carpentry as a profession.
CARRIAGE	n., v. type of passenger vehicle; part of machine such as typewriter; one's bearing; the conveying of goods Origin: French carrier, 'to carry' Sentence: People no longer travel by the old horse-drawn carriage.
CARTOONIST	n. person who does humorous drawings and picture stories Origin: Italian carta, 'card map' Sentence: Jim Davis is the cartoonist for the comic Garfield

CARTRIDGE	n. tube containing explosive and bullet for gun; ink container for a pen; other similar devices Origin: Italian corruption of cartouche Sentence: When the bullet is fired, the cartridge is left behind.
CASKET	n. small ornamental box for jewellery; wooden box for cremated ashes Origin: French cassette, 'little box' Sentence: She keeps her most precious jewellery in that casket
CASSAVA	n. plant with starchy tuberous edible root; the root itself; starch or flour from that root Origin: Taino casavi Sentence: The cassava plant grows easily and produces a tasty tuber.
CASSEROLE	n., v. covered dish for cooking food in the oven; food cooked in that dish; to cook in such a dish 'kasərōl Origin: Greek kuathion, 'little cup' Sentence: Cooking in a casserole is easy but a bit slow.
CASSETTE	n. sealed case with a photographic film; a case with magnetic tape for tape recorder Origin: French casse, 'case' (so cassette, 'little case') Sentence: Several popular films are now available on cassette.
CASSIA	n. a tree from which senna is extracted; the bark of this tree used as spice 'kasia Origin: Greek kasia Sentence: Cassia is a useful tropical tree.
CASUAL	adj. informal (dress); uninterested; happening by chance; person employed temporarily Origin: Latin casualis, 'happening by chance' Sentence: People usually go to parties in a casual dress.
CAULIFLOWER	n. type of garden vegetable related to cabbage 'koliflōwə Origin: Italian caoli fiori, 'cabbage flower' Sentence: Cauliflower is a nutritious vegetable.
CAULK OR CALK	v., n. to seal; make watertight; something that prevents water from flowing out 'kaw Origin: Latin calcare, 'to tread or trample' Sentence: A plug can be used to caulk this hole.
CAUSEWAY	n. raised road especially across water Origin: Latin calciatus, 'paved with limestone' Sentence: A causeway across the bay links St Andrew to St Catherine
CAUTIONARY	adj. giving advice or serving as a warning Origin: Latin cautio, 'taking heed' Sentence: Please pay attention to the cautionary advice I am giving
CEDAR	adj., n. a type of tree that produces timber; the wood from that tree Origin: Greek kedros Sentence: The trunk of that cedar will produce good wood for building furniture or a house.
CEILING or CIELING	n. inner side of roof; upper limit in prices or wages etc Origin: Middle English Sentence: He lay on his back staring up at the ceiling
CELEBRATE	v. to mark a special occasion with festivities; to publicly honour Origin: Latin celebrare, 'frequented, honoured' Sentence: On Emancipation Day we celebrate the abolition of Slavery.

CELLAR	n., v. underground room used usually for storage; stock of wine; to store in a cellar Origin: Latin cellarium, 'storehouse' Sentence: Our cellar is the coolest place to store the jars of preserves.
CELSIUS	adj. denoting temperature on the Celsius scale Origin: From name of Swedish astronomer, A Celsius Sentence: Water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees on the Celsius scale.
CEMETERY	n. burial ground 'semitri Origin: Greek koimeterion , 'dormitory, room for sleeping' Sentence: A cemetery is a place for burying the dead.
CENSUS	n. the official count of a country's population, or of any other similar group of persons or things 'sensās Origin: Latin censere, 'to assess' Sentence: A census is taken to list all persons eligible to vote.
CENTIPEDE	n. small wormlike creature with many segments and legs 'sentipēd Origin: Latin centipeda from centum ('hundred') + pes pedis ('foot') Sentence: A centipede may have 15 to 190 pairs of legs.
CENTURY	n. period of one hundred years; score of one hundred runs in cricket; army of 100 soldiers Origin: Latin centuria , from centum, 'hundred' Sentence: Fifty years is half a century.
CEREAL	n., adj. kinds of grain used for food; grass producing them; breakfast food from them; related to these grains Origin: Latin. Linked to Ceres , Roman goddess of agriculture Sentence: Oats, corn, and rice all belong to the cereal family
CEREMONY	n. formal public function; formalities; extremely polite behaviour Origin: caerimonia, 'religious worship' Sentence: The flag-raising ceremony was held in front of the Government building.
CERTAINTY	n. an undoubted fact; a person or thing that may be relied on Origin: Latin certus, 'settled' Sentences: It's a certainty that our team will win.
CERTIFICATE	n. official document that records birth, marriage, academic achievement or other important matter Origin: Latin certus, 'certain' Sentence: A birth certificate shows one's date and place of birth.
CHAMPIONSHIP	n. contest held to find the champion, title or position of champion; strong defence of a position Origin: Latin campus, 'field, military exercise ground' Sentence: I don't think he will win the championship this year.
CHAPEL	n. place of worship; religious service held there Origin: Latin cappella, 'little cloak' Sentence: The ceremony was held in the school chapel.
CHAPLAIN	n. member of the clergy attached to a school or other institution Origin: Latin cappellanus , from cappella , (see 'chapel') Sentence: The chaplain of our school conducts the morning assembly.
CHARACTERISTIC	n., adj. special quality or feature; typical karaktə'ristik Origin: Greek kharakter, 'stamp, impress' Sentence: A useful characteristic of the team is its ability to play in pouring rain.

CHEMISTRY	<p>n. the science which studies elements that make up the universe; the make-up and behaviour of a substance Origin: Latin alchimista, 'alchemist' Sentence: The students studying chemistry will use this laboratory</p>
CHIMNEY	<p>n. vertical channel conducting smoke or gases away from fire Origin: Greek kaminos, 'oven' Sentence: The chimney carries away all the smoke up through the roof.</p>
CHIMPANZEE	<p>n. a small African ape Origin: French chimpanzee, from Kongo dialect Sentence: The chimpanzee is the most intelligent member of the ape family.</p>
CHLORINE	<p>n. a poisonous greenish-yellow chemical often used for purifying water, as disinfectant and bleach 'klörēn Origin: Greek khloros, 'green' Sentence: Chlorine is one of the chemicals used to purify water.</p>
CHOCOLATE	<p>n., adj. food preparation made from cacao seeds; deep brown colour Origin: Aztec chocolatl, 'bitter water' Sentence: In the Caribbean we eat and drink lots of chocolate.</p>
CHORD	<p>n. group of musical notes sounded together; straight line joining two points on a curve 'kord Origin: Abbreviated from accord, 'harmony'; Latin chorda 'string' Sentence: The pianist struck a chord as a signal to the choir.</p>
CHORES	<p>n. jobs to be done usually at home; routine tasks; tedious (disliked) work 'chōrz Origin: US, related to char ('household work') Sentence: Children usually have chores to do on weekends.</p>
CHORUS	<p>n., v. refrain of a song, group of singers; piece of music for a choir; to sing or play these Origin: Greek khoros, 'band of dancers, singers' Sentence: You should sing the verses and let us sing the chorus.</p>
CHRONICLE	<p>n., v. record of events in the order of occurrence; narrative or account; to record such events 'kronikl Origin: Greek khronika, 'annals' Sentence: This history book gives a reliable chronicle of the events of 1865</p>
COBBLER	<p>n. person who makes or repairs shoes for a living Origin: Middle English Sentence: Don't buy new shoes; ask a cobbler to mend the old ones</p>
COFFEE	<p>n., adj. drink or seeds from beans of the coffee plant; brown colour Origin: Arabic kahwa, 'the drink' Sentence: Dad has a cup of coffee every morning.</p>
COINCIDENCE	<p>n. occurring together or being similar just by chance kō'insidəns Origin: Middle English Sentence: What a coincidence that we're both on the same flight and seated next to each other!</p>
COIR	<p>n. fibre from the outer husk of the coconut 'koyə Origin: Malayalam (an Indian language) kayar, 'cord' Sentence: Coir is sometimes used for making ropes, mats, and for compost.</p>
COLLISION	<p>n. crashing together of moving objects; disagreement or conflict Origin: Latin collidere, 'to collide' Sentence: Fortunately nobody was hurt in the collision of the two vehicles</p>

COLUMNS	<p>n. pillars used in a building etc; vertical rows of numbers or vertical divisions of a page; parts of a newspaper Origin: Latin columna, 'pillar' Sentence: This building is standing on several huge concrete columns.</p>
COMBUSTIBLE	<p>adj., n. capable of or used for burning; excitable; a combustible substance kəm'bûstibl Origin: Latin combustus, 'burnt up' Sentence: We made a fire from wood, cardboard, and other combustible material.</p>
COMFORTABLE	<p>adj. at ease; giving ease; having an easy conscience Origin: Latin confortare, 'to strengthen' Sentence: Earlier he was uneasy but he's very comfortable now.</p>
COMMENTATOR	<p>n. broadcaster who gives running description of an event; person who gives an explanation, notes etc on a book or other work Origin: Latin comminisci, 'devise, think up' Sentence: The commentator kept us informed throughout the event at the National Stadium</p>
COMMITTEE	<p>n. group of people selected by a larger body to do a special job kə'miti / komi'tē Origin: Latin Word commit ('put together, entrust') + ee Sentence: We appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report to the club.</p>
COMPLEMENT	<p>n. the quality or amount that completes or fills; the totality Origin: Lat Sentence: A full complement of passengers would have numbered only fourteen.</p>
COMPLIMENT	<p>n. polite expression of praise or approval/ v. to give praise or approval Origin: F>Ital>Lat Sentence: I gave her a compliment for the dress that she wore.</p>
CONCENTRATE	<p>v. focus one's attention; increase strength by removing water/ n. liquid made stronger Origin: Latin Sentence: The children find it difficult to concentrate in a noisy class.</p>
CONCRETE	<p>n., adj. building material made of cement etc; relating to that kind of material; opposite of 'abstract' Origin: Latin concretus 'grown together, hardened' Sentence: Houses made of concrete are usually strong.</p>
CONDEMN	<p>v. to declare something or someone to be wrong or unfit to be used Origin: Latin condemnare, 'to condemn' Sentence: If the food is unsafe, the sanitary inspector will condemn it.</p>
CONJUNCTION	<p>n. word used to link parts of a sentence; the action of joining; things joining Origin: Latin conjunctio, 'join' Sentence: The word 'and' is a common conjunction</p>
CONQUER	<p>v. to overcome; win; defeat Origin: Latin conquirere, 'to get (by trying)' Sentence: In the past, warring countries tried to conquer others and rule over them.</p>
CONSUMPTION	<p>n. the act of consuming; amount consumed; the purchase and use of goods; disease of the tissues kən'sûm(p)shən Origin: Latin: consumere 'to take up completely' Sentence: Eating of fried foods increases our consumption of oil.</p>
CONTRACT	<p>n., v. formal agreement; to make such agreement; to make or become smaller Origin: Latin contractus, 'drawn together' Sentence: Marriage is a legal contract between two persons</p>

CORONATION	n. ceremony of crowning a king or queen Origin: Latin coronare, 'to crown' Sentence: A new king is officially crowned at a coronation ceremony.
CORPORAL	n. army or police officer of rank next below sergeant 'korp(ə)rəl Origin: Italian caporale Sentence: She was promoted to the rank of corporal in the army.
CORRESPOND	v. to communicate by letter writing; to be similar or matching Origin: Latin correspondere (respondere) 'to respond, reply' Sentence: Pen pals normally correspond by mail.
COUNCILLOR or COUNCILOR	n. member of a council Origin: Latin concilium, 'assembly' 'kown(s)ə)lə Sentence: A member of the parish council is a councillor.
COUNSELLOR or COUNSELOR	n. an adviser; one who counsels Origin: Latin consilium, 'advice, consultation' 'kown(s)ə)lə Sentence: Our school's guidance counsellor gives good advice.
COUNTERFEIT	adj., n., v. not genuine; an imitation; to imitate; to forge 'kowntəfɪt / 'kowntəfɛt Origin: French countrefait, 'copied' Sentence: It is illegal to circulate counterfeit money.
COURAGEOUS	adj. brave; fearless; having great courage kə'rɛɪʒəs Origin: Latin cor, 'heart' Sentence: The courageous fireman rescued the child from the blazing building.
COURTEOUS	adj. polite; having good manners; kind; considerate 'kertyəs Origin: French corteis, 'with courtly manners' Sentence: He is usually courteous - not impolite like the others.
CREVICE	n. narrow crack or opening 'krevis Origin: French crever, 'to burst' Sentence: We could feel the cold wind coming through a crevice in the window.
CRITICISM	n. finding fault; making judgment about an item or person 'kritisizm Origin: Latin criticus, 'judge, decide' Sentence: I accept your criticism and am trying to do better.
CROCODILE	n. large tropical reptile related to and resembling the alligator Origin: Greek krokodilos, 'worm of the stones' Sentence: A crocodile can live in water as well as on land.
CROTON	n. kind of shrub with ornamental leaves; a special shrub with capsule-like fruit 'krōt(ə)n Origin: Greek kroton, 'tick, castor oil plant' Sentence: Croton is a popular plant for making hedges.
CRUCIFIXION	n. put to death by being nailed to a cross kroosi'fikshən Origin: Latin cruci fixus 'fixed to a cross' Sentence: On Good Friday, Christians remember the Crucifixion of Christ.
CRUELTY	n. an unkind or brutal act Origin: Latin, related to crudus, 'raw, rough, crude' Sentence: Animals expect kindness, not cruelty from us.
CRYSTAL	n., adj. a transparent mineral; articles made of this; clear or unclouded (like crystal) Origin: Greek krystallos, 'ice, crystal' Sentence: Some wine glasses are made from crystal.
CUBICLE	n. a small enclosed area usually in a larger room

	<p>Origin: Latin cubiculum, 'bed chamber' Sentence: One cubicle in each bathroom has a shower</p>
CUBOID	<p>adj., n. shaped like a cube; in geometry a solid body of a particular shape Origin: Latin cuboids Sentence: If the object has six equal faces, it can be described as cuboid</p>
CUCKOO	<p>n. a particular long-tailed song bird Origin: French cucu (imitating the bird's sound) Sentence: That cuckoo is laying its eggs in the nest of another bird.</p>
CUCUMBER	<p>n. long green fleshy vegetable (fruit) like a squash; the plant producing it Origin: Latin cucumer Sentence: Cucumber, tomatoes, and lettuce together make a good salad</p>
CULTIVATOR	<p>n. person who cultivates (usually does farming); tool for doing this Origin: Latin cultiva (terra), 'arable (land)' Sentence: A good cultivator knows how to get the best out of the soil.</p>
CUPBOARD	<p>n. a closet with shelves usually for storage Origin: Middle English Sentence: Pots, pans and dishes are usually stored in the kitchen cupboard.</p>
CURFEW	<p>n. a rule requiring people to remain indoors between stated hours; the hours specified; the ringing of a bell at a fixed evening hour Origin: French cuevrefeu, 'cover the fire' Sentence: During the disturbance, a curfew was imposed in the community</p>
CURSOR	<p>n. small symbol on computer monitor or other display screen indicating where the next character will be; movable part of a slide rule Origin: Latin cursor, 'runner' Sentence: All computer screens will have a flashing cursor</p>
CYLINDER	<p>n. long solid or hollow container (with straight sides and a circular section) for storing certain things Origin: Greek kulindein, 'to roll' Sentence: We need cooking gas, as this cylinder is empty.</p>
CYNICS	<p>n. persons known to have little faith in human sincerity and goodness Origin: L>Gk Sentence: Those critics are cynics who seem to trust no one.</p>
DAHLIA	<p>n. type of flowering garden plant with large bright flowers 'dālia Origin: Named after Swedish botanist Anders Dahl Sentence: A dahlia is growing right at the edge of my garden.</p>
DAIRY	<p>n. place for processing or selling milk; its products 'de:ri Origin: Middle Englishdeierie, 'maidservant' Sentence: She buys butter and cheese at the dairy.</p>
DAMSEL	<p>n. young unmarried woman 'damz(ə)l Origin: Frenchdamoisele, 'lady' Sentence: She's a beautiful and clever damsel</p>
DANDRUFF	<p>n. scales that form on the scalp and fall off 'dandrūf Origin: Uncertain Sentence: You may get rid of the dandruff if you wash and brush your hair properly.</p>
DANGEROUS	<p>adj. risky; causing likely harm 'dānj(ə)rəs Origin: Frenchdangier, 'power to harm'</p>

	Sentence: Be careful; that game is dangerous.
DEACONESS	n. female church officer; counterpart of a deacon dēkə'nes Origin: Greekdiakonos, 'servant' Sentence: As a deaconess in her church she was responsible for children's services.
DEBIT	n., v. entry in account recording sum owed; to deduct 'debit Origin: Latindebitum, 'debt' Sentence: The large debit could be a sign that the company is failing.
DEBTOR	n. person owing money or other debt 'deta Origin: Latindebere, 'to owe' Sentence: The debtor had difficulty finding the money to pay his bills
DECAY	v., n. to rot or decompose; a decline in quality di'kā Origin: Latin cado, 'fall' Sentence: Some fruits decay more easily than others.
DECEASED	n., v. dead person; died di'sēst Origin: Latinedecedere, 'to depart' Sentence: The body of the deceased was removed for burial.
DECEIT	n. lying; deception; dishonest trick di'sēt Origin: Frenchdeceivre, 'to deceive' Sentence: You cannot be trusted if you practise deceit.
DECENCY	n. correct or appropriate behaviour; manners 'dēs(ə)nsi Origin: Latinedecet, 'is fitting' Sentence: The decency that he always shows makes him a good role model.
DECIMAL	adj., n. of a system based on number 10 'desiməl Origin: Latinedecem, 'ten' Sentence: The answer to the math exercise was a decimal fraction.
DECISION	n. making up of one's mind; settlement of a question di'siʒən Origin: Latinedecisio, 'a cutting off, settlement Sentence: After careful consideration he took the decision to sell his property.
DECLARE	v. to make known; announce openly di'kle:r Origin: Latin clarus, 'clear' Sentence: Members of Parliament are asked to declare their assets.
DECREASE	v. to make or become smaller or fewer di'krēs / 'dēkrēs Origin: Latinedecrescere, 'to grow less' Sentence: To lose weight I must decrease the amount of food I eat.
DEFAME	v. to attack the good reputation of; speak ill of di'fām Origin: Latindiffamare, 'to spread evil report' Sentence: He lied repeatedly in an effort to defame his rival.
DEFAULT	n., v. failure especially to pay a debt; to fail to do so di'fawlt Origin: Frenchdefaillir, 'to fail' Sentence: His goods were seized in default of payment.
DEFENDANT	n. person sued or accused in law court di'fendənt Origin: Latinedefendere, 'to ward off' Sentence: The defendant was clear in his explanation to the court.
DEFIANCE	n. a challenge or opposition to authority; open disobedience; bold resistance di'fiəns Origin: Latin desfier, 'to defy' Sentence: They blocked the entrance in defiance of the police.

DEFINITION	n. statement of the meaning of a word; clearness and preciseness of limits defi'nishən Origin: Latindefinire, 'to set bounds' Sentence: She requested a clear definition of the word.
DEFORMATION	n. disfigurement; change in shape; perverted form of a word dēfor'māshən Origin: Latin deformare, 'to deform' Sentence: Persistent poor posture has caused a slight deformation in her shape.
DEGENERATE	adj., v., n. having lost the qualities that are normal and di'jen(ə)rət / di'jenərāt desirable or proper to its kind; fallen from former excellence; person in this state Origin: Latin degenerare, 'to depart from its kind, to decline' Sentence: He's trying hard to redeem his degenerate brother whose life is being wrecked.
DELEGATE	n., v. a representative; entrust to another 'deligət / 'deligāt Origin: Latindelegare, 'to assign, send' Sentence: The delegate to the conference turned out to be a good representative.
DELETE	v. to strike out; remove from text di'lēt Origin: Latindelere, 'to blot out' Sentence: Should I delete these last words from the list?
DELIBERATE	adj., v. intentional; careful; to ponder di'lib(ə)rət / di'libərāt Origin: Latin delibrare, 'to consider well' Sentence: A deliberate move was made to save the trapped animal.
DELICATE	adj. requiring careful and skilful handling; ticklish; fine in texture, finish, quality/ n. Luxury; a delight Origin: Lat Sentence: The subject is a delicate one, which I prefer not to discuss.
DELICIOUS	adj. pleasing to taste di'lishəs Origin: Latindelicere, 'to entice, delight' Sentence: I enjoyed that delicious meal.
DELIVERY	n. regular distribution of letters etc di'liv(ə)ri Origin: Latindeliberare, 'to set free' Sentence: The news came with the latest delivery of mail.
DEMOCRACY	n. government by the people or their elected representatives di'mokrəsi Origin: Greek demokratia, 'rule of the people' Sentence: Citizens are proud to be part of this democracy.
DEMOLISH	v. to pull down (building, etc); destroy; put an end to di'molish Origin: Latindemoliri, 'to throw down, destroy' Sentence: The developers plan to demolish all the old buildings.
DEMONSTRATION	n. show of feeling; public meeting, march, etc. esp. political demən'strāshən Origin: Latinmonstrare, 'to show' Sentence: The demonstration was organized to demand water in the community.
DEMOTE	v. to reduce to lower rank or class dē'mōt Origin: Medieval English Sentence: The senior officer will demote him because of his poor performance.
DENIAL	n. statement that something is not true; contradiction di'nīəl Origin: Latin negar, 'to say no' Sentence: He met the charge with a flat denial.
DENIM	n. hard-wearing cotton twill used for jeans, overalls etc 'denim Origin: Frenchde ('of') +Nimes (town in France)

	Sentence: Two yards of denim will make a pair of jeans.
DENOMINATOR	n. the divisor of a fraction (number below the line in a vulgar fraction) di'nomināta Origin: Latin denominator Sentence: The denominator in a vulgar fraction is usually larger than the numerator.
DEODORANT	n. substance applied to body or sprayed in air to conceal smells di'ōd(ə)rənt Origin: Prefix de + Latinodor, 'smell' Sentence: The odour disappeared after the deodorant was used.
DEPARTMENTAL	adj. relating to department (separate part; branch or division) dēpart'mentəl Origin: Latindepartir, 'to divide, go away' Sentence: His departmental responsibilities include supervision of workers.
DEPARTURE	n. going away; turning aside from di'parchə Origin: Latindepartir, 'to divide, go away', Sentence: The departure of the plane was delayed because of bad weather.
DEPOSITOR	n. person who places or has money in a bank or similar organization di'pozitə Origin: Latindepositare, 'to put down' Sentence: The depositor earns interest on his money in the bank.
DEPRESS	v. to make sad; weaken di'pres Origin: Frenchdepresser, 'to press' Sentence: I did not want to depress her with the sad news.
DEPUTATION	n. body of persons appointed to represent others depū'tāshən Origin: Latindeputare, 'to assign, select' Sentence: The leader of the deputation spoke at length with the Prime Minister.
DESERT	v., n. to abandon; dry barren tract – esp. sandy di'zert / 'dezət Origin: Latindeserere, 'to abandon' Sentence: He begged her not to desert the family.
DESIGNER	n. person who designs machines, clothing, etc di'zinə Origin: Latindesignare, 'to mark out, describe' Sentence: A famous designer made her wedding gown.
DESSERT	n. a course of fruit, nuts, sweets, etc., served at the end of a meal Origin: Fr Sentence: My favorite dessert is cake and ice cream.
DETECT	v. to discover or perceive di'tekt Origin: Latindetegere, 'to uncover' Sentence: Did you detect any signs of weakness in his movements?
DETOUR	n., v. divergence from usual route; to make a divergence 'dētōr Origin: Frenchdetour, 'change of direction' Sentence: The travellers had to take a detour because of flooding on the usual route.
DIAGRAM	n. chart or plan; outline; drawing 'dīagram Origin: Greekdiagramma, 'thing written, marked out by lines' Sentence: The boundaries of the property were easily identified on the diagram.
DIALOGUE or DIALOG	n. conversation between two or more persons Origin: Greekdialogos, 'to converse' 'dīalog Sentence: Children learn well when there is dialogue between them and their teachers.
DIAPER	n. baby's nappy; fabric with small diamond pattern 'dīapə Origin: Greek aspros (diaspros), 'white' Sentence: The baby's diaper is wet.

DIARY	n. daily record of events or thoughts; book for this 'dīəri Origin: Latindies, 'day' Sentence: I must remember to write in my diary every day.
DIGITAL	adj. giving a reading by numbers (digits) displayed 'dijitəl Origin: Latindigitus, 'finger, toe' Sentence: Everyone finds it easy to read a digital clock
DIGNITY	n. true worth; excellence; self-control 'digniti Origin: Latin dignus, 'worthy' Sentence: In spite of the looseness around him, he always conducted himself with dignity.
DILIGENT	adj. hardworking; showing care; attentive to duties 'dijijənt Origin: Latindiligere, 'to love, take delight in' Sentence: Such a diligent worker deserves a bonus.
DILUTE	v. to reduce the strength of a fluid by adding water dī'looŋ / dī'lūt Origin: Latindiluere, 'to wash away' dilooŋ / dilūt Sentence: Party-goers dilute strong drinks with water or a 'chaser'.
DIMINISH	v. to make or become smaller or less di'minɪʃ Origin: Latindiminuere, 'to lessen, make smaller' Sentence: Increase in employment will help to diminish poverty.
DINOSAUR	n. large reptile of prehistoric times 'dīnəsōr Origin: Greekdeinos ('terrible') + sauros ('lizard') Sentence: The dinosaur is said to be an extinct relative of the lizard.
DIPLOMA	n. certificate of qualification di'plōmə Origin: Greekdiploma, 'folded paper' Sentence: Having successfully completed her studies at the college, she received a diploma.
DISCIPLES	n. followers of a leader or teacher esp. of Christ di'si:plz Origin: Latindiscere, 'to learn' Sentence: Jesus taught his disciples many good things.
DISEASE	n. unhealthy condition of body, mind, plants, etc di'zēz Origin: Frenchdesaise, 'unease' Sentence: The disease has spread among the plants and hindered their growth.
DISINFECTANT	n. substance that destroy germs etc disin'fektənt Origin Greekdis ('reverse') + infector ('to infect') Sentence: She used disinfectant to clean the bathrooms.
DISPATCH or DESPATCH	v., n. to send off for a purpose; news report to a newspaper di'spach Origin: Spanish despacha, 'to expedite, hasten' Sentence: He was instructed to dispatch the report without delay.
DISPUTE	v., n. to debate; argue; discuss; argument 'dispūt Origin: Latindisputare, 'to discuss' Sentence: One cannot dispute the fact that children live what they learn.
DISQUALIFIED	v., adj. excluded; declared or made unsuitable dis'kwɒlifid Origin: Medieval English Sentence: Because of his recklessness he was disqualified from driving
DISSOLVE	v. to make or become liquid esp. by immersion; dismiss esp. parliament di'zɒlv Origin Latin dissolvere, 'to loosen' Sentence: Sugar will more easily dissolve in hot water than cold

DISTINCTION	n. exceptional ability or achievement; mark of honour; excellence di'stiŋkʃən Origin: Latin distinguere, 'to distinguish' Sentence: As a writer of distinction he was popular throughout the Caribbean
DISTINGUISHED	v., adj. made prominent, recognized; famous di'stiŋwiʃt Origin: Latindistinguere, 'to separate, discriminate' Sentence: The team distinguished itself having won all the games
DISTRIBUTE	v. to give out in portions di'stribūt / 'distribūt Origin: Latindistribuere, 'to divide up' Sentence: We met to distribute packages to the flood victims.
DISTRICT	n. an area or region; geographical unit 'distrikt Origin: Latindistrictus, 'jurisdiction' Sentence: Most residents in my district are farmers.
DISTURBANCE	n. interruption; uproar; outbreak di'stɜ:bəns Origin: Latindisturbare, 'to upset' Sentence: The speaker could not continue speaking because of the disturbance.
DOCUMENTARY	adj., n. providing record or report; film or radio presentation of facts dokū'ment(ə)ri Origin: Latin documentum, 'a lesson' (docere, 'to teach') Sentence: There is documentary proof that the money was spent on the project.
DOMESTIC	adj. pertaining to the home, family, one's own country; private life də'mestɪk Origin: Latindomus, 'home' Sentence: Her domestic workers are important helpers in the family.
DORMITORY	n. sleeping room with several beds esp. for school 'dormit(ə)ri Origin: Latin dormitorium (dormio, 'sleep') Sentence: At boarding school the children sleep in a dormitory.
DRAINAGE	n. draining off of liquid; a system of drains 'drāniŋ Origin: Old English dreahnian, 'to strain, filter' Sentence: Because the village has such poor drainage, the streets are flooded whenever it rains.
DRAMATIC	adj. sudden and exciting; relating to plays drə'matɪk Origin: Greek dramatikos, (from dran, 'to do') Sentence: Her dramatic entry into the hall stunned but amused everyone.
DRAPERY	n. Curtains and othe hanging fabrics; a draper's business 'drāp(ə)ri Origin: Latindrappus, 'cloth' Sentence: My neighbour is a dealer in drapery.
DRAUGHT	n. current of air in a room; quantity of liquid 'dra:ft swallowed in one go; disc used in a game of draughts Origin: Old English draht, Sentence: I felt a sudden draught as I sat by the window.
DREARY	adj. dull; gloomy; causing sadness 'dre:ri Origin: Old English dreorig, 'mournful' Sentence: A dreary feeling fills the community as a result of the accidents.
DROUGHT	n. long dry spell (in relation to rain) 'drowt Origin: Old Englishdrugath, 'dryness' Sentence: The plants are dying because of the drought.
DRUNKARD	n. a person who is habitually drunk 'drûŋkəd Origin: Old English drincan, 'to drink' Sentence: The drunkard could not walk a straight line

DUMPLING	n. small piece of dough baked, boiled, or fried 'dûmplɪŋ Origin: Uncertain Sentence: At breakfast we had a fried dumpling and at dinner a boiled one.
DUNGEON	n. prison cell especially underground 'dûnjən Origin: Frenchdonjon, Sentence: While in the dungeon the prisoner could see or hear nothing.
DWINDLE	v. to become gradually less or smaller 'dwindl Origin: Old Englishdwinan, 'fade away' Sentence: Constant expenditure caused my savings to dwindle.
EARTHQUAKE	n. sudden shakings of the earth's surface Origin: Old English Sentence: The Port Royal earthquake occurred in 1692.
ECHOES	n., v. repeated sounds caused by sound waves bouncing back; imitations; to cause those repeated sounds or imitations Origins: Greek ekho , 'sound' Sentence: Inside the cave we liked listening to the echoes of our voices
ECLIPSE	n., v. obscuring of the light of one planet by another; to do this or to create a shadow Origin: Greek ekleipsis, 'failure to appear' Sentence: An eclipse of the moon occurs when the earth passes between the sun and the moon.
ECONOMICS	n. related to the production and distribution of money, goods and services Origin: Greek oikonomia, 'household management' Sentence: Good business people study and practise economics in doing their jobs.
EDIBLE	adj. fit or suitable to be eaten; eatable Origin: Latin edere, 'to eat' Sentence: Some berries are edible, but many are not
EDITION	n. one form of a book or magazine; a number of copies issued at one time; a particular version of a publication Origin: Latin editio, 'putting out' (edere , 'to put out, publish') Sentence: The new edition of that book is more attractive than the last.
EDUCATIONAL	adj. providing education; of or about education Origin: Latin educatus, 'reared' Sentence: A field trip is usually an educational experience
EFFECTIVELY	adv. efficiently; properly; producing a definite result; in fact Origin: Latin effectus , 'wanting to perform' Sentence: To increase our sales, we have to advertise more effectively.
EIGHTH	adj., n. the ordinal number matching eight; position after seventh Origin: Old English eahta Sentence: 'H' is the eighth letter in the English alphabet.
ELABORATE	adj., v. complicated in design; carefully worked out; to work in more detail Origin: Latin elaboratus, 'extensively worked' Sentence: The tablecloth has an elaborate Indian design
ELASTICITY	n. flexibility; ability to spring back into shape ēla'stɪsɪtɪ / ela'stɪsɪtɪ / ɪla'stɪsɪtɪ Origin: Greek elastikos Sentence: The elasticity of the fabric makes the tights fit well.
ELECTORAL	adj. concerning election (process of selecting leaders) Origin: Latin electus, 'picked'

	Sentence: The electoral committee makes preparations for the elections.
ELECTRICIAN	n. person who installs or maintains electrical equipment Origin: Greek elektron, 'amber' (which produces electricity when rubbed) Sentence: An electrician has wired the building for electricity.
ELECTRONICS	n. branch of physics concerned with electronic circuits in machines; the circuits used in this Origin: Greek Sentence: He is studying electronics at the technical college.
ELEGANCE	n. dignified appearance or behaviour; tastefulness Origin: Latin elegans, 'tasteful' Sentence: She showed elegance in dress as well as in manner.
ELEMENTARY	adj. simple; basic; dealing with the beginnings Origin: Latin elementum, 'first principle' Sentence: Elementary schools prepare students for secondary schools.
ELEVATOR	n. a kind of hoisting machine; place for lifting and storing grain Origin: Latin elevare, 'to raise' Sentence: An elevator will carry you quickly to the top floor.
ELIGIBLE	adj. fit or having a right; entitled; suitable 'elijibl Origin: Latin eligere, 'to select' Sentence: All persons of at least eighteen years are eligible to vote in the General Elections.
ELIMINATE	v. to remove or get rid of; exclude Origin: Latin eliminare, 'to put out of the house' Sentence: Good writers try to eliminate mistakes from their publications
EMANCIPATION	n. liberation; the act of freeing or state of being freed Origin: Latin emancipatus, 'released from control' Sentence: The ex-slaves celebrated their emancipation in several ways.
EMERGENCY	n. an unexpected happening which must be dealt with at once Origin: Latin emergere, 'to rise up from' Sentence: In an emergency, dial 119 for the police
EMIGRATE	v. to leave one's country to settle in another Origin: Latin emigrare, from migrare, 'to depart' Sentence: The entire family has decided to emigrate to Canada
EMOTIONALISM	n. action or behaviour showing too much emotion Origin: Latin emovere, 'to stir up or disturb' Sentence: Decisions should be based more on thinking than on emotionalism
EMPLOYEE	n. person who is employed for payment Origin: Latin implicari, 'to be involved' Sentence: I am a weekly paid employee of the telephone company
ENCHANTMENT	n. magic spell; delightful experience Origin: Latin incantare, 'to chant, charm' Sentence: A witch put an enchantment on the princess
ENCLOSURE or INCLOSURE	n. fenced off area; additional document included in a letter Origin: French enclos, 'enclosed' Sentence: The winners are going into the enclosure to receive their prizes.
ENCOMPASS	v. to surround; to include or contain Origin: Medieval English Sentence: The supporters encompass the entire field while their teams play.

ENCOUNTER	v., n. to meet unexpectedly or in conflict; such a meeting Origin: French <i>encontre</i> , from <i>contra</i> , 'against' Sentence: In life, one will encounter many problems and challenges
ENCOURAGEMENT	n. support or confidence given or received Origin: French <i>encourager</i> Sentence: She owes her success to the encouragement of her parents
ENDURE	v. to undergo; to bear; to tolerate Origin: Latin <i>indurare</i> , 'to harden' Sentence: Adults seem to endure pain better than children do.
ENERGETIC	adj. very active; vigorous Origin: Greek <i>energetikos</i> , related to 'work' Sentence: Little children are usually more energetic than adults.
ENGAGEMENT	n. an agreement to marry; an appointment Origin: French <i>engager</i> , 'to gage, pledge' Sentence: The couple announced their engagement at a dinner at the Sandals Hotel
ENGINEERING	n. the use of science in designing, construction, etc Origin: French <i>engignier</i> , 'to do, bring about' Sentence: He is studying mechanical engineering in college.
ENLARGEMENT	n. the act or result of making larger Origin: French <i>enlarger</i> Sentence: An enlargement of this photograph would make it much clearer.
ENMITY	n. state or feeling of opposition or hostility Origin: Latin <i>inimicus</i> , 'enemy' Sentence: Countries at enmity with each other sometimes go to war
ENORMOUS	adj. very large; huge Origin: Latin <i>enormis</i> , 'unusual' Sentence: The house is not just big; it's enormous!
ENTERTAINER	n. performer (usually on stage) Origin: French <i>entretenir</i> , 'to keep up, maintain' Sentence: Bob Marley was a popular singer and entertainer.
ENTIRELY	adv. completely; exclusively Origin: Latin <i>integer</i> , 'whole, untouched' Sentence: An 'A' means that the teacher was entirely satisfied with our work
ENVELOP	v. to wrap up or cover completely; hide Origin: French <i>envelopper</i> Sentence: The thick fog seemed to envelop the entire countryside.
ENVELOPE	n. wrapper for a letter or similar object Origin: French <i>enveloppe</i> Sentence: A letter is usually placed in an envelope for privacy
EQUALITY	n. being equal or even or same; being uniform Origin: Latin <i>aequus</i> , 'even' Sentence: We demand equality in the treatment of all races
EQUATION	n. mathematical or chemical statement where two expressions are equal; being equal Origin: Latin <i>aequus</i> , 'even' Sentence: I am trying to solve a mathematical equation

EQUATOR	n. imaginary line around the middle of the earth Origin: Latin aequare, 'to make even or equal' Sentence: Places near the equator are usually very hot.
EQUIPMENT	n. (usually plural) articles needed to do a job Origin: French equiper , 'to put in order, fit out' Sentence: A computer and printer are useful office equipment
ERASER	n. piece of rubber used for removing writing Origin: Latin erasus, 'scraped out' Sentence: I need an eraser to rub out this word.
EROSION	n. having been or is being worn away Origin: Latin rodere, 'to gnaw' Sentence: Heavy rains usually cause soil erosion
ERRAND	n. short journey to carry a message etc; the object of such journey Origin: Old English aerende, 'verbal message' Sentence: He is late as he had to run an errand before school.
ERROR	n. mistake; inaccuracy; wrong judgement Origin: Latin errare, 'to stray' Sentence: The bank made an error and overcharged me.
ERUPT	v. to become active (e.g. volcano); break out suddenly Origin: Latin eruptus, 'broken out' Sentence: A dormant volcano can erupt at any time.
ESCALATOR	n. moving staircase that uses belts as steps Origin: French escalade, 'climbing by ladder' Sentence: An escalator carries us upstairs and downstairs.
ESSENTIAL	adj., n. absolutely necessary; being basic or fundamental Origin: Latin esse, 'to be' Sentence: We can manage without clothes, but water is essential to life.
EVAPORATE	v. to change into steam or vapour; to disappear Origin: Latin vapor, 'steam' Sentence: When water starts to boil, it immediately begins to evaporate.
EVENTUALLY	adv. in due course; at last Origin: Latin eventus, 'a happening' Sentence: I will come to do it eventually but not now.
EXCEED	v. to do beyond the limit; be greater than Origin: Latin excedere, 'to go out' Sentence: Motorists should not exceed the speed limit on the roads.
EXCELLENT	adj. of extremely high quality Origin: Latin excellere, 'to rise up' Sentence: This school produces excellent students
EXCHANGE	n., v. giving one thing and receiving another in return Origin: French eschangier (and prefix ex +change) Sentence: At the library I exchange one book for another
EXCITEMENT	n. eagerness; being excited; an exciting event Origin: Latin excitare, 'to rouse, stir up' Sentence: In her excitement about the trip, the child could hardly sleep.
EXCLAMATION	n. a sign in written language; sudden cry of pain, anger, surprise

	<p>Origin: Latin exclamare, 'to shout' Sentence: In writing, an exclamation sign expresses surprise</p>
EXCLUSION	<p>n. being or having been kept out or left out (excluded) Origin: Latin excludere, 'to shut' Sentence: Poor discipline led to his exclusion from the team</p>
EXCURSION	<p>n. journey usually by a group for pleasure ek'skershən / ik'skershən Origin: excurrere, 'to run out' Sentence: We are going on an excursion to Castleton Gardens.</p>
EXERCISE	<p>n., v. activity; practice; to practise; to put into action Origin: Latin exercere, 'to drill' Sentence: Our bodies need exercise in order to be healthy.</p>
EXHALE	<p>v. to breathe out; give off or be given off in vapour Origin: Latin ex, ('out')+ halare, ('breathe') Sentence: In breathing, mammals inhale and exhale air.</p>
EXHIBITOR	<p>n. person who provides item or items for an exhibition (display) eg'zibitə / ig'zibitə Origin: Latin exhibere, 'to hold out' Sentence: Our Company is an exhibitor at the medical conference.</p>
EXOTIC	<p>adj. attractively strange or rare; from a foreign place, not native eg'zotik / ig'zotik Origin: Greek exoterikos (exo-, 'outside') Sentence: To us the ackee is an ordinary dish, but to visitors it is exotic.</p>
EXPEDITIOUSLY	<p>adv. In a speedy manner Origin: Latin ekspsi'dishəsli Sentence: There is now a need to move expeditiously and to reach consensus with all stakeholders</p>
EXPEL	<p>v. to cast out; discharge Origin: expellere, 'to drive' Sentence: A school might expel a student who mis- behaves</p>
EXPENSE	<p>n. cost; money spent; object on which money is spent Origin: Latin expensa, '(money) spent' Sentence: The expense of running a car nowadays is great.</p>
EXPERTISE	<p>n. expert skill; knowledge in a particular field Origin: Fr Sentence: You need someone with the right training and expertise to manage this business.</p>
EXPLOSION	<p>n. sudden eruption, outburst or discharge of noise etc Origin: Latin explosio, 'scornful rejection' Sentence: An explosion of thunder frightened us all.</p>
EXPOSITION	<p>n. large public exhibition; explanation; commentary ekspə'zishən Origin: Latin exponere, 'to display' Sentence: Many persons in business went to see the exposition on manufacture.</p>
EXPRESSION	<p>n. showing feeling; conveying ideas, thoughts, etc Origin: Latin expressus, 'distinctly shown' Sentence: She sings with so much expression!</p>
EXTENSION	<p>n. addition; lengthening Origin: Latin extendere, 'to stretch out' Sentence: The allotted time was running out, so we requested an extension</p>
EXTRACTION	<p>n. pulling or having been pulled out; origin; descent Origin: Latin extractus, 'drawn out'</p>

	Sentence: The extraction of my tooth was not at all painful.
EXTREMELY	adv. to the greatest extent; exceedingly Origin: Latin extremus, 'most outward' Sentence: Please be extremely careful in crossing a busy road.
FABRIC	n. cloth or woven material 'fabrik' Origin: Latin fabrica, 'craft' Sentence: My school uniform is made from a strong coloured fabric.
FABULOUS	adj. wonderful; astounding; legendary; based on a fable 'fabūlas' Origin: Latin fabulosus (fabula, 'fable') Sentence: She was all excited to tell about her fabulous trip.
FACIAL	adj. for or in relation to the face 'fāshəl' Origin: Latin facies, 'face' Sentence: The beauty queen got many facial treatments from her beautician.
FAILURE	n. lack of success; ceasing to function e.g. heart failure 'fālyə' Origin: Latin fallere, 'to deceive, disappoint' Sentence: Failure in his business made him bankrupt.
FALCON	n. bird of prey (like a hawk) 'fawlkn / 'fɒlkən' Origin: Latin falco, 'hawk' Sentence: The hen protected her chickens from the falcon.
FALSEHOOD	n. untrue thing; lie; dishonesty 'fawls-hud / 'fɒls-hud' Origin: Latin fallere; 'to deceive' Sentence: He has been found guilty of falsehood so he cannot be trusted.
FAMILIAR	adj. well known; well acquainted 'fə'miliə' Origin: Latin familia, 'household, family' Sentence: All the familiar faces at the party belonged to my school-mates
FANATIC	n., adj. person excessively enthusiastic about something; addicted or extremely zealous 'fə'natik' Origin: Latin fanum, 'temple' Sentence: That football fanatic does not miss any of the matches.
FANTASY or PHANTASY	n. imagination; day dream Origin: Greek phantasia, 'appearance, image in mind' 'fantəsi / 'fantəsi' Sentence: As I sat day-dreaming, my teacher remarked that I was in a world of fantasy.
FAREWELL	n. goodbye; leave-taking 'fe:rwel' Origin: Middle English foran, 'fare (go)' + 'well' Sentence: Before leaving on my trip I went to say farewell to my friends.
FASCINATE	v. to capture the interest of; attract 'fasināt' Origin: Latin fascinare, 'to bewitch' Sentence: The tricks of the clown always fascinate young children.
FAUCET	n. tap or valve to regulate flow of water or other liquid 'fawsit' Origin: French fausset, 'vent-peg' Sentence: Turn the faucet on and fill the bath with water.
FAUNA	n. animal life of a region or period 'fawna' Origin: Latin Fauna, 'rural goddess of living creatures' Sentence: We are studying the flora and fauna of this valley.
FAVOURITISM or FAVORITISM	n. preferred treatment of a person over another esp. if unfairly 'fāv(ə)ritizm' Origin: Latin favere, 'to favour' Sentence: He showed favouritism in his selection of persons for the job.

FENDER	n. cover for wheel on a vehicle; protection for fireplace 'fendə Origin: Middle English defenden, 'to defend' Sentence: The damaged fender is brushing against the wheel.
FERMENTATION	n. breaking down of substances by yeast or bacteria fermen'tāshən Origin: Latin fermentum, 'yeast' Sentence: Through fermentation the juice of the sugar cane is made into vinegar.
FEROCIOUS	adj. fierce; savagely cruel fə'rōshəs Origin: Latin ferox, 'wild' Sentence: The intruder was attacked by two ferocious dogs.
FERRET	n., v. small animal used in chasing rabbits or rats; to hunt or search 'ferit Origin: Latin fur, 'thief' Sentence: The ferret chased the rat and caught it.
FERTILITY	n. fruitfulness; state or quality of being fertile fə'tiliti Origin: Latin fertilis, 'bear' Sentence: We can increase the fertility of the soil by adding manure to it.
FIASCO	n. ridiculous failure; humiliating outcome fi'askō Origin: Italian fiasco, 'flask' Sentence: The plans he boasted about turned out to be a fiasco.
FIDELITY	n. faithfulness; loyalty fi'deliti Origin: Latin fides, 'faith' Sentence: The patriot's fidelity to the cause is well known.
FERCE	adj. savage; raging; very strong or intense (heat) 'fe:rs Origin: Latin ferus, 'savage' Sentence: Fierce dogs attacked but he escaped.
FIERY	adj. blazing red; flaming with or as with fire 'fiəri Origin: Old English fyr, 'fire' Sentence: The evening sky glowed with a fiery appearance.
FIGURINE	n. small statue; statuette 'figərən / 'figūrən Origin: Italian figurina, 'small figure' Sentence: On his desk is a figurine of his pet dog.
FILET	n. a slice cut from a small end of the tenderloin of beef; a kind of net or lace with a square mesh Origin: French Sentence: When I go to the restaurant I like to order filet mignon.
FILLET	n.v. boneless piece of meat or fish; to remove bones from meat or fish 'filit Origin: Latin filum, 'thread' Sentence: The fillet was nicely cooked.
FILTHY	adj. extremely dirty or unpleasant; obscene 'filθi Origin: Old English fylth, from ful, 'foul' Sentence: This filthy place must be cleaned immediately!
FINANCIAL	adj. relating to management of money fi'nanshəl / fi'nanshəl Origin: French fin, 'settlement' Sentence: The financial report showed that a lot of money was spent.
FIREARM	n. gun, pistol, rifle carried or used by an individual 'fiərarm Origin: Old English Sentence: The soldiers used their firearm to defend themselves.

FIRING	n., v. discharge of guns 'fɪərɪŋ Origin: Old English fyr, 'fire' Sentence: Firing was heard from the soldier's guns.
FLAMMABLE	adj. inflammable; burnable 'fləməbl Origin: Latin flammare, 'to blaze' Sentence: Kerosene is a highly flammable fuel.
FLATTERY	n. insincere praise; over praise 'flat(ə)ri Origin: Middle English Sentence: He knew that the high commendation was mere flattery.
FLEXIBLE	adj. capable of bending without breaking; pliable 'fleksibl Origin: Latin flectere, 'to bend, bow' Sentence: The rods were made from flexible wires.
FLICKER	v. to shine or burn unsteadily 'flikə Origin: Old English flicorian, 'to flutter' Sentence: The flames flicker in the light wind.
FLOURISH	v. to grow vigorously; thrive 'flʊrɪʃ Origin: French florir, 'to flower' Sentence: Plants will flourish here because of good weather.
FLUENTLY	adj. speaking or writing with ease, naturally 'flooəntli Origin: Latin fluere, 'to flow' Sentence: He speaks fluently in many languages.
FOETUS or FETUS	n. unborn mammal Origin: Latin fetus, 'offering' 'fētəs Sentence: An ultrasound showed that the foetus was healthy.
FOLIAGE	n. leaves; leafage; leaflike design 'fōliɪj Origin: French feuille, 'leaf' Sentence: There is a lot of foliage on these trees but no fruits.
FORBIDDEN	v. ordered not to; barred; banned; disallowed fə'bid(ə)n Origin: Old English forbeddan, 'to forbid' Sentence: Because of his rude behaviour he was forbidden to go on the trip.
FOREIGNER	n. person born in or coming from another country 'forənə Origin: Latin foras; 'outside' Sentence: As a foreigner visiting, I am impressed with the beauty of the island.
FORGERY	n. act of making an imitation, especially if illegal; a forged document 'forj(ə)ri Origin: Middle English Sentence: He was charged with forgery of a signature of one of the bank's clients.
FORMALITY	n. thing done simply to comply with a rule; formal meaningless act; rigid observance of rules for'maliti Origin: Latin forma, 'mould, form' Sentence: Politeness today is sometimes a mere formality.
FORMULA	n. rules to be followed or ingredients to be used; infant's food 'formūlə Origin: Latin forma, 'form' Sentence: If you apply the formula carefully, you should get the correct results.
FORTNIGHTLY	adv., adj. done or occurring every two weeks 'fortnɪtli Origin: Old English, feowertiene niht 'fourteen nights' Sentence: Mommy is paid weekly but Daddy is paid fortnightly.

FRACTURE	n. breakage esp. of bone 'frakcha Origin: Latin frangere, 'to break' Sentence: The X-ray revealed a small fracture of the wrist.
FRAGILE	adj. easily broken; weak; delicate 'frajil Origin: Latin frangere, 'to break' Sentence: These glass tubes are fragile and must be handled with care.
FRAUD	n. dishonest trick; criminal deception 'frawd Origin: Latin fraus fraudis, 'trick' Sentence: He is to answer a charge for fraud when the case goes to court.
FREAK	n. adj. v. abnormal person or thing; abnormally occurring 'frēk Origin: Probably Old English frician, 'to dance' Sentence: The freak storm that ripped through the village caused much alarm.
FREIGHTER	n. ship or aircraft for carrying cargo; person concerned with loading cargo 'frāta Origin: Dutch vrecht Sentence: The freighter arrived fully loaded.
FRONTIER	n. border between two countries 'frūnte:r Origin: Latin frontus, 'forehead, front' Sentence: Soldiers guarded the frontier to prevent persons from crossing over.
FRUSTRATION	n. feeling of disappointment because of inability to achieve one's aims frū'strāshən Origin: Latin frustra, 'in vain' Sentence: After repeated failure he is now almost overcome by frustration.
FUDGE	n. soft sweet made of milk, sugar, butter, etc Origin: Unknown 'fūj Sentence: The children ate a lot of fudge at the party.
FUGITIVE	n., adj. person who flees from justice etc; fleeing; roving 'fūjitiv Origin: Latin fugere, 'to run away' Sentence: The fugitive was returned to his country to face trial.
FULFILMENT	n. carrying out of task, promise etc ful'filmənt Origin: Old English fulfyllan ('full + fill') Sentence: The people waited patiently to see the fulfilment of certain prophecies
FUMIGATE	v. to kill germs by smoke or fumes; disinfect 'fūmigāt Origin: Latin fumigare, 'to produce smoke or steam' Sentence: They were advised to fumigate the rooms before occupying them.
FUNGI	n. plural of fungus (type of organism without leaves, roots, chlorophyll) 'fūnji / 'fūŋgi / 'fūnjī / 'fūŋgī Origin: Latin fungus, 'mushroom' Sentence: Moulds, mushrooms and toadstools are all fungi.
FUZZY	adj. blurred; frayed; indistinct 'fūzi Origin: Dutch Sentence: His vision became fuzzy after a few drinks of alcohol.
GADGET	n. small mechanical device or appliance or tool Origin: Uncertain 'gajit Sentence: The new weed cutter is a very useful gadget.
GAGGLE	n., v. a flock of geese; to cackle Origin: Middle English, imitation of the sound Sentence: Farmer Jones has a gaggle of geese on his farm.

GAINFULLY	adv. profitably (employed) Origin: French gaaignier 'to earn, to till land' Sentence: She is now gainfully employed, so she can pay her bills.
GALAXY	n. any of the large group of stars which make up the universe Origin: Greek galaxias, 'the milky way' Sentence: The galaxy in which we live is called The Milky Way
GALLANTRY	n. bravery; politeness; chivalry Origin: French galant, 'making merry' Sentence: The gentleman was everywhere admired for his gallantry
GALLERY	n. place for showing works of art; balcony; upper floor in a theatre Origin: French galerie Sentence: Our national art gallery has many valuable paintings.
GALLIWASP	n. a kind of lizard Origin: Uncertain Sentence: A galliwasp is not a wasp, but a lizard
GARDENER	n. person who attends to the garden Origin: French jardin, 'garden' Sentence: A good gardener cares his plants.
GARGLING	v. washing the throat with a liquid (called a gargle) Origin: French gargouille, 'throat' Sentence: Gargling with salt water helps a sore throat.
GARNISH	v., n. to decorate, embellish (food); the garnishing; serve notice of proceedings (e.g. to collect money owed) Origin: French garnir, 'to supply' Sentence: Cooks and caterers garnish food to make it tasty and attractive.
GARRISON	n. troops (soldiers) stationed in a fortress to defend it; the fortress they occupy Origin: French garir, 'to defend, protect' Sentence: A garrison of British soldiers defended that city against the Spanish.
GASEOUS	adj. in the form of gas; like gas Origin: Greek khaos, 'atmosphere' Sentence: Water is gaseous as it is neither solid nor liquid.
GASPED	v. past tense of gasp ('to catch one's breath or to be breathing short') Origin: Norse geispa, 'to yawn' Sentence: She gasped when she came upon the frightening scene.
GAZEBO	n. summer house that offers a pleasant view gə'zēbō Origin: Coined from gaze Sentence: A gazebo is the ideal place to spend a warm afternoon.
GAZELLE	n. a small antelope found in Asia and Africa gə'zēl Origin: Arabic ghazal, 'wild goat' Sentence: The gazelle is a slender, graceful animal
GENESIS	n. the beginning or origin; first book in Bible Origin: Greek gignesthai, 'to be born' Sentence: That is the genesis from which everything else developed.
GENUINE	adj. authentic; not artificial or fake; honest; sincere Origin: Latin, genuinus, 'natural' Sentence: These shoes are made of genuine leather.

GEOGRAPHIC	adj. of or related to geography Origin: Greek geographia, 'earth description' Sentence: Atlases show the geographic locations of places.
GERANIUM	n. type of flowering plant - usually pink or purplish flowers ji'rāniəm Origin: Greek geranion Sentence: The geranium has covered the entire flower bed.
GERBERA	n. type of small flowering plant 'jərb(ə)rə / 'gerb(ə)rə Origin: Named after German naturalist, T Gerber Sentence: The gerbera thrives in our climate, and blooms brightly coloured flowers.
GESTURE	n., v. a signal shown by body movement; to express feeling or intention Origin: Latin gestura, 'one's manner or bearing' Sentence: All children know which gesture on their parents' faces shows disapproval.
GHETTO	n. slum area in city; a segregated group or area 'getō Origin: Italian, probably getto named after a place Sentence: Life in the ghetto is not prosperous but it has produced some great artists and performers.
GIBE or JIBE	v., n. to jeer or mock; a jeer or instance of gibing Origin: French giber, 'to handle roughly' 'jīb Sentence: People like to gibe others who look or are dressed differently.
GIGANTIC	adj. huge; enormous; like a giant Origin: Latin gigas, 'giant' Sentence: That ice cream cone is not large; it's gigantic!
GIRAFFE	n. tall African animal with very long neck and legs Origin: Arabic zarafa Sentence: The giraffe is the world's tallest animal.
GIZZARD	n. part of stomach of birds etc specially for digesting difficult food Origin: French guisier, 'fowl's liver' Sentence: A chicken's gizzard has muscles for grinding up indigestible food.
GLACIER	n. slowly moving mass of ice Origin: French glace, 'ice' Sentence: The glacier formed from the snow was moving slowly down the mountain.
GLAMOUR or GLAMOR	n. physical appeal; attractiveness Origin: Related to 'grammar' and so linked with witchcraft Sentence: A fashion model is chosen for glamour as well as personality.
GLAZIER	n. person who glazes (fits glass into) windows Origin: Middle English glasen, 'glass' Sentence: We need to hire a glazier to fit the window panes properly
GLIMPSE	n., v. very brief look; to see only briefly Origin: Middle English glimse Sentence: We could get only a glimpse of the bride as her car drove by in the rain.
GLISTENING	adj. shining; sparkling Origin: Old English glisnian, 'shine' Sentence: The water is so clean and clear, it's glistening in the sunlight
GLOOMILY	adv. in a glum, sad way; sullenly Origin: Middle English gloumben, 'to look sullenly' Sentence: She saw her school report and walked away gloomily.

GLOSSARY	n. brief dictionary or list of terms and their meanings in a particular book 'glos(ə)ri Origin: Latin glossarium (glossa, 'explanatory word') Sentence: The glossary at the back of the book explained all the unusual terms.
GLUCOSE	n. one form of sugar Origin: Greek gleukos, 'sweet wine' Sentence: Our bodies need glucose for energy.
GOBLET	n. drinking vessel with a foot and stem Origin: French goblet, 'little cup' Sentence: Most wine glasses are a kind of goblet
GODDESS	n. female god; woman who is adored Origin: Old English god Sentence: Venus was said to be the goddess of love and beauty.
GORGEOUS	adj. extremely beautiful, elegant, attractive 'gorjəs Origin: French gorgias, 'fine, elegant' Sentence: It was a gorgeous room decorated with flowers and artwork.
GORILLA	n. the largest of apes Origin: Greek Gorillai, from the name of a hairy African tribe Sentence: The gorilla is a huge but gentle member of the ape family.
GOSPEL	n. life and teachings of Christ; a principle for action Origin: Old English godspel, 'good news' Sentence: The gospel is the Christian's guide.
GOSSIP	n., v. idle talk; rumour; to engage in such talk Origin: Old English, godsibb, 'godparent' Sentence: We listen to the gossip, but we know it's probably only a rumour.
GOVERNMENT	n. manner of ruling or governing; body of persons who rule or govern Origin: Latin gubernare, 'to steer, rule' Sentence: Voters choose leaders to be in charge of the government of our country.
GRACIOUS	adj. kind; courteous; polite; merciful Origin: Latin gratus, 'pleasing' Sentence: He was gracious enough to let her play
GRADIENT	n. a sloping stretch of land; the steepness of a slope Origin: Latin gradus, 'step' Sentence: A gradient is not as steep as a hill.
GRAMMAR	n. the study of the rules of a language Origin: Greek gramma, 'something written' Sentence: English grammar is taught in our schools.
GRAPHICS	n. photographs and illustrations Origin: Greek graphikos, 'writing' Sentence: Graphics in a textbook help to make the meaning clear.
GRATIFYINGLY	adj. in a satisfying; or pleasing manner Origin: Latin gratificari, 'to do a favour to' Sentence: He gratifyingly accepted the award as "Teacher of the Year".
GRAVEL	n. mixture of coarse sand and small stones Origin: French gravele, 'little shore' Sentence: Gravel feels rough on bare feet.
GREYHOUND	n. a tall slender dog known for its swiftness

	<p>Origin: Old English grieg ('bitch') + hund ('dog')</p> <p>Sentence: The greyhound is popularly used in dog racing events.</p>
GRIEVOUS	<p>adj. very severe or painful; causing or showing grief 'grēvəs</p> <p>Origin: Latingravis, 'heavy'</p> <p>Sentence: A hurricane can cause grievous damage to a country.</p>
GRISTLE	<p>n. cartilage, especially in meat</p> <p>Origin: OE</p> <p>Sentence: Some meat eaters prefer the gristle.</p>
GROCERY	<p>n. shop selling food and household items; the trade of a grocer</p> <p>Origin: English and French grosser, 'a person who sells in the gross'</p> <p>Sentence: Every week, Paula goes to the supermarket for her grocery</p>
GROIN	<p>n. sunken area just under the belly</p> <p>Origin: Middle English grynde, 'abyss'</p> <p>Sentence: A person's groin is found between the belly and the thigh.</p>
GROPING	<p>v. to feel about or search blindly</p> <p>Origin: Old English grapian, related to 'grasp'</p> <p>Sentence: We could barely see him groping in the dark to find his way.</p>
GROUPING	<p>n. putting in groups; organizing in sets</p> <p>Origin: French groupe</p> <p>Sentence: The coach is grouping the children into teams for different races.</p>
GROUSE	<p>n., v. a complaint; a particular game-bird; to complain</p> <p>Origin: Uncertain</p> <p>Sentence: People who have a grouse against a company should report their complaints.</p>
GRUMBLED	<p>v. complained angrily but not loudly</p> <p>Origin: Old English grymman, 'to cry, wail'</p> <p>Sentence: They grumbled about the price but had to pay it.</p>
GUARANTEED	<p>v., adj certified (given a warranty); sure, certain garən'tēd</p> <p>Origin: French garantie</p> <p>Sentence: This clock is guaranteed to give three years of trouble-free service.</p>
GUARDIAN	<p>n. protector or caretaker; defender</p> <p>Origin: French gardier, 'protect'</p> <p>Sentence: The children live with a guardian while their parents are away.</p>
GUILTYLY	<p>adv. feeling of being in the wrong; being in the wrong</p> <p>Origin: Old English gylt (origin uncertain)</p> <p>Sentence: The accused confessed to doing wrong and hung her head guiltily</p>
GULLIBLE	<p>adj. easily persuaded or deceived</p> <p>Origin: Uncertain</p> <p>Sentence: Gullible people are easily tricked.</p>
GUTTERING	<p>n. the gutters (shallow troughs) of a building; material for gutters</p> <p>Origin: Latingutta, 'drop'</p> <p>Sentence: Rain water is carried from the guttering on some roofs into storage tanks.</p>
GYPSUM	<p>n. soft mineral used to make plaster of Paris 'jipsəm</p> <p>Origin: Greek gypsos, 'chalk'</p> <p>Sentence: Gypsum is mined in parts of Jamaica.</p>
HABITUAL	<p>adj. done regularly or as a habit hə'bichuəl / hə'bituəl</p>

	<p>Origin: Latin <i>habitus</i>, 'custom' Sentence: Many habitual smokers are now breaking the habit.</p>
HADDOCK	<p>n. an edible fish from the sea 'hadək Origin: Medieval English Sentence: The haddock is a member of the cod (fish) family.</p>
HAGGARD	<p>adj. looking very tired, exhausted 'hagəd Origin: French <i>hagard</i>, 'wild' Sentence: A hard day's work may leave a person haggard.</p>
HALTER	<p>n., v. rope or strap for holding and leading horse; rope with a noose for hanging someone; to do either of these 'hawltə Origin: Old English <i>hælfter</i> Sentence: The groom led the horse gently by the halter.</p>
HAMMOCK or HUMMOCK	<p>n. net or canvas hung by the ends as a swinging bed Origin: Spanish (from the Tainos) <i>hamaca</i> 'hamək or 'hûmək Sentence: A hammock is a cosy place for a nap.</p>
HAMPERED	<p>v. hindered the progress or movement 'hampəd Origin: Middle English (origin uncertain) Sentence: Heavy rains hampered the repairs started on the roof.</p>
HANDCUFFS	<p>n., v. pair of rings for locking around wrists of a prisoner; puts handcuffs on 'han(d)kûfs Origin: Old English Sentence: The prisoner was brought to court in handcuffs.</p>
HANDKERCHIEF	<p>n. a square of cloth for wiping nose and face 'hanjkəchif Origin: Medieval English Sentence: I blow my nose into my handkerchief.</p>
HAPHAZARD	<p>adj., adv. in a disorderly manner; at random hap'hazəd Origin: Middle English Sentence: Her attendance at school was haphazard until she became better organized.</p>
HARASS	<p>v. to pester or keep troubling 'harəs / hæ'ras Origin: French <i>harer</i>, 'to set a dog on' Sentence: They will try to harass us until we change our mind.</p>
HARDWARE	<p>n. the mechanical and electronic part of a computer; metal goods, machinery etc 'hardwe:r Origin: OE Sentence: An electronic technician can repair the hardware of the computer.</p>
HASSOCK	<p>n. cushion for kneeling on in church; clump of grass 'hasək Origin: Old English <i>hassuc</i>, 'matted grass' Sentence: The couple knelt on a hassock at the altar.</p>
HATCHERY	<p>n. place where eggs are hatched under artificial conditions 'hachəri Origin: Middle English <i>hacche</i>, 'to hatch' Sentence: Thousands of chickens are hatched in a hatchery then sold to farmers.</p>
HAUGHTY	<p>adj. very proud; arrogant; behaving as if superior 'hawti Origin: Latin <i>altus</i>, 'high' Sentence: He's so haughty that nobody bothers to talk to him.</p>
HAVOC	<p>n. great destruction; widespread confusion or disorder 'havək Origin: French <i>havot</i>, 'plunder, loot' Sentence: Strong winds cause havoc with the trees.</p>
HAZEL	<p>n. the light reddish or greenish brown clour; deciduous shrubs and low trees bearing nuts Origin: Old English</p>

	Sentence: I like staring into your hazel eyes.
HEADQUARTERS	n. head office; main office of an organization 'hedkwawtəz Origin: Old English Sentence: Our police headquarters are on Old Hope Road.
HEARSE	n. vehicle for conveying the coffin at a funeral 'hers Origin: Latinhirpex icis, 'large rake' Sentence: A hearse transported the coffin to the grave.
HEARTILY	adv. in a hearty, very friendly manner; to a great degree 'hartili Origin: Middle English, related to 'heart' Sentence: He was greeted heartily by all his supporters.
HEATHEN	n. person who does not belong to a religion 'hēθən Origin: Old English haethen Sentence: Many Christians would describe a non-Christian as a heathen.
HECKLER	n. person who heckles (interrupts, harasses a speaker) 'heklə Origin: Middle English Sentence: The heckler would not allow the politician to speak in peace.
HECTARE	n. an area of land that is 10,000 square metres 'hekte:r / 'hektar Origin: Frenchhecto, 'hundred' + are 'a hundred square metres' Sentence: A hectare of land is enough for a small farmer.
HEDGEHOG	n. small prickly-backed animal with a pig-like snout 'hej(h)og Origin: Middle Englishhedge (from its home) + hog (from its snout) Sentence: A hedgehog rolls itself into a tight ball for protection.
HEIFER	n. young cow especially one that has not had more than one calf 'hefə Origin: Old English heahfore Sentence: She's a young cow – a mere heifer.
HEMISPHERE	n. half of the earth; half of a sphere 'hemisfe:r Origin: Medieval English Sentence: Planet Earth has a northern and a southern hemisphere.
HEROIN	n. a drug used to relieve pain, and as a narcotic 'herōin Origin: German trademark probably from hero referring to supposed effect on user's self-esteem Sentence: The prescription was a drug containing heroin.
HEROINE	n. female hero (champion; outstanding person; main character in story) 'herōin Origin: Latin heros, 'hero' Sentence: The woman who rescued the children from the fire is our latest heroine.
HIBERNATION	n. fromhibernate ('to go into a state like a long sleep during winter; remain inactive') hībə'nāshən Origin: Latinhibernatus, 'wintered' Sentence: Some animals go into hibernation throughout the winter season.
HIBISCUS	n. a kind of shrub with large brightly coloured flowers hi'biskəs Origin: Greekhibiskos, 'marsh mallow' Sentence: The hibiscus seems to be always in bloom.
HOOLIGAN	n. young ruffian (especially member of gang) 'hooligən Origin: Named after an Irish surname, Houlihan Sentence: The hooligan pushed everybody roughly, forcing himself into the bus.
HORRENDOUS	adj. horrifying; shocking ho'rendəs Origin: Latinhorrere, 'to shudder' Sentence: The escape of the guard dogs was a horrendous experience for people nearby.

HORTICULTURE	n. gardening; cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables 'hortikŭlchə Origin: Latin hortus, 'garden' Sentence: That plot of fertile land is ideal for horticulture.
HUMID	adj. warm, damp or moist air 'hūmid Origin: Latinumere, 'to be moist' Sentence: When the air is humid it makes us feel hot and sticky.
HUMILIATION	n. shame; embarrassment hū'mili'āshən Origin: Latinhumiliatus, 'made lowly' Sentence: The boastful team suffered the humiliation of losing disgracefully.
HUMOROUS	adj. amusing; funny; comic 'hūmərəs Origin: Latinumor, 'moisture' Sentence: A comedy is a humorous play.
HURDLE	n. set of obstacles to be jumped over in a race; obstacle or difficulty 'herdl Origin: Old English, hyrdel Sentence: The athlete was doing well until he failed to clear the last hurdle.
HURRICANE	n. a violent tropical storm like a cyclone 'hūrikān / 'hūrikən Origin: Tainohurakan (hura, 'wind') Sentence: A hurricane normally brings rain with its strong winds.
HUSTLE	v. to push or shove roughly; rush or hasten 'hūsl Origin: Dutchhusselen, 'to shake, toss' Sentence: In a crowded market, people hustle one another too much.
HYDRANT	n. large pipe in the street for supplying water for fires etc 'hīdrənt Origin: US Sentence: The fire fighters have attached their hose to the hydrant down the road.
HYDROGEN	n. one of the common gases Origin: Frenchhydrogene, 'producing water' 'hīdrəjən Sentence: Hydrogen is one of the gases in water.
HYGIENE	n. sanitary principles and practices; the study of these 'hījēn Origin: Greekhygieia, 'health' Sentence: Regular bathing and washing of hands is good hygiene.
HYMN	n. song of praise (to God, to a nation etc) 'him Origin: Latinhymnus Sentence: The religious service began with the singing of a hymn
HYPERTENSION	n. abnormally high blood pressure hīpə'tenshən Origin: Lat Sentence: She is taking regular medication for her hypertension.
HYPHEN	n., v. the sign (-) used to join words; to join words this way 'hīfən Origin: Greekhuphen, 'together' Sentence: A hyphen between look and out converts it to the noun "look-out".
ICEBERG	n. large floating mass of ice Origin: Probably Dutch ijs ('ice') +berg ('hill, mountain') Sentence To avoid an accident the captain sailed far away from the iceberg.
ICICLE	n. piece of ice in form of a cone Origin: Middle English is ('ice') +gicel ('icicle') Sentence: He ate an icicle for dessert.

IDEALISM	n. belief in or following what is considered perfect Origin: Latin idealis , related to 'idea' Sentence: His early life was shaped by his youthful idealism.
IDENTIFIABLE	adj. can be pointed out; recognizable Origin: Latin identificare Sentence There were identifiable footprints showing that the animal walked that way.
IDIOM	n. expression or language peculiar to a people; dialect 'idiām Origin: Greek idioma, 'private property' Sentence: This phrase is not grammatical but is an idiom we use.
IDIOTIC	adj. acting like a stupid person Origin: Greek idiote 'ignorant or unskilled person' Sentence: He was ridiculed for his idiotic behaviour.
IGLOO	n. eskimo's snow house Origin: Eskimo igdlu, 'house' Sentence: The Eskimo made the walls of his igloo very thick.
IGNITE	v. to set fire to; catch fire; provoke or excite feelings Origin: Latin ignire 'to set on fire' Sentence: He bought fuel to ignite the camp fire.
IGNORANCE	n. lack of knowledge Origin : Latin ignorare, 'to not know, be ignorant' Sentence He could not inform the meeting because of his ignorance on the subject.
IGUANA	n. large lizard found in the Caribbean region Origin: Spanish from Carib iwana; Sentence: The iguana is protected by law in Jamaica.
ILLEGAL	adj. not lawful; not legal Origin: Latin Sentence: It is illegal to hunt iguanas in this country.
ILLEGIBLE	adj. not easily read; not legible i'lejibl Origin: Latin Sentence: He types most of his letters as his writing is so illegible.
ILLITERATE	adj. unable to read Origin: Latin Sentence He could not tell what the sign said because he was illiterate.
ILLUMINATE	v. to light up; make bright Origin: Latin lumen, 'light' Sentence: They used bright light bulbs to illuminate the hall for the function.
ILLUSION	n. false impression or belief; state of being deceived i'loožən / i'lūžən Origin: Latin illusio, 'mockery' Sentence: She was under the illusion that he was an honest person until she found out otherwise.
ILLUSTRATE	v. to explain with examples or pictures Origin: Latin lusto, 'light up' Sentence: She uses pictures to illustrate her lesson.
ILLUSTRIOUS	adj. distinguished; famous; renowned i'lūstriəs Origin: Latin illustris, 'bright, lustrous' Sentence: They travelled long distance to see and hear the illustrious performer.

IMAGINARY	adj. supposing to exist; not real Origin : Latin imaginari, 'to fancy, picture mentally' Sentence: The equator is an imaginary line around the world.
IMBALANCE	n. lack of balance Origin: O French Sentence: The imbalance between what he earns and what he spends always leaves him indebted
IMITATOR	n. one who follows the examples of another; mimic Origin: Latin imitari, 'to copy' Sentence: The imitator did a good imitation of the President's voice.
IMMACULATE	adj. perfectly clean or tidy Origin: Latin im ('not') + macula ('spot or blemish') Sentence: The policemen were immaculate on parade.
IMMATURE	adj. unripe; undeveloped esp. in character Origin: Latin Sentence :The eating of certain immature fruits may cause harm.
IMMEDIATELY	adj. without pause or delay; right away Origin: Latin immediatus (im 'not' + mediare 'to be in the middle') Sentence A doctor immediately attended to the victims of the accident.
IMMENSELY	adv. very much (to an immense extent) i'mensli Origin: Latin immensus, 'immeasurable' Sentence: She enjoyed herself immensely at the party.
IMMERSION	n. being dipped in water e.g. baptism i'mershən Origin: Latin Latin immergere, 'to dip in, immerse' Sentence: In some churches baptism involves total body immersion in water.
IMMIGRANT	n. a person who enters a country to settle Origin: Latin immigrare, 'to go into' Sentence : An immigrant needs time to settle in a new country.
IMMORAL	adj. morally wrong or bad; loose; corrupt Origin: Latin im ('not') + moralis ('custom') Sentence: Immoral practices can cause harm.
IMPATIENCE	n. eagerness; lack of patience Origin: French impatiens ('im' + 'patience') Sentence: The people were showing impatience, as they had waited so long.
IMPERIALISM	n. a system of governing by a supreme authority Origin: Latin imperium , 'command, authority' Sentence: Imperialism is not a popular form of government today.
IMPLEMENT	n., v. tool, instrument, utensil; to put decision, plan etc. into effect 'implimənt / 'impliment Origin: Latin implementa, 'implement'; implere, 'to employ' Sentence: The hoe is an implement for digging.
INAUDIBLE	adj. unable to be heard; not audible Origin: Latin Sentence: Although he tried to shout, he was still inaudible to those at the back of the room.
INCENTIVE	n. payment or concession to encourage effort Origin: Latin incentivus, 'setting the tune' Sentence: The promise of a promotion was an incentive for even harder work.

INCEST	n. sexual relationship between very close relatives Origin: Latin incestus (in 'not' + castus 'chaste') Sentence: In many modern societies incest is a crime.
INCISOR	n. sharp front tooth for biting Origin: Latin incidere, 'to cut into' Sentence: The dentist filled and so saved the decayed incisor.
INCREMENT	n. increase or added amount 'ɪŋkrɪmənt Origin: Latin incrementum, 'growth' Sentence: Government employees receive an annual increment to their salaries.
INCUBATOR	n. equipment for providing warmth for hatching eggs or rearing premature babies Origin: Latin incubare, 'to lie on' Sentence: Chickens hatched in the incubator are ready for sale.
INDEBTED	adj. owing money or gratitude; having an obligation in'detɪd Origin: French endetter, 'to involve in debt' Sentence: I am indebted to you for rescuing me.
INDECENT	adj. offending; disgusting; unsuitable Origin: Latin Sentence: The indecent haste with which he closed the meeting caused annoyance.
INDELIBLE	adj. cannot be rubbed out or removed Origin: Latin indelibilis (from delere, 'to wipe out') Sentence: His honesty and good works have left an indelible mark in the school.
INDENTURE	n., v. sealed contract especially for work; to bind a person by such contract in'denʃə Origin: Anglo-French indenture Sentence: The terms of the indenture were read to the employee.
INDEPENDENT	adj. free from or needing no help Origin: Medieval English Sentence: We did the project independent of our teacher.
INDIFFERENCE	n. lack of interest or attention Origin: Latin indifferens, 'making no distinction, of medium quality' Sentence: Her indifference shows that she has other interests.
INDIGENT	adj., n. needy, very poor; impoverished person Origin: Latin indigere, 'to need' Sentence: Food stamps are for indigent persons.
INDIGESTIBLE	adj. difficult or impossible to digest (absorb, assimilate) ɪndɪ'dʒestɪbl / ɪndɪ'jestɪbl Origin: Latin Sentence: Indigestible food may cause abdominal discomfort.
INDISCIPLINE	n. disorder; lack of discipline Origin: Latin Prefix in ('not') + word discipline ('order') Sentence: Everyone is affected when there is indiscipline in class.
INFINITE	adj. boundless; endless; limitless Origin: Latin Prefix in ('not') + word finite ('limited') Sentence: Our Solar System travel through infinite space.
INFLUENZA	n. contagious virus infection causing fever, aching, etc Origin: Latin influenza, 'influence' Sentence: She was having influenza and stayed in bed.
INFRASTRUCTURE	n. basic structures in place - roads, sewers, etc.

	<p>Origin: French Prefix infra ('below, under') + word structure Sentence: As soon as the infrastructure is in place, people will build houses and move in.</p>
INQUIRY or ENQUIRY	<p>n. investigation esp. an official one Origin: Latin inquirere, 'to seek' Sentence: An inquiry is being held into the disappearance of the visitor.</p>
INSECTICIDE	<p>n. substance for killing insects Origin: Latin Sentence: Some people use an insecticide to get rid of cockroaches.</p>
INSTALMENT or INSTALLMENT	<p>n. one of a series of fixed payments of a debt Origin: French estaler, 'to fix or set' Sentence: Another instalment on the bill is now due.</p>
INSTINCT	<p>n. intuition; natural response; inborn behaviour Origin: Latin instinguere, 'to incite, prompt' Sentence: People choose friends not by reasoning but by instinct.</p>
INSULIN	<p>n. hormone secreted in body, lack of which causes diabetes Origin: Latin insula, 'island' Sentence: The diabetic patient was told that her body was very short of insulin.</p>
INTENTION	<p>n. aim; purpose; goal Origin: Latin intendere, 'to direct, purpose' Sentence: He threw objects but with no intention of hitting anyone.</p>
INTERCHANGEABLE	<p>adj. exchangeable; capable of changing places or uses Origin: Old French Sentence: Although they are from different cars, these parts are interchangeable</p>
INTERDENOMINATIONAL	<p>adj. concerning or involving more than one religious, denomination Origin: Latin Prefix inter ('together') + word denominational Sentence: All the religious groups are meeting together in an interdenominational conference.</p>
INTERFERE	<p>v. to meddle; intervene; hinder Origin: French s'entreferir, 'to collide' Sentence: I try not to interfere in other people's business.</p>
INTERMISSION	<p>n. pause as between two things (eg different acts of a play Origin: Latin intermission, 'interruption' Sentence: People often have drinks during intermission in a performance.</p>
INTERRUPTION	<p>n. halting of an action or speech; disturbance Origin: Latin interrumpere, 'to break apart' Sentence: They performed without interruption from the audience.</p>
INVARIABLE	<p>adj. always the same; no changes; constant; unchangeable Origin: Latin Sentence: Invariable weather may become boring eventually.</p>
INVENTORY	<p>n. complete list of goods etc in a particular place Origin Latin inventorium, 'a list of things found' Sentence: We need to make an inventory of items in the science lab.</p>
INVESTMENT	<p>n. money or property etc. in safekeeping esp. for profit Origin: Latin investire, 'to clothe' Sentence: It seems wise to have an investment in that thriving business.</p>
IODINE	<p>n. type of dark-violet crystal, or solution Origin: Greek iodes, 'violet-like, rust-coloured'</p>

	Sentence: The animal's wound was treated with iodine
IRONY	n. figure of speech that says the opposite of what is meant Origin: Greek eironeia , 'pretended ignorance' Sentence: As we listened we could identify the irony in his speech.
IRREGULAR	adj. not orderly; uneven; not regular Origin:: Latin Sentence : The student's attendance was so irregular, that he was far behind in his studies.
IRRIGATE	v. to water land by means of channels etc 'irigāt Origin: Latin irrigatus, 'watered' Sentence: Farmers irrigate the dry lands for the crops to flourish.
ITCHY	adj. having or causing irritation in the skin; having a strong urge Origin: Old English gyccan , 'to itch' Sentence: Mosquito bites cause an itchy feeling.
IVORY	n., adj. hard white substance made from tusks of elephants etc; a smooth white colour Origin: Latin ebur eboris , 'ivory' Sentence: Ivory is used for carving and making
JACKAL	n. a wild animal related to the dog and the wolf 'jak(ə)l / 'jakawl Origin: Persian shagal Sentence: The jackal likes to hunt in packs.
JAGUAR	n. large spotted member of the cat family 'jagūə Origin: South American Indian Language, jaguara Sentence: The jaguar has a yellowish coat with black spots
JANITOR	n. caretaker of a building; doorkeeper 'janitə Origin: Latin janua, 'door' Sentence: Our janitor lives on the premises and opens the classrooms every morning.
JASMINE or JASMIN	n. kind of flowering shrub with white or yellow flowers 'jasmin / 'jazmin Origin: Persian yasamin Sentence: The jasmine blooms sweet-smelling flowers.
JAUNDICE	n. a condition causing yellowing of the whites of one's eyes 'jawndis Origin: French jaunice, 'yellowness' Sentence: A person with jaundice should be examined by a doctor.
JEALOUSY	n. feeling jealous (suspicious, possessive, envious) 'jeləsi Origin: Latin zelosus, 'zeal, enthusiasm' Sentence: The wife's jealousy was a problem in that marriage.
JERSEY	n. a (usually) knitted pullover; light brown dairy cow from Jersey 'jerzi Origin: Named after island called Jersey Sentence: It was cold so I wore a jersey along with my shirt.
JIGGLE	v. to shake lightly; rock jerkily; fidget 'jigl Origin: Uncertain Sentence: Don't knock; just jiggle the doorknob and someone will hear you.
JIGSAW	n a picture cut into pieces to be put back together; a kind of saw that cuts patterns 'jigsaw Origin: Uncertain Sentence: Children enjoy fitting the pieces of jigsaw puzzle together.
JITTERY	adj. nervous; uneasy 'jitəri

	<p>Origin: Probably Scots chitter, 'to shiver' Sentence: Mom becomes jittery whenever we're not home early.</p>
JOCULAR	<p>adj. merry; fond of joking 'jokŭlə Origin: Latin jocularis, 'a little joke' Sentence: He is a jocular person, who keeps the party merry.</p>
JOSTLED or JUSTLED	<p>n. pushed and shoved 'josld Origin: Middle English jostle (similar to joust 'to fight etc') Sentence: The ruffian jostled his way to the front of the crowded bus.</p>
JUBILEE	<p>n. a special anniversary; time or season of rejoicing 'joobilē Origin: Hebrew yobel, 'ram's horn trumpet' (to announce the jubilee) Sentence: Next year the jubilee of Emancipation will be celebrated in a special way.</p>
JUNCTION	<p>n. an intersection of roads or railway lines; point at which things are joined 'jŭŋ(k)shən Origin: Latin junctio, 'joining' Sentence: The local YMCA headquarters is at the junction of Hope and Trafalgar Roads.</p>
JURORS	<p>n. members of a jury (body of people judging a case in court); people judging an event 'jŭrəz Origin: French jurare, 'to swear' Sentence: A jury consists of jurors who swear to make honest judgement of the case.</p>
JUSTIFIABLE	<p>adj. can be justified (defended); proper; reasonable 'jŭstifiəbl Origin: Latin justificare, 'to make right or just' Sentence: I don't see how you can consider such rudeness justifiable!</p>
KANGAROO	<p>n. type of long-tailed animal which moves by hopping Origin: Australian Aboriginal gangurru Sentence: The female kangaroo carries her young in a pouch on her belly.</p>
KARATE	<p>n. Japanese system of self-defence without weapon Origin: Japanese kara, 'empty' + te, 'hand' Sentence: Karate, like kung fu, has become popular as a sport as well as a method of defence.</p>
KAYAK	<p>n. skin-covered Eskimo canoe 'kiak Origin: Eskimo Sentence: When the ice melted the Eskimo sailed off in his kayak.</p>
KERNEL	<p>n. core or inner part of a seed, nut etc Origin: Old English cyrnel, 'little seed' Sentence: The kernel of the almond is the part that we eat.</p>
KHAKI	<p>n., adj. type of brownish-yellow uniform; the cloth or colour of that uniform Origin: Urdu, kaki, 'dust-coloured' Sentence: Most boys in our country wear khaki to school.</p>
KIDNAPPED	<p>v. carried off illegally (especially to get ransom) Origin: Medieval English Sentence: The bandits kidnapped the child but were caught by the police.</p>
KIDNEYS	<p>n. plural of kidney (organ for excreting urine) Origin: Middle English kidnei Sentence: A person is born with two kidneys at the back of the abdomen</p>
KILN	<p>n. furnace or oven for baking, drying pottery etc 'kiln Origin: Latin culina, 'kitchen' Sentence: The potter has just put the clay pots in the kiln for baking.</p>
KILOWATTS	<p>n. plural of kilowatt (unit of electricity equal to 1000 watts)</p>

	<p>Origin: Prefix kilo, (1000) + word watt (a unit of power) Sentence: A stand-by generator may produce approximately four kilowatts of electricity</p>
KINDERGARTEN	<p>n. class or school for young children Origin: German, literally 'children's garden' Sentence: In kindergarten, children learn mostly through playing and pictures</p>
KIOSK	<p>n. a kind of open booth for selling food, newspapers etc, or for housing public telephone 'kēosk Origin: Turkish kiushk, 'pavillion' Sentence: At the fair there was a kiosk with the most delicious ice cream.</p>
KNAPSACKS	<p>n. plural of knapsack (hiker's or soldier's bag carried strapped to his back) Origin: German knappen, 'eat' + sack, 'bag' Sentence: The hikers are all ready with their knapsacks on their backs.</p>
KNEAD	<p>v. make into dough Origin: Old English cneadan Sentence: To make dumplings we mix the flour with water and then we knead the dough.</p>
KNICKERS	<p>n. woman's undergarment made a bit like shorts 'nikəz Origin: From word knickerbockers Sentence: Knickers were worn by women and girls long ago, but not nowadays.</p>
KNOWLEDGE	<p>n awareness; a range of information Origin: Middle English knaulege Sentence: The knowledge of an adult is normally greater than that of a child.</p>
LABEL	<p>n., v. tag; paper, cloth etc attached to an object to give information about it; to put on a label 'ləbl Origin: French label, 'ribbon' Sentence: Before you buy the item, read the label carefully.</p>
LABORATORY	<p>n. place for scientific research or manufacture lə'borət(ə)ri / 'lab(ə)rət(ə)ri Origin: Latin laboratorum (laborare, 'to work') Sentence: Today we should know the result of the test in the laboratory.</p>
LADLE	<p>n., v. long handed deep spoon; to scoop out with such spoon 'lādli Origin: Old English hladan, 'to draw out' Sentence: Soup is normally served with a ladle.</p>
LANGUAGE	<p>n. system of expressing ideas, thoughts, etc 'lɑŋgwɪʃ Origin: Latin lingua, 'tongue' Sentence: The English language is widely spoken.</p>
LARCENY	<p>n. theft of personal property 'lɑrs(ə)ni Origin: French larcin Sentence: The punishment for larceny is imprisonment or a fine.</p>
LAUNDER	<p>v. to wash and iron especially clothes 'lawndə Origin: Latin lavare, 'to wash' Sentence: Today we'll launder our school uniforms.</p>
LAVATORY	<p>n. toilet; room containing toilet(s) 'lavət(ə)ri / lə'vāt(ə)ri Origin: Latin lavare, 'to wash' Sentence: This school has a lavatory for girls and one for boys.</p>
LAXATIVE	<p>n. medicine to help freeing the bowels 'lɑksətɪv Origin: Latin laxus, 'loose' Sentence: A laxative will usually ease constipation.</p>
LEATHERETTE	<p>n. imitation leather leθə'ret</p>

	<p>Origin: Old English lether, 'leather' Sentence: The settee is covered with brown leatherette.</p>
LECTURER	<p>n. person who gives formal talk or lesson on a subject 'lekchərə Origin: Latin legere, 'to read' Sentence: I listened to the lecturer and learned a lot from her.</p>
LEDGER	<p>adj. record of accounts of a business 'lejə Origin: Dutch leggen, 'to lay' Sentence: The ledger showed an increase in cash received.</p>
LEEWARD	<p>adj. on or toward the side sheltered from the wind (opposite of windward) 'lēwəd / lūəd Origin: Old English hleo, 'shelter' Sentence: The lands on the leeward side of the mountain were not hit by the hurricane.</p>
LENGTHEN	<p>v. to make or become longer 'leŋθ(ə)n Origin: Old English lengthu Sentence: To cover the table we must lengthen the cloth.</p>
LEOPARD	<p>n. large spotted animal of the cat family 'lepəd Origin: Greek leon ('lion') + pardos ('panther') Sentence: Ancient people thought the leopard to be a cross between the lion and the panther.</p>
LESSEN	<p>v. to make or become less (reduced); diminish 'les(ə)n Origin: Old English laessa Sentence: To lose weight, I must lessen my food intake.</p>
LESSON	<p>n. something learned; instruction; period of teaching 'les(ə)n Origin: Latin lectio, 'a reading' Sentence: To be thrifty was a lesson he learnt at an early change.</p>
LIBRARY	<p>n. collection of books; place where these are kept 'lɪbrɪ / 'lɪbrəri Origin: Latin liber, 'book' Sentence: We borrowed books on different topics from the library</p>
LICENCE or LICENSE	<p>n.v. official permission to own or do something; permit Origin: Latin licere, 'to be lawful' 'lɪsəns Sentence: I have a licence to drive a car.</p>
LIGAMENT	<p>n. tissue connecting bones at a joint 'lɪgəmənt Origin: Latin ligare, 'to bind' Sentence: When I fell I damaged a ligament in my shoulder.</p>
LIGHTING	<p>n., v. arrangement of lights in a room or street etc; effect of such lights; producing lights 'lɪtɪŋ Origin: Old English leoht, 'light' Sentence: The lighting in the theatre was just right.</p>
LIGHTNING	<p>n. flash of bright light from the clouds 'lɪtnɪŋ Origin: Middle English from leoht, 'light' Sentence: Flashes of lightning preceded the thunder.</p>
LIKELIHOOD	<p>n. probability; prospect 'lɪklihud Origin: Old Norse likligr Sentence: There is a strong likelihood that he will be found.</p>
LIMESTONE	<p>n. type of rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate 'lɪmstōn Origin: Old English Sentence: Limestone is common in many areas of Jamaica.</p>
LIMOUSINE	<p>n. large luxurious motor car limə'zɛn Origin: French</p>

	Sentence: The bride rode in a white limousine.
LINIMENT	n. oily liquid rubbed onto a painful or diseased part of the body Origin: Latin Sentence: Mom applied a liniment to his bruised knee.
LINKAGE	n. connection; interconnectedness 'liŋkij Origin: Old Norse hlekk, 'link' Sentence: The two groups have formed a linkage as they have much in common.
LIQUIDATION	n. ending of a business; termination likwi'dāshən Origin: Latin liquidare, 'to make clear' Sentence: He wound up his business, and then went into liquidation.
LIQUOR	n. alcoholic drink (usually distilled) 'likə Origin: Latin liquor Sentence: People buy and drink liquor at the bar.
LISTENER	n. person who listens; person who receives broadcast 'lis(ə)nə Origin: Old English hlysnan Sentence: He learns well mainly because he is a good listener.
LITERATURE	n. written work e.g. poetry, fiction, of lasting value 'lit(ə)rəçə Origin: Latin litera, 'letter' Sentence: The literature written by authors of every century teaches us a lot
LOBSTER	n. sea animal with shell and claws; its flesh as food 'lobstə Origin: Latin locusta, 'crustacean, locust' Sentence: The men have gone to sea, fishing for lobster.
LOCKET	n. small case worn as pendent to a necklace 'lokit Origin: French loc, 'latch' Sentence: She wears a locket with two tiny photographs inside it.
LOGIC	n. the science of reasoning; a chain of reasoning 'lojik Origin: Greek logike (tekhne), 'art' of reason Sentence: I can be convinced by logic but not by emotion.
LONELINESS	n. being alone; feeling of sadness because of this 'lōnlinis Origin: Old English al one, 'all (entirely) one, alone' Sentence: Telephone calls help to relieve my loneliness.
LONGITUDE	n. angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian 'lonjitud / 'longitud Origin: Latin longitudo 'length' (longus, 'long') Sentence: Lines of longitude mark distances on the world map.
LOOSE	adj. not rigidly or securely attached/ n. laxity, or unrestraint; free indulgence/ v. to set free Origin: Norse Sentence: She tucked some loose strands of her hair behind her ears.
LOSE	v. suffer loss or detriment Origin: Old English Sentence: We all knew that his team would lose in the final.
LOTTERY	n. game of chance based usually on drawing of tickets 'lot(ə)ri Origin: Old English hlot, 'portion, choice (lot)' Sentence: Tickets for the lottery are now being sold.
LOUNGE	n. v. waiting area at airports, hotels etc; to lie back comfortably 'lownj / 'lownž Origin: Uncertain Sentence: We waited comfortably in the lounge for the arrival of the aeroplane.

LUDO	n. type of game played with dice and counters 'loodō / lūdō Origin: Latin ludo, 'I play' Sentence: The children enjoyed playing ludo.
LUSCIOUS	adj. richly sweet in taste or smell Origin: Unknown Sentence: Luscious fruits were served as a dessert.
LUXURY	n. expensive and extremely comfortable possessions or surroundings 'lūkshəri Origin: Latin luxus 'abundance, excess' Sentence: Wealthy persons can afford a life of luxury.
MACARONI	n. a kind of pasta in long strips Origin: Greek makaria, 'food made from barley' Sentence: Macaroni and cheese is a delicious dish.
MACAW	n. long-tailed brightly coloured parrot mə'kaw Origin: Portuguese macao Sentence: The macaw is one of the largest members of the parrot family.
MACHETE	n. gardening and chopping tool resembling a large knife mə'cheti / mə'sheti Origin: Spanish macho, 'hammer' Sentence: We use a machete to chop wood.
MACHINERY	n. machines in general; the workings of a machine or of a system Origin: Greek makhana, 'pulley' Sentence: The machinery of the factory is outdated but still working well.
MAGAZINE	n. a periodical (like a journal or newspaper); storage part of a gun, camera etc Origin: Arabic makazin, 'storehouses' Sentence: The 'Jamaica Journal' is an informative magazine
MAGICIAN	n. entertainer who performs conjuring tricks etc; one who practises magic Origin: Greek magike, 'witchcraft' Sentence: The magician entertained the crowd with his many tricks.
MAGPIE	n. long-tailed crow; other similar black and white birds; a person who collects small objects 'magpī Origin: Uncertain Sentence: The black and white magpie likes to collect shine objects.
MALAISE	n. bodily discomfort; feeling of unease Origin: French Sentence: She was overcome with Malaise and had to see the doctor.
MALARIA	n. a tropical disease caused by a type of mosquito Origin: Italian mal(a) aria, 'bad air' Sentence: Malaria is spread by the bites of the female anopheles mosquito.
MALICIOUS	adj. spiteful; evil or wicked; revengeful mə'lishəs Origin: Latinmalus, 'bad' Sentence: Even kind people can be malicious sometimes.
MALIGNANCY	n. harmfulness; destructiveness mə'lignənsi Origin: Latinmalus, 'bad' Sentence: There is no evidence of malignancy in the scar so it will soon heal
MAMMALIAN	adj. adjective from mammal ('animal which gives suck to its young) mə'māliən Origin: Latin mammalis, 'of the breast' Sentence: Human beings belong to the mammalian family.

MANAGEMENT	n. administration, directing the affairs of a business; the persons who do this Origin: Latin manus, 'hand' Sentence: The management of this company is in good hands.
MANGE	adj. a skin disease of animals; shabby 'mānj Origin: French mangeue, 'itch' Sentence: Mange causes a dog to lose hair and to itch all over.
MANGROVE	n. a type of tree that grows in salt marshes and swamps Origin: Taino Sentence: Many birds, lizards and crocodiles live in Jamaica's mangrove swamps
MANUFACTURING	n., v. making, constructing from raw material Origin: Latin manufactum, 'made by hand' Sentence: Some companies do manufacturing while others do the selling.
MANUSCRIPT	n., adj. an author's (used to be handwritten) version of a book etc; handwritten stage Origin: Latin manuscriptus, 'written by hand' Sentence: The author's manuscript of the novel is read by the publishers
MARGARINE	n. butter substitute made from vegetable oil or animal fat Origin: Greek margarion, 'pearl' (from its appearance) Sentence: Some people eat margarine instead of butter.
MARIGOLD	n. plant with bright golden flowers and a strong smell Origin: Middle English Mary + gold Sentence: Marigold flowers come in different shades of gold and yellow.
MARTIAL	adj. relating to war or fighting; warlike Origin: Latin martialis, 'of Mars' (the god of war) Sentence: Karate is one of the martial arts for self defence.
MASCOT	n. person, animal or thing carried around for good luck Origin: French mascotto, 'little witch' Sentence: The football team's mascot is a billy goat.
MASCULINITY	n. manliness; maleness maskū'liniti Origin: Latin masculinus Sentence: He thought that refusing to cry would show his masculinity.
MASONRY	n. stonework; work or craft of a mason Origin: French masson, probably 'to make' Sentence: The masonry on this house is excellent.
MASSACRE	n., v. general slaughter (especially of persons); to do such a slaughter Origin: French macacre, 'slaughterhouse' Sentence: In war there is a great deal of massacre and pain.
MATINEE	n. afternoon performance in theatre, cinema etc Origin: French matinee, 'morning, what occupies a morning' Sentence: The matinee performance of the pantomime is just as good as the evening show
MATTRESS	n. large pad usually on a bed for sleeping Origin: Arabic almatrah, 'the place, the cushion' Sentence: The mattress on that bed is stuffed with foam
MAUVE	adj., n. a pale purple colour Origin: French, mauve, 'mallow' (a plant with pink or purple flowers) Sentence: Everybody is wearing a mauve outfit with a thin green belt around the waist.
MEANDER	v., n. to bend and curve about (e.g. a road or river); winding of road etc

	<p>Origin: Latin Sentence: Most rural roads in Jamaica meander around the hills for considerable distances.</p>
MEASLES	<p>n. a viral disease that comes with a skin rash Origin: German masele , 'spot on skin' Sentence: Measles is a contagious disease.</p>
MEDICINE	<p>n. a drug to treat or prevent illness; the science and practice of treating illness Origin: Latin, medicina, 'healing' Sentence: The medicine helps the patient to feel better.</p>
MEMENTO	<p>n. an object kept as reminder or souvenir of a person or event mi'mentō Origin: Latin meminisse, 'to remember' Sentence: This smooth white stone is a memento of our wonderful week on the beach.</p>
MIGRAINE	<p>n. a special kind of throbbing headache usually on one side of the head 'mīgrān / 'mēgrān Origin: Greek hemikrania, 'half skull' Sentence: A migraine is one of the worst types of headache that you can experience.</p>
MILLENNIUM or MILLENIUM	<p>n. a period of 1000 years; a particular period of Christ's rule, of future happiness mi'leniām Origin: Latin mille ('thousand') + annus ('year') Sentence: January 1, 2001 marked the beginning of a new millennium.</p>
MIRROR	<p>n., v. looking glass; a surface that reflects; to reflect Origin: French mirer, 'to look at' Sentence: When I'm dressing, I look at myself in a mirror.</p>
MISCHIEVOUS	<p>adj. playful; playfully troublesome Origin: French meschief, 'a disaster or bad end' Sentence: Most children are mischievous in some way.</p>
MISSIONARY	<p>n., adj. person spreading a doctrine or belief (such as a religious faith); related to a mission Origin: Latin missio, 'sending' Sentence: The missionary is spreading the gospel everywhere</p>
MISTLETOE	<p>n. a kind of evergreen parasite that bears white berries in winter 'mistlō Origin: Old English misteltan Sentence: The mistletoe is a popular plant at Christmas time.</p>
MIXTURE	<p>n. something mixed; the process of mixing Origin: Latin miscere , 'to mix' Sentence: This class is a mixture of boys and girls of different ages.</p>
MOAT	<p>n. deep ditch dug around a castle or town to protect it Origin: French mote, 'mound' Sentence: The enemies could not cross the moat so the castle was safe.</p>
MOCKERY	<p>n. ridicule; tease; imitation Origin: French mocquer, 'to tease, jeer' Sentence: He wore his short pants proudly, despite the mockery of his classmates.</p>
MOISTURISER or MOISTURISER	<p>n. something that makes another thing moist (less dry) Origin: Latinmucidus, 'musty' 'moyschārizə Sentence: She uses a moisturizer cream to soften her dry hands.</p>
MOLARS	<p>n. the large back teeth used for chewing and grinding Origin: Latin mola, 'millstone' Sentence: The dentist filled a cavity in one of my molars.</p>
MOLASSES	<p>n. thick syrup remaining after the sugar is processed Origin: Latin mellaceum, 'fermenting juice'</p>

	<p>Sentence: Molasses is not very sweet but can be used in pastry.</p>
MONITOR	<p>n., v. computer or television screen; an instrument that monitors (checks and regulates) something; to do that monitoring Origin: Latin monere, 'to advise, warn' Sentence: We watch programmes on our television monitor.</p>
MONOLOGUE or MONOLOG	<p>n. long speech by one actor; scene in which an actor speaks alone; a play for one actor 'monalog Origin: Greek Sentence: The opening scene of the play was a monologue by the main character.</p>
MONOPOLY	<p>n. the right or power of only one company or person to sell certain goods or services; sole possession or control of something Origin: Prefix mono, 'single' + Greek polein, 'to sell' Sentence: That Company has a monopoly to supply water, so nobody else is allowed to do it.</p>
MORGUE	<p>n. place for storing dead bodies; mortuary Origin: French Sentence: Bodies are kept in a morgue until they are to be buried.</p>
MORSEL	<p>n. small piece (especially food) Origin: French morsel, 'little bite' Sentence: I tasted only a morsel of the pudding, but it was delicious.</p>
MORTAR	<p>n., v. deep container for pounding things; a mixture of cement etc; type of gun; the verbs from these Origin: Latin mortarium, 'basin'; French mortier, 'the mixture' Sentence: Some people still beat coffee beans in a mortar until they become fine grains.</p>
MOSQUITO	<p>n. small insect the female of which sucks the blood of animals Origin: Spanish and Portuguese mosquito, 'little fly' (from mosca, 'fly') Sentence: The sting of a mosquito is unpleasant and sometimes harmful</p>
MUMPS	<p>n. a disease causing painful swelling of glands under the chin Origin: Uncertain Sentence: Mumps is a painful and infectious disease.</p>
MUSCLES	<p>n. plural of muscle (elastic material in the body that helps movement) Origin: Latin musculus, 'little mouse' (because some muscles look mouse-like) Sentence: The human body has hundreds of muscles which are responsible for all movement</p>
MYSTERY	<p>n. any strange matter beyond explanation; secret Origin: Greek musterion, 'secret rites, ceremonies' Sentence: How the magician pulls a rabbit out of a hat is still a mystery to me.</p>
MYTHICAL	<p>adj. not real, based on myth (untrue tale); exist only in a myth 'miθik(ə)l Origin: Greek muthos, 'fable, word' Sentence: Stories about elephants having long memories are mythical (as elephants really don't).</p>
NARCOTICS	<p>n. certain drugs which cause numbness, drowsiness etc; such drugs used to affect the mind nar'kotiks Origin: Greeknarkotikos, 'numbing' Sentence: He was imprisoned for using narcotics illegally.</p>
NARRATOR	<p>n. a character that tells the events in a story or gives commentary in a film or play. nə'rāta Origin: Latin narrare, 'to relate, tell' Sentence: The narrator tells the story from her point of view.</p>
NARROWLY	<p>adv. barely; hardly; in a limited way; not thoroughly Origin: Old English nearu 'narōli</p>

Sentence: The dog narrowly escaped being hit by a bicycle.

NASEBERRY

n. a fruit also called sapodilla 'nāzb(ə)ri
Origin: Spanish and Portuguese nespera, 'medlar'
Sentence: Naseberry is a very sweet and juicy fruit.

NATIONALISM

n. great pride in or loyalty to one's country; patriotism; ideas similar to national independence
'nash(ə)nəlizm
Origin: Latinnatio, 'birth, tribe'; nasci, 'to be born'
Sentence: You could sense their nationalism in the way they talked about their country.

NATURALLY

adv. according to nature (not artificially nor man-made); in a manner to be expected 'nach(ə)rəli
Origin: Latinnaturalis, fromnatura, 'nature'
Sentence: Kamal finds music lessons difficult, but Kary is naturally musical.

NAUGHTY

adj. badly behaved; disobedient 'nawti
Origin: Old Englishnaught, 'wickedness'
Sentence: That naughty child threw the chalk at the teacher

NAUTICAL

adj. relating to ships, sailors or navigation 'nawtik(ə)l
Origin: Greeknautes, 'sailor'; naus, 'ship'
Sentence: The sailors are using nautical terms which I do not understand.

NAVEL

n. the mark on one's belly, showing where the umbilical cord was attached to the foetus 'nāv(ə)l
Origin: Old English nafela
Sentence: The short blouse stops just above her navel.

NAVIGATOR

n. officer on ship or aircraft who records and controls the course 'navigāta
Origin: Latinnavis, 'ship' + agere, 'to drive'
Sentence: In the past, the navigator of a ship depended on his compass and the stars.

NECESSITY

n. something essential; a need; shortage or hardship ni'sesiti
Origin: Latinnecesse, 'needful, unavoidable'
Sentence: Sweet drinks are not a necessity, but water is.

NECKLACE

n. jewellery worn around the neck 'neklis
Origin: Old English
Sentence: She is wearing a beautiful necklace of pearls.

NEGLECTIBLE

adj. very slight; insignificant; unimportant 'neglijibl
Origin: Latin negligere, 'to disregard'
Sentence: That mistake is so negligible; you won't lose any marks for it.

NEGOTIATE

v. to bargain; discuss terms; arrange; find a way ni'gōshiāt
Origin: Latinnegotium, 'business'; negotiari, 'to trade'
Sentence: The price was high so I had to negotiate with the salesman to get a better deal.

NEONATAL

adj. relating to newly born children 'nēanātəl / 'nēōnātəl
Origin: Latin neonatus, 'neonate, newborn' (natus, 'born')
Sentence: A nurse is advising the mother on neonatal care for the newborn child.

NERVOUSNESS

n. anxiety; uneasiness; apprehension 'nervəsnis
Origin: Latinnervus, (related to 'nerve')
Sentence: Before the exam we were quite nervous, but we soon lost all that nervousness.

NEUTER

adj., v. neither male nor female gender; to castrate or spay an animal 'nūtə
Origin: Latinneuter, 'neither'
Sentence: Most things that have no life belong to the neuter gender.

NEWT

n. small lizard-like animal that lives partly on land, partly in water 'nūt
Origin: Middle Englishan+ ewt (hence a newt)

	<p>Sentence: A newt lives on land for part of the year and in water during the breeding season.</p>
NICOTINE	<p>n. poisonous narcotic contained in tobacco 'nikətēn Origin: Named after J Nicot who introduced tobacco into France Sentence: Nicotine is a poisonous substance inhaled by smokers of cigarettes and cigars.</p>
NIECE	<p>n. daughter of one's brother or sister 'nēs Origin: Latinneptis, 'granddaughter' Sentence: Her niece and nephew are spending the holidays with her.</p>
NIGHTINGALE	<p>n. a small brown bird known for its melodious singing 'nītingāl Origin: Old English nihtegale, 'night-singer' Sentence: The nightingale sings mostly at night.</p>
NIGHTMARE	<p>n. frightening, unpleasant dream; haunting experience 'nītme:r Origin: Old English mare, a fictitious evil spirit that haunted sleepers (at nights) Sentence: Watching a horror movie sometimes gives me a nightmare.</p>
NITROGEN	<p>n. name of the gas that forms most of the earth's air 'nītrəjən Origin: Frenchnitrogene Sentence: Nitrogen is found in all living things.</p>
NOCTURNAL	<p>adj. active mostly at night; happening at or relating to night nok'ternəl Origin: Latin nocturnes, 'of the night' Sentence: Animals that prowl mostly at night are considered to be nocturnal.</p>
NOMADIC	<p>adj. Wandering from place to place nō'madik /nə'madik Origin: Latinnomas, 'wandering shepherd' Sentence: Early man was nomadic, roaming in search of food.</p>
NOMINEE	<p>n. a person who has been nominated for an office or an award nomi'nē Origin: Latinnominatus, 'named' Sentence: Jason is a nominee for the art scholarship and I hope he gets it.</p>
NONSENSE	<p>n. speech or writing with little or no meaning; foolishness; silly behaviour 'nonsəns Origin: Medieval English Sentence: People should prepare their speeches, to avoid talking nonsense.</p>
NOTARY	<p>n. a person (like a Justice of the Peace) authorized to perform certain legal functions 'nōt(ə)ri Origin: Latinnotarius, 'secretary' Sentence: Many official documents have to be signed by a notary public.</p>
NOTICEABLE	<p>adj. easily seen or noticed; noteworthy 'nōtisəbl Origin: Latinnotitia, 'fame, being known' Sentence: The mistake was hardly noticeable but I still lost points.</p>
NOURISHMENT	<p>n. food; sustenance; nutrient 'nūrishmənt Origin: Latinnutrire, 'to feed, care for' Sentence: Our bodies get much of their nourishment from the food we eat.</p>
NOVEL	<p>n., adj. a story the length of a book; of a new kind 'novl Origin: Italiannovella (storia), 'new (story)'; Latin novellus Sentence: The novel 'Sprat Morrison' was written by Jean DaCosta.</p>
NOVICES	<p>n. beginners; people new at something 'novisiz Origin: Latinnovicius, 'new' Sentences: Obviously they are all novices and will need a lot of practice at this sport.</p>
NUCLEAR	<p>n. relating to nucleus (central part of a thing) 'nūkle:r Origin: Latinnucleus, 'kernel, inner part' Sentence: Nuclear weapons are built for war, and are very dangerous.</p>

NUISANCE	n. annoyance; a bother; pest 'nūsəns Origin: Latin nocere, 'to hurt' Sentence: Be quiet and stop being a nuisance to everybody!
NUMBNESS	n. deprived of feeling; being numb (without feeling) 'nūmni:s Origin: Middle English nōme(n), 'paralyzed' Sentence: Holding ice for long leaves one's hands with a sense of numbness.
NUMERACY	n. basic ability in the use of mathematics 'nūm(ə)rəsi Origin: Latin numerus, 'number' Sentence: Before we leave Primary School we should be skilful in literacy and numeracy.
NUNNERY	n. a convent; home for nuns 'nūn(ə)ri Origin: Latin nonna, female of nonnus, 'monk' Sentence: All the nuns in this area live in the nunnery on the church premises.
NURSERIES	n. plural of nursery (a room or place equipped for young children; place for rearing young plants) 'hɜ:s(ə)rɪz Origin: Latin nutrire, 'to nourish' Sentence: Many schools now have nurseries for the very young children.
NUTMEG	n. the seed or spice produced by a type of tropical tree; the tree itself 'nūtme:g Origin: Latin nux ('nut') + muscus ('musk'), hence musk-scented nut Sentence: Nutmeg is a fragrant spice that makes porridge delicious.
NUZZLE	v. to prod or rub gently with the nose; to press close, comfortably 'nūzl Origin: Middle English nose(le), 'nose' Sentence: The horse likes to nuzzle against me whenever I visit her.
NYLON	n. a strong lightweight synthetic fibre; fabric made from it 'nɪlɒn Origin: Name coined by the manufacturer Sentence: Most ladies' stockings today are made of nylon fabric.
OASIS	n. fertile patch in a desert; refuge Origin: Latin Sentence: The desert travellers watered their animals at a small oasis.
OBESITY	n. excessive fatness; extreme overweight ə'bi:siti / ō'bi:siti Origin: Latin obesus Sentence: Eating moderately helps to prevent obesity.
OBLIQUE	adj., n. slanting; indirect; an oblique line etc ə'blɪk Origin: Latin obliquus, Sentence: You need to construct an oblique line to divide that angle.
OBOE	n. musical instrument – wood wind 'ōbō Origin: French haut bois, 'high wood' (because of the nasal tone) Sentence: He plays the oboe in our band.
OBSTACLE	n. obstruction; something hindering progress Origin: Latin obstare, 'to stand in the way, impede' Sentence: Indiscipline is an obstacle to progress.
OBSTINATELY	adj. stubbornly; firmly; persistently 'ɒbstɪnətli Origin: Latin obstinare, 'to persist' Sentence: He obstinately refused to give the information.
OBSTRUCTION	n. blockage; hindrance Origin: Latin obstructus, 'blocked up' Sentence: The obstruction in the road prevented the vehicles from going on.

OCCASION	n., v. a special event; time of this event; to cause an event Origin: Latin occasio , 'reason, opportunity, cause' Sentence: It was an occasion for rejoicing as the team had won.
OCCUPATIONAL	adj. in the nature of an occupation (job); connected with one's occupation or job Origin: Latin occupare, 'to take hold' Sentence: The doctor recommended occupational therapy to assist in her recovery.
OCCURRENCE	n. an incident or event (especially unexpected); happening Origin: Latin occurrere to happen, befall' Sentence: The occurrence marked the beginning of new things.
OCTAGONAL	adj. eight sided (having eight sides + eight angles) Origin: Greek okto, 'eight'; oktagonos 'having eight angles' Sentence: The geometry teacher drew an octagonal figure
OCTANE	n. a colourless inflammable liquid petroleum Origin: Greek Sentence: There is a high level of octane in the petrol.
OCTOPUS	n. soft sea animals with eight arms Origin: Greek okto (eight) + pous podos 'foot' Sentence: There was an octopus in the fisherman's net.
ODIOUS	adj. hateful; disgusting Origin: Latin related to odi , 'to hate' Sentence: The booing of performers was an odious behaviour by the audience.
OMELETTE or OMELET	n. dish of beaten eggs fried with or without a filling Origin: French omelette 'omlit Sentence: For breakfast we had a cheese omelette.
OPERA	n. dramatic work set to music for singers and instrumentalists; place where this is performed Origin: Latin opera, 'labour, work' Sentence: We have tickets to the opera tonight.
OPPORTUNITY	n. good chance; favourable time or condition Origin: Latin opportunitas Sentence: She was excited about the opportunity to visit the country
OPPOSITION	n. resistance; opposite position; in conflict Origin: Latin opponere, 'to oppose, set before or against' Sentence: At the debate the proposing team sat on the right while the opposition sat on the left
OPTICIAN	n. one who fits and sells spectacles, contact lenses etc Origin: Greek optos, 'seen' Sentence: The optician has a variety of spectacles on display
ORATOR	n. eloquent (skilful) public speaker 'orata Origin: Latin oratio, 'discourse, prayer, oration' Sentence: The audience listened with rapt attention as the orator spoke.
ORCHESTRA	n. large group of musical instruments with players Origin: Greek orchestra , 'to dance' Sentence: The orchestra provided music for the occasion
ORCHID	n. type of flowering plant producing fantastic flowers; the flower Origin: Greek orkhis , 'testacle' (because of the shape of its root tuber) Sentence: She cultivates orchid in a greenhouse
ORIGIN	n. source; commencement; starting point

	Origin: Latin origo, 'beginning, birth' Sentence: English words have their origin in Latin
ORIOLE	n. type of songbird with black and yellow feathers Origin: Latin aureolus, 'little golden (one)' Sentence: An oriole flew past me and perched in my apple tree.
ORPHANAGE	n. home for orphans; being an orphan Origin: Greek orphanos, 'bereaved' Sentence: The orphanage takes care of and educates the orphans who live there.
OSTRICH	n. large flightless running bird Origin: Latin struthio 'ostrich' Sentence: An ostrich is the largest bird and is said to run as fast as a horse.
OTTER	n. kind of furred semi-aquatic, swimming mammal Origin: Old English otor Sentence: An otter can close its ears and nostrils to make it watertight.
OUTRAGEOUS	adj. shocking; offensive; extravagant öwt'rājəs Origin: Latin outrer, 'to exceed' Sentence: We must condemn such outrageous behaviour.
OVARY	n. reproductive organ in female Origin: Latin ovarium (ovum, 'egg') Sentence: A female produces egg in her ovary.
OVERHAUL	v., n. to inspect thoroughly and repair if necessary; thorough examination Origin: Medieval English Prefix over + word haul ('hoist a vessel for repair') Sentence: Please overhaul my car engine to make sure it remains reliable.
OVERWHELMED	v. made powerless; overpowered övə'welmd Origin: Middle English Sentence: The visitor was overwhelmed with the beauty of the country.
OVOID	adj., n. egg-shaped; an ovoid body Origin: French ovoide, 'related to ovum, egg' Sentence: In school he used to be teased for his ovoid head, but now it's covered with hair
OWLET	n. young or small owl Origin: Old English ule, 'owl' Sentence: The mother owl protects the owlet.
OXYGEN	n. a common gas essential to living things Origin: Greek oxys, ('sharp, acid') + gennaein ('to generate') Sentence: All animals inhale oxygen
OYSTER	n. hard shelled sea creature sometimes producing a pearl 'oystə Origin: Greek ostreon, Sentence: The fisherman was lucky to find an oyster with a pearl inside.
PACIFIER	n. a person or thing that pacifies (brings calm) 'pasifiə Origin: Latinpacificare, 'to make peace' Sentence: When the baby got his pacifier he became calm immediately.
PAGEANT	n. a spectacular procession or open air performance; a grand show 'pajənt Origin: Latinpagina, 'scene of a play, page' Sentence: People lined the streets to watch the pageant of historical scenes pass along.
PALATIAL	adj. grand; magnificent; luxurious; like a palace pə'lāshəl Origin: Latin

	Sentence: The wedding reception was held in an elegant, absolutely palatial room.
PALPITATION	n. throbbing, trembling; increase rate of heart-beat palpi'tāshən Origin: Latin palpitare, 'to throb' Sentence: The palpitation in my heart may be due to recent overexertion.
PAMPHLET	n., v. small booklet or leaflet containing information; to distribute such leaflet 'pamflit Origin: Latin Pamphilet, from the name of a love song Sentence: After the speech, the speaker handed me this pamphlet about the environment.
PANELLISTS	n. members of a panel (group of people forming a or PANELISTS team) 'panəlists Origin: Frenchpan, 'portion, piece of cloth' Sentence: A team of four panellists discussed the matter on television.
PANTOMIME	n. humorous theatrical performance based on a fairy tale; miming in dance and drama 'pantəmīm Origin: Greekpantomimos, 'a mime actor' Sentence: In Jamaica there is a pantomime every Christmas season at the Ward Theatre.
PARACHUTE	n., v. an umbrella-shaped apparatus to help safe landing from the air; to drop by parachute 'parashoot Origin: French Sentence: The helicopter developed problems but the pilot came down safely in a parachute.
PARALLEL	adv., adj., v. side by side; alongside; to run parallel or be equal 'parəlel Origin: Greekparallelos, 'side by side' Sentence: These two roads run parallel, but that third one cuts across them.
PARALYSED or PARALYZED	v., adj. crippled; disabled; brought to a standstill Origin: Greekparalyein, 'to make feeble' 'parəlizd Sentence: Major accidents sometimes leave persons dead or paralysed.
PARISHIONERS	n. the inhabitants of a parish 'parishənəz Origin: Greekparoikia, 'dwelling' Sentence: The majority of the parishioners voted her in as Mayor of the Parish.
PARLIAMENT	n. a country's highest lawmaking body 'pa:rləmənt Origin: Frenchparlement, 'speaking' Sentence: This country holds a General Election to choose its members of Parliament.
PARLOUR or PARLOR	n. a sitting room; room or shop for a special purpose Origin: Frenchparleur, room in a convent for receiving guests (coming fromparler, 'to speak') 'pa:rlə Sentence: The hostess and her guests are meeting in the parlour.
PARSLEY	n. type of herb used for seasoning and garnish 'parsli Origin: Greek petroselinon Sentence: Many people like the flavour of parsley cooked with fish.
PARTIALITY	n. favouritism; bias; preference pa:rshi'aliti Origin: Latinpartialis, frompars, 'part' Sentence: Good teachers discipline their class fairly, without partiality to anyone.
PARTNERSHIP	n. a business or other relationship between two or more persons 'pa:rtənəʃip Origin: Middle Englishparcener, 'joint inheritor' Sentence: Marriage is a partnership between two persons.
PASSAGEWAY	n. a corridor; narrow way for walking along 'pasijwā Origin: Frenchpasser, 'to pass' Sentence: Students are walking along the passageway to their classes.
PASSIONATE	adj. showing strong feeling; enthusiastic; strongly emotional 'pash(ə)nət Origin: Latinpassio, 'suffering' Sentence: The speaker made a passionate plea for the end of crime in the country.

PASSPORT	n. an official travel document; a thing that guarantees admission to something else 'pa:spɔrt Origin: French passeport related to 'pass' + 'port' Sentence: Usually a traveller needs a passport to travel from one country to another.
PATROLLED	v. walked or rode at intervals around an area to protect it pə'trɔld Origin: Frenchpatrouiller, 'to paddle in the mud' Sentence: The police patrolled the area to keep away intruders.
PAUPER	n. poverty-stricken person; someone living on charity 'pawpə Origin: Latin pauper, 'poor' Sentence: The passers-by gave money to the pauper who sat on the side-walk begging.
PAVILION	n. exhibition booth; a kind of entertainment area; building at a sports ground for refreshments etc pə'vɪljən Origin: Latinpapilio, 'butterfly, tent' Sentence: At the fair we bought fruits in the farmers' pavilion.
PEACEABLE	adj. peace loving or unwarlike; peaceful; friendly; gentle 'pēsəbl Origin: Latin pax, 'peace' Sentence: Being a peaceable person, he tries his best to prevent fights.
PEASANTRY	n. population of peasants (poor agricultural workers); peasant status or conduct 'pezəntri Origin: Latinpagus, 'rural area' Sentence: We depend on the peasantry to supply us with fresh vegetables from their fields.
PEDESTRIAN	n., adj. persons walking; dull or prosaic pi'destriən Origin: Latinpedester, 'on foot' Sentence: If you are a pedestrian here, you should walk on the right hand side of the road.
PELICAN	n. large water bird with a long bill and a pouch 'pelikən Origin: Greek pelean Sentence: The pelican uses its pouch to store the fish that it catches.
PENANCE	n. atonement; repentance or penalty for sin 'penəns Origin: Latinpenitentia, 'repentance' Sentence: Some religious people used to walk in hot ashes as penance for their sins.
PENGUINS	v. plural of penguin (a type of flightless seabird with stout body and small wings) 'pengwɪnz Origin: Probably Welch pen ('head') + gwyn ('white') Sentence: Penguins are birds that do not fly, but are excellent swimmers.
PENITENTIARY	n., adj. a reformatory prison; related to penance or reform peni'tens(ə)ri Origin: Latin paenitens, 'penitent' Sentence: The court sent the prisoner to the penitentiary for six months.
PENSIONER	n. person receiving pension (retirement payment) 'penshənə Origin: Latinpensio, 'payment' Sentence: Usually a worker may retire at age sixty, and receive pension thereafter.
PENSIVELY	adv. in deep thought; thoughtfully 'pensivli Origin: French penser, 'to think' Sentence: She sat alone by the window looking pensively down the road.
PERCEIVE	v. to observe; notice; understand; interpret pə'sēv Origin: Latinpercipere, 'to seize or grasp entirely' Sentence: I perceive that you are a group of responsible students.
PERCENTAGE	n. proportion; per cent portion pə'sentɪj Origin: Latinper centum, 'by the hundred' Sentence: A large percentage of the children are not yet literate.

PERCOLATOR	n. machine for percolating (brewing by a filtering process) coffee etc 'pɜrkəlātə Origin: Latin percolatus, 'strained through' Sentence: I drink instant coffee but I prefer the ground kind, brewed in a percolator.
PERCUSSION	n. musical instruments played by striking with a stick pɜ'kʊʃən Origin: Latin percussio, 'striking' Sentence: Drums, tambourines and xylophones are all percussion instruments.
PERFECTION	n. being perfect; flawlessness pɜ'fɛkʃən Origin: Latin perfectus, 'completed' Sentence: Good pianists practise tirelessly in order to achieve perfection.
PERIWINKLE	n. a type of flowering shrub; a type of mollusc 'periwɪŋkl Origin: Latin pervinca Sentence: The periwinkle blooms red, pink or white flowers.
PERPENDICULAR	adj., n. exactly upright or at right angles to another line or object; a line that is drawn this way pɜrpən'dikjələ Origin: Latin perpendicularum, 'plumb line' Sentence: The wall of the house is perpendicular to the floor.
PESSIMIST	n. one who usually expects the worst or emphasizes gloom 'pɛsɪmɪst Origin: Latin pessimus, 'worst' Sentence: Kelly is such a pessimist, although her brother is the greatest of optimists.
PESTLE	n. instrument for pounding substances in a mortar 'pestl Origin: Latin pistillum, related to pinsare, 'to crush' Sentence: Grandma still uses a pestle to crush her coffee beans in a mortar.
PETITE	adj. small and dainty (usually describing a woman) pə'tɛt Origin: French petit, 'small, little' Sentence: A size five dress would be for a petite person.
PETROLEUM	n. a type of oil mined and refined to produce fuel and other things pi'trɔliəm Origin: Latin petra, 'rock' + oleum, 'oil' Sentence: The petrol used in motor vehicles is really refined petroleum.
PHANTOM	n., adj. ghostlike being; apparition or illusion; unreal or imaginary 'fəntəm Origin: Greek phantazein, 'to make visible, illusion' Sentence: There is no horse around so that must have been a galloping phantom.
PHARMACISTS	n. persons qualified to prepare and dispense drugs 'fɑ:rməsis Origin: Greek pharmakeia, 'practice of the druggist' Sentence: One of the pharmacists will fill the prescription for you.
PHEASANT	n. type of long-tailed bird popularly hunted 'fezənt Origin: Medieval English Sentence: The pheasant is a medium to large sized bird belonging to several continents.
PHILOSOPHY	n. basic rule for living; system of beliefs; study of life fi'lɔsəfi Origin: Greek sophos, 'wise' Sentence: My philosophy is to do unto others as I would like others to do unto me.
PHRASE	n., v part of a sentence; an idiom or a 'saying'; part of music; to express in a particular way 'frāz Origin: Greek phrazein, 'to declare, tell' Sentence: 'Through the window' is a phrase – not a sentence.
PHYSICIAN	n. medical doctor; medical practitioner; healer fi'zɪʃən Origin: Greek phusike, '(knowledge) of nature' Sentence: A physician usually prescribes medicine for patients.

PHYSICS	n. science concerned with study of matter, energy, force, motion etc 'fɪzɪks Origin: Greekphusika, 'natural things' Sentence: She likes all science subjects, but physics is her favourite.
PICNIC	v., n. to eat outdoors (e.g. on an outing); the food taken 'pɪknɪk Origin: Frenchpique-nique Sentence: We got hungry so we decided to picnic under a large mango tree.
PIETY	adj. being pious (devout; very religious; dutiful; hypocritically virtuous) 'piəti Origin: Latin pietas, 'dutifulness' Sentence: Their behaviour in and out of church is an example of piety.
PIGEONS	n. plural of pigeon (a large family of birds including doves) 'piːjɪnz / 'piːjənz Origin: Frenchpignon, 'young dove' Sentence: There are about 300 species of pigeons; the smaller ones are called doves.
PINCERS	n. a gripping tool resembling scissors; front claws of lobster etc 'pɪnsəz Origin: Frenchpincier, 'to pinch' Sentence: To pull out that nail you need a pair of pincers.
PINNACLE	n. peak; highest point; climax; pointed rock or other ornament on roof etc 'pɪnəkl Origin: Latinpinna, 'point, wing' Sentence: He shouted down to us from the pinnacle of the hill
PIONEER	n., v. person who does something first thus preparing the way for others; a thing which does this; explorer; to start or explore piə'neɪr Origin: French pionnier, 'foot soldier, pioneer' Sentence: He is a pioneer in the use of this method, but we expect others to follow soon.
PITCHER	n. jar with lip and handle, for holding liquids; person (baseball player etc) who pitches 'pɪtʃə Origin: French; Middle English Sentence: All he requested was a pitcher of water and some crackers.
PLAGUE	n. contagious disease spreading over a wide area; an affliction brought on as punishment 'plæg Origin: Latin plaga, 'blow, wound, disaster' Sentence: The disease has spread through the community like a plague upon us.
PLAID	n. cloth with chequered pattern 'plad / 'plād Origin: Gaelic plaide, 'blanket' Sentence: Her skirt was made of a brightly coloured plaid, but her blouse was plain.
PLAITED	v., adj. done by interweaving (hair etc) using three or more lengths 'plætɪd Origin: Frenchpleit, 'a fold' Sentence: Her mother plaited her hair for school this morning.
PLIERS	n. instrument like pincers, for gripping small objects 'pliəz Origin: Frenchplier, 'to bend' Sentence: I need a pair of pliers to grip and bend this wire.
PLUMBING	n. system of water (or gas) pipes in a building; work of a plumber 'plʊmɪŋ Origin: Latin plumbum, 'lead' (related to plumber, a worker in lead) Sentence: All these water leaks indicate that we need to redo the plumbing in this house.
POISONOUS	adj. containing or causing poison (destructive, toxic substance); harmful 'pɔɪz(ə)nəs Origin: French poison, 'dose, drug, potion' Sentence: Some mushrooms are edible but some are extremely poisonous.
PORPOISE	n. small whale with a blunt rounded snout 'pɔ:pɔɪs / 'pɔ:pəs Origin: Latinporcus, 'pig' +piscis, 'fish' Sentence: A porpoise looks like a dolphin but is usually smaller.

PORPOISE	n. small whale with a blunt rounded snout Origin: Latin Sentence: A porpoise could easily be mistaken for a dolphin.
POSTPONE	v. delaying or putting off until a later date pōs(t)'pōn / pə'spōn Origin: Latinpostponere 'to put after, neglect' Sentence: Because of heavy rains we had to postpone the barbecue until a month later.
POSTURE	n., v. one's bearing or deportment; an attitude to an issue; 'poschə to demonstrate a particular attitude Origin: Latin ponere, 'to place' Sentence: Instead of slouching, try to develop a bold upright posture.
POULTRY	n. birds commonly reared for meat, eggs and feathers. Origin: French Sentence: I am eating more poultry than red meat this year.
PRAYER	n. a supplication, thanksgiving, or other verbal or mental act addressed to God; one who prays Origin: Ofr>Lat Sentence: I always say a prayer before going to bed.
PRECEDE	v. to come or go before Origin: F>Lat Sentence: The appetizer and the main course usually precede the dessert at dinner.
PRECIOUS	adj. of great value; much prized; very refined 'preshəs Origin: Latin pretium, 'price, value' Sentence: A gift may be precious to someone even if it is not expensive.
PRECIPICE	n. steep, vertical or overhanging cliff 'presipis Origin: Latin precipitium, 'falling headlong' Sentence: To avoid falling over a precipice, one should stand away from the edge.
PREFERRED	v. liked better; put forward; promoted or advanced pri'ferd Origin: Latin praeferre, 'to bear or put before' Sentence: At school he preferred cricket to football.
PREJUDICE	n., v. bias; partiality; to influence 'prejudis Origin: Latin praejudicium, 'before judgement' Sentence: A good judge is unbiased and free from prejudice when trying a case.
PRINCIPAL	adj. foremost; leading; chief/ n. head of school, college or university Origin: Latin Sentence: He was reported to the school principal for bad behaviour.
PRINCIPLE	n. a fundamental cause or basis of something; a code of right action Origin: French Sentence: He reviewed the basic principle of forces in physics class.
PRINTERY	n. a printer's office or place where printing is done 'print(ə)ri Origin: French preinte, 'pressed, printed' Sentence: Hundreds of copies of the book were printed and bound at the printery.
PRIOR	adj. proceeding in time, order or importance; earlier, former, previous/ n. superior or head of religious orders Origin: Latin Sentence: He could not come to the party because of a prior commitment
PRIVILEGE	n., v. advantage; special benefit or honour; to bestow a privilege 'privilij Origin: Latin privilegium, 'law affecting a person' Sentence: College education is still a privilege enjoyed by fewer than half the population.

PROCEED	v. to go forward; continue; adopt a course prə'sēd Origin: Latin <i>procedere</i> , 'to advance, proceed' Sentence: The contractor was told to proceed with the plans.
PROFESSOR	n. teacher of the highest rank at a university prə'fesa Origin: Latin <i>professor</i> , 'public teacher' (one who professes) Sentence: Professor Craig teaches English at the university.
PRONUNCIATION	n. way in which a word is pronounced; the act of pronouncing prənʊnsi'āshən Origin: Latin <i>pronuntiatio</i> Sentence: The pronunciation of words may be different in another country.
PROPHECY	n. a revelation of things to come; something foretold; prediction 'prɒfisi Origin: Greek <i>prophetes</i> , 'spokesman (prophet)' Sentence: The teacher's prophecy that the class would do well, was later fulfilled.
PROPHESY	v. to reveal; to foretell; to predict 'prɒfisi Origin: Greek <i>prophetes</i> , 'spokesman (prophet)' Sentence: It is difficult to prophesy which party will win the election.
PROTEIN	n. a particular substance important in building and keeping the body healthy 'prɒtēn Origin: Greek <i>proteios</i> 'primary' Sentence: The body gets protein from milk, eggs and several other foods.
PSALMS	n. sacred songs especially those contained in the Biblical book, Psalms 'sa:mz Origin: Greek <i>psalmos</i> , 'song sung to a harp' Sentence: The congregation sang psalms and choruses at their evening service.
PUMPKIN	n. type of vine with large leaves producing large yellow-fleshed fruit; the fruit itself 'pʊm(p)kin Origin: Greek <i>pepon</i> , 'large melon' Sentence: The pumpkin vine ran all around the yard and bore an enormous pumpkin.
PUNCTUATE	v. to insert punctuation marks; interrupt at intervals 'pʊŋ(k)chuāt / 'pʊŋ(k)tūāt Origin: Latin <i>punctuatus</i> , 'pun' Sentence: In English classes we learn to punctuate sentences carefully.
PUNCTURE	n., v. a small hole pierced with sharp instrument; to make 'pʊŋ(k)chə that hole Origin: Latin <i>puncture</i> , 'to prick or point' Sentence: The car tyre got a puncture and had to be mended.
PURSUE	v. to chase; to proceed along a course; to put into effect; to be engaged in; to continue pə'sū Origin: Latin <i>prosequi</i> , 'to follow after' Sentence: A man was running and the dogs decided to pursue him.
PYJAMAS (PAJAMAS)	n. kind of suit worn as sleepwear; loose trousers worn by some Asian women pə'ja:məz Origin: Persian and Hindi <i>pay</i> ('leg') + <i>jama</i> ('clothing') Sentence: The children like to wear pyjamas to bed.
PYRAMIDS	n. stone structures with four sloping triangular sides 'pirəmidz Origin: Greek <i>pyramis</i> Sentence: Ancient Egyptians built pyramids in which to bury their pharaohs.
QUAINT	adj. old fashioned; pleasingly odd Origin: French <i>cointe</i> , 'clever, pleasing' Sentence: You will like Chesterfield, a quaint little village in St Mary
QUALIFICATION	n. competence; ability Origin: Latin <i>qualificare</i> , 'to characterize (qualify)' Sentence: After interviewing her, we found that she had the qualification for the job

QUANTITATIVE	n. concerning the amount or quantity Origin: Latin Sentence: The quantitative analysis of a substance is the measurement of the constituents in it.
QUARREL	n., v. angry argument; violent contention; to be engaged in such argument Origin: Latin querel(l)a, 'complaint' Sentence: The quarrel among the parties ceased only when the counsellor spoke with them
QUARTET or QUARTETTE	n. group of four especially musicians; composition for four Origin: Italian quartetto , 'fourth' Sentence: We enjoyed the music played by the quartet
QUIET	adj., v. silent; not showy; private; to soothe or make calm Origin: Latin quietus, 'rested calm' Sentence: Let us be quiet and listen carefully.
QUILT	n., v. type of padded bedspread; to make such a bedspread Origin: Latin calcite , 'stuffed bedding' Sentence: An elegant patchwork quilt is spread on the bed.
QUININE	n. bitter drug used medically to treat malaria fever Origin: Spanish quina, 'cinchona bark' (from which the drug comes) Sentence: The doctor prescribed quinine tablet for the traveller to South America.
QUIRKS	n. strange or odd features or happenings 'kwerks' Origin: Uncertain Sentence: Those are not major flaws, just quirks in his character.
QUITE	adv. completely; entirely; truly; actually Origin: Middle English Sentence: It is quite wrong to take a person's belongings without his or her permission.
QUIVER	v., n. to tremble; shake; quake; a case for arrows Origin: Middle English quiver 'rapid'; French quivre Sentence The earthquake made buildings and people quiver.
QUIZZICAL	adj. (in relation to expression) odd; comical; puzzling; questioning ' Origin: US Sentence: The speaker received a quizzical glance from his listener.
QUORUM	n. minimum number of members to be present for a valid meeting 'kworəm Origin: Latin quorum, 'of whom' Sentence: When there was a quorum the meeting was called to order.
QUOTA	n. proportional share or allocation Origin: Latin quota (pars), 'how great (a part)' Sentence: With regards to the sale of bananas Jamaica quota to the U.K. has been increased.
RABIES	n. serious infectious disease transmitted by the saliva of infected animals 'rābēz / 'rābiz Origin: Latin rabere, 'to rave, be mad' Sentence: Not every dog bite spreads rabies.
RACIAL	adj. relating to a particular race (distinctive group of 'rāshəl people); differences between races Origin: Italian razza Sentence: Different racial groups were reported at the world conference.
RADAR	n. system or device to detect objects using radio waves 'rādar Origin: Initial letters of the term ra(dio) d(etecting) a(nd) r(anging). An acronym. Sentence: Radar reports help to determine the position of hurricanes.

RADIATOR	<p>n. device for heating a room through circulation of hot 'rādiātə water; device for cooling an engine by water filled tubes</p> <p>Origin: Latin radiare, 'to emit rays, to radiate'</p> <p>Sentence: The radiator keeps the old building warm in winter.</p>
RADISH	<p>n. type of plant with fleshy edible root 'radish</p> <p>Origin: Latin radix, 'root'</p> <p>Sentence: Among the vegetables was a bundle of radish.</p>
RAIMENT	<p>n. clothing; garments 'rāmənt</p> <p>Origin: French areer, 'to array'</p> <p>Sentence: My raiment is kept in my closet.</p>
RAISIN	<p>n. dried grape 'rāz(ə)n</p> <p>Origin: Latin racemus, 'a bunch of grapes'</p> <p>Sentence: Of all the dried fruits I like raisin best.</p>
RANCID	<p>adj. stale or smelling stale (butter, oil etc) 'ransid</p> <p>Origin: Latin rancere, 'to stink'</p> <p>Sentence: The entire rancid foodstuff was dumped.</p>
RANSACK	<p>v. to plunder; search thoroughly esp. to rob 'ransak</p> <p>Origin: Norse rannsaka, 'to search house'</p> <p>Sentence: Thieves sometimes come in and ransack the office.</p>
RATCHET	<p>n., v. set of teeth on a wheel etc for motion in one direction; to provide, make a ratchet 'rachit</p> <p>Origin: French rochet, 'a blunt head'</p> <p>Sentence: These can openers turn on a ratchet.</p>
RATIO	<p>n. relation of one quantity to another 'rāshiō</p> <p>Origin: Latin reri, 'to reckon'</p> <p>Sentence: The ratio of girls to boys in this school is almost 2:1</p>
RAVINE	<p>n. deep narrow valley rə'vēn</p> <p>Origin: French ravine, 'violent rush (of water)'</p> <p>Sentence: There's a stream flowing through that ravine below.</p>
REALM	<p>n. domain; special area of experience 'relm</p> <p>Origin: French realme (related to reiel, 'royal')</p> <p>Sentence: No one can out-perform him within his realm.</p>
REBELLIOUS	<p>adj. tending to resist especially authority; unmanageable ri'belyəs</p> <p>Origin: French rebelle (based on Latin bellum, 'war')</p> <p>Sentence: Slaves on the plantation were more rebellious than submissive.</p>
RECEIPT	<p>n. document acknowledging payment of money or goods delivered; the act of receiving ri'sēt</p> <p>Origin: Latin recipere, 'to receive'</p> <p>Sentence: He was given a receipt for the money he paid.</p>
RECITAL	<p>n. musical performance; an act of reciting or repeating ri'sīt(ə)l</p> <p>Origin: Latin recitare, 'to cite again, to summon'</p> <p>Sentence: The musical group will give a recital at the theatre.</p>
RECOMMENDATION	<p>n. advice on suitability or fitness for a purpose, job etc; suggested action rekəmen'dāshən</p> <p>Origin: Latin commendare, 'to commend'</p> <p>Sentence: With such recommendation you are sure to get the job.</p>
RECURRENT	<p>adj. happening repeatedly; recurring ri'kūrənt</p> <p>Origin: Latin recurrere 'to run back, re-run'</p> <p>Sentence: This is a recurrent problem, not an isolated one.</p>

REDUNDANCY	n. state of being superfluous; no longer needed ri'dúndənsi Origin: Latin redundare, 'to overflow' Sentence: Reduced orders caused several staff members to be in a position of redundancy.
REFERENCE	n. recommendation or person giving this; direction to a book or other source; allusion 'ref(ə)rəns Origin: Latin referre, 'to carry back' Sentence: You will need a reference when applying for the job.
REFERENDUM	n. process of referring a political question to the electorate; a vote taken this way refə'rendəm Origin: Latin referre, 'to carry back, refer' Sentence: A referendum was held on the question of a West Indian Federation.
REFERRAL	n. the act of referring a person to a specialist ri'ferəl Origin: Latin referre, 'to carry back, refer' Sentence: I received a referral from my doctor to an ophthalmologist.
REFINERY	n. place where oil, sugar etc. is cleared of impurities ri'fin(ə)ri Origin: French Sentence: A refinery transforms crude oil into petrol
REFLECTOR	n. mirror; polished surface which glows ri'flektə Origin: Latin reflectere, 'to bend back' Sentence: A mirror is a kind of reflector.
REGGAE	n. a type of West Indian music 'regā Origin: West Indian Sentence: The musicians played reggae all through the party.
REGIMENT	n., v. unit of an army; to impose or force heavy discipline 'rejimənt Origin: Latin regimentum (regere, 'to rule') Sentence: Troops from this regiment defended the border
REGION	n. geographical area or division 'rējən Origin: Latin regio, 'rule' (regere, 'to govern') Sentence: A wide variety of plants thrive in the mountainous region of the island.
REGISTRAR	n. person who keeps official records 'rejistrar Origin: Latin regere, 'to enter on record' Sentence: The registrar keeps records of all births, marriages, and other events.
REGRETTABLE	adj. unfortunate; deserving of criticism; unwelcome ri'gretəbl Origin: French regretter, Sentence: Such impolite behaviour is certainly regrettable.
REIMBURSE	v. to repay money spent; pay money to compensate (expenses, losses etc) rēim'bers Origin: Latin imbursare, 'to put into a purse (bursa, 'purse')' Sentence: He will reimburse the money I spent on his behalf.
REINDEER	n. large deer of the arctic regions 'rānde:r Origin: Norse hreindyri, Sentence: Both male and female reindeer have large antlers.
REMARKABLE	adj. worth notice; very unusual; extraordinary ri'markəbl Origin: French remarquer, 'to observe, to note' Sentence: He was praised for his remarkable efforts in helping people to survive.
RESCUER	n. one who saves someone from harm or danger etc. 'reskūə Origin: French rescourre, 'to shake out or remove' Sentence: She thanked her rescuer for saving her life.
RESEMBLANCE	n. likeness or similarity; appearance ri'zembləns

Origin: French ressembler, 'to look alike' (Latin similis, 'like')
Sentence: There is marked resemblance between the twins.

RESIN	n. sticky substance secreted by some plants; type of organic compound made and used in plastics etc 'rezin Origin: Latin, resina Sentence: Synthetic resin is used in the making of plastic materials and paints.
RESURRECTION	n. rising from the dead; a revival after inactivity rezə'rekshən Origin: Latin resurgere, 'to rise again' Sentence: Christ's resurrection is the basis of the Christian faith.
RETRIEVE	v., n. to fetch or bring back; return a tennis shot; the act or chance of retrieving ri'trēv Origin: French retrover, 'to find' Sentence: The dog jumped into the water to retrieve the ball.
RHYME	n., v. similar sound between words; type of poem; to make or say a rhyme 'rīm Origin: German rim, 'a series or row' Sentence: Listen for the rhyme between 'great' and 'plate' or 'sign' and 'pine'.
RHYTHM	n. regular repeated pattern, movement, sound etc 'riθəm Origin: Greek rheein, 'to flow' Sentence: The rhythm of the song was more easily learnt than the words.
RIDICULOUS	adj. absurd; unreasonable; deserving to be mocked, senseless ri'dikūləs Origin: Latin ridiculosus (ridere, 'to laugh') Sentence: These ridiculous prices won't last.
RIGHTEOUS	adj. free from guilt; morally right; virtuous 'rīchəs Origin: Old English riht, ('right') +wise ('manner') Sentence: Religion advises people to live righteous lives.
RIGOROUS	adj. strict; severe; harsh; firm; strictly accurate 'rig(ə)rəs Origin: Latin rigor, 'stiffness' Sentence: He received rigorous training to fit him for the difficult job.
rites	n. religious or solemn observances 'rīts Origin: Latin ritus, 'religious ceremony' Sentence: We attended the funeral rites held in the church.
RIVET	n., v. a pin or bolt for joining pieces of metal etc; to fix 'rivit securely Origin: French river, 'to fasten or clinch' Sentence: The scissors are out of use because the rivet is broken.
ROSARY	n. chain of beads used in praying especially by Roman Catholics; series of prayers counted on beads 'rōz(ə)ri Origin: Latin rosarium, 'rose-garden' Sentence: Many of my Roman Catholic friends wear their rosary to mass.
ROSETTE	n. badge or decoration made from ribbon; shaped like a rose; other rose-shaped cluster or object rə'zet / rō'zet Origin: French rosette, 'little rose' Sentence: On her graduation dress she wore a pink rosette.
ROTOR	n. rotating part of a machine; system of blades providing force for lifting 'rōtə Origin: Probably rotate (rot(at)or), Latin 'wheel' Sentence: The rotor on the helicopter helps to lift the machine.
ROUGHAGE	n. fibrous material in food that helps digestion; coarse cattle food 'rūfij Origin: Medieval English Sentence: Doctors advise people to eat roughage to help constipation.

RUBBLE	n. rough pieces of stone, brick etc esp. from torn down buildings 'rûbl Origin: Middle English related to French robe, 'spoils' Sentence: They are clearing away the rubble in order to start the new building.
RUFFIAN	n. crude, lawless, violent person 'rûfiən Origin: Italian ruffiano Sentence: The ruffian just pushed his way through the group of assembled persons.
RUPEES	n. plural of rupee; chief monetary unit of India and Pakistan roo'pēz Origin: Sanskrit rupya, 'wrought silver' Sentence: In India and Pakistan you will spend rupees.
RUSTLE	n., v. sound as of dry blown leaves; to make soft, whispering sound or move with such a sound 'rûsl Origin: Middle English Sentence: There was a rustle as the wind passed through the trees.
RUTHLESS	adj. without pity; merciless 'rooθlis Origin: Middle English, based on ruth, 'compassion, pity' Sentence: We denounced his ruthless treatment of the enemy.
SALMON	n., adj. type of fish prized for its pink flesh; the colour of pink salmon Origin: Latin salmo , similar to salar, 'trout' Sentence: The female salmon always returns to lay her eggs in the stream where she was born.
SANCTION	n., v. approval; permission; authorization; to authorize Origin: Latin sanctio, 'made sacred' Sentence: The principal can close the school only with the sanction of the Ministry of Education.
SANDWICH	n., v. meal of two slices of bread with a filling between; to squeeze between two others Origin: Named after an Earl of Sandwich, said to have started the idea Sentence: Cheese sandwich is tasty and nutritious.
SATELLITE	n. heavenly body moving around a larger one; man-made object to move around the earth (or other body) to pick up signals Origin: Latin satelles satellites, 'attendant' Sentence: A satellite dish picks up and transmits television signals.
SATISFYING	adj., v. pleasing; meeting expectations; settling or fulfilling Origin: Latin satisfacere, 'to make or do enough' Sentence: The students have just had a satisfying meal.
SCENERY	n. natural features of a landscape; stage background in a play Origin: Greek skene, 'tent, stage (scene)' Sentence: The scenery in the valley was beautiful and refreshing.
SCHEDULE	n., v. outline of activities; list or plan; to make such a list or plan Origin: Latin schedula, 'slip of paper' Sentence: Every school operates on a schedule, which is called a timetable
SCHEME	n., v. a plan or arrangement; schedule; deceitful plot; to plan, schedule, or plot Origin: Greek skhema, 'form, figure' Sentence: The Company developed a health scheme to assist staff with medical care.
SCIENTIFIC	adj. relating to or used in science; precise and methodical; accurate Origin: Latin scientia, 'knowledge' Sentence: The microscope is a scientific instrument.
SCISSORS	n. instrument with two blades for cutting fabric, paper etc; a hold in wrestling Origin: Latin cisoria, 'cutting instruments' Sentence: You need a pair of sharp scissors to cut the material for sewing.

SCULPTORS	n. artists who makes sculptures Origin: French sculperre, 'to carve' 'skûlptəz Sentence: There are two official sculptures of Bob Marley done by different sculptors.
SCULPTURES	n., v. plural of sculpture (a carving); carves skûlpchəz Origin: French sculperre, 'to carve' Sentence: The sculptor has carved several sculptures in wood and is doing one in clay.
SECRECY	n. the keeping of a secret; confidentiality Origin: Latin secretus, 'set apart, separate' Sentence: I cannot tell you because I am sworn to secrecy
SEETHE	v. to boil, bubble over; be very angry Origin: Old English seothan Sentence: At one place in the river you can see the river seethe around the rocks like a boiling pot.
SEIZURE	n. the act of seizing; a capture; sudden attack of an illness 'sēžə Origin: Latin sacire, 'to appropriate, seize' Sentence: They paid promptly in order to prevent seizure of their furniture.
SENSIBLE	adj. having or showing wisdom or good judgment; can be observed by the senses; practical Origin: Latin sensus, 'faculty of feeling, thought, meaning' Sentence: If you are sensible, you will start studying early for your exams.
SEPARATE	adj., v. apart; different; to detach; to keep apart Origin: Latin se, 'apart' + parare, 'to put /obtain' Sentence: A partition in the tray keeps spoons separate from forks.
SERVICEABLE	adj. useful or usable; helpful; durable or lasting Origin: Latin servus, 'slave' Sentence: The machete is a serviceable tool with many uses.
SETTEE	n. sofa; indoor comfortable chair for seating two or more persons se'tē Origin: Uncertain Sentence: Two guests sat on the settee in the sitting room and had drinks with us.
SHIRK	v. to avoid; get out of (duty, responsibility, etc) Origin: German Schurke, 'scoundrel' Sentence: Worthless people try their best to shirk responsibility.
SIMILAR	adj. like or alike; of the same kind, amount, shape Origin: Latin similis, 'like' Sentence: My views are similar to yours so we are not disagreeing.
SIMILE	n. a figure of speech comparing one thing with another using words such as like and as Origin: Latin similis, 'like' Sentence: 'As hard as rock' is an example of a common simile.
SINCERELY	adv. honestly; genuinely; frankly Origin: Latin sincerus, 'clean, pure' Sentence: Sarah apologized sincerely for the wrong she had done.
SKELETON	n. framework of bones in an animal; an outline or framework Origin: Greek skeletos, 'dried up' Sentence: The human skeleton consists of bones and connective tissue.
SKILFUL or SKILLFUL	adj. expert; clever; capable; talented Origin: Norse skil, 'distinction' 'skilful' Sentence: Only the most skilful mechanics are allowed to repair this car.

SLIPPERY	adj. so smooth, wet etc as to cause sliding; difficult to catch or get hold of; untrustworthy Origin: Old English slipor, 'slippery, immoral' Sentence: Wet floors are sometimes too slippery for walking on.
SLUDGE	n. soft slimy mud; sewage; half-melted snow Origin: Uncertain Sentence: Walking in sludge with water-proof boots is very unpleasant.
SNIVEL	n. running from the nose/ v. emit mucus from the nose Origin: Old English Sentence: When he contracted the cold, he began to snivel and had to take medications
SNOBBERY	n. pompousness; scorn; condescendingly Origin: Unknown Sentence: She is disliked for her snobbery of people whom she considers to be below her.
SNORKEL	n., v. breathing tube for underwater swimming, or for submarines; to use a snorkel Origin: German Schnorchel, (related to 'snoring') Sentence: The diver has put on his snorkel and is ready to go down.
SPECIMENS	n. samples; examples; illustrations Origin: Latin specere, 'to look (for evidence, proof)' Sentence: Specimens of blood were taken from the animal and tested in the laboratory.
STAKE	n. stick or post driven into the ground; a sum of money wagered on the outcome of a game, race or contest/ v. impale with a stick; to wager Origin: OE Sentence: The corner of the tent was tied with a stake.
STAMPEDE	n., v. sudden flight or hurried movement of a crowd (usually in panic); to take part or cause stampede Origin: Spanish estampida, 'crash, uproar' Sentence: The earthquake caused a stampede from the cinema.
STATIONARY	adj. not moving; not portable; unchanging Origin: Latin statio, 'standing still' Sentence: For weeks the car remained stationary, awaiting new tires
STATIONERY	n. paper, envelopes, pens and other writing materials Origin: Latin stationarius, 'person standing still (e.g. stationer - established bookseller)' Sentence: Book-stores usually sell stationery
STATURE	n. high standing; height; greatness or importance; level of achievement Origin: Latin statura, 'standing' Sentence: He's a person of great stature in our community
STEAK	n. a thick piece of meat (esp. beef) cut for grilling, frying, etc. Origin: Norse Sentence: I will be having steak for dinner tonight
STEALTH	n. secrecy; secretive or deceitful behaviour Origin: Old English stelan, 'steal' Sentence: He tiptoed down to the cellar with great stealth.
STENCIL	n., v. card or plate with shapes cut out for copying; to make or decorate using a stencil Origin: French estanceler, 'to sparkle, cover with stars' Sentence: I can't draw so I used a stencil to create the poster.
STRAIGHTEN	v. to make or become straight; stand erect after bending Origin: Middle English, from stretch

	Sentence: Let's meet and try to straighten out the problem.
STRETCHER	n., v. portable cot for carrying a sick or wounded person, etc; to carry someone on this; frame with canvas for painting; type of brick or stone laying Origin: Middle English from stretch related to 'straight' Sentence: The patient was carried on a stretcher from the ambulance to the hospital.
STUDED	v., adj. decorated with studs; fastened with a stud Origin: Old English studu, 'post' Sentence: The strange man wore a belt studded with silver knobs.
STUDIED	v., adj. read carefully; learnt about; researched; deliberate or carefully considered Origin: Latin studium, 'zeal, keenness, study' Sentence: They studied hard for the examinations.
SUBURBS	n. residential area on outskirts of a city Origin: Latin sub, 'near' + urbs, 'city' Sentence: Many people are moving out of the city to live in the suburbs.
SUCCEDED	v. achieved; followed; inherited; took over Origin: Latin succedere, 'to come after' Sentence: They succeeded in their job application and will start working next week.
SUCCESSOR	n. person or thing that follows (succeeds) another Origin: Latin succedere, 'to come after' Sentence: The vice-principal will be the successor to the position when the principal retires.
SUGGESTION	n. a proposal, plan, recommendation; a theory, idea; a hint Origin: Latin suggestus, 'suggested, brought up' Sentence: We followed your suggestion and it worked.
SULPHUR or SULFUR	n. a yellow chemical substance used in making insecticides, matches etc; a greenish-yellow colour Origin: Latin sulfur Sentence: Sulphur is present in many medical and household preparations.
SUPERFICIAL	adj. on the surface; lacking depth; apparent but not real Origin: Latin superficialis (superficies, 'surface') Sentence: His argument is superficial, without deep thought.
SUPERSTITIOUS	adj. belief in omens, charms and unnatural beings; irrational fear of the unknown Origin: Latin superstitio, 'dread of the supernatural' Sentence: Because of his superstitious fear of ghosts he would not walk past the cemetery
SUPREME	adj. highest in authority; greatest; most important Origin: Latin supremus, 'highest' Sentence: The Principal has supreme authority in the school.
SURGEON	n. a doctor, dentist etc who is qualified to do surgery Origin: Greek kheirurgia, 'handiwork, surgery' Sentence: A surgeon performs surgery on patients in an operating theatre.
SURVEYOR	n. person who surveys (views and assesses) land and buildings professionally; person who carries out surveys Origin: French surveoir, 'to see' Sentence: He would not purchase the land until it was properly assessed by a surveyor.
SWAGGERED	v. walked boastfully, with a swinging movement; behaved arrogantly Origin: Uncertain Sentence: He swaggered down the street after winning the bet.
SWIRL	v., n. (water etc) to move in circles; a twist or curl

	<p>Origin: Middle English from Scots</p> <p>Sentence: I like to stand in a stream and feel the water swirl around my feet.</p>
SWOLLEN	<p>v., adj. past participle of swell ('to bulge, fatten, expand'); enlarged</p> <p>Origin: Old English swellan, 'swell'</p> <p>Sentence: The sprained ankle was swollen for a few days, but not much longer.</p>
SYLLABLE	<p>n. a word or part of a word with only one vowel sound</p> <p>Origin: Greek syllaba, 'held together, taken together'</p> <p>Sentence: The word 'SYLLABLE' has three syllables</p>
SYMBOLISM	<p>n. use of symbols to represent ideas, emotions, etc 'symbolism'</p> <p>Origin: Greek symbolon, 'mark, token'</p> <p>Sentence: Sometimes in a novel, the writer uses symbolism to convey a person's thoughts or feelings.</p>
SYMMETRY	<p>n. exact similarity between two parts of a thing; a pleasing balance 'symmetry'</p> <p>Origin: Greek sym, 'together' + metron, 'measure'</p> <p>Sentence: I admire the symmetry of that shape.</p>
SYMPATHETIC	<p>adj. showing sympathy (compassion, understanding); kindhearted; agreeable</p> <p>Origin: Greek sym ('with') + pathos ('suffering')</p> <p>Sentence: Thanks for being so sympathetic to me in my time of need</p>
SYMPHONY or SYMPHONIE	<p>n. an elaborate musical composition for a large group of instruments 'symphony'</p> <p>Origin: Greek sym, 'together' + phone, 'sound'</p> <p>Sentence: The orchestra played a symphony by Beethoven, which the audience thoroughly enjoyed.</p>
SYMPTOMS	<p>n. signs of a disease, a problem, a condition</p> <p>Origin: Greek symptoma, 'chance, happening, symptom'</p> <p>Sentence: Headaches are often really symptoms of problems to be treated elsewhere.</p>
SYNTHETIC	<p>adj. artificial; man-made; made up chemically instead of being natural; unnatural 'synthetic'</p> <p>Origin: Greek syn, 'together' + thetikos, 'placed'</p> <p>Sentence: Shoes made from synthetic material are often not as soft as those made from natural leather.</p>
SYRINGE	<p>n., v. medical instrument for injecting and drawing off liquids; to use a syringe 'syringe'</p> <p>Origin: Greek syrinx, 'tube'</p> <p>Sentence: The doctor sprayed a liquid from a syringe into the patient's ear.</p>
TABLOID	<p>n. small-sized (as opposed to broadsheet) newspaper 'tabloid'</p> <p>Origin: Middle English</p> <p>Sentence: The 'Star' newspaper is a daily tabloid.</p>
TACTICS	<p>n. skilful devices; manoeuvres 'tactics'</p> <p>Origin: Latin tactus, 'touch, sense of touch'</p> <p>Sentence: The country with the best military tactics won the war.</p>
TAMARIND	<p>n. fruit tree; fruit from this 'tamarind'</p> <p>Origin: Arabic tamr hindi 'Indian date'</p> <p>Sentence: Many birds are nesting in that large tamarind tree.</p>
TANGIBLE	<p>adj. definite; clearly seen or understood 'tangible'</p> <p>Origin: Latin tangere, 'to touch'</p> <p>Sentence: His footprints on the floor were tangible evidence that he was there.</p>
TANNERY	<p>n. place where leather is cured 'tannery'</p> <p>Origin: Latin tannum, 'oak bark'</p> <p>Sentence: A tannery converts animal hide (skin) into leather.</p>

TAPESTRY	n. thick woven coloured fabric 'tapistri Origin: French tapisserie, 'carpet' Sentence: The drapes were made from rich tapestry
TARPAULIN	n. heavy waterproof cloth used for covering tar'pawlin Origin: Uncertain Sentence: The rain is threatening; let's put the tarpaulin up.
TECHNICIAN	n. someone skilled in a particular art or craft tek'nishən Origin: Greek tekhnē, 'art or skill' Sentence: A technician can easily repair this radio.
TECHNIQUE	n. method; skill; mode of presentation tek'nēk Origin: Greek tekhnē, 'art or skill' Sentence: He is interested in the technique of film making.
TELECOMMUNICATION	n. communication over a distance by telephone, telegraph, cable etc telikəmūni'kāshən Origin: Greek tele 'far off' + communication Sentence: Through telecommunication people in one country can see, hear and speak to others in another country.
TEMPORARY	adj. lasting or meant to last for only a limited time; person not permanently employed 'temp(ə)rəri Origin: Latin temporarius Sentence: Temporary arrangements were made to keep the child until her mother came.
TENEMENT	n. large building divided into flats; rooms or flats within a house 'tenəmənt Origin: Latin tenere, 'to hold' Sentence: Several families live in the tenement house on Seventh Street.
TENTACLES	n. long slender feelers on some types of animals 'tentəklz Origin: Latin temptare, 'to handle, try' Sentence: The slug uses its tentacles to find its way around.
TEXTURE	n., v. feel or appearance of a substance; to create a particular texture 'teksʃə Origin: Latin texere, 'to weave' Sentence: The texture of the material was soft and silky.
THIEVERY	n. stealing; theft 'θēv(ə)ri Origin: Old English theofian (theof, 'thief') Sentence: Thievery is common in crowded places; one has to be watchful.
THORAX	n. chest; the body between neck and abdomen 'θɒrəks Origin: Greek thorax, 'breastplate' Sentence: The heart is situated in the thorax.
THOROUGHLY	adv. completely; entirely; carefully 'θûrəli Origin: Old English thurh, related to 'through' Sentence: The rooms were quite presentable after they were thoroughly cleaned.
THROTTLE	n., v. valve in an engine controlling flow of steam etc; to 'θrotl squeeze and choke Origin: Middle English, possibly from word throat (throat + le) Sentence: The throttle is blocked, preventing the fuel from going through.
THUMPED	v. struck or beat with fist; throbbed violently 'θûmpt Origin: Imitating the sound Sentence: The boxer thumped his opponent with his right fist.
THYME	n. aromatic herb or shrub used for seasoning food 'tīm Origin: Greek thumon, 'burn a sacrifice' Sentence: Thyme makes all soup tasty.

TOBACCO	n. type of shrub with large leaves; the dried leaves prepared for smoking or chewing tə'bakō Origin: Spanish tabaco (from American Indian) Sentence: Some persons claim that the smoking of tobacco relaxes them.
TONNAGE or TUNNAGE	n. cargo capacity of ship, truck etc Origin: French tonne, 'barrel' (originally 'a tax on each tun of wine' 'tūnij Sentence: If we use a truck with high tonnage we can transport all the marl in one trip.
TOPAZ	n. type of mineral used as gemstone 'tōpaz Origin: Greek topazos, Sentence: She's wearing a ring with a yellow topaz.
TORTOISE	n. land turtle; slow-moving creature 'tortəs / 'tortoyz Origin: Latin tortuca, Sentence: A tortoise has a hard shell similar to that of a sea turtle.
TORTURING	v. inflicting severe physical or mental pain 'torchəriŋ Origin: Latin tortura, 'torment' Sentence: They kept torturing the man hoping he would tell what he knew.
TRAGEDY	n. serious accident, disaster etc; sad event; drama ending unhappily 'trajidi Origin: Greek tragos + oide, 'goat song' Sentence: The train accident has been a real tragedy in this village.
TRAITOR	n. one who is disloyal to country or friend etc; one who betrays 'trātə Origin: Latin traditort, 'betraye' Sentence: That traitor gave away his country's secrets.
TREASON	n. betrayal of one's country; a crime 'trēz(ə)n Origin: Latin traditor, 'betraye' Sentence: In many countries treason is punishable by death.
TREMORS	n. slight earthquakes; trembling or shaking of voice, body etc 'treməz Origin: Latin tremere, 'to tremble, shake' Sentence: Several tremors were felt after the heavy earthquake.
TRESTLE	n. structure for supporting table, bridge etc 'tresl Origin: Latin transtrum, 'cross beam' Sentence: There is a creeper growing on a trestle in the garden.
TRIUMPH	n., v. notable victory, achievement etc; joy at success; to gain victory 'trīŋmf Origin: Latin triumphus Sentence: The cricketers joyfully, celebrated their triumph over the other team.
TROUGH	n. long open container for water or animal feed; a channel or drain 'trof Origin: Old English trog, 'trough' Sentence: There's plenty of feed in the trough for the cows.
TUBULAR	adj. shaped like a tube; made or consisting of tubes 'tübūlə Origin: Latin tubulus, 'little tube'. Sentence: Bamboos are tubular in shape.
TURBULENT	adj. disturbed; restless; in commotion 'terbülənt Origin: Latin turbulenta, 'crowd' Sentence: The weatherman forecasted that there would be turbulent weather.
TURMOIL	n. confusion; agitation; hustle; disorder 'termoyl Origin: Middle English Sentence: There was turmoil in the community following the accident.

TWELFTH	adj., n. next after eleventh; each of twelve equal parts 'twelfθ Origin: Old English twelfta, Sentence: There are twelve players and he is the twelfth one to play.
TWITCH	n., v. sudden pull or jerk of muscles etc; to move jerkily or spasmodically 'twich Origin: Old English twiccian, 'to pluck' Sentence: I get a twitch on my lips when I am nervous.
TYPHOID	n. a type of infectious disease causing fever (full name: typhoid fever) 'tifoɪd Origin: So called because once thought to be related to typhus – another disease' Gk Sentence: Because of careful healthy practices typhoid is uncommon now.
TYPHOON	n. violent storm like a cyclone tɪ'foʊn Origin: Chinese 'great wind' Sentence: The Chinese typhoon is similar to our hurricane.
TYPICALLY	adv. displaying characteristic features; of a type 'tipikəli Origin: Greek tupikos, (tupos 'type') Sentence: Your movements are typically those of a dancer.
TYRANNY	n. cruel use of power; period of oppression etc; cruelty 'tir(ə) ni Origin: Greek tyrannos, 'a tyrant', Sentence: People fear leaders who rule by tyranny.
ULCERATED	n. having an open sore (in a part of one's body) Origin: Latin ulcus , 'sore' Sentence: She developed an ulcerated stomach from poor eating habits.
UMBILICAL	adj. related to the navel or to the umbilical cord Origin: French umbilicus, navel Sentence: The umbilical cord attaches the foetus to its mother.
UNANIMOUS	adj. all in agreement; held or given by general consent Origin: Latin unus ('one') + animus, ('mind') Sentence: The Staff was unanimous in their request for an increase in salaries.
UNILATERAL	adj. one-sided; done by or affecting only one side or one person in a group Origin: Latin Prefix uni ('one') + word lateral ('side') Sentence: We rejected the unilateral decision of the chairman, and instead allowed everybody to vote.
UNIQUE	adj. sole or solitary; distinctive; only one of its kinds. Origin: Lat unicus, 'one' Sentence: This style of writing is truly unique – unlike any other
UNISON	n. (music, action, etc) concord; togetherness; at the same time Origin: Latin unus ('one') + sonus ('sound') Sentence: They marched in perfect unison, not one out of step.
UNKEMPT	adj. (hair, features etc) uncombed; untidy ûn'kem(p)t Origin: Prefixun, 'not' +Middle English kempt, Sentence: She needed a comb as the wind had left her hair looking rather unkempt.
UPBRAIDING	v. reproaching; scolding upbregdan'to brandish, blame' Origin: Old English Sentence: I'm tired of people upbraiding instead of praising me.
UPHEAVAL	n. violent or sudden change or disruption; great movement in the earth's crust ûp'hêvəl Origin: ME Sentence: The divorce caused great upheaval in the family.

UPHOLSTERY	n. the springs, stuffing and covers of a chair or sofa; the work of an upholsterer Origin: US Obsolete use of upholster, 'a maker or dealer in furniture' Sentence: The new upholstery makes the sofa much more attractive than before.
UPSURGE	n. a sudden rise or increase; a surging up Origin: Medieval English Prefix up + word surge Sentence: An upsurge in violence has made everybody worried and scared.
URANIUM	n. a radio-active element and source of nuclear energy Origin: Named after the planet Uranus Sentence: Uranium is used in the production of nuclear power.
URCHIN	n. mischievous child; dirty and raggedly dressed child; a sea urchin (marine creature) Origin: French (h)erichon, 'hedgehog' Sentence: He used to be an urchin but is now a tidy, well-behaved child.
URINARY	adj. relating to urine; relating to the urinary system Origin: Latin urina, 'urine' Sentence: Our urinary system is concerned with the discharge of waste matter from the blood.
UTENSILS	n. vessels; appliances; instruments; gadgets Origin: Latin utensilis, 'fit for use, useful' Sentence: Every kitchen has utensils for cooking and serving.
UTERUS	n. the womb Origin: Latin, uterus Sentence: The uterus is the organ in the mother that holds and nourishes the baby.
UTTERANCE	n. something spoken; the act of speaking Origin: Dutch uteren, 'to show or make known' Sentence: Her utterance was clear so we understood all that she said.
VACANCY	n. an unoccupied job or room; emptiness Origin: Latin vacare, 'to be empty' Sentence: I am applying to fill the vacancy in your office
VACATIONERS	n. people on a vacation (holiday) Origin: Latin vacatus, 'made empty, vacated' Sentence: The vacationers are having an enjoyable holiday away from work.
VACCINE	n. preparation used to immunize people against a disease; software to detect or remove computer viruses Origin: Latin vacca, 'cow' (virus vaccines 'cowpox vaccine') Sentence: To be vaccinated is to be given a vaccine that makes us immune to a particular disease.
VACUUM	n., v. a completely empty space; to use a vacuum cleaner 'vakūəm Origin: Latin vacuus, 'empty' Sentence: The pump sucked out the air from in the jar creating a vacuum inside.
VAGABOND	n., adj. wanderer (usually idle); having no fixed home Origin: Latin vagabundus, 'wandering, vagrant' Sentence: He wanders about like a vagabond, but that's just his way of life.
VAGRANCY	n. a lifestyle of a vagrant (homeless person); purposeless roaming or loitering on streets Origin: Anglo (English)-French vag(a)raunt 'wanderer' Sentence: Poverty sometimes leads people into vagrancy.
VAGUE	adj. unclear; uncertain; inexact; ambiguous Origin: Latin vagus, 'wandering' Sentence: His comments were vague so we asked him to tell us precisely what he meant.

VAIN	adj. conceited; proud Origin: Latin Sentence: I am still vain enough to be please when my theories are confirmed.
VALANCE or VALENCE	n. a short curtain at the top of a longer one , or elsewhere Origin: French avaler, 'to descend' Sentence: We hung a valance like a frill at the top of the window.
VALIANT	adj. outstandingly brave and heroic Origin: French valiant Sentence: The valiant swimmer jumped into the swift stream and saved the child.
VANDALISM	n. wilful or malicious damage of property Origin: Latin Vandalus , name of a tribe that raided Roman provinces Sentence: Some of the public bathrooms are out of use because of vandalism.
VANE	n. metal, usu. Ornamental, fixed on a church spire or other high place to show the direction of the wind Origin: OE Sentence: If you want to know the direction of the wind, look at the vane.
VANILLA	n., adj. fragrant liquid from vanilla plant; a type of climbing plant with fragrant flowers and pods; flavoured with vanilla Origin: Spanish vainilla, 'small pod' Sentence: Vanilla adds a nice flavour to ice cream and cakes.
VAPORISER or VAPORIZER	n. device that produces steam that converts substances into vapour Origin: Latin vapor, 'steam, heat' Sentence: The patient inhales vapour from her vaporizer, for quick relief.
VARIETY	n. different types; difference; mixture; species or kind Origin: Latin varietas, 'difference, diversity' Sentence: This store displays a wide variety of clothes from which to choose.
VASCULAR	adj. containing vessels for conveying blood or sap in animals or plants Origin: Latin vasculum, 'little vessel' Sentence: Every animal has a vascular system that keeps its blood flowing.
VEGETABLES	n., adj. plants used for food; the food derived from them Origin: Latin vegetare, 'to enliven' Sentence: Vegetables are an essential part of our diet.
VEHICULAR	adj. concerning vehicles (means of conveying things or people) vi'hikūlə Origin: Latin vehere, 'to carry' Sentence: The road was crowded with vehicular traffic.
VEIN	n. tube carrying blood to the heart; tubes carrying sap in plants Origin: Latin vena Sentence: The intravenous catheter was placed in a vein on the back of the hand.
VELOCITY	n. speed; rate of movement or motion Origin: Latin velox, 'swift' Sentence: The velocity of an aeroplane is much greater than that of a motor car.
VENERABLE	adj. highly respected; ancient and dignified Origin: French venerari, 'to venerate, adore' Sentence: The Justice of the Paece is a venerable community leader.
VENGEANCE	n. punishment inflicted as revenge; retaliation Origin: Latin vindicare, 'to punish, avenge'

	Sentence: It is sometimes better to forgive than to inflict vengeance on others
VENOMOUS	adj. containing or inflicting poison; poisonous; spiteful Origin: Latin venenum, 'poison' Sentence: The cobra is a venomous snake.
VENTILATOR	n. an appliance or aperture for ventilating (airing) a room etc Origin: Latin ventilare, 'to fan' Sentence: This room needs another ventilator to provide more fresh air.
VENUE	n. an appointed place of meeting for an event Origin: French venir, 'to come' Sentence: The National Stadium is a popular venue for football games.
VERDICT	n. decision or finding of a court etc; a judgement Origin: Latin vere dictum, 'truly spoken' Sentence: After considering the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty'.
VERTEBRAE	n. segments of the backbone (plural of vertebra) Origin: Latin vertebrates, 'jointed' Sentence: A person's backbone consists mainly of several vertebrae.
VESSEL	n. a receptacle; a ship or boat; duct or canal Origin: Latin vascellum, 'little vessel' Sentence: Please pour the soup into a vessel and eat it.
VIBRANCY	n. liveliness; brightness; forcefulness Origin: Latin vibrare 'to shake' Sentence: The vibrancy of the garden in full bloom lifted our spirits.
VICINITY	n. surrounding district; neighbourhood; surroundings Origin: Latin vicinitas (vicus, 'village') Sentence: This is my community and I know everybody who lives in the vicinity.
VICIOUS or VITIOUS	adj. cruel; dangerous; bad-tempered; spiteful; violent 'vishas' Origin: Latin vitium, 'vice' Sentence: A large vicious looking black dog met us at the gate, daring us to enter.
VIOLENCE	n. use of extreme force; aggression; rough treatment Origin: Latin violentia Sentence: The country needs to end violence and let peace reign.
VIRILE	adj. manly; masculine; macho Origin: Latin virilis (from vir, 'man') Sentence: It is natural for young men to be virile.
VIRTUALLY	adv. in effect, in practice though not in fact; almost Origin: Latin virtus, 'virtue' Sentence: Grandma is virtually my mother, as my real mother lives abroad.
VIRTUOUS	adj. upright; morally sound; high-principled; righteous Origin: Latin virtuosus (virtus, 'virtue') Sentence: She is a virtuous person and a good role model.
VIRUSES	n. plural of virus (type of germ that causes infectious disease; computer system that corrupts others) Origin: Latin virus, 'slimy liquid, poison' Sentence: Several diseases are caused by viruses
VISIONARY	n., adj. dreamer; mystic; prophet; imaginative; idealistic Origin: Latin visio, 'sight'

	<p>Sentence: The palm readers may be classified as being visionary.</p>
VOCABULARY	<p>n. words of a language; alphabetical list of words Origin: Latin vocabularius, 'concerning words' Sentence: Her vocabulary is still limited but she is learning new words</p>
VODKA	<p>n. alcoholic spirit made from rye Origin: Russian vodka, 'little water' Sentence: Vodka is a popular alcoholic drink.</p>
VOGUE	<p>n. fashion; style; taste; trend Origin: French voga , 'fashion' (vogare , 'to go or row well') Sentence: Mini-skirts were once in vogue for women.</p>
VOLCANOES	<p>n. plural of volcano (eruption of the earth) Origin: Latin Sentence: Volcanoes have occurred in several Caribbean islands.</p>
VOLLEYBALL	<p>n. game like tennis, in which two teams hit a ball over a net Origin: French voley, 'flight' Sentence: Kara plays tennis, but Kenton prefers volleyball.</p>
VOLUNTARY	<p>adj. of one's free will; by choice; without payment Origin: Latin voluntas, 'will' Sentence: The Justice of the Peace is a voluntary worker in the community.</p>
VOMITING	<p>v. throwing up food from the stomach Origin: Latin vomitare, 'to vomit repeatedly' Sentence: She is still sick but is no longer vomiting.</p>
VULGAR	<p>adj. coarse in manners; ill-bred; rude; crude; offensive Origin: Latin vulgus, 'common people' Sentence: The use of indecent language is still considered vulgar in this community.</p>
VULTURES	<p>n. plural of vulture (type of bird of prey; a grasping person) Origin: Latin vulturius Sentence: The vultures are feasting on a carcass that they found in the fields.</p>
WAISTCOAT	<p>n. waist-length sleeveless garment worn under a jacket Origin: Medieval English Sentence: Very few men in Jamaica would wear a waistcoat</p>
WALTZING	<p>v. dancing a waltz (a style in which pairs of dancers spin around the room) Origin: German walzen, 'to revolve' Sentence: The couples were waltzing on the dance floor when the music suddenly stopped.</p>
WANDER	<p>v. go about from place to place without any fixed course, purpose or destinations; roam; ramble Origin: Old English Sentence: I lost concentration during the examination as my mind began to wander</p>
WARDROBE	<p>n. large cupboard for hanging clothes; a person's stock of clothes; costume department of a theatre etc Origin: French wardrobe (garderobe, 'to guard robe') Sentence: The bedroom has a clothes closet as well as a wardrobe to hang all their clothes.</p>
WAREHOUSE	<p>n. v. building for storing goods; large wholesale shop Origin: Medieval English</p> <p>Sentence: Our finished goods are taken from the factory to the warehouse for storage and shipment.</p>

WARY	adj. cautious; on one's guard; suspicious Origin: Old English waer, 'beware' Sentence: One is usually wary of someone who has already let one down.
WAVELENGTH	n. channel, station, waveband; the length of a radio wave in broadcasting Origin: Old English Sentence: He tuned his radio to his favourite wavelength and listened intently.
WEALS	n. long raised marks on the skin caused by a whip, slash, etc 'wēlz Origin: Old English walu, 'ridge' Sentence: Flogging with a whip might leave weals on a person's skin.
WEARY	adj. suffering from loss of strength and need for rest as a result of continued exertion or endurance; tired; fatigued Origin: Old English Sentence: The footballers were very weary after playing for two hours.
WEASELS	n. plural of weasel (a small brown and white mammal) Origin: Old English wesle Sentence: Weasels are creatures that eat rats, birds and other animals.
WEATHER	n., v. atmospheric conditions in an area; to be exposed to the weather; to come safely through Origin: Old English weder Sentence: When the weather is fine, people like to go to the beach.
WEDLOCK	n. the married state Origin: Old English 'marriage vow' Sentence: A child born of married parents is said to be born in wedlock.
WEEVIL	n. a type of beetle; insect that damages stored grain 'wēvl Origin: Middle English wifel Sentence: If there is one weevil in the peas, there will soon be many.
WELFARE	n. well-being or happiness; health and prosperity Origin: Medieval English Sentence: We are working to improve the welfare of everyone in the community.
WHEELS	n. solid discs or circular rings with spokes used to facilitate the motion of a vehicle or for various mechanical purposes Origin: Old English Sentence: Almost all motor cars have four wheels.
WHEEZE	v. breathed with a chesty whistling sound/ n. a whistling or rasping sound Origin: Norse hvaeza, 'to hiss' Sentence: The asthmatic girl started to wheeze after playing on the dusty field.
WHETHER	conj. conjunction used to introduce an alternative or indirect question Origin: Old English Sentence: Tell me whether you want to study or go out to play.
WHIFF	n., v. a slight smell, puff or breath of air, smoke, etc; to blow or puff lightly Origin: Uncertain. Imitation of the sound Sentence: I stepped out of the crowded room to get a whiff of fresh air.
WHISTLING	v., adj. producing a shrill, melodious sound from the lips Origin: Old English 'to whistle' Sentence: The gardener was whistling an old song that I love.
WHOLESALE	adj., adv, n. by or at wholesale; on a large scale; the selling of goods in large quantities to be retailed Origin: Middle English literally by whole sale

	Sentence: Shops buy goods at wholesale and then sell to customers at retail prices
WIDTH	n. breadth; measurement, distance from side to side Origin: Old English Sentence: Please be sure to measure the length as well as the width of the table.
WINDSCREEN	n. protective glass at the front of a motor vehicle Origin: Old English Sentence: The windscreen protects driver and passengers from the force of wind
WINDWARD	adj., adv., n. facing the wind; the windward side Origin: Old English Sentence: The trees on the windward side of the hill seem different from those on the leeward side.
WITHDRAWAL	n. removal; retreat; ceasing; act of withdrawing Origin: Medieval English Sentence: The team's withdrawal from the competition means that we will lose points.
WONDER	v. be surprised to find/ n. an amazing thing; a supernatural event Origin: Old English Sentence: When I see the stars in the sky, I wonder how they got there.
WOOLLEN or WOOLEN	adj. made wholly or partly of wool Origin: Old English wull Sentence: A woollen sweater will keep you warm enough in the hills at Christmas time.
WORTHWHILE	adj. worth the time and effort spent; beneficial Origin: Old English Sentence: Many charities are worthwhile causes and need our support.
WREATHS	n. plural of wreath (ring-shaped garland of flowers and leaves; a curl or ring of smoke etc) Origin: Old English related to writhe, 'to twist in pain' Sentence: Wreaths are used for decoration at funerals and at Christmas time.
WRECKER	n. vehicle that deals with wrecked vehicles; person or think that destroys Origin: Middle English wrec Sentence: A wrecker removed the damaged vehicle from the roadside.
WRENCH	n., v. a tool for gripping things; a violent twist; to twist violently Origin: Old English wrencan, 'to twist' Sentence: The plumber uses a wrench to loosen the nut on that pipe.
WRESTLER	n. person engaged in wrestling (a sport in which opponents grapple and throw each other) Origin: Old English wraestlian Sentence: The wrestler is practising hard for next week's contest with a famous opponent
WRETCHED	adj. unhappy or miserable; unsatisfactory; of bad quality Origin: Old English wrecca Sentence: A cold sometimes makes one feel wretched as well as sleepy.
WRY	adj. (smile etc) slightly mocking or bitter; dry humour Origin: Old English wrigian, 'to turn or twist' Sentence: She agreed, but there was a wry smile on her face
YACHT	n. light sailing vessel for cruising Origin: Dutch jaghte, 'chasing ship' Sentence: A yacht has adjustable sails so it can travel in any direction except directly into the wind.
YIELDED	v. produced; gave up; surrendered

Origin: Old English g(i)eldan, 'to pay'
Sentence: Last year the farm yielded a large crop of vegetables.

YOKE n., v. wooden frame placed over necks of oxen to hold them together; other similar devices; to yoke oxen
Origin: Old English, geoc

Sentence: When the farmer is ready to use his old plough he puts a yoke on the oxen to control them.

YOLK n. yellow part of the egg
Origin: Old English geolu, 'yellow'
Sentence: The yolk of the egg is filled with protein and fat.

ZEBRA n. a striped undomesticated animal resembling a horse 'zebrə / 'zēbrə
Origin: Congolese meaning 'wild horse'
Sentence: The zebra looks like a horse with black and white stripes.

ZENITH n. highest point of achievement; the point in the heavens directly above the person on earth 'zeniθ
Origin: Arabic

Sentence: He has already reached the zenith of his career, so there is nowhere further up for him to go.

ZESTFULLY adv. enthusiastically; excitedly; eagerly 'zestfuli
Origin: French zeste, 'zest'
Sentence: Young children usually do homework more zestfully than older children.

ZINNIAS n. plural of zinnia (type of plant with brightly coloured flowers) 'ziniəz
Origin: Mod Latin - Named after JG Zinn, German botanist
Sentence: The flower garden is aglow with zinnias.

ZITHER n. a kind of musical instrument played with the finger 'ziθə
Origin: German cithera
Sentence: The zither is a stringed instrument not often used these days.

ZOMBIE n. (colloquial) dull apathetic person; corpse brought to life by magic 'zombi
Origin: West African zumbi, 'fetish'
Sentence: She sat like a zombie, staring into space as if lost.