

50 Difficult Words with Meanings in English

Difficult words can often leave us puzzled when we encounter them. They typically have complex spellings, tricky pronunciations, and difficult or unclear meanings. However, grasping difficult words with meanings and examples can significantly enhance your [English vocabulary](#) and communication. Check out the list of 50+ difficult words with meanings in English below to grow your linguistic confidence:

1. Abnegation /abnɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/: Renouncing a belief or doctrine
Example: "I believe in the abnegation of political power"
2. Accord /ə'kɔ:rd/: An agreement or harmony in opinion or action.
Example: After lengthy discussions, the parties reached an accord that satisfied everyone involved.
3. Aggrandize /ə'grændʌɪz/: enhance power, wealth or status
Example: It was an action intended to aggrandize the Frankish dynasty.
4. Alacrity /ə'lakrɪti/: Eagerness
Example: He accepted the invitation with alacrity.
5. Anachronistic /ə'nakrə'nɪstɪk/: misplaced chronologically
Example: He is rebelling against the anachronistic morality of his parents.
6. Archetypal /ɑ:kɪ'tɪp(ə)l/: quintessential of a certain kind
Example: She is the archetypal country doctor.
7. Ascetic /ə'setɪk/: one who practices self-denial as part of spiritual discipline
Example: She has adopted an ascetic life of prayer, fasting, and manual labour.
8. Asperity /ə'spɛrɪti/: harshness in manner or tone.
Example: He expressed his criticism with a certain asperity that surprised everyone.
9. Assuage /uh-SWAYJ/: To soothe or reduce the intensity of something unpleasant
Example: "The teacher's kind words assuaged the student's fears."
10. Beguile /bɪ'ɡaɪl/: influence someone in a deceptive way
Example: He beguiled the voters with his good looks.
11. Belie /bɪ'laɪ/: To contradict or show something to be false.
Example: Her calm demeanor belies the turmoil she feels inside.
12. Blandishment /'blændɪʃm(ə)nt/: intentional flattery for persuasion
Example: The blandishments of the travel brochure.
13. Blithe /bly-th/: Acting cheerfully without thinking about potential consequences
Example: "You arrived at the party with a blithe smile, unaware of the tension at the meeting."
14. Byzantine /'bɪzən,tɪ:n/: Characterized by excessive complexity and intricacy.
Example: The byzantine structure of the regulations made it difficult to understand.
15. Cajole /kə'dʒəʊl/: persuade by flattery or coaxing
Example: He hoped to cajole her into selling the house.
16. Callous (/ 'kaləs/: disregard for others
Example: Her callous comments about the murder made me shiver.

17. Camaraderie /kamə'ra:d(ə)ri/: a sense of solidarity arising out of familiarity and sociability
Example: I like the enforced camaraderie of office life.
18. Chasten /CHAY-sen/: To correct or restrain someone, often through discipline
Example: "The teacher's feedback chastened him, encouraging a more careful approach."
19. Charred /chard/: Burned until blackened or scorched
Example: "Why was the pizza left in the oven so long that it got charred?"
20. Chauvinism /SHOH-vuh-niz-um/: Extreme loyalty to a cause or group, with disregard for others
Example: "His chauvinism forced him to reject opposing views outright."
21. Circumlocution /,sə:kəmlə'kju:f(ə)n/: expressing someone in an indirect way
Example: His admission came after years of circumlocution.
22. Clamour /'klamə/: proclaim something noisily
Example: The questions rose to a clamour in the meeting.
23. Cognizant /'kɒ(g)nɪz(ə)nt/: awareness or realization
Example: Politicians must be cognizant of the political boundaries within which they work.
24. Construe /kən'stru:/: interpret or assign meaning
Example: His words could hardly be construed as an apology.
25. Convivial /kən'vɪvɪəl/: enjoyable atmosphere or jovial company
Example: It is a convivial cocktail party.
26. Demagogue /'dɛmægɒg/: a political leader who uses rhetoric to appeal to prejudices and desires of ordinary citizens
Example: The minister is a gifted demagogue with particular skill in manipulating the press.
27. Denigrate /'dɛnɪgreɪt/: belittle someone
Example: Many doom and gloom merchants denigrate their own country.
28. Didactic /dɪ'daktɪk/: instructive with a moral intent
Example: It is a didactic novel that set out to expose social injustice.
29. Disparate /'dɪsp(ə)rət/: of a distinct kind
Example: They inhabit disparate worlds of thought.
30. Eclectic /ɪ'klektɪk/: deriving the best ideas and styles from a diverse range of sources
Example: My university is offering an eclectic mix of courses.

Time to take a breather! You're almost there! Let's quickly finish up our list of 50+ difficult words with meanings!

31. Egregious /ɪ'grɪ:dʒəs/: reprehensible or outrageously bad
Example: It is an egregious abuse of copyright.
32. Embezzlement /ɛm'bɛzlm(ə)nt/: misappropriation of funds
Example: He has charges of fraud and embezzlement.
33. Enervate /'ɛnəveɪt/: lacking in vitality or mentally/ morally drained
Example: The weather has an enervating heat today.
34. Ephemeral /ɪ'fɛm(ə)r(ə)l/: lasting for a short duration
Example: Fads are ephemeral: new ones regularly drive out the old.

35. Equanimity /ˌɛkwəˈnɪmɪti/: maintaining composure in stressful situations
Example: He accepted both the good and the bad with equanimity.
36. Excavate /ˈɛkskəˌveɪt/: To uncover something by digging it out of the ground.
Example: The team plans to excavate the ancient ruins to learn more about the civilization.
37. Fatuous /ˈfætʃʊəs/: devoid of intelligence
Example: It was a fatuous comment.
38. Gallows /ˈgælouz/: A structure used for executing people by hanging.
Example: The gallows served as a chilling reminder of the town's dark past.
39. Gig economy /ɡɪɡ ɪˈkɒnəmi/: A labor market characterized by short-term and freelance jobs.
Example: Many workers prefer the gig economy for its flexibility but face financial insecurity.
40. Gratuitous /grəˈtʃuːɪtəs/: uncalled for or unwarranted
Example: Gratuitous violence was reported.
41. Iconoclast /ɪˈkɒnəklast/: someone who criticizes or attacks cherished ideas and beliefs
Example: His son Genesis 722 was taken to Constantinople, where he won over to his opinions the iconoclast emperor, Leo the Isaurian.
42. Idiosyncratic /ɪˌdɪə(ʊ)sɪŋˈkrætɪk/: something peculiar to an individual
Example: He emerged as one of the great, idiosyncratic talents of the nineties.
43. Incumbent /ɪnˈkʌmb(ə)nt/: something that is morally binding
Example: The government realized that it was incumbent on them to act.
44. Inveterate /ɪnˈvet(ə)rət/: habitual
Example: She is an inveterate gambler.
45. Irregardless /ɪˈrɪːɡɑːrdləs/: A nonstandard term often used in place of “regardless,” though it is considered incorrect.
Example: Despite the common use of irregardless, it's best to stick with “regardless” in formal writing.
46. Libertarian /lɪbəˈtɛːrɪən/: someone who cherishes ideas of free will
Example: He is studying libertarian philosophy.
47. Licentious /lɪˈsenʃəs/: someone who is promiscuous
Example: The ruler's tyrannical and licentious behaviour.
48. Largess /lɑːˈ(d)ʒəs/: Kindness or Generosity in bestowing gifts or money
Example: The king can't bestow these costly jewels with such a largess
49. Mason /ˈmeɪsən/: A skilled worker who constructs with stone, brick, or similar materials.
Example: The mason meticulously laid each brick to create a sturdy wall.
50. Microplastic /ˈmaɪkrəʊˌplæstɪk/: Tiny plastic particles less than five millimeters in size, harmful to marine ecosystems.
Example: Microplastics have been found in various aquatic organisms, raising concerns about environmental health.
51. Multifarious /ˌmʌltɪˈfɛːrɪəs/: multifaceted or diverse
Example: The university offers multifarious activities.

52. **Nomophobia** /ˌnoʊmofəˈfoʊbiə/: An irrational fear of being without a mobile phone.
Example: Nomophobia can lead to anxiety when individuals are unable to access their devices.
53. **Obdurate** /ˈɒbdjʊrət/: being stubborn and refusing to change one's opinion
Example: I argued this point with him, but he was obdurate.
54. **Ostracism** /ˈɒstrəsɪz(ə)m/: excluding a person or certain section from society by majority consent
Example: "For the last 5 years he was suffering ostracism from the scientific community"
55. **Pejorative** /piˈdʒɔrətɪv/: showing disapproval
Example: Permissiveness is used almost universally as a pejorative term.
56. **Pertinacious** /ˌpɜːtɪˈneɪʃəs/: someone who is stubbornly unyielding
Example: She worked with a pertinacious resistance to interruptions.
57. **Phlegmatic** /flɛgˈmætɪk/: expressing little or no emotion
Example: He portrays the phlegmatic British character on the show.
58. **Promulgate** /ˈprɒm(ə)lɡeɪt/: to broadcast or announce
Example: These objectives have to be promulgated within the organization.
59. **Quotidian** /kwɒˈtɪdiən/: something that is of daily occurrence
Example: The car sped noisily off through the quotidian traffic.
60. **Recalcitrant** /rɪˈkælsɪtr(ə)nt/: resistant to authority
Example: A class of recalcitrant fifteen-year-olds raided the store.
61. **Sanctimonious** /ˌsæŋ(k)tɪˈmɒniəs/: the pretence of being morally pious to exhibit moral superiority
Example: What happened to all the sanctimonious talk about putting his family first?
62. **Sesquipedalian** /ses-kwi-puh-DAY-lee-uhn/: Using long and complicated words unnecessarily
Example: "Her sesquipedalian writing style confused the readers."
63. **Sanguine** /ˈsæŋɡwɪn/: Optimistic or hopeful, especially in difficult circumstances.
Example: She remained sanguine about their chances of success, even when the odds were stacked against them.
64. **Solipsism** /ˈsɒlɪpsɪz(ə)m/: the philosophical theory that only the self-existence is known and all that exists
Example: We cannot avoid the popularity of the solipsism mentality.
65. **Travesty** /ˈtrævɪsti/: distorting facts or imitation
Example: The absurdly lenient sentence is a travesty of justice.
66. **Ubiquitous** /juːˈbɪkwɪtəs/: omnipresent or existing everywhere
Example: His ubiquitous influence was felt by the family.

50 Difficult Words with Meaning for Class 3 and 4

Here's a list of 50 difficult words with meanings that will help Class 3 and 4 students enhance their vocabulary. These words are commonly used in reading and writing, and understanding them will help students improve their language skills.

1. **Abandon** – To leave something or someone behind.
2. **Brave** – Showing courage and not being afraid.

3. Calm – Quiet, peaceful, and not excited.
4. Difficult – Something that is hard to do or understand.
5. Eager – Excited and ready to do something.
6. Fierce – Very strong or wild.
7. Generous – Willing to give or share with others.
8. Humble – Not proud or boastful.
9. Invent – To create something new.
10. Journey – A trip or travel from one place to another.
11. Keen – Very interested or excited about something.
12. Loyal – Always supporting someone or something.
13. Mysterious – Something that is difficult to understand or explain.
14. Nervous – Feeling worried or scared.
15. Obstacle – Something that gets in the way of achieving something.
16. Polite – Showing good manners and respect to others.
17. Quiet – Making very little sound.
18. Rebel – To fight against or refuse to follow rules.
19. Shy – Being nervous around people or avoiding them.
20. Tense – Feeling worried or nervous.
21. Unique – Something that is one of a kind.
22. Vast – Very large or wide.
23. Whisper – To speak very softly or quietly.
24. Yawn – To open your mouth wide and breathe in because you are tired.
25. Zigzag – A pattern of sharp turns or angles.
26. Adventure – An exciting experience or journey.
27. Blossom – A flower or the process of a flower growing.
28. Chilly – A little cold.
29. Delight – A feeling of great pleasure or happiness.
30. Enchanting – Very beautiful and magical.
31. Fumble – To move clumsily or do something in a careless way.
32. Glorious – Very beautiful or wonderful.
33. Harmony – When everything works well together, peacefully.
34. Impressive – Something that makes you feel amazed or admired.
35. Jolly – Being very happy or cheerful.
36. Knotty – Something that is twisted or complicated.
37. Lively – Full of energy and excitement.
38. Marvelous – Wonderful and amazing.
39. Noble – Having good qualities like honesty and courage.
40. Obvious – Easy to see or understand.
41. Proud – Feeling happy or pleased with something you did.
42. Quest – A search or adventure to find something.
43. Rough – Not smooth or even; can also mean difficult.
44. Silly – Doing something funny or foolish.
45. Turbulent – Full of strong or stormy movement.
46. Urgent – Something that needs to be done very quickly.

47. Vivid – Something bright or full of life.
48. Wholesome – Something that is good for you or makes you happy.
49. Xenial – Being friendly and welcoming to strangers or guests.
50. Yearn – To feel a strong desire or longing for something.

50 Difficult Words with Meaning for Class 5 and 6

Unlike what most students think, learning new words can be fun and exciting. Below are 50 difficult words with simple meanings that will challenge you and make you a vocabulary expert. Try to learn these words and use them in your writing and speaking. Ready to test your skills? Let's get started!

1. Absorb – To take in or soak up.
2. Benevolent – Kind and helpful.
3. Cautious – Being careful to avoid danger or mistakes.
4. Disastrous – Causing great damage or harm.
5. Enthusiastic – Showing excitement or interest.
6. Fragile – Easily broken or damaged.
7. Grateful – Feeling thankful for something.
8. Hazardous – Dangerous or risky.
9. Ingenious – Clever and inventive.
10. Jeopardy – Danger or risk.
11. Keen – Eager, sharp, or enthusiastic.
12. Luminous – Giving off light or shining brightly.
13. Melancholy – A feeling of sadness or sorrow.
14. Notorious – Famous for something bad or negative.
15. Optimistic – Looking at the bright side or expecting good things.
16. Peculiar – Strange or unusual.
17. Quaint – Old-fashioned in an interesting way.
18. Resilient – Able to recover quickly from difficulties.
19. Subtle – Delicate or not obvious.
20. Tolerant – Accepting of others' beliefs, practices, or opinions.
21. Ubiquitous – Found everywhere.
22. Vast – Very large or immense.
23. Whimsical – Playful or full of fancy.
24. Zealous – Showing strong interest or excitement.
25. Abundant – More than enough or plentiful.
26. Blatant – Very obvious or clear.
27. Comprehensive – Including all or nearly all elements or aspects.
28. Deceptive – Misleading or causing someone to believe something that is not true.
29. Exquisite – Very beautiful, delicate, or finely made.
30. Fascinating – Extremely interesting or captivating.
31. Generosity – Willingness to give or share with others.
32. Harmonious – Peaceful and well-balanced.
33. Intricate – Very detailed and complicated.

34. Juxtapose – To place two things side by side for comparison.
35. Knotty – Full of difficulties or complications.
36. Lethargic – Slow-moving or lacking energy.
37. Monotonous – Boring because it is always the same.
38. Nurture – To care for and encourage growth.
39. Oblivious – Not aware of something happening around you.
40. Pessimistic – Always seeing the negative side of things.
41. Quest – A long search for something valuable or important.
42. Rejuvenate – To make someone or something feel fresher or younger.
43. Scrutinize – To examine something carefully and in detail.
44. Tranquil – Calm and peaceful.
45. Unanimous – Fully agreed by everyone.
46. Voracious – Having a huge appetite for something (like food or knowledge).
47. Wary – Cautious and on guard.
48. Xenophobia – Fear or dislike of strangers or foreigners.
49. Yearn – To strongly desire or long for something.
50. Zephyr – A gentle, mild breeze.

20 Hard Words with Meanings

Have you memorized 50+ difficult words? If yes, we have got another set of hard words that will help you ace [English section of competitive exams](#). Here is the list of hard words in English that you must remember:

1. Abject /'abdʒekt/: Experienced or present to the maximum degree
“The result plunged her into abject misery”
2. Abscond /əb'skɒnd,ab'skɒnd/: Leave hurriedly and secretly
“After her secret was revealed she absconded from the party”
3. Bereft /bɪ'reft/: Deprived of or lacking
“The house bereft of colours and painting”
4. Calumny /'kæləmni/: The making of false and defamatory statements about someone to damage their reputation
“He doesn't seem like a person who would spread a calumny of others”
5. Capitulate /kə'pɪtʃuleɪt/: Cease to resist an opponent or an unwelcome demand
“Our forces were prepared to capitulate enemies”
6. Umbrage /'ʌmbrɪdʒ/: Annoyance or offence
“She took umbrage of his rude comment.”
7. Emollient /ɪ'mɒliənt/: Having the quality of softening or soothing the skin
“I prefer using an emollient shampoo over others”
8. Dirge /dɜːdʒ/: A lament for the dead, especially one forming part of a funeral rite
“When Rachel sang a dirge for her father, everyone had teary eyes”
9. Dispel /dɪ'spel/: make doubt disappear
“The calmness of the morning dispel Ross's disappointment”
10. Epistolary /ɪ'pɪst(ə),ləri/: In the form of letters
“My grandparent's college times epistolary collection is very interesting.”

11. Epistolary /ɪˈpɪst(ə),ləri/: In the form of letters or documents
Example: The Perks of Being a Wallflower is a perfect example of Epistolary.
12. Exacerbate /ɪgˈzæsəbeɪt,ɛkˈsæsəbeɪt/: To make a situation, a bad feeling or a problem worse
Example: According to a survey stress can cause or exacerbate health conditions the humans.
13. Forbearance /fɔːˈbeɪr(ə)ns/: Self-control, Patience, Tolerance
Example: Without forbearance, Ray wouldn't have cleared his house loan.
14. Gourmand /ˈɡʊəmænd,ˈɡɔːmənd/: A person who likes and enjoys eating food
Example: If you are a dessert gourmand, then you must try Kentucky Chocolate Pie.
15. Heterogeneous /ˌhɛt(ə)rə(ʊ)ˈdʒiːniəs/: Diverse in content or character
Example: I gave him heterogeneous ideas for his master's thesis topics.
16. Impecunious /ˌɪmpɪˈkjuːniəs/: Having less money or no money at all
Example: After buying a new house, Sam was so impecunious that he couldn't even afford Christmas cards.
17. Pellucid /pɪˈl(j)uːsɪd,pɛˈl(j)uːsɪd/: Clear, Easy to understand, comprehensible
Example: His pellucid explanation of why he wants to leave the job made higher authorities release him without any conditions.
18. Philanthropic /ˌfɪlənˈθrɒpɪk/: An organisation or person promoting the welfare of others
Example: Because of the financial aid received by the philanthropic bodies, Kate managed to complete her higher education.
19. Protean /ˈprəʊtiən,pɹəʊˈtiːən/: Frequently changing, Trending, Versatile
Example: Vicky Kaushal is a protean actor who is capable of performing any kind of role.
20. Spurious /ˈspjʊəriəs/: Illegitimate, False
Example: They made spurious claims of accidents just to get the insurance funds.
21. Vociferous /və(ʊ)ˈsɪf(ə)rəs/: something or someone who is offensively/ conspicuously loud.
Example: He was a vociferous opponent of the takeover.
22. Vicissitude /vɪˈsɪsɪtjuːd/: an unwelcome or unpleasant change in circumstances or fortune
Example: Her husband's sharp vicissitudes of fortune.

20 Difficult Words to Pronounce

Struggling with pronunciation? Learning difficult English words to pronounce not only sharpens your speaking skills but also boosts confidence in conversations. Mastering tricky words enhances fluency, makes you sound more professional, and helps you communicate with clarity and precision. Here are the most difficult words to pronounce in English:

1. Otorhinolaryngologist: oh-toh-RYE-noh-LAR-ən-GOL-ə-jee
2. Anemone: uh·neh·muh·nee
3. Anathema: uh·na·thuh·muh
4. Worcestershire: vu·stuh·shuh
5. Balmoral: bal·maw·ruhl
6. Antidisestablishmentarianism: an·tee·dis·uh·sta·bluhsh·muhnt·euh·ree·uhn·i·zm

7. Asterisk: a·stuh·ruhsk
8. Brewery: broo·uh·ree
9. Defibrillator: duh·fi·bruh·lei·tuh
10. February: feh·bruh·ree
11. Rural: roo·ruhl
12. Floccinaucinihilipilification: Flok-si-no-si-ny-hil-i-pil-i-fi-kay-shuhn
13. Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia:
Hi-poh-po-toh-mon-stroh-ses-kwee-peh-dah-leejoh-foh-beeja
14. Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis:
New-muh-noh-ul-tra-my-kro-skop-ik-sil-i-ko-vol-kay-noh-ko-nee-oh-sis
15. Colonel: kuh·nuhl
16. Choir: kvai·uh
17. Chores: chawz
18. Isthmus: is·muhs
19. Library: lai·bruh·ree
20. Strait: streit
21. Gibraltar: ji·braal·tuh

Note: The most difficult English words, such as “antidisestablishmentarianism,” “floccinaucinihilipilification,” “sesquipedalian,” and “pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis.” are very hard to pronounce, spell, or both. You can even try pronouncing them!

Here are the meanings of these four difficult words in short:

- Antidisestablishmentarianism: Opposition to the separation of church and state, originally in 19th-century England.
- Floccinaucinihilipilification: The act of viewing something as worthless or unimportant.
- Sesquipedalian: A word that describes the use of long words, or a person who uses them.
- Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis: A type of lung disease caused by inhaling fine silica dust, often from volcanic ash or industrial sources.

[BONUS] 50 Simple Words with Meaning

Here is a collection of 50 simple words with meanings that can enrich your everyday conversations. These words are easy to grasp yet impactful, providing a solid foundation for effective communication. Let’s explore these essential Words!

1. Back: The rear surface of the human body from the shoulders to the hips.
2. Base: The lowest part or edge of something, especially the part on which it rests or is supported.
3. Behaviour: How one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others.
4. Belief: An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof.
5. Birth: The emergence of a baby or other young from the body of its mother; the start of life as a physically separate being.
6. Answer: A thing that is said, written, or done as a reaction to a question, statement, or situation.

7. Approval: The belief that someone or something is good or acceptable.
8. Bread: Food made of flour, water, and yeast mixture and baked.
9. Breath: An inhalation or exhalation of air from the lungs.
10. Brother: A man or boy concerning other sons and daughters of his parents.
11. Building: It is a structure with a roof and walls, such as a house or factory.
12. Burn: (Of a fire) produces flames and heat while consuming a material such as coal or wood.
13. Business: It refers to a person's regular occupation, profession, or trade.
14. Butter: It is a pale yellow edible fatty substance made by churning cream and used as a spread or in cooking.
15. Current: Belonging to the present time; happening or being used or done now.
16. Damage: Physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something.
17. Danger: The possibility of suffering harm or injury.
18. Daughter: A girl or woman concerning either or both of her parents.
19. Day: Each of the twenty-four-hour periods, reckoned from one midnight to the next, into which a week, month, or year is divided, and corresponding to a rotation of the earth on its axis.
20. Death: The action or fact of dying or being killed; the end of the life of a person or organism.
21. Decision: A conclusion or resolution reached after consideration.
22. Detail: An individual fact or item
23. Development: The process of developing or being developed.
24. Direction: A course along which someone or something moves.
25. Comparison: A consideration or estimate of the similarities or dissimilarities between two things or people.
26. Competition: The activity or condition of striving to gain or win something by defeating or establishing superiority over others.
27. Connection: A relationship in which a person or thing is linked or associated with something else.
28. Cook: To prepare (food, a dish, or a meal) by mixing, combining, and heating the ingredients.
29. Country: A nation with its government, occupying a particular territory.
30. Cover: To put something on top of or in front of (something), especially to protect or conceal it.
31. Credit: A customer can obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future.
32. Cry: To shed tears, typically as an expression of distress, pain, or sorrow.
33. Care: The provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of someone or something.
34. Cause: A person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon, or condition.
35. Chance: It is the probability of something desirable happening.
36. Change: Make (someone or something) different; alter or modify.
37. Cloth: A woven or felted fabric made from wool, cotton, or a similar fibre.

38. Colour: The property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects or emits light.
39. Comfort: A state of physical ease and freedom from pain or constraint.
40. Company: A commercial business.
41. Art: The expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.
42. Attack: Take aggressive military action against (a place or enemy forces) with weapons or armed force.
43. Attention: When a notice is taken of someone or something; the regarding of someone or something as interesting or important.
44. Blood: The red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals, carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body.
45. Blow: (Of wind) move creating an air current.
46. Body: The physical structure, including the bones, flesh, and organs, of a person or an animal.
47. Account: A report or description of an event or experience OR a record or statement of financial expenditure and receipts relating to a particular period or purpose.
48. Air: The invisible gaseous substance surrounding the earth, a mixture mainly of oxygen and nitrogen.
49. Amount: A quantity of something, especially the total of a thing or things in number, size, value, or extent.
50. Animal: A living organism that feeds on organic matter, typically having specialized sense organs and a nervous system and able to respond rapidly to stimuli.

30 Difficult Words with Meaning From A to Z?

Check out the less commonly seen list of difficult words from A to Z, along with their meanings:

- Abscond – To leave hurriedly and secretly.
- Acrimonious – Angry and bitter in speech or debate.
- Bellicose – Demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight.
- Brouhaha – A noisy and over excited reaction to something.
- Cacography – Bad handwriting or spelling.
- Cynosure – A person or thing that is the center of attention.
- Descry – To catch sight of something.
- Diaphanous – Light, delicate, and translucent.
- Eleemosynary – Relating to charity; charitable.
- Fecund – Capable of producing an abundance of offspring or new growth.
- Gambit – A remark intended to gain an advantage.
- Hapless – Unfortunate or unlucky.
- Inchoate – Just begun and not fully formed; rudimentary.
- Juggernaut – A huge, powerful, and overwhelming force or institution.
- Knell – The sound of a bell, especially when rung solemnly for a death or funeral.
- Lugubrious – Looking or sounding sad and dismal.

- Mawkish – Sentimental in a feeble or sickly way.
- Nugatory – Of no value or importance.
- Obstreperous – Noisy and difficult to control.
- Perspicacious – Having a ready insight into and understanding of things.
- Quotidian – Occurring every day; commonplace.
- Recalcitrant – Having an uncooperative attitude toward authority or discipline.
- Sartorial – Relating to tailoring, clothes, or style of dress.
- Truculent – Eager or quick to argue or fight; aggressively defiant.
- Urbane – Suave, courteous, and refined in manner.
- Vicissitude – A change of circumstances or fortune, typically one that is unwelcome.
- Welkin – The sky or heaven.
- Xylography – The art of engraving on wood.
- Yare – Quick, agile, and ready.
- Zealot – A person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their ideals.

