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English B2 Wordlist

Categorized by Topic



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No.	Word	Pronunciation (AmE)	Definition
	<h2>Electronic Devices</h2>		
1	gadget (n.)	/ˈɡædʒɪt/	A small mechanical or electronic tool useful for tasks.
2	device (n.)	/dɪˈvaɪs/	A portable electronic gadget capable of connecting online.
3	mechanical (adj.)	/məˈkænɪkəl/	Powered by machinery or an engine for performing tasks.
4	electronic (adj.)	/ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk/	Containing small components powered by electricity for function.
5	ingenious (adj.)	/ɪnˈdʒiːniəs/	Very clever, inventive, and effective due to creativity.
6	intuitive (adj.)	/ɪnˈtjuːɪtɪv/	Easily understood or learned without extensive explanation.
7	latest (adj.)	/ˈleɪtɪst/	Occurring, created, or updated most recently in time.
8	obsolete (adj.)	/ˈɒbsəˈliːt/	Outdated, no longer in style or current use.
9	outdated (adj.)	/ˌaʊtˈdeɪtɪd/	No longer matching current trends or technological standards.
10	novel (adj.)	/ˈnɒvəl/	New and unlike anything previously seen or known.
11	power (v.)	/ˈpaʊər/	To supply energy or electricity necessary for operation.
12	charge (v.)	/tʃɑːrdʒ/	To fill a battery or device with electrical energy.
13	recharge (v.)	/ˌrɪːˈtʃɑːrdʒ/	To refill an electronic device with power again.
14	drain (v.)	/dreɪn/	To gradually or fully use up available resources.
15	boot (v.)	/buːt/	To start a computer by initializing its hardware systems.
16	start up (v.)	/stɑːrt ʌp/	To begin operating an electronic device or machine.
17	shut down (v.)	/ʃʌt daʊn/	To make a machine or device stop functioning.
18	update (v.)	/ˌʌpˈdeɪt/	To improve something using the most recent information available.
19	battery (n.)	/ˈbætəri/	A device converting chemical energy into electrical power.
20	capacity (n.)	/kəˈpæsɪti/	The maximum quantity or volume a machine can produce.
21	signal (n.)	/ˈsɪɡnəl/	A series of waves transmitting data or information remotely.

22	generation (n.)	/ˌdʒɛnə'reɪʃən/	A distinct class or step in technological development.
23	process (n.)	/'prəʊses/	An occurrence of a program actively running on a computer.
24	charger (n.)	/'tʃɑːrdʒər/	A device used to refill batteries with electrical energy.
25	cable (n.)	/'keɪbəl/	Bundled wires protected inside casing for electricity transmission.
26	memory (n.)	/'meməri/	Electronic storage inside a computer holding data temporarily or permanently.
27	screen (n.)	/skriːn/	A display showing visual data on a monitor or device.
28	controller (n.)	/kən'trəʊlər/	Equipment used to operate or direct a machine's functions.
29	control panel (n.)	/kən'trəʊl 'pænəl/	A flat interface displaying controls for a machine or device.
30	microscope (n.)	/'maɪkrə'skəʊp/	Instrument enlarging tiny objects for scientific observation and study.
31	magnifying glass (n.)	/'mæɡniˌfaɪɪŋ glæs/	Glass object making small items appear larger for viewing.
32	compass (n.)	/'kʌmpəs/	A device with a needle always pointing toward geographic north.
33	drone (n.)	/druːn/	A pilotless flying vehicle controlled remotely from a distance.
34	cutting-edge (adj.)	/'kʌtɪŋ ˌedʒ/	Featuring the latest and most advanced technological design.
35	off (adj.)	/ɒf/	In a state of not operating or currently nonfunctional.
36	touchscreen (n.)	/'tʌtʃskriːn/	Display allowing interaction by touching its visible surface.



Animals

1	breed (n.)	/briːd/	A particular type of animal or plant domesticated.
2	breed (v.)	/briːd/	To produce offspring suitable for humans or breeding.
3	cage (n.)	/keɪdʒ/	A framework of metal bars or wires for animals.
4	species (n.)	/'spiːʃiːz/	A group capable of producing healthy offspring together.
5	territory (n.)	/'terɪtɔːri/	An area occupied and defended by a single animal.
6	polar bear (n.)	/'pəʊlər beɪ/	A large white bear adapted to icy northern environments.
7	owl (n.)	/aʊl/	A nocturnal bird with large eyes and rounded face.

8	ape (n.)	/eɪp/	A tailless primate similar to monkeys like gorillas.
9	cheetah (n.)	/ˈtʃi:tə/	A large cat capable of running extremely fast.
10	leopard (n.)	/ˈleɪpərd/	A wild cat with yellow fur and black spots.
11	puppy (n.)	/ˈpʌpi/	A young dog less than a year old.
12	reindeer (n.)	/ˈreɪndɪr/	A deer with large antlers living in cold regions.
13	squirrel (n.)	/ˈskwɪrəl/	A furry tree-dwelling animal feeding on nuts and seeds.
14	tortoise (n.)	/ˈtɔ:rtəs/	A slow-moving land turtle with a hard protective shell.
15	feather (n.)	/ˈfeðər/	Any light and soft covering on a bird's body.
16	paw (n.)	/pɔ:/	An animal's foot with claws, nails, pads, and fur.
17	venom (n.)	/ˈvenəm/	Toxic substance secreted by some animals for defense.
18	bark (v.)	/bɑ:rk/	To make a short, loud, and typical dog sound.
19	chain (v.)	/tʃeɪn/	To secure something using a series of connected links.
20	lay (v.)	/leɪ/	To produce eggs, typically by birds, fish, or insects.
21	mate (v.)	/meɪt/	To copulate for reproduction or breeding purposes.
22	pack (n.)	/pæk/	A group of animals living or hunting together.
23	domestic (adj.)	/dəˈmestɪk/	Capable of living with humans as pets or farm animals.
24	extinct (adj.)	/ɪkˈstɪŋkt/	No longer existing in the world or living environment.
25	mammal (n.)	/ˈmæməl/	A warm-blooded animal with hair, producing milk.
26	reptile (n.)	/ˈreptail/	Cold-blooded animal with scales like lizards and crocodiles.
27	trap (v.)	/træp/	To capture an animal using a device or mechanism.
28	wildlife (n.)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	All wild animals living in their natural environment.

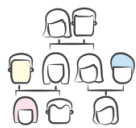


Clothes and Fashion

1	apron (n.)	/ˈeɪprən/	A piece of clothing tied around waist for protection.
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2	badge (n.)	/bædʒ/	A small item showing membership in an organization.
3	bathrobe (n.)	/ˈbæθrəʊb/	Long garment worn before or after bathing for comfort.
4	bikini (n.)	/bɪˈkiːni/	A two-piece swimsuit worn primarily by women at beaches.
5	cardigan (n.)	/ˈkɑːrdɪɡən/	Woolen jacket with buttons or zipper on the front.
6	helmet (n.)	/ˈhelmt/	Hard protective hat worn by soldiers, bikers, or workers.
7	mask (n.)	/mæsk/	A covering worn on face to hide identity or expression.
8	masquerade (n.)	/ˌmæskəˈreɪd/	Special outfit with a mask worn at festive parties.
9	miniskirt (n.)	/ˈmɪnɪskɜːrt/	A very short skirt often symbolizing youthfulness.
10	jersey (n.)	/ˈdʒɜːrzi/	Woolen or cotton long-sleeved top without buttons.
11	sandal (n.)	/ˈsændəl/	Open shoe with straps fastening foot to sole.
12	vest (n.)	/vest/	Sleeveless garment worn under a jacket or shirt.
13	fabric (n.)	/ˈfæbrɪk/	Cloth made by weaving yarns used for making clothes.
14	denim (n.)	/ˈdenɪm/	Jeans or clothing made from sturdy woven cotton.
15	lace (n.)	/leɪs/	Delicate cloth made by weaving threads in pattern.
16	lining (n.)	/ˈlaɪnɪŋ/	Fabric covering inside surface of clothing for protection.
17	silk (n.)	/sɪlk/	Smooth soft fabric made from silkworm threads.
18	hood (n.)	/hʊd/	Part of coat covering head while leaving face open.
19	zipper (n.)	/ˈzɪpər/	Fastening with interlocking teeth for closing clothing or bags.
20	collection (n.)	/kəˈleɪʃən/	Series of new clothes designed by fashion house.
21	costume (n.)	/ˈkɒstjuːm/	Popular fashion including clothes, hairstyle, or appearance.
22	designer (n.)	/dɪˈzaɪnər/	Person who professionally creates clothes or fashion items.
23	modeling (n.)	/ˈmɒdəlɪŋ/	Profession of wearing clothes to present them publicly.
24	outfit (n.)	/ˈaʊtfɪt/	A set of clothes worn together for a specific occasion.
25	wardrobe (n.)	/ˈwɔːdrəʊb/	The complete collection of clothes owned by someone.

26	dress up (v.)	/dres ʌp/	To wear formal clothes for special events or occasions.
27	match (v.)	/mætʃ/	To have similar color or pattern with another object.
28	casual (adj.)	/'kæʒuəl/	Comfortable clothing suitable for everyday informal use.
29	glamorous (adj.)	/'glæməərəs/	Stylish, attractive, often associated with luxury.
30	matching (adj.)	/'mætʃɪŋ/	Having similar patterns, colors, or complementary design.
31	plain (adj.)	/pleɪn/	Simple in design, without pattern or decoration.
32	sporty (adj.)	/'spɔːrti/	Clothing suitable for sports or athletic activities.
33	striped (adj.)	/straɪpt/	Featuring a pattern of parallel straight lines.
34	stylish (adj.)	/'stɑɪlɪʃ/	Fashionable and visually appealing in appearance.
35	undressed (adj.)	/ʌn'drest/	Not wearing any clothes on the body.
36	wooly (adj.)	/'wʊli/	Covered in or made from wool for warmth or texture.



Family and Relationships

1	affair (n.)	/ə'feər/	A sexual relationship involving at least one committed partner.
2	bond (n.)	/bɒnd/	A relationship based on shared experiences or emotions.
3	household (n.)	/'haʊshəʊld/	All people living together considered a social unit.
4	divorce (n.)	/dɪ'vɔːrs/	The legal act of ending a marriage officially.
5	divorce (v.)	/dɪ'vɔːrs/	To legally terminate a marriage between two people.
6	lineage (n.)	/'lɪnɪdʒ/	The line of descendants originating from a specific individual.
7	ancestor (n.)	/'ænsɛstər/	A blood relative living generations before one's grandparents.
8	ex (n.)	/ɛks/	A person previously married to or in a relationship with.
9	extended family (n.)	/ɪk'stendɪd 'fæməli/	Large family group including parents, children, and possibly relatives.
10	folks (n.)	/foʊks/	One's parents or family members in general.
11	foster parent (n.)	/'fɒstər 'peərənt/	A person raising someone else's child without legal parenthood.

12	identical twin (n.)	/aɪ'dentɪkəl twɪn/	One of two children born simultaneously with nearly identical appearance.
13	in-law (n.)	/ɪn lɔː/	A person related through marriage rather than blood.
14	sibling (n.)	/'sɪblɪŋ/	One's brother or sister in a family.
15	stepbrother (n.)	/'step,bɾʌðər/	Son of one's step-parent from a previous relationship.
16	stepchild (n.)	/'step,tʃaɪld/	Child of one's spouse from a prior marriage.
17	stepdaughter (n.)	/'step,dɔːtər/	Daughter of one's spouse from an earlier relationship.
18	stepfather (n.)	/'step,fɑːðər/	Man married to one's parent but not one's biological father.
19	stepmother (n.)	/'step,mʌðər/	Woman married to one's parent but not one's biological mother.
20	stepsister (n.)	/'step,sɪstər/	Daughter of one's step-parent from a previous relationship.
21	stepson (n.)	/'step,sʌn/	Son of one's spouse from a past relationship.
22	separation (n.)	/ˌsepə'reɪʃən/	State in which a couple lives apart while still married.
23	adoption (n.)	/ə'dɒpʃən/	Legal act of raising someone else's child as one's own.
24	brotherly (adj.)	/'brʌðərli/	Showing love or care like that expected from a brother.
25	close-knit (adj.)	/ˌkloʊs'nɪt/	A group having strong bonds and shared common interests.
26	adopt (v.)	/ə'dɒpt/	To take a child into one's family legally as parent.
27	cheat on (v.)	/tʃi:t ɒn/	To secretly engage in a romantic or sexual relationship.
28	inherit (v.)	/ɪn'hɛrɪt/	To receive property, money, or assets from someone deceased.
29	stand by (v.)	/stænd baɪ/	To remain loyal or supportive of someone during difficulty.
30	take after (v.)	/teɪk 'æftər/	To resemble an older family member in appearance or behavior.
31	sing sb to sleep (phr.)	/sɪŋ/	To sing softly to help someone fall asleep naturally.
32	closely related (phr.)	/'kloʊsli rɪ'leɪtɪd/	Having a near blood relationship within the family line.



Art

1	artwork (n.)	/'ɑːrtwɜːrk/	Drawings, photographs, or pictures prepared for publication.
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2	background (n.)	/ˈbækgraʊnd/	The part behind main figures in an image or scene.
3	foreground (n.)	/ˈfɔːrgraʊnd/	The part closest to the observer in a scene.
4	collector (n.)	/kəˈlektər/	A person who gathers items professionally or as hobby.
5	graphic artist (n.)	/ˈgræfɪk ˈɑːrtɪst/	Professional designing or creating visual content digitally or traditionally.
6	masterpiece (n.)	/ˈmæstərpiːs/	A work of art demonstrating exceptional skill by artist.
7	exhibit (n.)	/ɪɡˈzɪbɪt/	A public event showing paintings, photographs, or objects.
8	image (n.)	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	Representation of a person or object, often in art.
9	landscape (n.)	/ˈlændskeɪp/	Artistic depiction of natural scenery or environment.
10	self-portrait (n.)	/ˌselfˈpɔːtrət/	A painting of a person created by that same person.
11	subject matter (n.)	/ˈsʌbdʒɪkt ˈmætər/	The specific theme or topic of a work of art.
12	shade (n.)	/ʃeɪd/	Variation of a color including lighter or darker versions.
13	ink (n.)	/ɪŋk/	Colored or black liquid used for drawing or writing.
14	oil paint (n.)	/ɔɪl peɪnt/	Thick paint with oil allowing layered color mixing.
15	watercolor (n.)	/ˈwɔːtərˌkʌlər/	Painting method using pigments mixed with water.
16	abstract (adj.)	/ˈæbstrækt/	Art showing forms or colors not representing real objects.
17	artistic (adj.)	/ɑːrˈtɪstɪk/	Pertaining to artists or their creative works.
18	original (adj.)	/əˈrɪdʒənəl/	Created firsthand by an artist, not reproduced.
19	realistic (adj.)	/ˌriːəˈlɪstɪk/	Depicting subjects exactly as they appear in reality.
20	classic (adj.)	/ˈklæsɪk/	Simple, traditional, and timelessly appealing style.
21	modern (adj.)	/ˈmɒdərn/	Style recently formed, differing from traditional forms.
22	contemporary (adj.)	/kənˈtempərəri/	Belonging to the current era or time period.
23	visual (adj.)	/ˈvɪʒuəl/	Relating to sight or perception of images.
24	vivid (adj.)	/ˈvɪvɪd/	Colors or light that are very bright or intense.
25	depict (v.)	/dɪˈpɪkt/	To represent or show something through artistic means.

26	display (v.)	/dɪ'spleɪ/	To publicly show something for observation or attention.
27	exhibit (v.)	/ɪg'zɪbɪt/	To present objects publicly for information or entertainment.
28	frame (v.)	/freɪm/	To put a work of art inside a solid border.
29	inspire (v.)	/ɪn'spaɪər/	To cause something to be created by giving ideas.
30	model (v.)	/'mɒdl/	To create a smaller representation of something physically.
31	restore (v.)	/rɪ'stɔːr/	To repair an artwork or building to good condition.



The Human Body

1	anatomy (n.)	/ə'nætəmi/	The structure and parts of the human body.
2	organ (n.)	/'ɔːrgən/	A vital body part with a specific biological function.
3	Adam's apple (n.)	/'ædəmz 'æpəl/	The prominent neck cartilage visible particularly in men.
4	artery (n.)	/'ɑːrtəri/	Blood vessel carrying blood from heart to organs.
5	blood vessel (n.)	/'blʌd 'vesəl/	Tubular structures through which blood circulates throughout body.
6	cell (n.)	/sel/	Smallest unit of life capable of independent function.
7	heartbeat (n.)	/'hɑːrtbi:t/	Rhythmic movement of heart pumping blood through body.
8	scalp (n.)	/skælp/	Skin covering top of head beneath hair.
9	collarbone (n.)	/'kɑːlərbəʊn/	Bone crossing upper chest from neck to shoulders.
10	breast (n.)	/brɛst/	Fleshy chest part producing milk after childbirth.
11	abdomen (n.)	/'æbdəməɪn/	Lower body region containing digestive and reproductive organs.
12	digestive system (n.)	/daɪ'dʒɛstɪv 'sɪstəm/	Group of organs absorbing food and passing waste.
13	immune system (n.)	/'ɪmjʊːn 'sɪstəm/	Body's protective system defending against disease.
14	belly (n.)	/'bɛli/	Front lower body area containing stomach and intestines.
15	belly button (n.)	/'bɛli 'bʌtən/	Small round hole in center of human abdomen.
16	intestine (n.)	/ɪn'tɛstɪn/	Long tube through which digested food passes in body.

17	gallbladder (n.)	/ˈɡɔːlˌblædə/	Pear-shaped organ storing bile produced by liver.
18	bladder (n.)	/ˈblædə/	Sac-like organ storing urine before excretion.
19	buttock (n.)	/ˈbʌtək/	Fleshy rounded lower part of human torso.
20	spine (n.)	/spaɪn/	Column of small bones running down center of back.
21	calf (n.)	/kæf/	Muscular back part of leg between knee and ankle.
22	shin (n.)	/ʃɪn/	Front part of leg between knee and foot.
23	big toe (n.)	/bɪg tʊ/	Largest toe on a human foot.
24	pinky (n.)	/ˈpɪŋki/	Smallest finger of the human hand.
25	eyelid (n.)	/ˈaɪlɪd/	Upper or lower fold covering eye when closed.
26	jaw (n.)	/dʒɔː/	Lower facial bone containing bottom teeth and chin.
27	vein (n.)	/veɪn/	Blood vessel carrying blood back toward heart.
28	nostril (n.)	/ˈnɒstrəl/	Either external opening of nose for breathing.
29	eyebrow (n.)	/ˈaɪbrəʊ/	Line of hair growing above the eyes.
30	kidney stone (n.)	/ˈkɪdni stəʊn/	Hard crystal formed from minerals inside kidneys.



Business and Office

1	agency (n.)	/ˈeɪdʒənsi/	A business providing services or representing clients professionally.
2	corporation (n.)	/ˌkɔːrpəˈreɪʃən/	A legally recognized company considered a single unit.
3	board (n.)	/bɔːrd/	Group of people with authority to make organizational decisions.
4	chairman (n.)	/ˈtʃɛərmən/	Person in long-term charge of a company or organization.
5	entrepreneur (n.)	/ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜːr/	Person who starts a business taking financial risks.
6	clerk (n.)	/klɜːrk/	Person maintaining records and performing routine office tasks.
7	draft (n.)	/dræft/	Document instructing a bank to pay a specific sum.
8	income (n.)	/ˈɪnkʌm/	Money regularly earned from work or investments.

9	insurance (n.)	/ɪnʃʊərəns/	Arrangement guaranteeing compensation for accidents or loss.
10	market research (n.)	/ˈmɑːrkɪt rɪˈsɜːrtʃ/	Gathering information about customer needs, wants, and behavior.
11	contract (v.)	/ˈkɒntrækt/	To enter or make an official agreement with another party.
12	establish (v.)	/ɪˈstæblɪʃ/	To create a company or organization for long-term operation.
13	found (v.)	/faʊnd/	To create or establish an organization by providing finances.
14	fund (v.)	/fʌnd/	To supply money for a particular purpose or project.
15	manufacture (v.)	/ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃər/	To produce products in large quantities using machinery.
16	launch (v.)	/lɔːntʃ/	To start an organized activity, operation, or project.
17	ship (v.)	/ʃɪp/	To send goods or people from one place to another.
18	sponsor (v.)	/ˈspɒnsər/	To cover costs of a project, often in exchange for advertising.
19	strategy (n.)	/ˈstrætədʒi/	Organized plan developed to achieve a specific goal.
20	partnership (n.)	/ˈpɑːtnərʃɪp/	Formal collaboration between people or organizations to achieve objectives.
21	profit margin (n.)	/ˈprɒfɪt ˈmɑːrɪdʒɪn/	Difference between business earnings and associated costs.
22	stockholder (n.)	/ˈstɒkˌhoʊldər/	Individual or institution owning shares in a corporation.
23	union (n.)	/ˈjuːniən/	Organization of workers protecting rights and improving conditions.
24	tax evasion (n.)	/tæks ɪˈveɪʒən/	Illegal actions to pay less tax than legally required.
25	shipment (n.)	/ˈʃɪpmənt/	Act or goods being transported from one location to another.
26	fortune (n.)	/ˈfɜːrtʃən/	Very large sum of money or valuable assets.
27	savings (n.)	/ˈseɪvɪŋz/	Money set aside for future use, often in a bank.
28	wealthy (adj.)	/ˈwelθi/	Having large amounts of money or valuable possessions.
29	come down (v.)	/kʌm daʊn/	To decrease in price, value, or level.
30	live on (v.)	/lɪv ɒn/	To have enough money to buy daily necessities.
31	pay off (v.)	/peɪ ɒf/	To give full payment of money owed on debt or loan.
32	set aside (v.)	/set əˈsaɪd/	To save money, time, or resources for a purpose.

33	discount (n.)	/ˈdɪskaʊnt/	Act of reducing the usual price of a product or service.
34	fee (n.)	/fi:/	Payment made to professional or organization for services.
35	lending (n.)	/ˈlɛndɪŋ/	Act of giving money expecting it to be returned.
36	senior (adj.)	/ˈsiːniər/	Having higher status or rank than others in organization.
37	junior (adj.)	/ˈdʒuːniər/	Lower in rank or position compared to another person.
38	speak (v.)	/spi:k/	To deliver a speech to a group of people.
39	CEO (n.)	/ˌsiː.iːˈoʊ/	The highest-ranking person in a company or organization.



Crime and Violence

1	capture (v.)	/ˈkæptʃər/	To catch an animal or person and keep them imprisoned.
2	expose (v.)	/ɪkˈspəʊz/	To publicly reveal something previously hidden or unknown.
3	get away with (v.)	/ɡet əˈweɪ wɪð/	To escape punishment for one's unlawful actions.
4	monitor (v.)	/ˈmɒnɪtər/	To observe someone secretly for safety or information.
5	pursue (v.)	/pərˈsuː/	To follow or chase someone or something actively.
6	resist (v.)	/rɪˈzɪst/	To fight against something using force or effort.
7	sentence (v.)	/ˈsentəns/	To officially assign a punishment to a convicted individual.
8	traffic (v.)	/ˈtræfɪk/	To illegally trade or distribute prohibited items.
9	witness (v.)	/ˈwɪtnəs/	To see an event, crime, or incident firsthand.
10	arrest (n.)	/əˈrest/	Legal act of taking a person into custody by authorities.
11	bulletproof vest (n.)	/ˈbʊlɪtpruːf vɛst/	Protective clothing worn to shield body from bullets.
12	community service (n.)	/kəˈmjuːnəti ˈsɜːrvɪs/	Unpaid work done as punishment or voluntary contribution.
13	cell (n.)	/sɛl/	Small enclosed space where a prisoner is confined.
14	jail (n.)	/dʒeɪl/	Place where criminals are kept as punishment for crimes.
15	life sentence (n.)	/laɪf ˈsentəns/	Punishment requiring imprisonment for the remainder of life.

16	crime (n.)	/kraɪm/	Unlawful act punishable by legal authorities.
17	eyewitness (n.)	/ˈaɪ,wɪtnəs/	Person who personally sees an event and can describe it.
18	offender (n.)	/əˈfendər/	Person who commits a crime or unlawful act.
19	drug dealer (n.)	/drʌg ˈdi:lər/	Individual selling illegal narcotics or controlled substances.
20	fraud (n.)	/frɔ:d/	Criminal deceiving people for financial or personal gain.
21	gang (n.)	/gæŋ/	Group of criminals who work together.
22	pickpocket (n.)	/ˈpɪkpɒkɪt/	Criminal who steals from pockets or personal belongings.
23	bombing (n.)	/ˈbɒmɪŋ/	Act of using explosives to cause damage or fear.
24	burglary (n.)	/ˈbɜ:rgləri/	Crime of entering a building to commit theft or illegal acts.
25	drunk driving (n.)	/drʌŋk ˈdraɪvɪŋ/	Operating a vehicle while under influence of alcohol.
26	identity theft (n.)	/aɪˈdɛntɪti θɛft/	Illegal use of someone's personal information for gain.
27	robbery (n.)	/ˈrɒbəri/	Crime of stealing goods or money, often with threat.
28	shooting (n.)	/ˈʃu:tɪŋ/	Incident involving injury or death caused by gunfire.
29	shoplifting (n.)	/ˈʃɒplɪftɪŋ/	Theft of merchandise from a store without payment.
30	terrorism (n.)	/ˈtɛrərɪzəm/	Using violence to achieve political power or influence.
31	vandalism (n.)	/ˈvændəlɪzəm/	Intentional destruction or damage of someone else's property.
32	violence (n.)	/ˈvaɪələns/	Crime intentionally directed to harm or intimidate others.
33	break out (v.)	/breɪk aʊt/	To free oneself from confinement against will.
34	hang (v.)	/hæŋ/	To execute a person by suspending them with a rope.
35	break (n.)	/breɪk/	Escape from a place where one is being held captive.
36	grass (n.)	/græs/	Drug derived from cannabis leaves and flowers.
37	narc (n.)	/nɑ:rk/	Police officer enforcing narcotics control laws.
38	stoned (adj.)	/stoʊnd/	Experiencing effects of drugs or alcohol influence.
39	trip (v.)	/trɪp/	To experience altered perceptions due to psychedelic drugs.


40	breathalyzer (n.)	/ˈbreθəˌlaɪzər/	Device measuring alcohol content in a driver's breath.
41	disobey (v.)	/ˌdɪsəˈbeɪ/	To refuse to follow rules, commands, or orders.
42	lock away (v.)	/lɒk əˈweɪ/	To confine someone in a secure location preventing escape.
43	dead to rights (phr.)	/dɛd tu raɪts/	Situation with clear proof of one's crime or wrongdoing.
44	scam (n.)	/skæm/	Dishonest or illegal method for obtaining money.
45	forensics (n.)	/fəˈrensɪks/	Scientific techniques used to investigate crimes.
46	scam (v.)	/skæm/	To get money through dishonest or illegal methods.



Law

1	account (v.)	/əˈkaʊnt/	To regard someone or something in a particular way.
2	accuse (v.)	/əˈkjuːz/	To say a person or group committed a wrongdoing.
3	challenge (v.)	/ˈtʃælɪndʒ/	To object to the legality or acceptability of something.
4	suspect (v.)	/səˈspekt/	To think someone may have committed a crime.
5	case (n.)	/keɪs/	Matter that must be dealt with in a court.
6	family court (n.)	/ˈfæməli kɔːrt/	Court that decides disputes regarding family matters.
7	jury (n.)	/ˈdʒʊəri/	Group of citizens deciding guilt or innocence in court.
8	trial (n.)	/ˈtraɪəl/	Legal process examining evidence to decide guilt.
9	justice (n.)	/ˈdʒʌstɪs/	Fair and just behavior or treatment in society.
10	injustice (n.)	/ɪnˈdʒʌstɪs/	Unfair or unjust behavior or treatment toward someone.
11	strict (adj.)	/strikt/	Absolute rules that must always be obeyed.
12	legal (adj.)	/ˈliːgəl/	Related to the law or legal system operations.
13	legally (adv.)	/ˈliːgəli/	In a manner permitted or allowed by law.
14	valid (adj.)	/ˈvælɪd/	Acceptable or recognized by law or authority.
15	regulation (n.)	/ˌregjʊˈleɪʃən/	Process of controlling something by rules.

16	judge (v.)	/dʒʌdʒ/	To decide whether someone is innocent in court.
17	authority (n.)	/ə'θɔːrɪti/	Right or power to give orders to others.
18	inspector (n.)	/ɪn'spektər/	Police officer holding an intermediate rank.
19	clause (n.)	/klaʊz/	Separate section of a legal document specifying something.
20	claim (n.)	/kleɪm/	Request for money believed to be rightfully owed.
21	bill (n.)	/bɪl/	Proposed law submitted to parliament for consideration.
22	action (n.)	/ˈækjən/	Legal process determining whether wrongdoing occurred.
23	appeal (v.)	/ə'piːl/	To ask a higher court to review a lower court's decision.
24	bail (n.)	/beɪl/	Money paid for temporary release of an accused person.
25	brief (n.)	/brɪf/	Short document stating facts of one side in court.
26	charge (n.)	/tʃɑːrdʒ/	Accusation brought against a person on trial.
27	charge (v.)	/tʃɑːrdʒ/	To officially accuse someone of committing an offense.
28	defend (v.)	/dɪ'fend/	To represent a person accused of a crime in court.
29	file (v.)	/faɪl/	To submit or store a document according to legal rules.
30	issue (v.)	/ˈɪʃuː/	To release an official document, warrant, or statement.
31	prohibit (v.)	/prə'hɪbɪt/	To formally forbid something by law.
32	prohibition (n.)	/ˌprəʊhɪ'bɪʃən/	Official law forbidding or restricting certain actions.
33	try (v.)	/traɪ/	To put someone on trial or investigate a legal case.
34	break (v.)	/breɪk/	To fail to obey or violate the law.
35	chair (v.)	/tʃeər/	To lead a meeting or committee as the responsible head.
36	get away (v.)	/ɡet ə'weɪ/	To escape from someone or some place successfully.
37	require (v.)	/rɪ'kwaɪər/	To make something mandatory or necessary by law.
38	disqualify (v.)	/dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ/	To remove someone's right for violating a rule.
39	judgment (n.)	/ˈdʒʌdʒmənt/	Decision given by a judge or court regarding a case.

40	criminal record (n.)	/ˈkrɪmɪnl 'rekərd/	Legal document showing history of crimes and punishments.
	Nature		
1	biodiversity (n.)	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ'vɜːrsəti/	The variety of plants and animals in nature.
2	environmentalist (n.)	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentəlist/	Person concerned with protecting the natural environment.
3	conservation (n.)	/ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃən/	Protection of natural resources from wasteful human activity.
4	deforestation (n.)	/ˌdiːfɔːrɪ'steɪʃən/	Extensive removal of forests causing environmental damage.
5	eclipse (n.)	/ɪ'klɪps/	Period when sun or moon is temporarily obscured.
6	solar (adj.)	/ˈsəʊlər/	Related to or produced by the sun.
7	lunar (adj.)	/ˈluːnər/	Relating to the moon.
8	moonlight (n.)	/ˈmuːnlaɪt/	Light emitted naturally from the moon.
9	northern lights (n.)	/ˈnɔːrðərn laɪts/	Colorful lights appearing in Earth's northern sky.
10	float (v.)	/fləʊt/	To move slowly on water or in the air.
11	tide (n.)	/taɪd/	Regular rise and fall of sea levels naturally.
12	steam (n.)	/stiːm/	Hot gas produced when water is boiled.
13	sunlight (n.)	/ˈsʌnlaɪt/	Natural light coming from the sun.
14	dawn (n.)	/dɔːn/	First appearance of sunlight in the morning.
15	eruption (n.)	/ɪ'rʌpʃən/	Sudden outburst of lava or volcanic material.
16	volcanic (adj.)	/vɒl'kæɪnɪk/	Related to or caused by volcanic activity.
17	lava (n.)	/ˈlɑːvə/	Molten rock erupted from a volcano.
18	landslide (n.)	/ˈlændslaɪd/	Sudden fall of rock or soil down a slope.
19	ecology (n.)	/ɪ'kɒlədʒi/	Study of interactions between organisms and environment.
20	ecosystem (n.)	/ɪˈkəʊsɪstəm/	Community of organisms interacting with their environment.
21	nonrenewable (adj.)	/ˌnɒnrɪ'nuːəbl/	Resource existing in limited quantities, cannot be replaced.

22	hydroelectric (adj.)	/ˌhaɪdrəʊˈlɛktrɪk/	Related to electricity generated by flowing water.
23	turbine (n.)	/ˈtɜːrbain/	Machine producing power from fluid pressure on a wheel.
24	alternative energy (n.)	/ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv ˈɛnərdʒi/	Power produced in ways that do not harm environment.
25	fume (n.)	/fjuːm/	Smoke or gas that is harmful if inhaled.
26	preserve (v.)	/prɪˈzɜːrv/	To maintain something in its original condition.
27	slope (n.)	/sloʊp/	Area of land higher at one end than another.
28	pitch-black (adj.)	/ˈpɪtʃ blæk/	Completely without any light.
29	sub-zero (adj.)	/sʌbˈzɪərəʊ/	Temperature below zero degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.



Politics

1	domestic (adj.)	/dəˈmɛstɪk/	Related to activities, issues, or affairs within a country.
2	federal (adj.)	/ˈfɛdərəl/	Relating to the central government rather than local.
3	independent (adj.)	/ˌɪndɪˈpɛndənt/	Functioning without control or influence from others.
4	official (adj.)	/əˈfɪʃəl/	Holding authority or responsibility in an organization or government.
5	presidential (adj.)	/ˌprɛzɪˈdɛnʃəl/	Associated with the role or actions of a president.
6	revolution (n.)	/ˌrɛvəˈluːʃən/	Fundamental change of government by the people, often violently.
7	revolutionary (adj.)	/ˌrɛvəˈluːʃənəri/	Involved in or characteristic of a revolution.
8	congress (n.)	/ˈkɒŋɡrɛs/	Formal meeting of representatives to discuss national issues.
9	conservative (n.)	/kənˈsɜːrvətɪv/	Person supporting traditional policies and cautious political change.
10	Conservative Party (n.)	/kənˈsɜːrvətɪv ˈpɑːrti/	UK political party favoring tradition and gradual change.
11	Republican Party (n.)	/rɪˈpʌblɪkən ˈpɑːrti/	US political party supporting conservative policies and limited government.
12	democrat (n.)	/ˈdɛməkræt/	Supporter of social equality and active governmental role.
13	Democratic Party (n.)	/ˌdɛməˈkrætɪk ˈpɑːrti/	US party advocating social equality and welfare support.
14	labor party (n.)	/ˈleɪbər ˈpɑːrti/	UK party favoring welfare of workers and the poor.

15	back (v.)	/bæk/	To support someone or something publicly or politically.
16	debate (v.)	/dɪ'beɪt/	To formally discuss a matter, usually in structured setting.
17	govern (v.)	/'gʌvərn/	To exercise control and authority over a country.
18	government (n.)	/'gʌvərnmənt/	System or organization that manages a country or state.
19	democracy (n.)	/dɪ'mɒkrəsi/	Government in which power is vested in the people.
20	dictatorship (n.)	/dɪk'tetərʃɪp/	Government with power concentrated in one individual or group.
21	kingdom (n.)	/'kɪŋdəm/	Nation ruled by a king or queen.
22	monarchy (n.)	/'mɒnərki/	System of government ruled by a king or queen.
23	independence (n.)	/,ɪndɪ'pendəns/	State of being free from control by others.
24	human right (n.)	/'hju:mən raɪt/	Basic entitlement every person must legally have.
25	nation (n.)	/'neɪʃən/	Country of people sharing history, language, and governance.
26	plot (v.)	/plɒt/	To secretly plan to harm someone or commit crime.
27	state (n.)	/steɪt/	Country governed by one centralized authority.
28	majority (n.)	/mə'dʒɔrəti/	Greater number of votes determining election winner.
29	minister (n.)	/'mɪnɪstər/	Head of a specific government department.
30	secretary (n.)	/'sekɹə,teri/	Head of a US government department.
31	spokesperson (n.)	/'spɒks,pɜ:rsən/	Person formally speaking for an organization or government.
32	negotiation (n.)	/nɪ,gəʊʃi'eɪʃən/	Formal discussion aimed at reaching agreement.
33	opposition (n.)	/,ɒpə'zɪʃən/	Main political party opposing the current government.
34	policy (n.)	/'pɒləsi/	Official plan or set of ideas guiding action.
35	presidency (n.)	/'prezɪdənsi/	Period of time during which a president holds office.
36	run for (v.)	/rʌn fɔ:r/	To participate as a candidate in an election.
37	seat (n.)	/si:t/	Position of membership in a committee or parliament.
38	voting (n.)	/'vɒʊtɪŋ/	Process of selecting candidates in an election.


39	territory (n.)	/ˈtɛrɪtɔːri/	Geographic area under a government or authority.
40	negotiate (v.)	/nɪˈɡoʊʃieɪt/	To discuss terms of an agreement to reach one.
41	conspiracy (n.)	/kənˈspɪrəsi/	Secret plan to commit unlawful or harmful act.
42	crackdown (n.)	/ˈkrækdaʊn/	Severe enforcement of law to suppress certain activities.
43	repression (n.)	/rɪˈpreʃən/	Controlling people by force or violence.
44	prime minister (n.)	/praɪm ˈmɪnɪstər/	Head of government in parliamentary system.
45	Department of Homeland Security (phr.)	/dɪˈpɑːrtmənt əv ˈhoʊmlænd sɪˈkjʊrəti/	US agency protecting country from threats.
46	lead astray (phr.)	/led əˈstreɪ/	Cause someone to make poor decision by misleading.
47	senate (n.)	/ˈsenət/	Upper chamber of US Congress handling lawmaking and appointments.



Money

1	credit (v.)	/ˈkredit/	To add money to a bank account.
2	economy (n.)	/ɪˈkɒnəmi/	System producing, distributing, and managing wealth.
3	economic (adj.)	/ɪˈkəˈnɒmɪk/	Related to production, distribution, and management of wealth.
4	accounting (n.)	/əˈkaʊntɪŋ/	Systematic recording and reporting of financial transactions.
5	asset (n.)	/ˈæsɛt/	Valuable resource with potential to provide future benefit.
6	budget (n.)	/ˈbʌdʒɪt/	Specific amount of money set aside for use.
7	capital (n.)	/ˈkæpɪtl/	Assets used to generate additional assets or wealth.
8	debit (n.)	/ˈdeɪbɪt/	Entry increasing assets or expense, decreasing debts.
9	finance (n.)	/ˈfaɪnæns/	Managing large sums of money professionally or publicly.
10	investment (n.)	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	Money put into something to earn future profit.
11	financing (n.)	/ˈfaɪnænsɪŋ/	Providing money for projects, business, or individual needs.
12	borrowing (n.)	/ˈbɒrəʊɪŋ/	Act of getting money with agreement to repay plus interest.
13	debt (n.)	/dɛt/	Condition of owing money.

14	grant (n.)	/grænt/	Money given by government or organization for a purpose.
15	loan (n.)	/loʊn/	Borrowed money to be returned with interest.
16	possess (v.)	/pə'zɛs/	To have something as one's own.
17	distribution (n.)	/ˌdɪstrɪ'bjuːʃən/	Supplying products to shops and businesses.
18	inflation (n.)	/ɪn'fleɪʃən/	Ongoing increase in general price levels.
19	welfare (n.)	/ˈwɛlfəər/	Government financial aid for sick or unemployed people.
20	profit (n.)	/ˈprɒfɪt/	Money gained after all expenses and taxes.
21	standard of living (n.)	/ˈstændərd əv 'lɪvɪŋ/	Level of wealth, comfort, and necessities for an individual.
22	balance (n.)	/ˈbæləns/	Account state where total credits equal debits.
23	bank statement (n.)	/bæŋk 'steɪtmənt/	Document summarizing account financial transactions.
24	collapse (n.)	/kə'ləps/	Sudden decrease in value, price, or stock.
25	collapse (v.)	/kə'ləps/	To suddenly decrease in amount or value.
26	decrease (n.)	/dɪ'kriːs/	Quantity or amount by which something is reduced.
27	loss (n.)	/lɒs/	Money lost by a company, organization, or individual.
28	analyst (n.)	/ˈænəlist/	Expert evaluating data to provide informed insights.
29	banker (n.)	/ˈbæŋkər/	Person holding a position of authority in a bank.
30	price (v.)	/praɪs/	To set an amount required for a product or service.
31	purchase (v.)	/ˈpɜːrtʃəs/	To obtain goods or services in exchange for money.
32	rate (n.)	/reɪt/	Specified amount of money charged or paid.
33	rip off (v.)	/rɪp ɒf/	To take advantage by overcharging or selling defective goods.
34	rip-off (n.)	/ˈrɪp,ɒf/	Something costing much more than its actual value.
35	bull (n.)	/bʊl/	Investor expecting asset prices to rise for profit.
36	bear (n.)	/beər/	Investor expecting asset prices to fall for profit.
37	run out (v.)	/rʌn aʊt/	To use available supply leaving little or none.

38	ATM (n.)	/ˈeɪ tiː ˈɛm/	Machine enabling bank transactions like withdrawals and deposits.
39	refund (n.)	/ˈriːfʌnd/	Money returned for unsatisfactory goods or services.
 <h2>Cooking</h2>			
1	recipe (n.)	/ˈresəpi/	Instructions for preparing food with listed required ingredients.
2	ingredient (n.)	/ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/	A component used in a recipe or culinary mixture.
3	beat (v.)	/biːt/	To repeatedly mix something using a spoon or utensil.
4	chop (v.)	/tʃɒp/	To cut something into pieces using a knife.
5	garnish (v.)	/ˈɡɑːrnɪʃ/	To decorate food to make it visually more appealing.
6	grill (v.)	/ɡrɪl/	To cook food over or under direct high heat.
7	heat (v.)	/hiːt/	To raise the temperature of a substance or object.
8	marinate (v.)	/ˈmærɪneɪt/	To soak food in seasoned liquid before cooking.
9	peel (v.)	/piːl/	To remove the outer skin or layer from something.
10	poach (v.)	/ˈpəʊtʃ/	To cook food gently in hot liquid or water.
11	roast (v.)	/rəʊst/	To cook food, especially meat, in an oven or fire.
12	slice (v.)	/slaɪs/	To cut food into thin, flat, or even pieces.
13	stir (v.)	/stɜːr/	To move a liquid or mixture to combine ingredients.
14	toast (v.)	/təʊst/	To brown food such as bread by applying heat.
15	counter (n.)	/ˈkaʊntər/	A flat surface or cabinet for working or storage.
16	utensil (n.)	/juːˈtensəl/	An object used for cooking, serving, or eating food.
17	barbecue (n.)	/ˈbɑːrbɪkjuː/	A metal frame for cooking food over an open fire.
18	blender (n.)	/ˈblendər/	An electric device that mixes or purees ingredients smoothly.
19	frying pan (n.)	/ˈfraɪɪŋ pæn/	A flat-bottomed pan for frying or browning foods efficiently.
20	wok (n.)	/wɒk/	A bowl-shaped pan primarily used for cooking Chinese dishes.

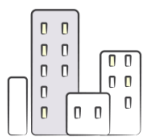
21	mixer (n.)	/ˈmɪksər/	A device used to combine ingredients to desired texture.
22	lid (n.)	/lɪd/	A removable cover placed on top of a container.
23	mixing bowl (n.)	/ˈmɪksɪŋ boʊl/	A bowl used for combining or preparing ingredients.
24	wooden spoon (n.)	/ˈwʊdən spuːn/	A spoon constructed entirely from wood for cooking purposes.
25	scale (n.)	/skeɪl/	A device for measuring weight of objects or people.
26	pinch (n.)	/pɪntʃ/	A small quantity held between thumb and index finger.
27	cupful (n.)	/ˈkʌp.fʊl/	The amount of substance that fills a standard cup.
28	spoonful (n.)	/ˈspuːnfʊl/	The quantity of substance that fills a single spoon.



School and Education

1	institution (n.)	/ˌɪnstɪˈtuːʃən/	A large organization serving religious, educational, social, or functions.
2	grade school (n.)	/ˈɡreɪd skuːl/	An elementary school for children aged six to twelve.
3	graduate school (n.)	/ˈɡrædʒuət skuːl/	A university department offering advanced degrees to graduate students.
4	junior high school (n.)	/ˈdʒuːnjər haɪ skuːl/	A school between elementary and high school grades levels.
5	senior high school (n.)	/ˈsiːnjər haɪ skuːl/	A school attended by students aged fourteen through eighteen.
6	summer school (n.)	/ˈsʌmər skuːl/	An educational program held during summer vacation periods often.
7	prom (n.)	/prəm/	A formal dance event for high school students annually.
8	enroll (v.)	/ɪnˈroʊl/	To officially register oneself or others for participation courses.
9	register (v.)	/ˈrɛdʒɪstər/	To record one's name on an official institutional list.
10	locker (n.)	/ˈlɒkər/	A small lockable storage space for personal belongings items.
11	roommate (n.)	/ˈruːmmet/	A person sharing living space with another resident nearby.
12	discipline (n.)	/ˈdɪsəplɪn/	Training and punishment methods enforcing rules and improving behavior.
13	major (n.)	/ˈmeɪdʒər/	A university student focusing on one primary academic subject.
14	certificate (n.)	/sərˈtɪfɪkət/	An official document proving successful completion of studies requirements.

15	master (n.)	/ˈmæstər/	A person holding a second-level university degree officially awarded.
16	master (v.)	/ˈmæstər/	To learn a skill thoroughly and perform it expertly.
17	PhD (n.)	/ˌpiː ɛɪtʃ ˈdiː/	A doctoral degree awarded for advanced original academic research.
18	postgraduate (n.)	/ˌpoʊstˈgrædʒuət/	A graduate student pursuing advanced studies after bachelor's degree.
19	sponsor (n.)	/ˈspɒnsər/	A person or organization providing financial educational support assistance.
20	trainee (n.)	/ˌtreɪˈniː/	A person undergoing training for a specific profession currently.
21	tutor (v.)	/ˈtuːtər/	To teach individual students privately or in small groups.
22	thesis (n.)	/ˈθiːsɪs/	An original research paper submitted for a university degree.
23	scholarship (n.)	/ˈskɒləʃɪp/	Financial aid awarded for academic ability or achievement excellence.
24	seminar (n.)	/ˈsemɪnɑːr/	A small university class focused on discussion and research.
25	curriculum (n.)	/kəˈrɪkjələm/	The complete set of courses and learning experiences offered.
26	optional (adj.)	/ˈɒpʃənəl/	Available to choose freely and not required by rules.
27	grade (v.)	/greɪd/	To evaluate student performance and assign an academic score.
28	coursework (n.)	/ˈkɔːrswɜːrk/	Assigned academic work completed during a course of study.
29	textbook (n.)	/ˈtɛkstbʊk/	A book providing structured information for academic study purposes.
30	workbook (n.)	/ˈwɜːrkˌbʊk/	A book containing practice exercises for student learning reinforcement.
31	multiple-choice (adj.)	/ˌmʌltɪpəl ˈtʃɔɪs/	Offering several possible answers with only one correct option.
32	tutorial (n.)	/tuːˈtɔːriəl/	Instructional session guiding individuals through specific subject matter topics.
33	dormitory (n.)	/ˈdɔːrmɪtɔːri/	A residential building providing student housing at universities campuses.
34	buttery (n.)	/ˈbʌtəri/	A university room selling food and drinks to students.



Buildings and Structures

1	mortgage (n.)	/ˈmɔːrɡɪdʒ/	A legal agreement securing loan repayment using property collateral.
2	property (n.)	/ˈprɒpərti/	Land or buildings owned by individuals organizations or entities.

3	skyscraper (n.)	/ˈskaɪˌskreɪpər/	A very tall modern building commonly found in cities.
4	mansion (n.)	/ˈmænjən/	A very large impressive house usually owned by wealthy.
5	condominium (n.)	/ˌkɒndəˈmɪniəm/	Privately owned residential units sharing common facilities and spaces.
6	penthouse (n.)	/ˈpenthəʊs/	An apartment located on the top floor building typically.
7	duplex (n.)	/ˈduːpleks/	An apartment with two floors connected by internal staircase.
8	complex (n.)	/ˈkɒmpleks/	A group of similar buildings located together in area.
9	housing development (n.)	/ˈhaʊzɪŋ dɪˈveləpmənt/	A planned area containing multiple newly constructed residential buildings.
10	row house (n.)	/ˈroʊ haʊs/	A house built adjoining others in a uniform row.
11	houseboat (n.)	/ˈhaʊsboʊt/	A boat designed and equipped for people living aboard.
12	attic (n.)	/ˈætɪk/	A space beneath roof used for storage or living.
13	basement (n.)	/ˈbeɪsmənt/	A room or area below ground level in buildings.
14	cellar (n.)	/ˈselər/	An underground room used for storing food or wine.
15	nursery (n.)	/ˈnɜːrsəri/	A room designated for a baby sleeping safely inside.
16	patio (n.)	/ˈpætiəʊ/	A paved outdoor area used for sitting eating outside.
17	rooftop (n.)	/ˈruːftɒp/	The outer surface covering the top of building externally.
18	doorbell (n.)	/ˈdɔːrbɛl/	A button-operated bell signaling visitors at entrance outside homes.
19	doorstep (n.)	/ˈdɔːrstɛp/	A small step located directly outside a doorway entrance.
20	doorway (n.)	/ˈdɔːrweɪ/	The opening and surrounding area where a door fits.
21	air conditioning (n.)	/ˈɛər kənˌdɪʃənɪŋ/	A system controlling indoor temperature and humidity levels automatically.
22	central heating (n.)	/ˈsentrəl ˈhiːtɪŋ/	A building system providing heat through centralized sources internally.
23	smoke alarm (n.)	/ˈsmoʊk əˌlɑːrm/	A device detecting smoke and emitting warning sounds audibly.
24	bureau (n.)	/ˈbjʊərəʊ/	A furniture piece with drawers for clothing storage purposes.
25	drawer (n.)	/ˈdrɔːər/	A sliding compartment used for storing organized items inside.
26	garbage can (n.)	/ˈgɑːrbrɪdʒ kæn/	A container used for collecting household waste materials temporarily.

27	chore (n.)	/tʃɔːr/	A routine household task performed regularly as duty required.
28	mop (v.)	/mɒp/	To clean floors by wiping using a wet mop.
29	scrub (v.)	/skrʌb/	To clean surfaces by rubbing hard with brush forcefully.
30	sweep (v.)	/swiːp/	To clean areas by removing dirt using broom manually.
31	vacuum (v.)	/'vækjuːm/	To clean surfaces using machine that sucks dirt inside.
32	wipe (v.)	/waɪp/	To clean or dry surfaces using cloth or towel.
33	furnish (v.)	/'fɜːrniʃ/	To supply rooms with furniture and necessary items inside.
34	coat (v.)	/kəʊt/	To cover a surface with layer of substance evenly.
35	blueprint (n.)	/'bluːprɪnt/	A detailed technical plan guiding construction or production processes.



Personality

1	arrogant (adj.)	/'ærəɡənt/	Showing unpleasant pride and exaggerated sense of self-importance toward.
2	bold (adj.)	/bəʊld/	Brave and confident, willing to take risks without fear.
3	caring (adj.)	/'keərɪŋ/	Showing concern for others and providing kind supportive help.
4	decent (adj.)	/'diːsənt/	Treating others with respect and honesty consistently in behavior.
5	dishonest (adj.)	/'dɪs'ɒnɪst/	Not truthful or trustworthy, often engaging in immoral behavior.
6	easy-going (adj.)	/'iːzi'ɡəʊɪŋ/	Calm relaxed and not easily worried or annoyed generally.
7	energetic (adj.)	/'ɛnər'dʒetɪk/	Active lively and full of physical or mental energy.
8	enthusiastic (adj.)	/'ɪnθjuːzɪ'æstɪk/	Showing intense excitement eagerness or passion for something actively.
9	dynamic (adj.)	/'daɪ'næmɪk/	Having strong energy drive and continuous positive activity levels.
10	forgetful (adj.)	/'fər'getfəl/	Often failing to remember information events or responsibilities properly.
11	greedy (adj.)	/'ɡriːdi/	Having excessive desire for wealth possessions or personal gain.
12	icy (adj.)	/'aɪsi/	Lacking warmth friendliness or emotional approachability toward others socially.
13	impatient (adj.)	/'ɪm'peɪjənt/	Unable to wait calmly becoming irritated or frustrated easily.

14	lively (adj.)	/ˈlaɪvli/	Very energetic outgoing and full of animated behavior consistently.
15	logical (adj.)	/ˈlɒdʒɪkəl/	Based on clear reasoning sound judgment and rational thinking.
16	modest (adj.)	/ˈmɒdɪst/	Not boasting about abilities achievements or personal possessions openly.
17	moody (adj.)	/ˈmuːdi/	Experiencing frequent emotional changes without clear reasons or explanation.
18	moral (adj.)	/ˈmɒrəl/	Following ethical principles of right and wrong behavior consistently.
19	nosy (adj.)	/ˈnoʊzi/	Excessively curious about other people's private lives and matters.
20	optimistic (adj.)	/ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/	Having positive expectations and hopeful outlook toward future events.
21	pessimistic (adj.)	/ˌpɛsɪˈmɪstɪk/	Expecting negative outcomes and anticipating future problems consistently overall.
22	passionate (adj.)	/ˈpæʃənət/	Showing strong emotions enthusiasm and deep personal commitment consistently.
23	practical (adj.)	/ˈpræktɪkəl/	Realistic sensible and focused on effective solutions daily problems.
24	reasonable (adj.)	/ˈriːzənəbəl/	Showing good judgment fairness and sensible decision-making in situations.
25	respectable (adj.)	/rɪˈspektəbəl/	Regarded as socially acceptable honorable and morally proper personally.
26	self-confident (adj.)	/ˌselfkənˈfɪdənt/	Trusting one's abilities qualities and personal judgment firmly consistently.
27	sensitive (adj.)	/ˈsensɪtɪv/	Aware of others' feelings and responsive with care emotionally.
28	sincere (adj.)	/ˈsɪnˈsɪər/	Genuine honest and expressing true feelings or beliefs openly.
29	strong-willed (adj.)	/ˌstrɒŋˈwɪld/	Highly determined firm and persistent in decisions and beliefs.
30	sympathetic (adj.)	/ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk/	Showing understanding care and compassion toward others' difficulties sincerely.
31	unreliable (adj.)	/ˌʌnrɪˈlaɪəbəl/	Not dependable and failing to meet expected responsibilities consistently.
32	unstable (adj.)	/ˌʌnˈsteɪbəl/	Showing unpredictable emotional changes and inconsistent behavior patterns frequently.
33	unsure (adj.)	/ˌʌnˈʃʊər/	Lacking confidence in abilities decisions or personal judgments overall.
34	strict (adj.)	/strɪkt/	Demanding precise rule-following and enforcing standards firmly without exception.
35	violent (adj.)	/ˈvaɪələnt/	Involving physical force causing harm damage or injury potentially.
36	lenient (adj.)	/ˈliːnɪənt/	Tolerant forgiving and relaxed when enforcing rules or standards.
37	tough (adj.)	/tʌf/	Firm uncompromising and demanding in expectations toward others consistently.

38	tight-fisted (adj.)	/ˌtaɪtˈfɪstɪd/	Reluctant to spend money or give financial help freely.
	<h2>Love and Romance</h2>		
1	adorable (adj.)	/əˈdɔːrəbəl/	Extremely cute or charming, inspiring affection admiration or delight.
2	beloved (adj.)	/bɪˈlʌvɪd/	Deeply loved and cherished by many people within group.
3	committed (adj.)	/kəˈmɪtɪd/	Involved in a serious long-term romantic relationship consistently emotionally.
4	enchanted (adj.)	/ɪnˈtʃæntɪd/	Filled with joy after experiencing something magical captivating deeply.
5	hot (adj.)	/hɒt/	Sexually attractive and strongly desirable to others physically appealing.
6	loved (adj.)	/lʌvd/	Feeling deeply cherished valued and cared for by others.
7	loving (adj.)	/ˈlʌvɪŋ/	Showing deep affection care and compassion toward other people.
8	lovesick (adj.)	/ˈlʌv,sɪk/	Emotionally distracted by love, thinking or acting irrationally often.
9	admirer (n.)	/ədˈmaɪərər/	A person who desires another romantically or sexually intensely.
10	other half (n.)	/ˈʌðər hæf/	A romantic partner regarded as one's complementary counterpart emotionally.
11	lovebirds (n.)	/ˈlʌvbɜːrdz/	An affectionate couple openly showing love toward each other.
12	significant other (n.)	/sɪɡˈnɪfɪkənt ˈʌðər/	A long-term romantic partner such as spouse or lover.
13	anniversary (n.)	/ˌænɪˈvɜːrsəri/	The yearly date commemorating a special past event together.
14	bridegroom (n.)	/ˈbraɪdgruːm/	A man on or around the day of wedding.
15	propose (v.)	/prəˈpəʊz/	To ask someone to marry you formally in commitment.
16	proposal (n.)	/prəˈpəʊzəl/	The act of asking someone to marry formally romantically.
17	broken heart (n.)	/ˈbrʊkən hɑːrt/	A state of deep emotional pain after romantic loss.
18	date (n.)	/deɪt/	A planned meeting with someone for romantic purposes together.
19	eye candy (n.)	/aɪ ˌkændi/	Someone visually attractive but lacking depth or substance entirely.
20	Prince Charming (n.)	/ˌprɪns ˈtʃɑːrmlɪŋ/	An idealized attractive man considered perfect romantic partner culturally.
21	love affair (n.)	/ˈlʌv əˈfeər/	A romantic relationship often secret between unmarried lovers emotionally.

22	passion (n.)	/ˈpæʃən/	An intense emotion strongly motivating feelings actions or beliefs.
23	puppy love (n.)	/ˈpʌpi lʌv/	A youthful intense but short-lived romantic infatuation phase commonly.
24	Valentine (n.)	/ˈvæləntaɪn/	A love message sent to someone on Valentine's Day.
25	adore (v.)	/əˈdɔːr/	To love and respect someone very deeply emotionally sincerely.
26	ask out (v.)	/æsk aʊt/	To invite someone to go on romantic date together.
27	fall in love (v.)	/fɔːl ɪn lʌv/	To begin feeling deep romantic affection for someone suddenly.
28	go out (v.)	/goʊ aʊt/	To regularly spend time dating someone romantically together publicly.
29	woo (v.)	/wuː/	To try to attract someone's love especially marriage intentions.
30	hook up (v.)	/hʊk ʌp/	To engage in brief casual sexual relationship temporarily informally.
31	have a crush on sb (phr.)	/hæv ə krʌʃ ɒn/	To feel romantic affection toward someone secretly and emotionally.
32	hickey (n.)	/ˈhɪki/	A bruise caused by passionate kissing or biting skin.



Music

1	acoustic guitar (n.)	/əˈkuːstɪk grɪˈtɑːr/	An unamplified guitar with hollow body producing natural sound.
2	bass guitar (n.)	/beɪs grɪˈtɑːr/	A guitar producing low-pitched tones anchoring musical rhythm sections.
3	drumstick (n.)	/ˈdrʌm,stɪk/	A stick used to strike drums producing rhythmic sounds.
4	grand piano (n.)	/grænd piˈænoʊ/	A large horizontal piano producing powerful sound and range.
5	organ (n.)	/ˈɔːrgən/	A large keyboard instrument using pipes producing varied tones.
6	trombone (n.)	/trɒmˈboʊn/	A brass instrument using slide mechanism to vary pitch.
7	blues (n.)	/bluːz/	A melancholic music genre with strong rhythms rooted African-American.
8	country music (n.)	/ˈkʌntri ˈmjuːzɪk/	American music genre originating in southern rural cultural traditions.
9	folk (n.)	/foʊk/	Traditional music reflecting regional culture storytelling and acoustic instruments.
10	heavy metal (n.)	/ˈhevi ˈmetəl/	A loud rock genre featuring distorted guitars powerful drums.
11	hip-hop (n.)	/ˈhɪp hɒp/	Popular music genre combining rap vocals with electronic beats.

12	rap (n.)	/ræp/	A music genre featuring rhythmic spoken vocal delivery patterns.
13	R&B (n.)	/ˌɑːr ən 'biː/	A music genre blending rhythm blues jazz soulful vocals.
14	rock and roll (n.)	/ˌrɒk ən 'roʊl/	A popular music genre with strong beats electric guitars.
15	chorus (n.)	/'kɔːrəs/	A group of singers performing together supporting musical sections.
16	composer (n.)	/kəm'pəʊzər/	A person who professionally writes and creates musical compositions.
17	chart (n.)	/tʃɑːrt/	A ranked list showing popular music sales positions periodically.
18	gig (n.)	/gɪg/	A live performance event by musicians entertainers before audiences.
19	track (n.)	/træk/	A recorded song or musical piece on media formats.
20	opera house (n.)	/'ɒprə haʊs/	A theater specifically designed for staging operatic performances public.
21	orchestra (n.)	/'ɔːrkɪstrə/	A large organized group of musicians performing classical works.
22	note (n.)	/noʊt/	A written symbol representing specific musical pitch duration values.
23	rhythm (n.)	/'rɪðəm/	A repeated pattern of sounds creating musical timing structure.
24	tone (n.)	/toʊn/	A musical sound characterized by pitch quality intensity levels.
25	volume (n.)	/'vɒljuːm/	The level of loudness produced by audio devices output.
26	record player (n.)	/'rɛkərd 'pleɪər/	A device spinning records to play analog music sound.
27	sound system (n.)	/saʊnd 'sɪstəm/	Equipment used to amplify reproduce and distribute sound electronically.
28	speaker (n.)	/'spiːkər/	A device converting electrical signals into audible sound output.
29	stereo (n.)	/'steriəʊ/	A sound system using multiple channels creating spatial effect.
30	compose (v.)	/kəm'pəʊz/	To write and create original musical works creatively professionally.
31	conduct (v.)	/kən'dʌkt/	To direct musicians using hand movements during performance sessions.
32	release (v.)	/rɪ'liːs/	To make music or media available publicly for audiences.
33	deafening (adj.)	/'dɛfənɪŋ/	Extremely loud preventing hearing of any other sounds nearby.
34	punk (n.)	/pʌŋk/	A fast aggressive rock genre with rebellious attitude themes.



Jobs and Occupations

1	attorney (n.)	/ə'tɜːrni/	A lawyer representing clients in legal court proceedings professionally.
2	bartender (n.)	/'bɑːrtendər/	A person serving drinks behind a bar in establishments.
3	cab driver (n.)	/kæb 'draɪvər/	A person whose occupation is driving a taxi commercially.
4	carpenter (n.)	/'kɑːrpəntər/	A skilled worker who builds or repairs wooden objects professionally.
5	cashier (n.)	/kæʃ'ɪər/	A person handling payments and receiving money in stores.
6	caterer (n.)	/'keɪtərər/	A professional providing food and drinks for events formally.
7	comedian (n.)	/kə'miːdiən/	Someone whose profession is performing humor to make audiences laugh.
8	economist (n.)	/ɪ'kɒnəməɪst/	A professional analyzing economic data trends theories for insight.
9	electrician (n.)	/ɪ,lek'trɪʃən/	A worker installing repairing or maintaining electrical systems safely.
10	fisherman (n.)	/'fɪʃərmən/	A person catching fish as occupation or recreational activity regularly.
11	florist (n.)	/'flɒrɪst/	A person arranging and selling flowers professionally in shops.
12	health professional (n.)	/helθ ˌprəʊ'feʃənəl/	Someone working in medicine or health-related care fields.
13	interpreter (n.)	/ɪn'tɜːrprɪtər/	A person translating spoken language between different speakers accurately.
14	investigator (n.)	/ɪn'vestəˌgeɪtər/	A professional examining crimes gathering evidence for legal cases.
15	librarian (n.)	/laɪ'bɹeəriən/	A person managing library resources and assisting library visitors.
16	plumber (n.)	/'plʌmə/	A worker installing repairing pipes faucets or related systems.
17	psychologist (n.)	/saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/	A professional studying human behavior mental processes and disorders.
18	security guard (n.)	/sɪ'kjʊrɪti ɡɑːrd/	Someone protecting property people or premises from threats professionally.
19	sheriff (n.)	/'ʃerɪf/	An elected officer enforcing law in a county region.
20	shopkeeper (n.)	/'ʃɒp,kiːpər/	A person owning or managing a store professionally and responsibly.
21	spy (n.)	/spaɪ/	A person gathering secret information for governments or agencies.
22	stylist (n.)	/'staɪlɪst/	A professional cutting arranging hair or designing appearances creatively.

23	real estate agent (n.)	/ˌriːəl ɪˈsteɪt ˈeɪdʒənt/	Someone selling or renting properties for clients professionally efficiently.
24	travel agent (n.)	/ˈtrævl ˈeɪdʒənt/	A professional arranging tours tickets accommodations for travelers carefully.
25	freelance (adj.)	/ˈfriːləns/	Working independently for multiple clients instead of one employer.
26	permanent (adj.)	/ˈpɜːrmənənt/	Continuing without significant change existing indefinitely or long-term.
27	self-employed (adj.)	/ˌself ɪmˈplɔɪd/	Working for oneself rather than being employed by another.
28	temporary (adj.)	/ˈtɛmpərəri/	Existing or valid for a limited or short duration.
29	voluntary (adj.)	/ˈvɒləntəri/	Working or participating without payment or obligation willingly.
30	out of work (phr.)	/aʊt ʌv wɜːrk/	Having no current employment or paid occupation actively.
31	wage (n.)	/weɪdʒ/	Payment received by a worker in exchange for labor.
32	golden years (n.)	/ˈɡoʊldən jɪəz/	The period of life after retirement from work actively.



Time

1	age (n.)	/eɪdʒ/	A period in history defined by specific major events.
2	calendar (n.)	/ˈkælɪndər/	A system dividing the year into months weeks days.
3	schedule (v.)	/ˈskɛdʒuːl/	To plan an event or task for a time.
4	era (n.)	/ˈɛrə/	A historical period marked by distinctive characteristics or events.
5	fortnight (n.)	/ˈfɔːrtnaɪt/	A period lasting exactly two weeks or fourteen days.
6	millennium (n.)	/mɪˈlenɪəm/	A period of one thousand years often historically measured.
7	time zone (n.)	/ˈtaɪm zoʊn/	A geographical region following the same standard time.
8	about time	/əˈbaʊt taɪm/	Used to indicate something should have happened earlier already.
9	local time (n.)	/ˈloʊkəl taɪm/	The standard time measured in a specific region.
10	chronometer (n.)	/krəˈnɒmɪtər/	A highly precise timepiece used for navigation or accuracy.
11	hourglass (n.)	/ˈaʊər,glæs/	A glass device measuring time via sand flowing downward.
12	pendulum clock (n.)	/ˈpɛndjʊləm klɒk/	A clock using swinging weight to regulate measured time.

13	stopwatch (n.)	/ˈstɒpwɒtʃ/	A device to measure short time intervals precisely during events.
14	sundial (n.)	/ˈsʌŋˌdaɪəl/	An ancient instrument using shadows to indicate the hour.
15	twilight (n.)	/ˈtwɑɪlaɪt/	The period after sunset but before full nighttime darkness.
16	lateness (n.)	/ˈleɪtnəs/	The quality of arriving or occurring after expected time.
17	chronological (adj.)	/ˌkrɒnəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/	Arranged in the order that events actually occurred sequentially.
18	instant (adj.)	/ˈɪnstənt/	Happening immediately or accomplished very quickly without delay.
19	for the moment (adv.)	/fɔːr ðə ˈmoʊmənt/	At present time, situation may change soon thereafter.
20	lately (adv.)	/ˈleɪtli/	Occurring recently within a short or recent period.
21	day-to-day (adj.)	/ˈdeɪ tə deɪ/	Happening or occurring as part of daily routine activities.
22	annual (adj.)	/ˈænjuəl/	Happening or performed once every single calendar year.
23	annually (adv.)	/ˈænjuəli/	Occurring in a way that happens each year.
24	monthly (adv.)	/ˈmʌnθli/	Occurring or performed once every calendar month regularly.
25	weekly (adv.)	/ˈwiːkli/	Occurring, performed, or published once every week consistently.
26	momentarily (adv.)	/ˌmoʊməntˈetərəli/	For a very short time, or happening very soon.
27	now and again (adv.)	/naʊ ənd əˈɡen/	Occurring occasionally but not in a regular pattern.
28	every now and then (adv.)	/ˈevri naʊ ənd ðen/	On irregular but not rare occasions.
29	overtime (adv.)	/ˈoʊvətaɪm/	Time worked beyond the standard or normal period scheduled.
30	later on (adv.)	/ˈleɪtər ɒn/	At a time following the present or previously mentioned.



Health and Sickness

1	acupuncture (n.)	/ˈækjʊpʌŋktʃər/	A treatment involving thin needles inserted into body.
2	clinic (n.)	/ˈkɪnɪk/	A medical facility providing care without overnight stays.
3	ward (n.)	/wɔːrd/	A hospital section for patients with similar conditions.
4	emergency room (n.)	/ɪˈmɜːrdʒənsi ru:m/	A hospital room providing immediate medical care urgently.

5	ENT (n.)	/i: ɛn 'ti:/	Medical specialty dealing with ear, nose, throat issues.
6	pharmacy (n.)	/'fɑ:rməsi/	A shop or department selling prescription and over-the-counter drugs.
7	inpatient (n.)	/'In,peɪjənt/	A patient staying in hospital for ongoing medical treatment.
8	outpatient (n.)	/'aʊt,peɪjənt/	A patient receiving hospital care without overnight stay.
9	mental health (n.)	/'mentl helθ/	The state of psychological and emotional well-being regularly.
10	phobia (n.)	/'fəʊbiə/	An intense irrational fear of specific objects situations conditions.
11	specialist (n.)	/'speʃəlɪst/	A doctor trained in a particular area of medicine.
12	orthodontist (n.)	/'ɔ:rθə'dɒntɪst/	A dentist specializing in correcting teeth and jaw alignment.
13	paramedic (n.)	/'pærə'medɪk/	A trained professional providing emergency care before hospital transfer.
14	pediatrician (n.)	/'pi:di'ætriʃən/	A doctor specialized in medical treatment of children.
15	surgeon (n.)	/'sɜ:rdʒən/	A medical professional performing operations to treat patients.
16	plastic surgeon (n.)	/'plæstɪk 'sɜ:rdʒən/	A surgeon repairing or improving physical appearance surgically.
17	therapist (n.)	/'θerəpɪst/	A professional treating mental health issues via counseling.
18	procedure (n.)	/'prə'si:dʒər/	A medical operation performed to diagnose or treat conditions.
19	protection (n.)	/'prə'tekʃən/	The act of keeping people or things safe from harm.
20	transplant (n.)	/'træns'plænt/	An organ or tissue transferred from one body to another.
21	surgery (n.)	/'sɜ:rdʒəri/	A medical practice involving cutting body parts for treatment.
22	dose (n.)	/'dʌʊs/	A measured quantity of medicine given at one time.
23	painkiller (n.)	/'peɪn,kɪlər/	A medicine used to reduce or eliminate physical pain.
24	therapy (n.)	/'θerəpi/	Medical treatment of disease, injury, or psychological disorder.
25	X-ray (n.)	/'eks,rei/	An image showing internal body structures using radiation technology.
26	breathing apparatus (n.)	/'bri:ðɪŋ ,æpə'reɪtəs/	Equipment supplying oxygen in situations of insufficient air.
27	clinical (adj.)	/'klɪnɪkəl/	Relating to patient care examination or medical observation processes.
28	come down with (phr.)	/'kʌm daʊn wɪð/	To begin showing symptoms of an illness or disease.

29	heal (v.)	/hi:l/	To restore health physically or emotionally after injury.
30	hit the hay (phr.)	/hɪt ðə heɪ/	To go to bed to sleep at night.
31	implant (v.)	/ɪm'plænt/	To insert artificial or living tissue into body surgically.
32	inject (v.)	/ɪn'dʒekt/	To introduce a substance into the body using a needle.
33	pass out (v.)	/pæs aʊt/	To lose consciousness temporarily due to illness or exhaustion.
34	relieve (v.)	/rɪ'li:v/	To reduce pain, stress, or discomfort effectively safely.
35	scan (v.)	/skæn/	To examine body part using imaging equipment carefully.
36	shower (v.)	/'ʃaʊər/	To bathe under flowing water for hygiene and cleanliness.



Foods

1	cuisine (n.)	/kwɪ'zi:n/	A style or method of cooking specific to region.
2	carbohydrate (n.)	/ˌkɑːrbə'haidreɪt/	Organic compound providing energy, found in various foods.
3	bagel (n.)	/'beɪɡəl/	Ring-shaped bread with dense chewy texture often boiled.
4	baguette (n.)	/bə'ɡet/	Long narrow loaf of bread commonly baked in France.
5	cereal (n.)	/'sɪriəl/	Grains from grass plants used for flour or breakfast.
6	pastry (n.)	/'peɪstri/	Baked dough often sweet or filled with ingredients.
7	herb (n.)	/ɜːrb/	Plant used for cooking or medicinal purposes frequently.
8	beet (n.)	/bi:t/	Round dark red root vegetable used in cooking.
9	green pepper (n.)	/griːn 'pepər/	Hollow green fruit eaten raw or cooked for flavor.
10	red pepper (n.)	/red 'pepər/	Red spicy fruit commonly used to season foods.
11	goat cheese (n.)	/'ɡoʊt ˌtʃiːz/	Cheese produced from the milk of a goat.
12	margarine (n.)	/ˌmɑːrdʒə'riːn/	Butter substitute made from vegetable oils or animal fats.
13	sour cream (n.)	/'saʊər kri:m/	Cream fermented with lactic bacteria for tart flavor.
14	raspberry (n.)	/'ræzberi/	Small soft edible berry, red or black in color.

15	spice <small>(n.)</small>	/spaɪs/	Dried plant used to add flavor or color.
16	sweet potato <small>(n.)</small>	/ˌswi:t pə'tetʊʊ/	Starchy vegetable with sweet taste and soft flesh.
17	zucchini <small>(n.)</small>	/zu:'ki:ni/	Long green summer squash often cooked or grilled.
18	wheat <small>(n.)</small>	/wi:t/	Common cereal grain used for flour and baking.
19	beefsteak <small>(n.)</small>	/'bi:fsteɪk/	Thick cut of beef typically grilled or pan-fried.
20	kebab <small>(n.)</small>	/kə'bæb/	Meat and vegetables roasted on a skewer for cooking.
21	meatloaf <small>(n.)</small>	/'mi:tloʊf/	Mixture of meat baked in loaf shape for meals.
22	mayonnaise <small>(n.)</small>	/ˌmeɪə'neɪz/	Thick cold dressing made with oil, egg, vinegar.
23	mustard <small>(n.)</small>	/'mʌstərd/	Condiment from seeds, spicy, used cold on foods.
24	soy sauce <small>(n.)</small>	/'sɔɪ sɔ:s/	Dark liquid made from fermented soybeans, salty taste.
25	ketchup <small>(n.)</small>	/'ketʃʌp/	Tomato-based cold sauce served with various foods.
26	vinegar <small>(n.)</small>	/'vɪnɪgər/	Sour liquid used in cooking, preservation, or cleaning.
27	white sauce <small>(n.)</small>	/waɪt sɔ:s/	Creamy sauce made from milk, butter, and flour.
28	chewing gum <small>(n.)</small>	/'tʃu:ɪŋ ɡʌm/	Flavorful substance for chewing without swallowing, non-edible.
29	hard candy <small>(n.)</small>	/hɑ:rd 'kændi/	Sugar-based confection boiled and cooled into solid shapes.
30	lollipop <small>(n.)</small>	/'lɑ:lɪpɑ:p/	Candy mounted on a stick for sucking or licking.
31	popsicle <small>(n.)</small>	/'pɑ:psɪkəl/	Flavored frozen water or juice on a stick.
32	pudding <small>(n.)</small>	/'pʊdɪŋ/	Sweet creamy dessert typically made with milk and sugar.
33	portion <small>(n.)</small>	/'pɔ:ʃən/	Amount of food served to a single individual.
34	supper <small>(n.)</small>	/'sʌpər/	Evening meal typically lighter than dinner consumed.
35	takeout <small>(n.)</small>	/'teɪkəʊt/	Meal purchased from restaurant to eat elsewhere.
36	roll <small>(n.)</small>	/roʊl/	Small individual loaf of bread for single person.
37	tomato paste <small>(n.)</small>	/tə'metəʊ peɪst/	Concentrated soft substance made from cooked tomatoes.



Driving

1	driving school (n.)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ sku:l/	Institute where people are taught how to drive.
2	license number (n.)	/ˈlaɪsəns ˈnʌmbər/	Numbers and letters displayed on vehicle registration plates.
3	motor vehicle (n.)	/ˈmoʊtər ˈvi:ɪkl/	Any vehicle powered by an engine for transportation.
4	bumper (n.)	/ˈbʌmpər/	Bar attached to vehicle reducing damage during collisions.
5	emergency brake (n.)	/ɪˈmɜːrdʒənsi breɪk/	Hand-operated brake used to hold vehicle in place.
6	hood (n.)	/hʊd/	Metal cover over a vehicle's engine compartment.
7	plate (n.)	/pleɪt/	Flat metal displaying vehicle registration numbers or letters.
8	safety belt (n.)	/ˈseɪfti bɛlt/	Strap keeping passengers secured to prevent injuries.
9	tailpipe (n.)	/ˈteɪlpaɪp/	Pipe through which exhaust gases exit a vehicle.
10	tank (n.)	/tæŋk/	Container holding fuel for a vehicle or machine.
11	tire (n.)	/ˈtaɪər/	Circular rubber covering vehicle wheel for traction, support.
12	trunk (n.)	/trʌŋk/	Rear storage space in a vehicle for items.
13	turn signal (n.)	/tɜːn ˈsɪɡnəl/	Blinking light indicating vehicle's lane change intention.
14	windshield (n.)	/ˈwɪndʃiːld/	Large front glass window of a vehicle protecting driver.
15	windshield wiper (n.)	/ˈwɪndʃiːld ˈwaɪpər/	Device clearing rain or snow from vehicle windshield.
16	crash (n.)	/kræʃ/	Accident in which a vehicle collides with something.
17	bend (n.)	/bend/	Curve or turn in a road, river, or path.
18	crossing (n.)	/ˈkrɒːsɪŋ/	Place where two roads intersect or meet each other.
19	intersection (n.)	/ɪntərˈseɪʃən/	Point where two or more roads cross one another.
20	U-turn (n.)	/juː ˈtɜːn/	Complete vehicle turn reversing direction along same road.
21	GPS (n.)	/ˌdʒiː piː ˈes/	Satellite system showing exact position of object.
22	rush hour (n.)	/ˈrʌʃ ˌaʊər/	Time period when traffic is heaviest during commuting.

23	speeding (n.)	/ˈspiːdɪŋ/	Driving faster than the legally allowed maximum limit.
24	brake (v.)	/breɪk/	To slow down or stop a moving vehicle.
25	exit (v.)	/ˈeksɪt/	To leave a place, vehicle, or area quickly.
26	pull up (v.)	/pʊl ʌp/	To stop a vehicle at a particular location.
27	navigate (v.)	/ˈnævɪgeɪt/	To guide a vehicle using map or other method.
28	rush (v.)	/rʌʃ/	To move or act very quickly or hastily.
29	slow (v.)	/sloʊ/	To reduce speed of a moving vehicle or object.
30	fuel (v.)	/ˈfjuːəl/	To supply energy or power to a vehicle.
31	progress (n.)	/ˈprɑːɡres/	Forward movement toward a specific destination or goal.
32	steering wheel (n.)	/ˈstiəriŋ wiːl/	Wheel a driver turns to change vehicle direction.
33	handlebar (n.)	/ˈhændəlbəːr/	Bar used to control direction of bicycle or motorcycle.
34	zebra crossing (n.)	/ˈzebrə ˈkrɒːsɪŋ/	Road area with white stripes for pedestrians to cross.
35	gearshift (n.)	/ˈɡɪərʃɪft/	Handle used to change gears in a vehicle.
36	stoplight (n.)	/ˈstɒːplaɪt/	Red light indicating braking or stopping to drivers.
37	road rage (n.)	/ˈroʊd reɪdʒ/	Aggressive behavior of drivers in heavy traffic situations.



Drinks

1	sip (v.)	/sɪp/	To drink a liquid in small amounts each time.
2	sober up (v.)	/ˈsoʊbə ʌp/	To reduce alcohol effects and regain clear state.
3	thirst (n.)	/θɜːrst/	The condition of needing water or another drink.
4	ice cube (n.)	/aɪs kjuːb/	Small block of frozen water used to chill beverages.
5	straw (n.)	/strɔː/	Thin tube used for sucking liquids into mouth.
6	liquor store (n.)	/ˈlɪkər stɔːr/	Shop selling alcoholic drinks without serving them.
7	booze (n.)	/buːz/	Alcoholic beverage, typically strong or intoxicating.

8	Bloody Mary (n.)	/ˈblʌdi ˈmɛəri/	Alcoholic cocktail made with vodka and tomato juice.
9	Bourbon (n.)	/ˈbɜːrbən/	American whiskey with at least fifty-one percent corn.
10	cider (n.)	/ˈsaɪdər/	Alcoholic beverage produced from fermented crushed apples.
11	gin (n.)	/dʒɪn/	Strong alcoholic drink flavored primarily with juniper berries.
12	ginger ale (n.)	/ˈdʒɪndʒər eɪl/	Clear carbonated soft drink flavored with ginger root.
13	ice tea (n.)	/aɪs tiː/	Cold tea, usually lemon-flavored and served iced.
14	liquor (n.)	/ˈlɪkər/	Any distilled alcoholic beverage like vodka, rum, or whiskey.
15	margarita (n.)	/ˌmɑːrgəˈri:tə/	Cocktail with tequila, lime juice, and sometimes salt.
16	martini (n.)	/məˈrʌtiːni/	Cocktail made with gin or vodka and vermouth, garnished.
17	mojito (n.)	/moʊˈhiːtoʊ/	Rum cocktail with mint, lime juice, sugar, and ice.
18	refill (n.)	/ˌriːˈfɪl/	Additional serving of a drink previously consumed.
19	punch (n.)	/pʌntʃ/	Mixed drink of fruit juice, water, spices, and alcohol.
20	cappuccino (n.)	/ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnoʊ/	Coffee beverage made with espresso and frothed milk.
21	herbal tea (n.)	/ˈhɜːrbəl tiː/	Infusion of herbs, flowers, or fruits in hot water.
22	skim milk (n.)	/skɪm mɪlk/	Milk from which almost all fat has been removed.



Grammar

1	abbreviation (n.)	/əˌbriːviˈeɪʃən/	A shortened form of a word or phrase.
2	article (n.)	/ˈɑːrtɪkəl/	A determiner showing whether a noun is specific.
3	auxiliary verb (n.)	/ɔːgˈzɪljəri vɜːrb/	A verb used with another to express tense.
4	conjunction (n.)	/kənˈdʒʌŋkʃən/	A word connecting phrases, sentences, or words.
5	preposition (n.)	/ˌpriːpəˈzɪʃən/	A word indicating location, time, or relationship.
6	proper noun (n.)	/ˈprɒpər naʊn/	A capitalized name of a person, place, or thing.
7	pronoun (n.)	/ˈprəʊnaʊn/	A word replacing a noun or noun phrase.

8	prefix (n.)	/ˈpriːfiks/	Letters added at a word's start to alter meaning.
9	suffix (n.)	/ˈsʌfiks/	Letters added at a word's end to change meaning.
10	active (adj.)	/ˈæktɪv/	Describing a verb where the subject performs action.
11	passive (adj.)	/ˈpæsɪv/	Describing a verb where the subject receives action.
12	comparative (adj.)	/kəmˈpærətɪv/	Describing words showing difference in degree or quality.
13	superlative (adj.)	/suːˈpɜːrlətɪv/	Describing words indicating the highest degree of something.
14	plural (adj.)	/ˈplʊrəl/	Describing words indicating more than one person or thing.
15	singular (adj.)	/ˈsɪŋɡjələr/	Describing words indicating only one person or thing.
16	grammatical (adj.)	/ˌɡræməˈtɪkəl/	Following the rules of grammar correctly in writing.
17	irregular (adj.)	/ɪˈregjələr/	Not following the standard patterns of verbs, nouns, or adjectives.
18	modal (n.)	/ˈmoʊdəl/	A verb expressing possibility, necessity, or permission with another verb.
19	conditional (adj.)	/kənˈdɪʃənəl/	Describing clauses true only if something else occurs.
20	perfect (adj.)	/ˈpɜːrfɪkt/	Indicating a completed action or state in grammar.
21	past participle (n.)	/pæst pɑːrˈtɪsəpl/	A verb form ending in "ed" for tenses or adjectives.
22	continuous (adj.)	/kənˈtɪnjuəs/	Describing verbs showing an action is in progress.
23	progressive (adj.)	/prəˈɡresɪv/	Describing verbs showing action continuing over time.
24	collocation (n.)	/ˌkɒləˈkeɪʃən/	Words that are frequently used together in combination.
25	possessive (adj.)	/pəˈzesɪv/	Describing nouns or pronouns that indicate ownership.
26	pronunciation (n.)	/prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən/	The way in which a word is spoken aloud correctly.
27	consonant (n.)	/ˈkɒnsənənt/	A speech sound produced by blocking air through mouth or nose.
28	vowel (n.)	/ˈvaʊəl/	A speech sound produced without blocking airflow through mouth.
29	stress (n.)	/stres/	Added force on a syllable when pronouncing a word.
30	tag question (n.)	/tæg ˈkwɛstʃən/	A short question added at the end of a statement.
31	punctuation (n.)	/ˌpʌŋktʃuˈeɪʃən/	Use of marks like period or comma in writing.

32	exclamation point (n.)	/ɪkˌsklæməˈʃən pɔɪnt/	The mark "!" used to indicate excitement or surprise.
33	question mark (n.)	/ˈkwɛstʃən mɑːrk/	The mark "?" placed at sentence end indicating a question.
34	comma (n.)	/ˈkɒmə/	The mark "," used to separate items or indicate pause.
35	spell (v.)	/spɛl/	To write letters in correct order to form a word.
36	double negative (n.)	/ˌdʌbl ˈnɛɡətɪv/	A construction using two negatives often creating positive meaning.



Monarchy

1	border (v.)	/ˈbɔːrdər/	To be a neighboring country or region next.
2	honor (v.)	/ˈɒnər/	To show great respect or admiration toward someone.
3	aristocracy (n.)	/ˌæriˈstɒkrəsi/	People of highest social class with power and wealth.
4	dynasty (n.)	/ˈdɪnəsti/	A line of rulers governing over generations.
5	empire (n.)	/ˈɛmpaɪər/	A territory ruled by an emperor or empress.
6	Renaissance (n.)	/ˌrɛnəˈsɑːns/	European period reviving classical art and philosophy.
7	the Middle Ages (n.)	/ðə ˈmɪdəl eɪdʒɪz/	European era from AD 1000 to 1500.
8	castle (n.)	/ˈkæsl/	Large strong building for royal family protection.
9	fortress (n.)	/ˈfɔːrtres/	Military structure designed for defending against enemies.
10	armor (n.)	/ˈɑːrmər/	Protective metal clothing worn by soldiers in battle.
11	coat of arms (n.)	/ˌkoʊt əv ˈɑːrmz/	Symbol representing a nation, family, or monarchy.
12	crown (n.)	/kraʊn/	Gem-decorated headpiece symbolizing royal power and authority.
13	arrow (n.)	/ˈæroʊ/	Weapon with pointed head and feathers on shaft.
14	sword (n.)	/sɔːrd/	Long metal blade with handle used as weapon.
15	emblem (n.)	/ˈɛmbləm/	Design representing a nation, monarchy, or organization.
16	royal (adj.)	/ˈrɔɪəl/	Relating to a king, queen, or monarchy.
17	royalty (n.)	/ˈrɔɪəlti/	Kings, queens, and their immediate family members.


18	noble (adj.)	/ˈnoʊbl/	Belonging to highest social or political class.
19	nobility (n.)	/noʊˈbɪləti/	People holding top social or political ranks.
20	count (n.)	/kaʊnt/	Noble title ranking below marquess but above viscount.
21	countess (n.)	/ˈkaʊntəs/	Woman holding rank equivalent to a count or earl.
22	knight (n.)	/naɪt/	Medieval soldier of high rank loyal to king.
23	duchess (n.)	/ˈdʌtʃəs/	Female holding the noble rank of a duke.
24	king (n.)	/kɪŋ/	Male ruler of a territory with royal authority.
25	queen (n.)	/kwiːn/	Female ruler of a kingdom or territory.
26	kingdom (n.)	/ˈkɪŋdəm/	Territory governed by a king or queen.
27	lady (n.)	/ˈleɪdi/	Title given to wife of a lord.
28	majesty (n.)	/ˈmædʒəsti/	Title used when addressing a king or queen.
29	lord (n.)	/lɔːrd/	Man of high rank within the noble class.
30	monarch (n.)	/ˈmɒnərk/	Person ruling a kingdom or empire, usually inherited.
31	prince (n.)	/prɪns/	Male royal heir, typically son of king or queen.
32	princess (n.)	/prɪnˈses/	Female royal family member, typically king's or queen's daughter.
33	Duke (n.)	/djuːk/	Man of high rank below prince but above count.
34	slavery (n.)	/ˈsleɪvəri/	Practice of owning people, denying rights, forcing labor.



Computers and Networks

1	animation (n.)	/ˌæniˈmeɪʃən/	The act or process of creating animated programs.
2	artificial intelligence (n.)	/ˌɑːrtɪfɪjəl ɪnˌtelɪdʒəns/	Field of science creating programs mimicking human behavior.
3	virtual (adj.)	/ˈvɜːrtʃuəl/	Existing as software-generated representation of real things.
4	virtual reality (n.)	/ˈvɜːrtʃuəl rɪˈælɪti/	Computer-generated environment simulating real-world experiences for users.
5	programming (n.)	/ˈproʊgræmɪŋ/	Process of writing instructions for a computer program.

6	bug (n.)	/bʌg/	An error or fault in a computer program.
7	code (v.)	/koʊd/	To write instructions that create a computer program.
8	command (n.)	/kə'mænd/	Instruction telling a computer to perform a specific task.
9	instruction (n.)	/ɪn'strʌkʃən/	Line of command telling a computer what to do.
10	database (n.)	/ˈdeɪtəbeɪs/	Structured collection of data for easy information access.
11	file name (n.)	/faɪl neɪm/	Name assigned to a computer file for identification.
12	firewall (n.)	/ˈfaɪərwɔːl/	Program limiting data access to prevent cyber attacks.
13	icon (n.)	/ˈaɪkən/	Small picture representing a program on computer screen.
14	input (n.)	/ˈɪnpʊt/	Act of inserting information into a computer system.
15	output (n.)	/ˈaʊtpʊt/	Data produced by a computer after processing input.
16	crash (v.)	/kræʃ/	To suddenly stop functioning properly in computing.
17	hack (v.)	/hæk/	To illegally access a computer system or network.
18	import (v.)	/ˈɪmpɔːrt/	To transfer data into another computer program.
19	export (v.)	/ˈeksɔːrt/	To convert and send a file for use elsewhere.
20	network (v.)	/ˈnetwɜːrk/	To connect computers or devices for information exchange.
21	process (v.)	/ˈprəʊses/	To handle and manipulate data using a computer.
22	select (v.)	/sɪˈlekt/	To highlight or choose an item on a computer screen.
23	CD-ROM (n.)	/ˌsiːdiː rəʊm/	Disk capable of storing a fixed amount of data for computers.
24	disk (n.)	/dɪsk/	Flat, round object used to store computer data.
25	mouse pad (n.)	/ˈmaʊs pæd/	Surface improving computer mouse tracking and control.
26	processor (n.)	/ˈprəʊsesər/	Computer component responsible for executing program instructions.
27	scanner (n.)	/ˈskænər/	Device creating digital copies of documents or photos.
28	touchscreen (n.)	/ˈtʌtʃskriːn/	Display enabling user interaction by touch input.
29	webcam (n.)	/ˈweb,kæm/	Camera connected to computer for recording or streaming video.

30	geek (n.)	/gi:k/	Person with deep knowledge and passion for computers.
31	metaverse (n.)	/'mætəvɜ:rs/	Virtual reality space combining multiple digital environments.
	Outer Space		
1	alien (n.)	/'eɪliən/	A creature believed to exist on other planets.
2	space (n.)	/speɪs/	Any area beyond the Earth's atmosphere.
3	outer space (n.)	/'aʊtər 'speɪs/	The space existing beyond Earth's atmosphere.
4	universe (n.)	/'ju:nɪvɜ:rs/	All that exists physically, including planets, galaxies, and stars.
5	asteroid (n.)	/'æstərɔɪd/	Rocky body orbiting sun, mostly between Mars and Jupiter.
6	black hole (n.)	/'blæk 'hoʊl/	Region in space with gravity so strong it absorbs everything.
7	galaxy (n.)	/'gæləksi/	Large system of stars bound by gravity.
8	solar system (n.)	/'soʊlər 'sɪstəm/	Sun and planets orbiting it, including Earth.
9	Mercury (n.)	/'mɜ:rkjəri/	First, smallest planet closest to the sun.
10	Venus (n.)	/'vi:nəs/	Second planet in solar system between Mercury and Earth.
11	Mars (n.)	/'mɑ:rz/	Fourth planet located between Earth and Jupiter.
12	Jupiter (n.)	/'dʒu:pɪtər/	Fifth and largest planet of the solar system.
13	Saturn (n.)	/'sætərən/	Sixth planet in solar system with prominent rings.
14	Uranus (n.)	/'jʊərənəs/	Seventh planet with blue-green color between Saturn and Neptune.
15	Neptune (n.)	/'neptju:n/	Eighth planet with icy ring system around it.
16	astronomy (n.)	/ə'strɒnəmi/	Branch of science studying space, planets, and stars.
17	astronomer (n.)	/ə'strɒnəmər/	Scientist who observes planets, stars, and universe phenomena.
18	landing (n.)	/'ləndɪŋ/	Act of an aircraft or spacecraft arriving safely.
19	outer (adj.)	/'aʊtər/	Situated on the exterior of something else.
20	orbit (n.)	/'ɔ:rbɪt/	Path followed by object around star, planet, or moon.

21	orbit (v.)	/ˈɔːrbɪt/	To move around a star, planet, or large object.
22	rocket (n.)	/ˈrɒkɪt/	Spacecraft propelled upward by gas from burning fuel.
23	satellite (n.)	/ˈsætələɪt/	Object sent into space to orbit and relay information.
24	launch (v.)	/lɔːntʃ/	To send an object, satellite, or missile into space.
25	takeoff (n.)	/ˈteɪkɔːf/	Process when aircraft leaves ground to begin flying.
26	spacecraft (n.)	/ˈspeɪsˌkræft/	Vehicle designed specifically to travel in space.
27	spaceman (n.)	/ˈspeɪsmən/	Person, such as astronaut, traveling in outer space.
28	spaceship (n.)	/ˈspeɪsʃɪp/	Type of spacecraft used for space exploration by humans.
29	space station (n.)	/ˈspeɪs ˌsteɪʃən/	Large structure serving as long-term base in space.
30	spacesuit (n.)	/ˈspeɪsˌsuːt/	Protective clothing worn by astronauts in space.
31	spacewalk (n.)	/ˈspeɪsˌwɔːk/	Period when astronaut moves outside spacecraft performing tasks.
32	telescope (n.)	/ˈtelɪskoʊp/	Instrument making distant objects, especially in space, clearly visible.
33	voyage (n.)	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/	Long journey undertaken on a ship or spacecraft.



Wedding Ceremony

1	bachelor party (n.)	/ˈbætʃələr ˈpɑːrti/	Party held for a man before he gets married.
2	bachelorette party (n.)	/ˌbætʃələˈret ˈpɑːrti/	Party held for a woman before her marriage.
3	best man (n.)	/ˌbest ˈmæn/	Man chosen to assist the groom during wedding.
4	bridesmaid (n.)	/ˈbraɪdzmeɪd/	Woman chosen by bride to help her on wedding.
5	fiance (n.)	/fiˈɒnseɪ/	Man who is formally engaged to be married.
6	fiancee (n.)	/fiˈɒnseɪ/	Woman who is formally engaged to be married.
7	(.flower girl (n	/ˈflaʊər ɡɜːrl/	Young girl scattering flower petals in front of bride.
8	maid of honor (n.)	/meɪd əv ˈɒnər/	Woman chosen by bride as her main wedding attendant.
9	bouquet (n.)	/buːˈkeɪ/	Flowers arranged attractively for ceremony or gift.

10	reception (n.)	/rɪˈsepʃən/	Formal party celebrating an event or welcoming someone.
11	speech (n.)	/spi:tʃ/	Formal talk about a topic given to audience.
12	toast (n.)	/təʊst/	Act of raising glass honoring someone or wishing well.
13	engagement ring (n.)	/ɪnˈgeɪdʒmənt rɪŋ/	Ring given to partner after agreeing to marry each other.
14	wedding ring (n.)	/ˈwɛdɪŋ rɪŋ/	Ring given by spouse during marriage ceremony.
15	wedding gown (n.)	/ˈwɛdɪŋ gaʊn/	Formal dress worn by bride during her wedding.
16	veil (n.)	/veɪl/	Fabric covering bride's head, face, or draping back.
17	tuxedo (n.)	/tʌkˈsiːdoʊ/	Formal men's suit typically worn for black-tie events.
18	aisle (n.)	/aɪl/	Passageway between rows of seats in a church.
19	confetti (n.)	/kənˈfeti/	Small pieces of colored paper thrown during celebration.
20	elope (v.)	/ɪˈloʊp/	To secretly run away to marry someone.
21	exchange (v.)	/ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/	To give and receive something with another person.
22	vow (n.)	/vaʊ/	Serious promise made formally during wedding ceremony.
23	bell (n.)	/bɛl/	Metal object producing ringing sound when moved.
24	dance floor (n.)	/ˈdæns flɔːr/	Area at an event designated for people to dance.
25	honeymoon (n.)	/ˈhʌnɪmuːn/	Holiday taken by newlyweds immediately after wedding.
26	newlywed (n.)	/ˈnjuːliwɛd/	Person who has recently gotten married.
27	pregnant (adj.)	/ˈpregnənt/	Carrying a baby inside the body of a woman or female animal.



Plants

1	branch (n.)	/bræntʃ/	Part of a tree dividing into smaller parts with leaves.
2	root (n.)	/ru:t/	Underground plant part absorbing water and nutrients.
3	trunk (n.)	/trʌŋk/	Main woody body of a tree.
4	twig (n.)	/twɪɡ/	Small thin branch growing from larger branch.

5	bush <small>(n.)</small>	/bʊʃ/	Small plant with several stems growing from ground.
6	ash <small>(n.)</small>	/æʃ/	European tree with tall trunk and compound leaves.
7	bamboo <small>(n.)</small>	/bæm'buː/	Tropical plant with hollow wooden stems.
8	eucalyptus <small>(n.)</small>	/ju:kə'liptəs/	Tree growing mainly in Australia, strong smelling.
9	evergreen <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈɛvəɡriːn/	Plant with leaves remaining green throughout year.
10	fir <small>(n.)</small>	/fɜːr/	Evergreen tree with needle-shaped leaves.
11	ivy <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈaɪvi/	Climbing evergreen plant with dark green leaves.
12	oak <small>(n.)</small>	/oʊk/	Large tree known for strong wood and acorns.
13	palm <small>(n.)</small>	/pɑːm/	Tropical tree with large trunk and fan-like leaves.
14	pine <small>(n.)</small>	/paɪn/	Evergreen tree with needle-shaped leaves growing in forests.
15	vine <small>(n.)</small>	/vaɪn/	Climbing plant producing grapes as fruit.
16	willow <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈwɪloʊ/	Tree growing near water with thin, flexible leaves.
17	weeping willow <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈwiːpɪŋ ˈwɪloʊ/	Tree near water with long branches touching ground.
18	bloom <small>(v.)</small>	/bluːm/	To produce flowers and display them in full color.
19	blossom <small>(v.)</small>	/ˈblɒsəm/	To bear flowers, especially ones not fully open.
20	bud <small>(n.)</small>	/bʌd/	Plant part from which new flowers, leaves, or stems develop.
21	leaf <small>(n.)</small>	/liːf/	Usually green part of plant where photosynthesis occurs.
22	stem <small>(n.)</small>	/stɛm/	Main plant part connecting roots to leaves and flowers.
23	thorn <small>(n.)</small>	/θɔːrn/	Sharp part attached to plant stem.
24	daffodil <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈdæfədɪl/	Tall flower with trumpet shape and yellow-white color.
25	daisy <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈdeɪzi/	Small wild flower with yellow center and white petals.
26	lotus <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈloʊtəs/	Flower growing on lakes with white or pink petals.
27	tulip <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈtuːlɪp/	Cup-shaped flower blooming in spring with bright colors.
28	violet <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈvaɪələt/	Plant with tiny purple or white flowers, sweet-smelling.

29	lavender (n.)	/ˈlævəndər/	Plant with purple flowers and pleasant fragrance.
30	weed (n.)	/wi:d/	Wild plant harming crops or garden growth.



Working Out

1	aerobics (n.)	/ˌɛəˈrɒbɪks/	Exercise designed to strengthen lungs and heart with music.
2	athletic (adj.)	/æθˈlɛtɪk/	Related to athletes or their sports-related activities.
3	locker room (n.)	/ˈlɒkər ru:m/	Room containing lockers for changing clothes in schools.
4	barbell (n.)	/ˈbɑːrbɛl/	Metal bar with heavy discs at each end for exercise.
5	dumbbell (n.)	/ˈdʌmbɛl/	Two weights connected by short handle for strength training.
6	cross trainer (n.)	/ˌkrɒs ˈtreɪnər/	Gym equipment engaging legs and arms simultaneously during exercise.
7	horizontal bar (n.)	/ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl bɑːr/	Bar fixed horizontally for gripping and pulling exercises.
8	jump rope (n.)	/ˈdʒʌmp rɒp/	Rope swung over head and under feet while jumping.
9	mat (n.)	/mæt/	Thick material for landing, lying, or exercising on.
10	multigym (n.)	/ˈmʌltɪdʒɪm/	Exercise equipment designed to train multiple muscles efficiently.
11	pommel horse (n.)	/ˈpɒməl hɔːrs/	Gymnastics apparatus with two handles for performing routines.
12	rowing machine (n.)	/ˈroʊɪŋ məʃiːn/	Exercise device simulating rowing movements for strength training.
13	punching bag (n.)	/ˈpʌntɪŋ bæɡ/	Hanging bag for practicing strikes in boxing or martial arts.
14	trampoline (n.)	/ˈtræmpəliːn/	Elastic surface mounted on frame for jumping exercises or fun.
15	treadmill (n.)	/ˈtredmɪl/	Moving platform allowing walking or running in place.
16	bounce (v.)	/baʊns/	To jump repeatedly, especially on a stretchy surface.
17	hop (v.)	/hɒp/	To jump using one leg only.
18	stretch (v.)	/stretʃ/	To extend body or body parts to full length.
19	strengthen (v.)	/ˈstreŋθən/	To make muscles or body parts more powerful over time.
20	squat (v.)	/skwɒt/	Bend knees with thighs near heels, maintaining balance.

21	sweat (v.)	/swet/	Produce liquid droplets on skin from physical activity.
22	chin-up (n.)	/'tʃɪn,ʌp/	Exercise pulling body upward until chin is above bar.
23	push-up (n.)	/'pʊʃ,ʌp/	Exercise lifting body off ground using arms while lying face down.
24	sit-up (n.)	/'sɪt,ʌp/	Exercise moving from lying to sitting to strengthen abdomen.
25	jumping jack (n.)	/'dʒʌmpɪŋ dʒæk/	Exercise jumping with legs apart and arms raised overhead.
26	massage (v.)	/mə'sɑːʒ/	To press or rub body part to promote relaxation.
27	muscle memory (n.)	/'mʌsəl 'meməri/	Body's ability to regain muscle efficiency after inactivity.
28	six-pack (n.)	/'sɪks,pæk/	Highly visible abdominal muscles due to fitness.
29	martial arts (n.)	/'mɑːrjəl ɑːrts/	Sports involving combat techniques, often from Far East.
30	weight-lift (v.)	/'weɪt lɪft/	To lift heavy weights as strength training exercise.
31	work out (v.)	/wɜːrk aʊt/	To exercise for improved health or strength.
32	pace (n.)	/peɪs/	Speed at which a person walks, runs, or moves.
33	burn off (v.)	/bɜːrn ɒf/	To consume energy by performing physical activity.
34	dressing room (n.)	/'dresɪŋ ruːm/	Room for changing clothes and preparing before activity.
35	pound for pound (phr.)	/paʊnd fɔːr paʊnd/	Describes athlete's skill or ability regardless of size.



Regulations and Requirements

1	acknowledge (v.)	/ək'nɒlɪdʒ/	To openly accept something as true or real.
2	aid (v.)	/eɪd/	To help or support someone in doing something.
3	age limit (n.)	/eɪdʒ 'lɪmɪt/	Rule preventing people of certain age from acting.
4	ban (n.)	/bæn/	Official rule prohibiting certain activities or behaviors.
5	bar (v.)	/bɑːr/	To not allow someone to do something.
6	condition (n.)	/kən'dɪʃən/	Rule or term that must be met for agreement.
7	demand (v.)	/dɪ'mænd/	To ask something from someone urgently and forcefully.

8	enable (v.)	/ɪˈneɪbl/	To give someone the means or ability to act.
9	exception (n.)	/ɪkˈsepʃən/	Person or thing not following general rule or group.
10	guideline (n.)	/ˈgaɪdlaɪn/	Principle instructing someone how to act in situations.
11	necessity (n.)	/nəˈsesɪti/	Fact that something must happen or is required.
12	permit (n.)	/ˈpɜːrmɪt/	Official document allowing someone to do something.
13	permit (v.)	/pəˈmɪt/	To allow someone or something to do something.
14	regulation (n.)	/ˌregjʊˈleɪʃən/	Rule made by authority to control particular area.
15	obligation (n.)	/ˌɒblɪˈgeɪʃən/	Action one must perform due to legal or moral force.
16	requirement (n.)	/rɪˈkwaɪəmənt/	Something essential or indispensable for a purpose.
17	restrict (v.)	/rɪˈstrɪkt/	To limit someone or something using rules or laws.
18	restriction (n.)	/rɪˈstrɪkʃən/	Rule limiting what a person can do or happen.
19	rule book (n.)	/ˈruːl bʊk/	Set of rules to be followed in organization or occupation.
20	forbid (v.)	/fəˈbɪd/	To not give permission using authority or rules.
21	forbidden (adj.)	/fəˈbɪdən/	Not allowed to be done or used.
22	acceptable (adj.)	/əkˈseptəbl/	Agreed upon by most people in a society.
23	grant (v.)	/grænt/	To let someone have something requested.
24	compulsory (adj.)	/kəmˈpʊlsəri/	Forced to be done by law or authority.
25	illegal (adj.)	/ɪˈliːgəl/	Forbidden or prohibited by law.
26	mandatory (adj.)	/ˈmændətɔːri/	Ordered or required by law or rule.
27	impose (v.)	/ɪmˈpəʊz/	To force someone to do what they do not want.
28	insist (v.)	/ɪnˈsɪst/	To urgently demand something or action to occur.
29	strictness (n.)	/ˈstrɪktnəs/	Quality of being uncompromising enforcing rules or standards.
30	sanction (n.)	/ˈsæŋkʃən/	Official order limiting trade or contact with country.
31	provided that (conj.)	/prəˈvaɪdɪd ðæt/	Used to state conditions necessary for something.

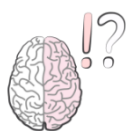
32	beg (v.)	/bɛg/	To humbly ask for something urgently or desperately.
33	get rid of sb/sth (phr.)	/gɛt rɪd ʌv/	To remove person or thing to no longer have them.
34	objection (n.)	/əb'dʒɛkʃən/	Act of expressing disapproval or opposition to something.



Fairy Tales

1	bewitch (v.)	/bɪ'wɪtʃ/	To use a magic spell against someone.
2	charm (v.)	/tʃɑ:rm/	To gain control over someone using magic.
3	curse (v.)	/kɜ:rs/	To put an evil spell on someone to harm.
4	enchant (v.)	/ɪn'tʃænt/	To put someone under a magic spell.
5	haunt (v.)	/hɔ:nt/	Of a ghost, to appear repeatedly in a place.
6	demon (n.)	/ˈdi:mən/	An evil supernatural creature.
7	dragon (n.)	/ˈdræɡən/	Large fictional winged creature usually breathing fire.
8	dwarf (n.)	/dɔ:ɹf/	Small fictional human-like creature living underground.
9	fairy (n.)	/ˈfeəri/	Small magical creature sometimes able to grant wishes.
10	genie (n.)	/ˈdʒi:ni/	Supernatural being granting wishes when summoned from container.
11	ghost (n.)	/ɡəʊst/	Spirit of a dead person or animal appearing alive.
12	giant (n.)	/ˈdʒaɪənt/	Extremely large and powerful human-like fictional creature.
13	ghoul (n.)	/ɡu:l/	Evil fictional spirit eating buried dead bodies.
14	goblin (n.)	/ˈɡɒblɪn/	Small mischievous fictional creature causing trouble for humans.
15	golem (n.)	/ˈɡoʊləm/	Fictional clay figure brought to life using magic.
16	goddess (n.)	/ˈɡɒdɪs/	Female divine being worshipped in various religions.
17	leprechaun (n.)	/ˈleprəkɔ:n/	Small mythical man hiding gold at rainbow's end.
18	mermaid (n.)	/ˈmɜ:ɹmeɪd/	Fictional half-woman, half-fish creature living in sea.
19	monster (n.)	/ˈmɒnstər/	Large scary fictional creature with supernatural abilities.

20	nymph (n.)	/nɪmf/	Fictional young female-shaped creature living in nature.
21	ogre (n.)	/ˈoʊgər/	Large scary fictional creature that eats humans.
22	phoenix (n.)	/ˈfiːnɪks/	Mythical bird reborn from fire and ashes.
23	siren (n.)	/ˈsaɪrən/	Sea creature luring sailors through singing to danger.
24	sorcerer (n.)	/ˈsɔːrsərər/	Fictional man possessing magic powers.
25	sorceress (n.)	/ˈsɔːrsərɪs/	Fictional woman possessing magical powers.
26	spirit (n.)	/ˈspɪrɪt/	Immaterial supernatural being perceived by humans.
27	tooth fairy (n.)	/ˈtuːθ ˈfeəri/	Creature leaving coins for each fallen tooth of children.
28	troll (n.)	/troʊl/	Fictional Scandinavian creature, large or mischievous.
29	unicorn (n.)	/ˈjuːnɪkɔːrn/	Fictional horse with a straight horn on forehead.
30	voodoo doll (n.)	/ˈvuːduː dɔːl/	Doll believed to control or harm someone magically.
31	werewolf (n.)	/ˈwɛr,wʊlf/	Human cursed to transform into wolf during full moon.
32	zombie (n.)	/ˈzɒmbi/	Dead being brought back to life through supernatural means.
33	demigod (n.)	/ˈdɛmɪɡɒd/	Mythological half-god, half-human figure with powers.
34	fabled (adj.)	/ˈfeɪbəl/	Originating from a myth, legend, or story.



Certainty and Doubt

1	assure (v.)	/əˈʃʊr/	To make someone feel confident about something.
2	bet (v.)	/bet/	To express confidence in something happening.
3	ensure (v.)	/ɛnˈʃʊr/	To make sure that something will happen.
4	forecast (v.)	/ˈfɔːrkæst/	To predict future events based on present data.
5	guarantee (v.)	/ˌɡærənˈtiː/	To make sure that something will occur.
6	hesitate (v.)	/ˈhezɪteɪt/	To pause before acting due to uncertainty or nervousness.
7	ought to (v.)	/ɔːt tuː/	Used to indicate what is expected to happen.

8	recall (v.)	/rɪ'kɔ:l/	To bring back something from memory.
9	should (v.)	/ʃʊd/	Used to express likely or expected action.
10	suspect (v.)	/sə'spekt/	To think something is probably true without proof.
11	would (v.)	/wʊd/	Used to express an uncertain opinion or choice.
12	bound (adj.)	/baʊnd/	Likely to happen or certain to occur.
13	sure (adj.)	/ʃʊr/	Expected or certain to happen.
14	convinced (adj.)	/kən'vɪnst/	Having a strong belief in something.
15	expected (adj.)	/ɪk'spektɪd/	Anticipated or predicted to happen based on knowledge.
16	inevitable (adj.)	/ɪ'nevɪtəbl/	Unable to be prevented from occurring.
17	rash (adj.)	/ræʃ/	Done without carefully considering consequences.
18	positive (adj.)	/ˈpɒzətɪv/	Having no doubt, providing clear proof.
19	probable (adj.)	/ˈprɒbəbl/	Likely to happen or be true based on evidence.
20	uncertain (adj.)	/ʌn'sɜ:tən/	Lacking confidence or showing doubt about something.
21	unclear (adj.)	/ʌn'kleə/	Not exactly known or expressed, causing ambiguity.
22	no doubt (adj.)	/noʊ daʊt/	Likely to happen or certainly true.
23	certainty (n.)	/ˈsɜ:rtnti/	The state of being sure about something.
24	confidence (n.)	/ˈkɒnfɪdəns/	Belief that one can trust or rely on someone.
25	confusion (n.)	/kən'fju:ʒən/	A state of disorder or lack of clarity.
26	probability (n.)	/ˌprɒbə'bɪləti/	Likelihood or chance of an event occurring.
27	deceive (v.)	/dɪ'si:v/	To make someone believe something untrue.
28	somehow (adv.)	/ˈsʌmhaʊ/	In a way not known or certain.
29	scheme (n.)	/ski:m/	A secret plan intended to deceive others.
30	not necessarily (phr.)	/nɒt ˌnɛsə'sɛrɪli/	Used to show that something may not be true.
31	you bet (phr.)	/ju: bɛt/	Used to strongly affirm a statement.

32	check out (v.)	/tʃek aʊt/	To closely examine if something is true or suitable.
33	go back on a promise (phr.)	/goʊ bæk ɒn ə 'prɒmɪs/	To fail to keep or fulfill a commitment or assurance.
34	odds (n.)	/ɒdz/	Likelihood or probability of something happening.
35	in stone (phr.)	/ɪn stəʊn/	In a way that cannot be changed.
36	palm off (v.)	/pɑːm ɔːf/	To dispose of something through deception or persuasion.
37	plastic (adj.)	/'plæstɪk/	Not seeming real, natural, or genuine.
38	go back on one's word (phr.)	/goʊ bæk ɒn wɜːrd/	To fail to keep a previously made promise.
39	question (v.)	/'kwestʃən/	To express doubt or uncertainty about something.



Scientific Research

1	analytical (adj.)	/,ænə'lɪtɪkəl/	Describing a method using logic and detailed thinking.
2	comparative (adj.)	/kəm'pærətɪv/	Relating to evaluation of similarities and differences between things.
3	descriptive (adj.)	/dɪ'skrɪptɪv/	Providing detailed information about how something behaves.
4	cite (v.)	/saɪt/	To refer to something as an example or proof.
5	classify (v.)	/'klæsɪfaɪ/	To put people or things into different categories.
6	compile (v.)	/kəm'paɪl/	To gather information to produce a report or book.
7	conduct (v.)	/kən'dʌkt/	To direct or participate in execution or management.
8	demonstrate (v.)	/'dɛmənstreɪt/	To show clearly something is true using proof.
9	derive (v.)	/dɪ'raɪv/	To figure out something through logical reasoning.
10	detect (v.)	/dɪ'tekt/	To notice or discover something difficult to find.
11	document (v.)	/'dɒkjʊmənt/	To support a claim by providing facts and evidence.
12	estimate (v.)	/'estɪmeɪt/	To guess quantity, value, size, or number without calculation.
13	evaluate (v.)	/'ɪvæljuːeɪt/	To judge the quality or effectiveness of something.
14	imply (v.)	/ɪm'plaɪ/	To suggest that one thing logically follows another.

15	interpret (v.)	/ɪn'tɜːrprɪt/	To explain the meaning of something.
16	observe (v.)	/əb'zɜːrv/	To carefully watch something to gain knowledge.
17	outline (v.)	/ˈaʊtlaɪn/	To give a brief description without detailed information.
18	survey (v.)	/ˈsɜːrveɪ/	To collect information by asking people questions.
19	case study (n.)	/keɪs 'stʌdi/	A recorded analysis of a person, group, or situation.
20	chart (n.)	/tʃɑːrt/	An information sheet shown as a graph, table, or diagram.
21	diagram (n.)	/ˈdaɪəgræm/	A graphic representation intended to explain something.
22	document (n.)	/ˈdɒkjʊmənt/	A file, paper, or book used as evidence or reference.
23	evaluation (n.)	/ɪˌvæljʊ'eɪʃən/	A judgment about the quality and quantity of something.
24	hypothesis (n.)	/haɪ'pɒθəsɪs/	An explanation based on limited facts that is unproven.
25	experiment (n.)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt/	A test performed to prove a hypothesis's truthfulness.
26	sample (n.)	/ˈsæmpl/	A part of a group selected for study to draw conclusions.
27	variable (n.)	/ˈveəriəbl/	Something that can change and affect experimental results.
28	instrument (n.)	/ˈɪnstrəmənt/	A device or tool requiring knowledge to be used correctly.
29	questionnaire (n.)	/ˌkwɛstʃə'neər/	A paper with questions for collecting information statistically.
30	reference (n.)	/ˈrɛfərəns/	A note in a book giving the source of information.
31	trial (n.)	/ˈtraɪəl/	A process to decide effectiveness, safety, or accuracy.
32	trial and error (n.)	/ˈtraɪəl ənd 'ɛərər/	Testing a method repeatedly to achieve desired outcomes.
33	finding (n.)	/ˈfaɪndɪŋ/	A piece of information discovered from research.
34	law (n.)	/lɔː/	A scientific principle always occurring under specific conditions.
35	model (n.)	/ˈmɒdəl/	A simplified description showing how a process works.
36	principle (n.)	/ˈprɪnsəpl/	A fundamental rule considered true for reasoning or behavior.
37	procedure (n.)	/prə'siːdʒər/	A set of actions conducted in a specific way.
38	proof (n.)	/pruːf/	Information or evidence proving the truth of something.



News and Journalism

1	affirm (v.)	/ə'fɜːrm/	To strongly state that a belief or statement is true.
2	air (v.)	/ɛər/	To broadcast a program on radio or television.
3	break (v.)	/breɪk/	To release news or make it known to the public.
4	comment (v.)	/'kɒment/	To express an opinion about something or someone.
5	contribute (v.)	/kən'trɪbjʊ:t/	To write articles or stories for newspapers or magazines.
6	deny (v.)	/dɪ'naɪ/	To refuse to admit the truth or existence of something.
7	detail (v.)	/'diːteɪl/	To explain something thoroughly with specific information.
8	distribute (v.)	/dɪ'strɪbjʊ:t/	To share something among a large number of people.
9	inform (v.)	/ɪn'fɔːrm/	To give information about someone or something officially.
10	involve (v.)	/ɪn'vɒlv/	To include something as a necessary part of an activity.
11	journalism (n.)	/'dʒɜːrnəlɪzəm/	Profession of collecting and editing news for publication or broadcast.
12	news agency (n.)	/njuːz 'eɪdʒənsi/	Organization that gathers news for newspapers, TV, or radio.
13	cable television (n.)	/'keɪbl 'tɛlɪvɪʒən/	System delivering TV programming to subscribers using underground wires.
14	coverage (n.)	/'kʌvərɪdʒ/	Reporting of specific news or events by the media.
15	fake news (n.)	/feɪk njuːz/	News that is false, misleading, or unconfirmed.
16	announcer (n.)	/ə'naʊnsər/	Radio or TV presenter giving information about programs.
17	broadcaster (n.)	/'brɔːdkæstər/	Person who presents or talks on radio or television.
18	news desk (n.)	/njuːz deɪsk/	Department collecting and reporting news for media outlets.
19	panel (n.)	/'pænəl/	Group of experts gathered to discuss or advise on issues.
20	talk show (n.)	/tɔːk ʃoʊ/	TV or radio program featuring guests answering questions.
21	news conference (n.)	/njuːz 'kɒnfərəns/	Meeting where an important person speaks to journalists.
22	cartoon (n.)	/kɑː'tuːn/	Humorous drawing on news topics published in newspapers or magazines.

23	column (n.)	/ˈkɒləm/	Section of newspaper or magazine regularly publishing articles on a subject.
24	columnist (n.)	/ˈkɒləmnɪst/	Journalist who regularly writes articles on a specific subject.
25	source (n.)	/sɔːrs/	Individual providing information.
26	editorial (n.)	/ˌɛdɪˈtɔːriəl/	Newspaper article expressing editor's opinion on a topic.
27	feature (n.)	/ˈfiːtʃər/	Lengthy article in a publication about a specific topic.
28	report (n.)	/rɪˈpɔːrt/	Written or spoken description of an event intended for media.
29	reporting (n.)	/rɪˈpɔːrtɪŋ/	Job of producing news stories for publication or broadcast.
30	trend (n.)	/trɛnd/	Overall direction in which something is changing or developing.
31	relevant (adj.)	/ˈrɛlɪvənt/	Having a close connection with the subject or situation.
32	confirmation (n.)	/ˌkɒnfəˈmeɪʃən/	Statement proving the truth of something.
33	in the dark (phr.)	/ɪn ðə dɑːrk/	Being uninformed about important events or issues.



Threats and Danger

1	adventurous (adj.)	/ədˈventʃərəs/	Eager to try new, exciting things and take risks.
2	alarm (v.)	/əˈlɑːrm/	To make someone feel scared or anxious.
3	alarmed (adj.)	/əˈlɑːrmd/	Feeling worried due to sudden or unexpected danger.
4	daring (adj.)	/ˈdɛərɪŋ/	Brave enough to take risks and do dangerous things.
5	at-risk (adj.)	/æt rɪsk/	Likely to be harmed or experience negative outcomes.
6	risk (n.)	/rɪsk/	Chance of harm, loss, or negative consequences from actions.
7	critical (adj.)	/ˈkrɪtɪkəl/	Very serious situation requiring urgent attention or action.
8	deadly (adj.)	/ˈdɛdli/	Capable of causing death.
9	desperate (adj.)	/ˈdɛspərət/	Behaving dangerously due to extreme circumstances.
10	offensive (adj.)	/əˈfɛnsɪv/	Causing hurt, anger, or upset by being insulting or inappropriate.
11	harmless (adj.)	/ˈhɑːmləs/	Causing no danger or damage.

12	high-risk (adj.)	/haɪ rɪsk/	Very likely to become dangerous or harmful.
13	low-risk (adj.)	/loʊ rɪsk/	Having minimal likelihood of danger, harm, or failure.
14	secure (adj.)	/sɪ'kjʊr/	Protected and free from danger or risk.
15	harmful (adj.)	/'hɑ:rmfəl/	Causing damage or negative effects to someone or something.
16	insecure (adj.)	/,ɪnsɪ'kjʊər/	Vulnerable to danger or risk.
17	sound (adj.)	/saʊnd/	Financially stable, reliable, and free from significant risk.
18	nasty (adj.)	/'næsti/	Extremely serious, dangerous, or difficult to deal with.
19	risky (adj.)	/'rɪski/	Involving the possibility of loss, harm, or failure.
20	encounter (v.)	/ɪn'kaʊntər/	To face an unexpected difficulty during a process.
21	endanger (v.)	/ɛn'deɪndʒər/	To expose someone or something to potential harm or risk.
22	harm (v.)	/hɑ:rm/	To physically hurt or damage someone or something.
23	pose (v.)	/pəʊz/	To introduce a threat, danger, or problem.
24	threaten (v.)	/'θreɪtn/	To declare intention to harm if demands are unmet.
25	happening (n.)	/'hæpənɪŋ/	An event or occurrence currently taking place.
26	rescue (v.)	/'reskju:/	To save someone or something from danger or harm.
27	rescuer (n.)	/'reskju:ər/	Person who saves others from critical or harmful situations.
28	threat (n.)	/θreɪt/	Something posing danger or potential harm.
29	out of harm's way (phr.)	/aʊt əv hɑ:rmz weɪ/	Being in a place safe from danger or damage.
30	disturb (v.)	/dɪ'stɜ:rb/	To trouble someone and make them uneasy.
31	offend (v.)	/ə'fend/	To cause someone to feel disrespected or upset.
32	off the hook (phr.)	/ɔ:f ðə hʊk/	No longer facing difficulty, danger, or punishment.
33	scream (v.)	/skri:m/	To make a loud, sharp cry expressing strong emotion.
34	neutral (adj.)	/'nju:trəl/	Not favoring any side in conflict or debate.
35	alert (v.)	/ə'lɜ:rt/	To warn someone of possible danger or a problem.

36	disrespectful (adj.)	/ˌdɪsrɪˈspektfəl/	Behaving in a way that is inconsiderate or offensive.
37	on a razor's edge (phr.)	/ɒn ə ˈreɪzəz ɛdʒ/	In a critical situation with uncertain outcomes.
38	fearsome (adj.)	/ˈfiərsəm/	Intimidating or frightening in appearance or nature.



Communication

1	address book (n.)	/ˈædres bʊk/	Notebook for recording names, addresses, phones, and emails.
2	answering machine (n.)	/ˈɑːnsərɪŋ məʃiːn/	Device that records messages when calls are missed.
3	phone booth (n.)	/fəʊn buːθ/	Enclosed public place with a pay telephone.
4	handset (n.)	/ˈhændset/	Part of a phone held to the ear for speaking and listening.
5	hotline (n.)	/ˈhɑːtlaɪn/	Direct phone line for emergencies or government communication.
6	landline (n.)	/ˈlændlaɪn/	Phone connection via underground or pole cables, not satellite.
7	dial (v.)	/daɪl/	To enter a phone number to make a call.
8	call around (v.)	/kɔːl əˈraʊnd/	Make several phone calls to get information.
9	call back (v.)	/kɔːl bæk/	To contact someone after a missed or unsuccessful first call.
10	call up (v.)	/kɔːl ʌp/	To phone someone.
11	caller (n.)	/ˈkɔːlər/	Person making a phone call.
12	operator (n.)	/ˈɑːpəreɪtər/	Person managing telephone connections at a switchboard.
13	caller ID (n.)	/ˈkɔːlər aɪ di/	System displaying the number of an incoming call.
14	cut off (v.)	/kʌt ɔːf/	To end a phone call while the other party is still on the line.
15	give sb a call (phr.)	/ɡɪv eɪ kɔːl/	To contact someone by telephone for conversation or information.
16	hang on (v.)	/hæŋ ɒn/	To remain on the phone while waiting for someone.
17	hang up (v.)	/hæŋ ʌp/	To end a phone call by disconnecting.
18	hold (v.)	/hoʊld/	To wait on the line until the other person answers.
19	put through (v.)	/pʊt θruː/	To connect a caller to the person they wish to reach.

20	available (adj.)	/ə'veɪləbəl/	Free to be contacted or seen.
21	busy (adj.)	/'bɪzi/	Phone line engaged in another call.
22	Internet cafe (n.)	/'ɪntənet kɑːfeɪ/	Place with computers for paid Internet access and often refreshments.
23	social media (n.)	/'soʊʃəl 'miːdiə/	Websites/apps for sharing content and connecting communities.
24	home page (n.)	/hoʊm peɪdʒ/	Opening page of a website linking to other pages.
25	HTTP (n.)	/eɪtʃ tiː tiː piː/	System in HTML for sending and receiving data on the Web.
26	follower (n.)	/'fɑːləʊər/	Person who follows a social media account.
27	friend (v.)	/frend/	To add someone to a list of social media contacts.
28	friend request (n.)	/frend rɪ'kwɛst/	Online invitation to connect as a social media contact.
29	attachment (n.)	/ə'tætʃmənt/	File or document sent along with an email.
30	hate mail (n.)	/heɪt meɪl/	Offensive or threatening letters or emails sent anonymously.
31	Skype (n.)	/skaɪp/	Platform for video calls and online communication.
32	web chat (n.)	/web tʃæt/	Real-time text communication over the Internet.
33	instant messaging (n.)	/'ɪnstənt 'mɛsɪdʒɪŋ/	Real-time online communication enabling quick message exchange.
34	net surfer (n.)	/net 'sɜːrfər/	Person who spends significant time navigating the Internet.



People and Society

1	aid (n.)	/eɪd/	Food or financial help sent to support someone.
2	beg (v.)	/bɛg/	To ask people for money or food publicly.
3	bias (n.)	/'baɪəs/	A prejudice preventing fair consideration of something.
4	biased (adj.)	/'baɪəst/	Showing unfair preference toward one side or viewpoint.
5	consequence (n.)	/'kɔːnsɪkwəns/	A phenomenon that follows from a previous action.
6	contribute (v.)	/kən'trɪbjʊːt/	To give something, especially money, to help achieve.
7	hunger (n.)	/'hʌŋɡər/	Serious state caused by lack of food or nourishment.

8	relationship (n.)	/rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/	The connection between two or more people or things.
9	dismiss (v.)	/dɪs'mɪs/	To remove someone from their job or position.
10	donation (n.)	/doʊ'neɪʃən/	Something voluntarily given to help a person or organization.
11	equal (adj.)	/iː'kwəl/	Having the same rights, opportunities, or status equally.
12	majority (n.)	/mə'dʒɔːrəti/	The larger part or number within a given group.
13	minority (n.)	/maɪ'nɔːrəti/	A small group differing in race, religion, or culture.
14	noncitizen (n.)	/,nɑː'nɪtɪzən/	A person not legally recognized as a country's citizen.
15	protester (n.)	/ˈprəʊtɛstər/	Someone publicly showing disagreement or opposition toward something.
16	racist (n.)	/ˈreɪsɪst/	A person believing one race is superior to others.
17	sexist (n.)	/ˈseksɪst/	Someone treating people unfairly based on their gender.
18	minimum wage (n.)	/ˈmɪnɪməm weɪdʒ/	The lowest legally set level of salary or payment.
19	quality of life (n.)	/ˈkwɑːləti əv laɪf/	A person's overall level of health, comfort, or happiness.
20	social class (n.)	/ˈsoʊʃəl klæs/	Group of individuals sharing similar economic or cultural status.
21	slum (n.)	/slʌm/	A very poor and overcrowded urban residential area.
22	shelter (n.)	/ˈʃɛltər/	A place providing food and housing to very poor people.
23	blame (v.)	/bleɪm/	To say or feel someone is responsible for problem.
24	march (v.)	/mɑːrtʃ/	To walk with a group as sign of protest.
25	starve (v.)	/stɑːrv/	To die due to complete lack of necessary food.
26	strike (v.)	/straɪk/	To stop working as a protest against work conditions.
27	honor (n.)	/ˈɑːnər/	Great respect or regard for someone's qualities or achievements.
28	get together (v.)	/ɡet tə'ɡeðər/	To meet with someone for cooperation or socialization.
29	disrespect (n.)	/ˌdɪsrɪ'spekt/	An action or speech that offends a person or thing.
30	beggar (n.)	/ˈbɛɡər/	Someone who survives by asking others for food or money.
31	homeless (n.)	/ˈhoʊmləs/	People lacking stable housing, living on streets.


32	child labor (n.)	/tʃaɪld 'leɪbər/	Use of children in work harmful to their development.
33	alcohol abuse (n.)	/ˈælkəhɒl əˌbjuːs/	Excessive drinking causing harm to health and relationships.
34	AA (n.)	/ˌeɪˈeɪ/	International organization helping people stop drinking alcohol.
35	alcoholic (n.)	/ˌælkə'hɑːlɪk/	A person with a habit of drinking too much alcohol.
36	prostitution (n.)	/ˌpraːstɪ'tjuːʃən/	Business or act of exchanging sex for money.



Determination and Struggles

1	deed (n.)	/diːd/	An action or behavior performed by a person.
2	attempted (adj.)	/ə'temptɪd/	Not done successfully, especially regarding crime or effort.
3	big (adj.)	/bɪɡ/	Demanding much time, effort, money, or resources.
4	desperate (adj.)	/ˈdɛspərət/	Feeling extreme sadness mixed with hopelessness.
5	failed (adj.)	/feɪld/	Not successful in achieving the desired goal.
6	fatal (adj.)	/ˈfeɪtəl/	Causing severe harm or complete failure.
7	problematic (adj.)	/ˌpraːblə'mætɪk/	Presenting difficulties or concerns needing careful attention.
8	unambitious (adj.)	/ˌʌnæm'bɪʃəs/	Lacking strong desire or motivation to succeed.
9	badly (adv.)	/ˈbædli/	In a way that is unsatisfactory or unsuccessful.
10	hopeless (adj.)	/ˈhoʊpləs/	Having no expectation of improvement or success.
11	loser (n.)	/ˈluːsər/	Someone who usually fails and is unlikely to succeed.
12	address (v.)	/ə'dres/	To think about a problem and begin dealing with it.
13	battle (v.)	/ˈbætəl/	To overcome challenges, defend beliefs, or achieve something.
14	bear (v.)	/ber/	To endure an unpleasant person, thing, or situation.
15	comfort (v.)	/ˈkʌmfərt/	To lessen someone's emotional pain by showing kindness.
16	confront (v.)	/kən'frʌnt/	To face a problem or difficult situation directly.
17	loss (n.)	/lɔːs/	The act or process of no longer having something.

18	fulfill (v.)	/fʊl'fɪl/	To accomplish something that was wished or promised.
19	gain (v.)	/geɪn/	To obtain or achieve something desired or needed.
20	handle (v.)	/'hændl/	To deal with a situation or problem successfully.
21	obtain (v.)	/əb'teɪn/	To get something, often requiring effort or difficulty.
22	overcome (v.)	/,oʊvər'kʌm/	To defeat someone or something in contest or challenge.
23	ruin (v.)	/'ruːɪn/	To cause severe damage or harm beyond repair.
24	optimism (n.)	/'ɑːptɪmɪzəm/	Tendency to expect positive outcomes or good events.
25	optimist (n.)	/'ɑːptɪmɪst/	A person expecting good things to happen confidently.
26	pessimism (n.)	/'pɛsɪmɪzəm/	Tendency to expect the worst possible outcomes.
27	pessimist (n.)	/'pɛsɪmɪst/	A person expecting bad events or seeing worst side.
28	reach (v.)	/ri:tʃ/	To achieve something after thinking or discussion.
29	resolve (v.)	/rɪ'zɔːlv/	To find a way to solve a disagreement or problem.
30	struggle (n.)	/'strʌɡəl/	A great effort to fight back or break free.
31	struggle (v.)	/'strʌɡəl/	To put effort into overcoming difficulties or achieving goals.
32	let down (v.)	/lɛt daʊn/	To make someone disappointed by unmet expectations.
33	go nowhere (phr.)	/goʊ 'noʊwɛr/	To fail to achieve success despite efforts made.
34	presentation (n.)	/'prezən'teɪʃən/	The act of giving something formally to a person.
35	chance (n.)	/tʃæns/	A possibility arising from favorable circumstances.
36	fault (n.)	/fɔːlt/	Responsibility attributed for a mistake or misfortune.
37	duty (n.)	/'duːti/	An obligatory task required as part of one's job.
38	target (n.)	/'tɑːrgɪt/	A goal or objective someone tries to achieve.
39	determination (n.)	/dɪ'tɜːrmɪ'neɪʃən/	Quality of pursuing something despite facing difficulties.
40	disappoint (v.)	/'dɪsə'pɔɪnt/	To fail to meet someone's expectations, causing unhappiness.
41	give up on (phr.)	/gɪv ʌp ɒn/	To stop believing in someone's possible positive development.

42	rewarding (adj.)	/rɪ'wɔːrdɪŋ/	Producing satisfaction through desirable or valuable outcome.
43	weakness (n.)	/'wiːknəs/	Lack of ability, power, or effectiveness; flaw present.
	Self-care Products		
1	electric razor (n.)	/ɪ'lektrɪk 'reɪzər/	An electric device used for shaving facial or body hair.
2	shaver (n.)	/'ʃeɪvər/	An electric tool used to shave hair efficiently.
3	sunscreen (n.)	/'sʌnskriːn/	A cream applied to protect skin from harmful sun.
4	shampoo (n.)	/ʃæm'puː/	A liquid used for cleaning hair thoroughly.
5	conditioner (n.)	/kən'dɪʃənər/	A liquid or cream applied after shampooing hair.
6	balm (n.)	/bɑːm/	A soothing or healing substance applied to skin.
7	lotion (n.)	/'loʊʃən/	Any liquid put on skin to protect or moisturize.
8	cosmetics (n.)	/kɑːz'metɪks/	Substances applied to skin to enhance appearance.
9	gel (n.)	/dʒel/	A clear, jelly-like substance used on skin or hair.
10	hairspray (n.)	/'heəsprɛɪ/	Cosmetic sprayed on hair to hold it in position.
11	eyeliner (n.)	/'aɪ.laɪnər/	A black cosmetic worn along eyes to enhance appearance.
12	eyeshadow (n.)	/'aɪ.ʃædɔʊ/	Colored powder or cream applied to eyelids decoratively.
13	blush (n.)	/blʌʃ/	Powder or cream applied to cheeks for color.
14	concealer (n.)	/kən'siːlər/	Skin-toned cream or liquid hiding dark circles or blemishes.
15	face powder (n.)	/feɪs 'paʊdər/	Cosmetic powder applied to reduce shine and imperfections.
16	foundation (n.)	/faʊn'deɪʃən/	Cream, powder, or liquid applied to prepare skin for cosmetics.
17	lip gloss (n.)	/'lɪp ˌɡlɔːs/	Liquid or gel applied to lips for shine and color.
18	lipstick (n.)	/'lɪp.stɪk/	Waxy colored make-up worn on lips.
19	mascara (n.)	/mæs'kɑːrə/	Black make-up used to darken and lengthen eyelashes.
20	nail polish (n.)	/neɪl 'pɑːlɪʃ/	Cosmetic liquid applied to nails for color or shine.

21	face mask (n.)	/feɪs məsk/	Substance temporarily applied to soothe or heal skin.
22	dye (n.)	/daɪ/	Colored substance used to change material or hair color.
23	tweezers (n.)	/ˈtwiːzəz/	Small tool used for gripping and plucking hairs or objects.
24	cologne (n.)	/kəˈloʊn/	Liquid applied to skin or clothes to smell pleasant.
25	deodorant (n.)	/diːˈoʊdərənt/	Substance applied to skin to reduce or mask odor.
26	mouthwash (n.)	/ˈmaʊθwɔːʃ/	Antibacterial liquid rinsed in mouth for freshness and health.
27	dental floss (n.)	/ˈdɛntl flɔːs/	Soft thread used to clean between teeth.
28	nail file (n.)	/neɪl faɪl/	Rough metal surface used to shape and smooth nails.
29	cotton swab (n.)	/ˈkɑːtn swɑːb/	Small stick with cotton at ends for hygiene or cosmetics.
30	makeup (n.)	/ˈmeɪkʌp/	Substance applied to face to enhance appearance.
31	nail clippers (n.)	/neɪl ˈklɪpərz/	Tool used to cut and shorten fingernails or toenails.
32	tampon (n.)	/ˈtæmpən/	Cotton material inserted to stop menstrual bleeding.



Bodily Actions

1	beat (v.)	/bi:t/	To strike someone repeatedly, usually causing injury.
2	clap (v.)	/klæp/	To strike palms together forcefully to show appreciation.
3	drag (v.)	/dræg/	To pull something with effort along a surface.
4	grab (v.)	/græb/	To take someone or something suddenly or violently.
5	punch (v.)	/pʌntʃ/	To hit someone or something quickly with a closed fist.
6	shake (v.)	/ʃeɪk/	To move someone's hand up and down for greeting.
7	bend (v.)	/bend/	To move the upper part of the body downward.
8	bow (v.)	/baʊ/	To bend the head or upper body as a sign of respect.
9	lean (v.)	/li:n/	To bend from straight position to rest against support.
10	slouch (v.)	/slaʊtʃ/	To adopt a drooping, slumped, or lazy posture.

11	kneel (v.)	/ni:l/	To support body weight on one or both knees.
12	leap (v.)	/li:p/	To jump very high or across a long distance.
13	tiptoe (v.)	/'tɪp,tʊʊ/	To walk slowly and carefully on one's toes.
14	crawl (v.)	/krɔ:l/	To move slowly on hands and knees near the ground.
15	lie down (v.)	/laɪ daʊn/	To put the body in flat position for resting or sleeping.
16	blink (v.)	/blɪŋk/	To open and close eyes quickly for a brief moment.
17	gaze (v.)	/geɪz/	To look at someone or something without moving eyes.
18	squint (v.)	/skwɪnt/	To look with eyes half-opened, often against bright light.
19	stare (v.)	/steəɹ/	To look at someone or something without blinking for long.
20	wink (v.)	/wɪŋk/	To quickly open and close one eye as signal or joke.
21	chuckle (v.)	/'tʃʌkl/	To laugh quietly with closed lips, showing mild amusement.
22	giggle (v.)	/'gɪgl/	To laugh in a light, silly, or nervous way uncontrollably.
23	smirk (v.)	/smɜ:rk/	To give a half-smile showing satisfaction or superiority.
24	march (v.)	/mɑ:rtʃ/	To walk firmly with regular, rhythmic steps.
25	nod (v.)	/nɔ:d/	To move the head up and down in agreement or greeting.
26	pace (v.)	/peɪs/	To walk back and forth repeatedly due to anxiety or thought.
27	trip (v.)	/'trɪp/	To slip or hit something causing momentary loss of balance.
28	give sb bunny ears (phr.)	/ɡɪv 'bʌni ɪəɹz/	To make V-shaped fingers behind someone's head jokingly.
29	crouch (v.)	/kraʊtʃ/	To sit on calves with chest close to knees.
30	wake (v.)	/weɪk/	To become conscious again after sleeping or resting.



Tools

1	hammer (n.)	/'hæməɹ/	Tool with metal head and handle used for striking.
2	mallet (n.)	/'mæɪlɪt/	Hammer-like tool with large wooden or rubber head.

3	saw (n.)	/sɔː/	Metal tool with toothed blade used for cutting materials.
4	chainsaw (n.)	/'tʃeɪn,sɔː/	Engine-powered tool with toothed chain for cutting wood.
5	drill (n.)	/drɪl/	Handheld tool using rotation to create holes or drive screws.
6	wrench (n.)	/rɛntʃ/	Hand tool with jaws used to grip, turn, or hold objects.
7	screw (n.)	/skruː/	Pointed metal piece fastened into objects with screwdriver.
8	screwdriver (n.)	/'skruː,draɪvər/	Tool with metal tip used to turn screws.
9	nail (n.)	/neɪl/	Pointed metal fastener hammered into surfaces to hold objects.
10	glue (n.)	/gluː/	Substance used to stick things together firmly.
11	file (n.)	/faɪl/	Rough metal tool used to smooth wood or metal edges.
12	chisel (n.)	/'tʃɪzəl/	Tool with flat-edged blade used to shape hard materials.
13	bolt (n.)	/boʊlt/	Metal piece used to secure parts via holes and nut.
14	nut (n.)	/nʌt/	Flat metal piece with hole used to fasten a bolt.
15	washer (n.)	/'wɑːʃər/	Small flat ring used between nut and bolt to tighten connection.
16	fork (n.)	/fɔːrk/	Gardening tool with sharp points used for digging or moving hay.
17	shovel (n.)	/'ʃʌvəl/	Tool with broad curved metal end for moving soil or snow.
18	wheelbarrow (n.)	/'wiːl,bærəʊ/	Object with handles and wheel used for carrying materials.
19	toolbox (n.)	/'tuːl,bɔːks/	Portable container for organizing and storing tools.
20	pliers (n.)	/'plaiərz/	Tool with jaws used for gripping, bending, or cutting materials.
21	wire cutter (n.)	/'waɪər 'kʌtər/	Hand tool designed for cutting wires or cables.
22	duct tape (n.)	/dʌkt teɪp/	Sticky silver tape used for repairing or securing objects.
23	plunger (n.)	/'plʌndʒər/	Tool with rubber cup and handle for clearing blocked drains.
24	crowbar (n.)	/'kroʊ,bɑːr/	Iron bar used as lever to lift or pry objects.
25	staple gun (n.)	/'steɪpəl ɡʌn/	Tool that uses staples to attach paper or materials.
26	box cutter (n.)	/bɔːks 'kʌtər/	Small razor with adjustable blade used for cutting boxes.

27	function (v.)	/ˈfʌŋkʃən/	To work or perform properly as intended.
28	adjustable wrench (n.)	/əˈdʒʌstəbl rɛntʃ/	Wrench with movable part to turn or hold various sizes.
29	tape (n.)	/teɪp/	Flexible measuring strip used to measure lengths accurately.
30	sledgehammer (n.)	/ˈslɛdʒ,hæməɹ/	Large tool with heavy metal head used to break objects.
31	ax (n.)	/æks/	Tool with long handle and heavy blade used for chopping wood.



Evaluation and Opinion

1	account (n.)	/əˈkaʊnt/	A general description of an idea, theory, or event.
2	approve (v.)	/əˈpru:v/	To officially agree to a plan, proposal, or action.
3	approval (n.)	/əˈpru:vəl/	A formal agreement to something, idea, or plan.
4	assess (v.)	/əˈses/	To form judgment on quality, worth, or importance.
5	assessment (n.)	/əˈsɛsmənt/	The act of judging or evaluating carefully based on standards.
6	associate (v.)	/əˈsoʊsiɛt/	To connect someone or something with another in mind.
7	assume (v.)	/əˈsu:m/	To think something is true without proof or evidence.
8	case (n.)	/keɪs/	A series of facts supporting a theory or argument.
9	common sense (n.)	/ˌkɑ:mən sɛns/	The ability to make sound judgments practically.
10	conflict (n.)	/ˈkɑ:nflikt/	An instance of serious opposition between ideas or interests.
11	estimate (n.)	/ˈɛstɪmət/	A judgment of size, value, or extent without exact details.
12	controversy (n.)	/ˈkɑ:ntɹəvɜ:rsi/	A strong disagreement or argument involving many people.
13	controversial (adj.)	/ˌkɑ:ntɹəˈvɜ:rfəl/	Causing strong public disagreement or discussion frequently.
14	consistent (adj.)	/kənˈsɪstənt/	Following the same course of action or behavior over time.
15	furthermore (adv.)	/ˈfɜ:rðər,mɔ:r/	Used to introduce additional information or points.
16	forum (n.)	/ˈfɔ:rəm/	Public meeting place for discussion and exchanging views.
17	counterargument (n.)	/ˈkaʊntər,ɑ:rgjumənt/	An opposing argument challenging a theory or idea.

18	disagreement (n.)	/ˌdɪsəˈɡri:mənt/	A contrast of facts or opinions between two or more sides.
19	incident (n.)	/ˈɪnsɪdənt/	A serious conflict or disagreement often involving countries.
20	criticize (v.)	/ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz/	To judge something based on positive or negative points.
21	debate (n.)	/dɪˈbeɪt/	A discussion about a particular issue between opposing sides.
22	defend (v.)	/dɪˈfend/	To support someone or justify an action, plan, or decision.
23	differ (v.)	/ˈdɪfər/	To disagree or hold different opinions or beliefs.
24	divide (v.)	/dɪˈvaɪd/	To cause disagreement or separation among people.
25	emphasize (v.)	/ˈɛmfəsaɪz/	To give special attention or importance to something.
26	fall out (v.)	/fɔ:l aʊt/	To no longer be friends due to an argument or dispute.
27	fit (v.)	/fɪt/	To agree with or be suitable for a particular purpose.
28	hold (v.)	/hoʊld/	To have a specific opinion or belief about something.
29	infer (v.)	/ɪnˈfɜ:r/	To reach an opinion based on available evidence.
30	appreciate (v.)	/əˈpri:ʃiɪt/	To value something or someone's good qualities.
31	take sb/sth for granted (phr.)	/teɪk fɔ:r ˈgræntɪd/	To not appreciate someone or something, assuming permanence.
32	inference (n.)	/ɪnfərəns/	A conclusion reached from available evidence or facts.
33	superficial (adj.)	/ˌsu:pərˈfɪʃəl/	Not done thoroughly; only concerned with surface details.
34	as far as sb is concerned (phr.)	/æz fɑ:r æz ɪz kənˈsɜ:rnd/	Used to express an individual's opinion on something.
35	have a problem with sb/sth (phr.)	/hæv ə ˈprɑ:bləm wɪð/	To not be able to approve or accept someone or something.
36	in a nutshell (phr.)	/ɪn ə ˈnʌtʃəl/	Used to summarize or describe something very briefly.
37	if you ask me (phr.)	/ɪf ju: æsk mi:/	Used to introduce a personal opinion or perspective.



Assessment and Discourse

1	figure (v.)	/ˈfɪɡjər/	To form an opinion based on available information.
2	justify (v.)	/ˈdʒʌstəˌfaɪ/	To provide valid reason or explanation for an action.

3	in the first place (adv.)	/ɪn ðə fɜːrst pleɪs/	Used to explain the main reason or starting point.
4	object (v.)	/əb'dʒekt/	To give a fact or opinion against something.
5	objective (adj.)	/əb'dʒektɪv/	Based only on facts, not influenced by personal feelings.
6	subjective (adj.)	/səb'dʒektɪv/	Based on personal feelings or opinions rather than facts.
7	maintain (v.)	/meɪn'teɪn/	To persistently express an opinion as true and valid.
8	may (v.)	/meɪ/	To admit a statement is true before making another.
9	name (v.)	/neɪm/	To state the name of someone or something clearly.
10	oppose (v.)	/ə'pəʊz/	To strongly disagree with and try to prevent something.
11	opposed (adj.)	/ə'pəʊzd/	Trying to stop something because of strong disagreement.
12	praise (v.)	/preɪz/	To express admiration or approval toward someone or something.
13	reckon (v.)	/'rɛkən/	To think or have an opinion about something.
14	regard (v.)	/rɪ'gɑːrd/	To think about someone or something in a specified way.
15	remark (v.)	/rɪ'mɑːrk/	To express one's opinion through a statement.
16	speculate (v.)	/'spekjʊleɪt/	To form a theory or opinion without knowing all facts.
17	speculation (n.)	/'spekjʊ'leɪʃən/	Creation of theories or opinions without facts or proof.
18	stance (n.)	/stæns/	A deliberate mental or emotional attitude toward something.
19	stand (v.)	/stænd/	To have a certain opinion regarding an issue.
20	sum up (v.)	/sʌm ʌp/	To express a brief conclusion based on available information.
21	misunderstanding (n.)	/'mɪsʌndər'stændɪŋ/	The act of interpreting something incorrectly.
22	perception (n.)	/pə'sɛpʃən/	The idea formed based on one's understanding of something.
23	position (n.)	/pə'zɪʃən/	An opinion held in opposition to another in a dispute.
24	proof (n.)	/pruːf/	Act of testing or verifying truth using evidence or argument.
25	public opinion (n.)	/'pʌblɪk ə'pɪnjən/	Collective attitudes, beliefs, and views held by population.
26	reason (n.)	/'riːzən/	Mind's power to understand or think logically.

27	remark (n.)	/rɪ'mɑːrk/	Something said showing one's opinion about something.
28	reputation (n.)	/ˌrɛpju'teɪʃən/	General opinion public holds about someone based on past.
29	right (int.)	/raɪt/	Used to show one's agreement or acknowledgment.
30	side (n.)	/saɪd/	One of the people or groups involved in an argument.
31	while (conj.)	/waɪl/	Used to indicate contrast between two ideas or actions.
32	sign (v.)	/saɪn/	To use sign language to communicate with others.
33	in opposition to sb/sth (phr.)	/ɪn ɔːpə'zɪʃən tuː/	Used to convey that one is strongly against someone or something.
34	likewise (int.)	/ˈlaɪkwaɪz/	Used to show agreement or willingness to do the same.
35	judgment (n.)	/ˈdʒʌdʒmənt/	An opinion formed after careful thinking or consideration.



Religion

1	altar (n.)	/ˈɔːltər/	The table in a church used for giving communion.
2	cross (n.)	/krɒs/	A representation of the structure on which Jesus died.
3	atheism (n.)	/ˈeɪθiɪzəm/	The belief rejecting the existence of God or higher power.
4	Buddhism (n.)	/ˈbʊdɪzəm/	An Indian religion following teachings of Siddhartha Gautama.
5	Christian (n.)	/ˈkrɪstjən/	A person who believes in Jesus' teachings or is baptized.
6	Christianity (n.)	/ˌkrɪstʃiˈænəti/	Religion based on Jesus' teachings, followers regard Bible as sacred.
7	Hindu (n.)	/ˈhɪnduː/	A person who believes in Hinduism and its traditions.
8	Jew (n.)	/dʒuː/	A person who believes in Judaism and is part of community.
9	Jewish (adj.)	/ˈdʒuːɪʃ/	Related to the religion, culture, or people of Judaism.
10	Muslim (n.)	/ˈmʊzɪm/	A person who believes in Islam and follows its teachings.
11	pagan (n.)	/ˈpeɪɡən/	A person believing in many deities, often pre-major religions.
12	lord (n.)	/lɔːrd/	God, signifying authority and divine power in Abrahamic traditions.
13	bible (n.)	/ˈbaɪbl/	The holy Christian book consisting of Old and New Testaments.

14	gospel (n.)	/ˈɡɑːspəl/	Any of four New Testament books about Jesus' life and teachings.
15	heaven (n.)	/ˈheɪvən/	Realm of God and angels where believers are promised to reside.
16	hell (n.)	/hɛl/	Place where sinners suffer eternal punishment in Christian belief.
17	sin (n.)	/sɪn/	Any act that goes against the law of God.
18	vice (n.)	/vaɪs/	Any immoral act considered against the law of God.
19	grace (n.)	/ɡreɪs/	A state of being under divine influence or favor.
20	pride (n.)	/praɪd/	Excessive self-esteem considered a sin in religious beliefs.
21	greed (n.)	/ɡriːd/	Intense selfish desire for wealth, power, or possessions.
22	lust (n.)	/lʌst/	Excessive sexual desire considered a deadly sin.
23	envy (n.)	/ˈɛnvi/	Dissatisfaction from wanting what others have.
24	laziness (n.)	/ˈleɪzɪnəs/	Indifference or inactivity in moral or virtuous practice.
25	confess (v.)	/kənˈfɛs/	To admit one's faults or sins in front of a priest.
26	convert (v.)	/kənˈvɜːrt/	To change one's religious beliefs to a different one.
27	forgive (v.)	/fərˈɡɪv/	To stop being angry and choose not to punish someone.
28	trust (v.)	/trʌst/	To believe someone is sincere, reliable, or competent.
29	devil (n.)	/ˈdɛvəl/	Spirit opposing God and tempting people to do wrong.
30	prophet (n.)	/ˈprɑːfɪt/	Someone believed to speak by divine inspiration.
31	minister (n.)	/ˈmɪnɪstər/	Trained individual performing religious ceremonies and providing guidance.
32	service (n.)	/ˈsɜːrvɪs/	Religious ceremony of worship following a particular form.
33	soul (n.)	/soʊl/	Spiritual part of a person believed to be their life essence.
34	spiritual (adj.)	/ˈspɪrɪtʃuəl/	Relating to sacred matters such as religion or church.
35	grave (n.)	/ɡreɪv/	Hole in the ground for burying a dead body.
36	godchild (n.)	/ˈɡɑːdˌtʃaɪld/	Child whose godparent promises religious guidance and care.
37	devout (adj.)	/dɪˈvaʊt/	Believing firmly in a particular religion.

38	godfather (n.)	/ˈɡɑːdfɑːðər/	Man promising to care for and teach child about religion.
39	godmother (n.)	/ˈɡɑːdmʌðər/	Woman promising to care for and teach child about religion.
40	karma (n.)	/ˈkɑːrmə/	Belief that actions bring corresponding rewards or consequences.



Shapes and Colors

1	angle (n.)	/ˈæŋɡəl/	Space between two lines or surfaces joined together.
2	curve (n.)	/kɜːrv/	A line or shape that bends gradually, not straight.
3	form (n.)	/fɔːrm/	The shape or outline of someone or something.
4	curved (adj.)	/kɜːrvd/	Having a shape that is rounded rather than straight.
5	horizontal (adj.)	/ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntl/	Positioned across and parallel to the ground.
6	vertical (adj.)	/ˈvɜːrtɪkəl/	Positioned at right angles to the horizon or ground.
7	parallel (adj.)	/ˈpærəlel/	Having equal distance from each other at all points.
8	shaped (adj.)	/ʃeɪpt/	Having a particular external structure or form.
9	cube (n.)	/kjuːb/	Three-dimensional figure with six square or rectangular faces.
10	pentagon (n.)	/ˈpɛntəɡən/	Geometric shape with five angles and five sides.
11	oval (n.)	/ˈoʊvəl/	Shape wide in the middle and narrow at both ends.
12	pyramid (n.)	/ˈpɪrəˌmɪd/	Solid with polygonal base and triangular faces meeting at single point.
13	rectangle (n.)	/ˈrɛktæŋɡəl/	Flat shape with four right angles and opposing equal sides.
14	sphere (n.)	/sfɪər/	Three-dimensional surface where all points equidistant from center.
15	triangle (n.)	/ˈtraɪæŋɡəl/	Flat shape consisting of three straight sides and angles.
16	hollow (adj.)	/ˈhɒləʊ/	Having an empty space inside or within something.
17	pointed (adj.)	/ˈpɔɪntɪd/	Having an end or tip that is sharp or tapered.
18	level (adj.)	/ˈlɛvəl/	Having a surface that is flat and horizontal.
19	steep (adj.)	/stiːp/	(Of an angle) measuring less than ninety degrees.

20	paleness (n.)	/ˈpeɪlnəs/	The quality of having a light or faded color.
21	dye (v.)	/daɪ/	To change the color of something using liquid substance.
22	light-colored (adj.)	/ˈlaɪtˈkɒlərd/	Having a bright or pale shade of a color.
23	deep (adj.)	/di:p/	(Of a color) showing darkness and intensity.
24	blood-red (adj.)	/ˈblʌdˌrɛd/	Having a deep red color resembling blood or fresh berries.
25	chocolate (n.)	/ˈtʃɒklət/	Having a dark or deep brown color like chocolate.
26	coffee (n.)	/ˈkɔːfi/	Shade ranging from pale brown to medium brown.
27	lemon (adj.)	/ˈlemən/	Having a bright yellow color like lemon fruit.
28	navy blue (adj.)	/ˈneɪvi bluː/	Having a very dark blue color like deep sea.
29	maroon (adj.)	/məˈruːn/	Having a dark brownish-red color.
30	violet (adj.)	/ˈvaɪələt/	Having a bluish-purple color.
31	rose (adj.)	/roʊz/	Having a pink color between red and magenta on spectrum.



Traveling

1	budget (adj.)	/ˈbʌdʒɪt/	Economical and not expensive, suitable for saving money.
2	resort (n.)	/rɪˈzɔːrt/	Establishment providing vacationers lodging, food, entertainment, and recreation.
3	lodging (n.)	/ˈlɒdʒɪŋ/	Place providing travelers with temporary accommodation for stay.
4	lounge (n.)	/laʊndʒ/	Comfortable area where people relax, wait, or socialize.
5	checkout (n.)	/ˈtʃɛkaʊt/	Time when a guest leaves hotel and pays bills.
6	resident (n.)	/ˈrɛzɪdənt/	Someone staying temporarily in a hotel or lodging.
7	room service (n.)	/ˈruːm ˌsɜːrvɪs/	Hotel service delivering food, drinks, or amenities to room.
8	travel agency (n.)	/ˈtrævəl ˈeɪdʒənsi/	Business arranging trips and vacations for people.
9	E-ticket (n.)	/iː ˈtɪkɪt/	Online ticket received electronically instead of paper format.
10	vacationer (n.)	/vəˈkeɪʃənər/	Person traveling away from home for leisure or relaxation.

11	excursion (n.)	/ɪk'skɜːrʒən/	Short trip taken for pleasure, often organized for group.
12	package tour (n.)	/ˈpækɪdʒ tʊər/	Vacation arranged at fixed price including transport and accommodation.
13	get away (v.)	/ɡet əˈweɪ/	To go on vacation away from home for leisure.
14	trek (v.)	/trɛk/	To go on a long walk or journey, often adventurous.
15	aisle (n.)	/aɪl/	Narrow passage separating rows of seats in venue.
16	cabin (n.)	/ˈkæbɪn/	Area where passengers sit inside an airplane.
17	cabin crew (n.)	/ˈkæbɪn kruː/	Group responsible for looking after aircraft passengers.
18	baggage claim (n.)	/ˈbæɡɪdʒ kleɪm/	Airport area where passengers collect luggage after landing.
19	jet lag (n.)	/ˈdʒet læɡ/	Confusion and tiredness from rapid multi-time zone travel.
20	terminal (n.)	/ˈtɜːrmɪnəl/	Building where trains, planes, or buses start or finish journey.
21	main line (n.)	/meɪn laɪn/	Important railroad line connecting two major cities or towns.
22	cruise (v.)	/kruːz/	To go on vacation by traveling on a ship or boat.
23	delay (v.)	/dɪˈleɪ/	To arrive later than expected or originally planned.
24	navigate (v.)	/ˈnævɪɡeɪt/	To travel across water by ship or boat safely.
25	caravan (n.)	/ˈkærəvæn/	Vehicle pulled by car where people sleep and live.
26	railroad crossing (n.)	/ˈreɪlroʊd ˈkrɒːsɪŋ/	Place where road meets railway with signals or gates.
27	compartment (n.)	/kəmˈpɑːrtmənt/	Separate section within passenger train carriage with seats.
28	rest stop (n.)	/rest stɒp/	Area near road for people to eat, rest, or refresh.
29	gift shop (n.)	/ɡɪft ʃɒp/	Store selling souvenirs or small items suitable for gifts.
30	hot-air balloon (n.)	/ˌhɒt ɛər bəˈluːn/	Large balloon filled with hot air to float in sky.
31	April Fools' Day (n.)	/ˈeɪprəl fuːlz deɪ/	April 1st when people play pranks on each other.
32	Independence Day (n.)	/ˌɪndɪˈpendəns deɪ/	July 4th celebrating American independence from Britain.
33	New Year's Eve (n.)	/njuː jɪəz iːv/	Evening of December 31st, last day of the year.
34	St. Patrick's Day (n.)	/seɪnt ˈpætrɪks deɪ/	March 17th holiday honoring Saint Patrick of Ireland.

35	Black Friday (n.)	/blæk 'fraɪdeɪ/	Day after Thanksgiving with sales marking Christmas shopping start.
36	Mardi Gras (n.)	/'mɑːrɪ grɑː/	Day before Lent celebrated with parades and costumes.
37	transportation (n.)	/ˌtrænsˈpɔːtɪʃən/	Act or business of moving people or goods from place.



The Cinema

1	act (n.)	/ækt/	Main part of a play, opera, or ballet performance.
2	adapt (v.)	/ə'dæpt/	To change work so it can be made into movie.
3	ballet (n.)	/bə'leɪ/	Performing art narrating story through complex dance movements.
4	blockbuster (n.)	/'blɒkbʌstər/	Product achieving great widespread popularity or financial success.
5	box office (n.)	/bɒks 'ɒfɪs/	Total income a movie earns from selling tickets.
6	appear (v.)	/ə'piər/	To take part in a play, TV show, or movie.
7	cast (v.)	/kæst/	To choose a performer to play a role in production.
8	project (v.)	/'prɒdʒekt/	To make an image or movie appear on flat surface.
9	screen (v.)	/skri:n/	To show video or film in theater or on television.
10	rerun (n.)	/'ri:rʌn/	Rebroadcast of a program on television or other media.
11	screening (n.)	/'skri:nɪŋ/	Showing of a movie to an audience at scheduled time.
12	shoot (v.)	/ʃu:t/	To film or photograph something for production.
13	stage (v.)	/steɪdʒ/	To present a play or other event to audience.
14	cinophile (n.)	/'sɪnɪfaɪl/	Someone who loves movies very much and passionately.
15	animated (adj.)	/'ænɪmeɪtɪd/	Images or drawings in movie made to appear in motion.
16	clip (n.)	/klɪp/	Short part of a movie or broadcast viewed separately.
17	cue (n.)	/kjuː/	Few words or actions hinting another performer's next action.
18	double (n.)	/'dʌbəl/	Person substituting for actor, often in dangerous scenes.
19	stunt (n.)	/stʌnt/	Dangerous and difficult action performed to entertain people.

20	lighting engineer (n.)	/ˈlaɪtɪŋ ˌendʒɪniər/	Technician in charge of lights on set or stage.
21	manager (n.)	/ˈmænɪdʒər/	Person handling business affairs of actor, musician, or player.
22	screenwriter (n.)	/ˈskriːnˌraɪtər/	Person whose job is to write scripts for movies.
23	opening (n.)	/ˈoʊpənɪŋ/	First public presentation of play, movie, or other entertainment.
24	preview (n.)	/ˈpriːvjʊː/	Showing of movie, play, or exhibition to select audience.
25	production (n.)	/prəˈdʌkʃən/	Motion picture, TV program, or performance created for public viewing.
26	rehearsal (n.)	/rɪˈhɜːrsəl/	Session where performers practice for public performance.
27	rehearse (v.)	/rɪˈhɜːrs/	To practice a play, music, or performance before showing.
28	show business (n.)	/ʃoʊ ˈbɪznəs/	Industry or profession providing public entertainment.
29	scenario (n.)	/sɪˈnɑːri.oʊ/	Written description of characters, events, or settings in production.
30	subtitle (n.)	/ˈsʌbˌtaɪtl/	Transcribed or translated words appearing at bottom of screen.
31	sound effect (n.)	/ˈsaʊnd ɪˌfekt/	Artificial sound created to enhance realism of production.
32	wind machine (n.)	/wɪnd məˈʃiːn/	Machine used to create artificial wind on set or stage.



Change

1	account for (v.)	/əˈkaʊnt fɔːr/	To serve as the reason for a specific outcome.
2	alter (v.)	/ˈɔːltər/	To cause something to undergo a noticeable change.
3	arise (v.)	/əˈraɪz/	To begin to exist or become apparent suddenly.
4	boost (v.)	/buːst/	To increase or improve growth, success, or progress.
5	build up (v.)	/bɪld ʌp/	To become more powerful, intense, or larger gradually.
6	climb (v.)	/klaɪm/	To increase in amount, value, or intensity steadily.
7	contribute (v.)	/kənˈtrɪbjʊːt/	To help cause or support a particular event happening.
8	contribution (n.)	/ˌkɒntrɪˈbjʊːʃən/	Someone or something's role in achieving a positive result.
9	decline (v.)	/dɪˈklaɪn/	To reduce in size, amount, intensity, or strength.

10	enhance (v.)	/ɪn'hæns/	To improve or increase quality, strength, or value.
11	extend (v.)	/ɪk'stend/	To enlarge or lengthen an object, action, or period.
12	straighten (v.)	/ˈstreɪtn/	To make something move or extend in a single direction.
13	gain (v.)	/geɪn/	To increase in value, particularly currency, price, or quantity.
14	jump (v.)	/dʒʌmp/	To increase sharply, especially a rate, price, or quantity.
15	lower (v.)	/ˈloʊər/	To decrease in amount, degree, quality, or strength.
16	modify (v.)	/ˈmɒdɪfaɪ/	To make minor changes so that something becomes better.
17	mount (v.)	/maʊnt/	To gradually rise, increase, or grow in intensity.
18	multiply (v.)	/ˈmʌltɪplaɪ/	To increase significantly in quantity, number, or intensity.
19	recover (v.)	/rɪ'kʌvər/	To return to normal condition after a period of difficulty.
20	trigger (v.)	/ˈtrɪɡər/	To cause something to happen, often suddenly or directly.
21	expansion (n.)	/ɪk'spænjən/	An increase in size, amount, importance, or degree.
22	implication (n.)	/ɪm'plɪ'keɪʃən/	A possible consequence or effect that may result.
23	means (n.)	/mi:nz/	A method, system, or object used to achieve a goal.
24	outcome (n.)	/ˈaʊtkʌm/	The result or consequence produced by an action or event.
25	product (n.)	/ˈprɒdʌkt/	Something or someone resulting from a particular cause or event.
26	reduction (n.)	/rɪ'dʌkʃən/	A decline in quantity, degree, or level of something.
27	root (n.)	/ru:t/	The primary cause or origin of a particular event.
28	responsible (adj.)	/rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	Being the main cause or source of a particular outcome.
29	consequently (adv.)	/ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli/	In a way that follows logically from something previously mentioned.
30	increasingly (adv.)	/ɪn'kri:sɪŋli/	Gradually growing in degree, extent, or frequency over time.
31	life-changing (adj.)	/ˈlaɪf,tʃeɪndʒɪŋ/	Having such impact that it can transform someone's life.
32	significant (adj.)	/sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/	Important or great enough to attract attention or have impact.
33	significantly (adv.)	/sɪɡ'nɪfɪkəntli/	To a noticeable or considerable degree or extent.

34	following (prep.)	/ˈfɒləʊɪŋ/	Occurring as a result of or after a particular event.
35	hence (adv.)	/hɛns/	Used to indicate a result or consequence of something.
36	thus (adv.)	/ðʌs/	Used to introduce a conclusion based on prior information.
37	inspire (v.)	/ɪnˈspaɪər/	To fill someone with motivation or desire to act positively.
38	ground zero (n.)	/ˈgraʊnd ˈziərəʊ/	Initial stage or location where a major event begins.



The Weather

1	flash (v.)	/flæʃ/	To shine brightly for a brief and sudden time.
2	humidity (n.)	/hjuːˈmɪdəti/	The amount of moisture present in the surrounding air.
3	airless (adj.)	/ˈeərləs/	Lacking sufficient circulation of fresh or moving air.
4	seasonal (adj.)	/ˈsiːzənl/	Typical or customary for a specific period of year.
5	falling (adj.)	/ˈfɔːlɪŋ/	Becoming less in quantity, intensity, or value gradually.
6	rising (adj.)	/ˈraɪzɪŋ/	Increasing in degree, number, height, or intensity steadily.
7	changeable (adj.)	/ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl/	Characterized by frequent, unpredictable, or sudden changes.
8	cloudless (adj.)	/ˈklaʊdləs/	Completely clear or free from clouds in the sky.
9	heavy (adj.)	/ˈhevi/	Sky covered with dark clouds, often indicating rain.
10	regional (adj.)	/ˈriːdʒənl/	Related to or involving a particular geographic area.
11	stable (adj.)	/ˈsteɪbl/	Remaining constant, steady, or not subject to change.
12	steady (adj.)	/ˈstedi/	Not subject to significant change, fluctuation, or decline.
13	tropical (adj.)	/ˈtrɒpɪkl/	Very warm, humid weather often accompanied by frequent rainfall.
14	windless (adj.)	/ˈwɪndləs/	Calm and without any noticeable movement of air.
15	chill (n.)	/tʃɪl/	The physical feeling or sensation of coldness.
16	warmth (n.)	/wɔːrmθ/	The quality or state of moderate or comfortable heat.
17	frostbite (n.)	/ˈfrɒstbaɪt/	Serious injury from freezing exposure to extremely cold conditions.

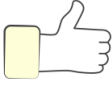
18	frosty (adj.)	/ˈfrɒsti/	Extremely cold weather causing thin ice layers to form.
19	heatstroke (n.)	/ˈhi:tstroʊk/	Serious condition caused by prolonged exposure to high temperatures.
20	dry season (n.)	/draɪ 'si:zn/	Period of the year during which there is little or no rain.
21	dust storm (n.)	/dʌst stɔ:rm/	Strong winds lifting soil or dust clouds, reducing visibility.
22	flooding (n.)	/ˈflʌdɪŋ/	Presence of water covering normally dry land areas.
23	frost (n.)	/frɒst/	Weather condition when temperature drops below freezing point forming ice.
24	mist (n.)	/mɪst/	Thin fog-like cloud made of tiny suspended water droplets.
25	rainbow (n.)	/ˈreɪnbəʊ/	Arc of bent lines of different colors appearing after rain.
26	tsunami (n.)	/tsu:'nɑ:mi/	Very high wave caused by undersea earthquake or eruption.
27	typhoon (n.)	/taɪ'fu:n/	Tropical storm with violent winds forming over western Pacific.
28	rain cats and dogs (v.)	/reɪn kæts ənd dɔ:gz/	To rain extremely hard or pour heavily.
29	shadow (n.)	/ˈʃædəʊ/	Dark shape cast by an object blocking light from a surface.
30	overcast (adj.)	/ˌoʊvər'kæst/	Sky filled with dark clouds, dull, and gloomy weather.
31	thunderbolt (n.)	/ˈθʌndərboʊlt/	Flash of lightning occurring simultaneously with loud thunder.



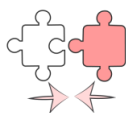
Farming

1	cornfield (n.)	/ˈkɔ:rnfi:ld/	A farming land in which corn is planted for harvest.
2	plantation (n.)	/plæn'teɪʃən/	A large land used for growing crops in hot regions.
3	cowboy (n.)	/ˈkaʊbɔɪ/	A male rider who manages cattle, especially in western America.
4	crop (n.)	/krɒp/	All fruit, vegetables, or grain harvested during a farming season.
5	groundwater (n.)	/ˈgraʊndwɔ:tər/	Water held in soil, rocks, or beneath the earth surface.
6	erosion (n.)	/ɪˈrəʊʒən/	Gradual destruction of soil and rock by natural forces.
7	pesticide (n.)	/ˈpestɪsaɪd/	A chemical used for killing insects or small animals.
8	agricultural (adj.)	/ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/	Related to the practice or science of farming crops.

9	edible (adj.)	/ˈɛdəbəl/	Safe or suitable for consumption as food by humans.
10	fertile (adj.)	/ˈfɜːrtəl/	Able to produce offspring, fruit, or seed naturally.
11	produce (n.)	/ˈprɒdʊːs/	Products grown or made on a farm like fruits and vegetables.
12	barley (n.)	/ˈbɑːrli/	A single seed or grain from the cereal plant barley.
13	legume (n.)	/ˈlɛɡjuːm/	A plant whose pods contain seeds, such as beans.
14	hay (n.)	/heɪ/	Cut and dried grass used as feed for animals.
15	soy (n.)	/sɔɪ/	A leguminous plant used for food and protein replacement.
16	sugar cane (n.)	/ˈʃʊɡər keɪn/	A tall tropical plant from which sugar is extracted.
17	dig (v.)	/dɪɡ/	To remove earth or another substance using hands or tools.
18	harness (v.)	/ˈhɑːrnɪs/	To secure and connect an animal to equipment for work.
19	harvest (v.)	/ˈhɑːrvɪst/	To collect crops or fish for human consumption or storage.
20	keep (v.)	/kiːp/	To own and care for animals on a farm or property.
21	load (v.)	/loʊd/	To fill or pack a space with specified items efficiently.
22	package (v.)	/ˈpækɪdʒ/	To pack items for selling or transporting purposes safely.
23	pile (v.)	/paɪl/	To lay objects on top of each other in layers.
24	uproot (v.)	/ʌpˈruːt/	To remove a plant completely by pulling it from the ground.
25	livestock (n.)	/ˈlaɪvstɒk/	Animals such as cows, pigs, or sheep kept on a farm.
26	boar (n.)	/bɔːr/	A domestic male pig typically used for breeding purposes.
27	calf (n.)	/kæf/	The young offspring of a cow or bull under one year old.
28	hog (n.)	/hɒɡ/	A domestic pig raised mainly for its meat.
29	mule (n.)	/mjʊːl/	An offspring of a male donkey and female horse, used for carrying loads.
30	pony (n.)	/ˈpɒʊni/	A small horse breed, typically less than standard height.
31	honeycomb (n.)	/ˈhʌnɪkəʊm/	A structure made by bees with hexagonal cells storing honey.
32	poultry (n.)	/ˈpɒʊltri/	Turkeys, chickens, geese, or ducks kept for eggs and meat.

33	ostrich (n.)	/ˈɑːstrɪtʃ/	A large, flightless bird with long neck and legs, native to Africa.
	Preference		
1	appeal (v.)	/əˈpiːl/	To attract or gain interest, approval, or admiration from others.
2	consult (v.)	/kənˈsʌlt/	To seek information or advice from someone before deciding.
3	contest (v.)	/ˈkɒntest/	To formally oppose or challenge a decision or statement publicly.
4	disgust (v.)	/dɪsˈɡʌst/	To make someone feel upset, shocked, or offended by something.
5	favor (v.)	/ˈfeɪvər/	To prefer someone or something over an alternative choice available.
6	favorite (n.)	/ˈfeɪvərɪt/	Someone or something liked more than others of the same kind.
7	go for (v.)	/ɡoʊ ˈfɔːr/	To choose something among multiple options or available alternatives.
8	shy away from (v.)	/ʃaɪ əˈweɪ frəm/	To avoid an activity or person due to fear or lack of confidence.
9	make up one's mind (v.)	/meɪk ʌp wʌnz maɪnd/	To come to a final decision after considering different available options.
10	pick out (v.)	/pɪk aʊt/	To choose one item or person from a larger group or collection.
11	put up with (v.)	/pʊt ʌp wɪð/	To tolerate someone or something unpleasant without complaining.
12	think over (v.)	/θɪŋk ˈoʊvər/	To consider a matter carefully before reaching a decision or conclusion.
13	take account of sth (v.)	/teɪk əˈkaʊnt ʌv/	To consider all known facts before making a final decision or judgment.
14	turn to (v.)	/tɜːn tuː/	To seek guidance, help, or advice from a person or source.
15	would rather (phr.)	/wʊd ˈrɑːðər/	Used to express preference for one option over another available choice.
16	decision maker (n.)	/dɪˈsɪʒən ˈmeɪkər/	A person responsible for making important choices or judgments.
17	dislike (n.)	/dɪsˈlaɪk/	The feeling of not liking someone or something in particular.
18	preference (n.)	/ˈprefərəns/	A tendency to favor one option over other available alternatives.
19	resolution (n.)	/ˌrezəˈluːʃən/	A firm decision to act or behave in a certain way consistently.
20	taste (n.)	/teɪst/	The ability to recognize good quality or high-standard things.
21	criteria (n.)	/kraɪˈtɪəriə/	Particular characteristics considered when evaluating something carefully.

22	liking (n.)	/ˈlaɪkɪŋ/	A positive feeling or preference toward someone or something.
23	tendency (n.)	/ˈtendənsi/	A mental disposition favoring one option over available alternatives.
24	alternatively (adv.)	/ɔːlˈtɜːrənətɪvli/	As a second choice or another possible option to consider.
25	please (v.)	/pliːz/	To make someone satisfied or happy with something or someone.
26	instead (adv.)	/ɪnˈsted/	As a replacement or in place of another option or thing.
27	disrespect (v.)	/ˌdɪsɪrɪˈspekt/	To act toward someone showing lack of respect or courtesy.
28	die (v.)	/daɪ/	To have a strong longing or intense desire for something.



Phrasal Verbs

1	ask for (v.)	/æsk fɔːr/	To state that one wants to see or speak someone.
2	back down (v.)	/bæk daʊn/	To admit defeat and retreat from a position or claim.
3	believe in (v.)	/bɪˈliːv ɪn/	To firmly trust in the goodness or value of something.
4	bring on (v.)	/brɪŋ ɒn/	To cause something undesirable or unpleasant to happen or occur.
5	bring up (v.)	/brɪŋ ʌp/	To mention or introduce a particular subject for discussion.
6	call off (v.)	/kɔːl ɒf/	To cancel something that has been previously planned or arranged.
7	catch up (v.)	/kætʃ ʌp/	To go faster and reach someone or something ahead.
8	cheer up (v.)	/tʃɪər ʌp/	To make oneself or someone feel happy or satisfied.
9	clean up (v.)	/kliːn ʌp/	To make oneself or a place neat, tidy, or clean.
10	come across (v.)	/kʌm əˈkrɒs/	To discover, meet, or find someone or something by chance.
11	come up (v.)	/kʌm ʌp/	To be mentioned or brought up during a conversation or discussion.
12	drop by (v.)	/drɒp baɪ/	To visit someone or someplace briefly, often without prior arrangement.
13	eat out (v.)	/iːt aʊt/	To eat at a restaurant instead of eating at home.
14	end up (v.)	/end ʌp/	To eventually reach a place, condition, or situation unexpectedly.
15	fall apart (v.)	/fɔːl əˈpɑːrt/	To break into pieces due to extremely bad condition or neglect.

16	figure out (v.)	/ˈfɪɡər aʊt/	To find the answer to a question, problem, or situation.
17	fill in (v.)	/fɪl ɪn/	To temporarily perform someone's job while they are unavailable.
18	get along (v.)	/ɡet əˈlɒŋ/	To have a friendly or good relationship with someone or something.
19	give away (v.)	/ɡɪv əˈweɪ/	To give something as a gift or donation to someone freely.
20	go over (v.)	/ɡoʊ ˈoʊvər/	To thoroughly review, examine, or check something carefully.
21	hang on (v.)	/hæŋ ɒn/	To ask someone to wait briefly or pause for a short moment.
22	hang out (v.)	/hæŋ aʊt/	To spend time in a specific place or with someone casually.
23	leave out (v.)	/li:v aʊt/	To intentionally exclude someone or something from a group or event.
24	make out (v.)	/meɪk aʊt/	To understand something often requiring effort or careful attention.
25	pass away (v.)	/pæs əˈweɪ/	To no longer be alive; to die or cease living.
26	put off (v.)	/pʊt ɒf/	To postpone an appointment, event, or arrangement to a later time.
27	rule out (v.)	/ru:l aʊt/	To eliminate an option or idea because it is impossible or impractical.
28	see to (v.)	/si: tu: /	To attend to or take responsibility for a specific task or duty.
29	show up (v.)	/ʃoʊ ʌp/	To arrive at an event or appointment where one is expected.
30	sort out (v.)	/sɔ:rt aʊt/	To organize things and resolve a problem by finding a solution.
31	throw away (v.)	/θroʊ əˈweɪ/	To get rid of something that is no longer needed or wanted.
32	turn down (v.)	/tɜ:rn daʊn/	To decline an invitation, request, or offer politely.
33	put in (v.)	/pʊt ɪn/	To interrupt someone in order to say or add something.
34	wipe out (v.)	/waɪp aʊt/	To entirely remove or destroy something completely.
35	pile up (v.)	/paɪl ʌp/	To stack objects on top of each other in a growing accumulation.
36	put out (v.)	/pʊt aʊt/	To make something stop burning, shining, or functioning.
37	break away (v.)	/breɪk əˈweɪ/	To escape from someone or something holding or restraining one.
38	root for (v.)	/ru:t fɔ:r/	To support someone, a team, or hope for their success.
39	come away (v.)	/kʌm əˈweɪ/	To leave a place with a certain impression or feeling about it.

40	fly into (v.)	/flaɪ 'ɪntuː/	To suddenly enter an intense emotional or mental state quickly.
41	stash away (v.)	/stæʃ ə'weɪ/	To secretly store something for later use or safekeeping.
42	capitalize on (v.)	/'kæpɪtəlaɪz ɒn/	To use an opportunity effectively to gain benefit or advantage.
43	pick up (v.)	/pɪk ʌp/	To retrieve an item from a place where it was left previously.



Feelings or States of Being


1	aggressive (adj.)	/ə'ɡresɪv/	Behaving angrily with tendency to be violent toward others.
2	astonished (adj.)	/ə'stɒnɪʃt/	Feeling very surprised or impressed by something unexpected.
3	awkward (adj.)	/'ɔːkwəd/	Causing embarrassment or discomfort in a situation or interaction.
4	bitter (adj.)	/'bɪtər/	Refusing to let go of anger or past resentment.
5	breathtaking (adj.)	/'breθ'teɪkɪŋ/	Extremely impressive, beautiful, or astonishing to the viewer.
6	cheerless (adj.)	/'tʃɪərləs/	Lacking joy, positivity, or happiness in mood or environment.
7	delighted (adj.)	/dɪ'laɪtɪd/	Filled with great pleasure, joy, or satisfaction at something.
8	depressing (adj.)	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	Causing feelings of sadness, hopelessness, or low spirits.
9	disgusting (adj.)	/dɪs'ɡʌstɪŋ/	Extremely unpleasant, offensive, or repulsive to senses or mind.
10	down (adj.)	/daʊn/	Experiencing temporary sadness or low emotional state.
11	dreadful (adj.)	/'dredfəl/	Very bad or unpleasant, often causing anger or annoyance.
12	dull (adj.)	/dʌl/	Boring, uninteresting, or lacking excitement and liveliness.
13	emotional (adj.)	/ɪ'moʊʃənəl/	Easily affected by or expressing strong feelings and emotions.
14	empty (adj.)	/'empti/	Lacking emotion, feeling, or meaningful content internally.
15	fascinated (adj.)	/'fæsɪneɪtɪd/	Intensely interested or captivated by someone or something.
16	exhausting (adj.)	/ɪg'zɔːstɪŋ/	Causing extreme tiredness or depletion of energy.
17	fearful (adj.)	/'fɪəfəl/	Filled with fear, anxiety, or apprehension about something.
18	fed up (adj.)	/fed ʌp/	Feeling annoyed, frustrated, or tired of a situation repeatedly.

19	furious (adj.)	/ˈfjʊəriəs/	Feeling or showing extreme anger toward someone or something.
20	homesick (adj.)	/ˈhoʊmsɪk/	Feeling sadness due to being away from one's home.
21	irritated (adj.)	/ˈɪrɪteɪd/	Feeling annoyed or angry often because of something unpleasant.
22	satisfied (adj.)	/ˈsætɪsfɑɪd/	Content or pleased with a result, outcome, or situation.
23	terrifying (adj.)	/ˈterəˌfaɪɪŋ/	Causing extreme fear, panic, or horror in a person.
24	uncomfortable (adj.)	/ʌnˈkʌmfərtəbl/	Feeling uneasy, embarrassed, or anxious about a situation.
25	amaze (v.)	/əˈmeɪz/	To greatly surprise or astonish someone unexpectedly.
26	regret (v.)	/rɪˈɡret/	To feel sorrow or longing for something lost or missed.
27	embarrassment (n.)	/ɪmˈbærəsmənt/	A feeling of distress, shyness, or guilt from an awkward situation.
28	enthusiasm (n.)	/ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm/	A feeling of great excitement, passion, or eagerness toward something.
29	panic (n.)	/ˈpænik/	A sudden feeling of extreme fear and inability to think clearly.
30	pity (n.)	/ˈpɪti/	Feeling sadness for another person's suffering or misfortune.
31	relief (n.)	/rɪˈliːf/	Comfort or reassurance after something annoying or upsetting ends.
32	shock (n.)	/ʃɒk/	Sudden and intense feeling of surprise, distress, or disbelief.
33	stress (n.)	/stres/	A feeling of anxiety, worry, or pressure caused by life problems.
34	terror (n.)	/ˈterər/	A feeling of extreme fear, dread, or panic.
35	thrill (n.)	/θrɪl/	A sudden feeling of excitement, pleasure, or intense emotion.
36	conflict (n.)	/ˈkɒnflɪkt/	Tension or opposition between two incompatible feelings simultaneously.
37	wonder (n.)	/ˈwʌndər/	A feeling of admiration or surprise at something unusual or exciting.
38	worry (n.)	/ˈwʌri/	A state of anxiety or concern about potential problems.
39	sheepish (adj.)	/ˈʃiːpɪʃ/	Feeling embarrassed or ashamed, often from doing something silly.
40	depression (n.)	/dɪˈpreʃən/	A state of persistent sadness, hopelessness, and low energy.
41	rage (n.)	/reɪdʒ/	Extreme anger that is difficult to control or contain.




Games

1	entertainment (n.)	/ˌɛntərˈteɪnmənt/	The act of providing activities or performances to amuse people.
2	recreation (n.)	/ˌrɛkrɪˈeɪʃən/	Activities done in free time for pleasure or enjoyment.
3	charades (n.)	/ʃəˈreɪdz/	A silent game using gestures to express words or phrases.
4	jigsaw puzzle (n.)	/ˈdʒɪɡzɔː ˈpʌzəl/	A picture cut into pieces that must fit together to complete.
5	playmate (n.)	/ˈpleɪmeɪt/	Someone a child plays with during free time or games.
6	playing card (n.)	/ˈpleɪɪŋ kɑːrd/	One card in a set used for various card games.
7	club (n.)	/klʌb/	A red-black leaf-shaped suit in a deck of playing cards.
8	diamond (n.)	/ˈdaɪəmənd/	A red diamond-shaped suit in a deck of playing cards.
9	heart (n.)	/hɑːrt/	A red heart-shaped suit in a deck of playing cards.
10	spade (n.)	/speɪd/	A black pointed-leaf suit in a deck of playing cards.
11	ace (n.)	/eɪs/	The playing card with one symbol, usually highest-ranking in games.
12	hand (n.)	/hænd/	The set of cards a player is dealt in a game.
13	tic-tac-toe (n.)	/ˌtɪk,tækˈtoʊ/	A two-player game making X or O in rows, columns, or diagonals.
14	handball (n.)	/ˈhænd,bɔːl/	An indoor game throwing a ball to score goals against opposing team.
15	Barbie doll (n.)	/ˈbɑːrbi dɒl/	A doll representing an attractive young woman, based on popular belief.
16	domino (n.)	/ˈdɒmɪnoʊ/	A flat block with spots representing numbers used in specific games.
17	rag doll (n.)	/ˈræg dɒl/	A soft doll made from pieces of cloth shaped like a human.
18	piece (n.)	/piːs/	A small object that a player moves in a board game.
19	Lego (n.)	/ˈlegoʊ/	A toy with colored plastic blocks that fit together for building.
20	monopoly (n.)	/məˈnɒpəli/	A board game using currency to buy streets or buildings.
21	scrabble (n.)	/ˈskræbl/	A board game forming words using lettered blocks on a board.
22	scoreboard (n.)	/ˈskɔːrbɔːrd/	A board displaying the score in a game or contest.

23	avatar (n.)	/ˈævəʔɑːr/	An image representing a player or account in a game or online.
24	joystick (n.)	/ˈdʒɔɪstɪk/	A lever moved to control a character or object in a video game.
 <h2>War and Peace</h2>			
1	action (n.)	/ˈækjən/	The act of fighting a war or military battle.
2	advance (n.)	/ədˈvæns/	A forward movement of soldiers toward an objective or position.
3	camp (n.)	/kæmp/	A military facility where troops are stationed for operations.
4	military (adj.)	/ˈmɪlɪteri/	Relating to soldiers or armed forces and their operations.
5	air force (n.)	/ɛər fɔːrs/	The branch of armed forces operating aircraft in combat.
6	navy (n.)	/ˈneɪvi/	The branch of armed forces operating at sea using warships.
7	strategy (n.)	/ˈstrætədʒi/	The planning of attacks or defense in military operations.
8	arms (n.)	/ɑːrmz/	Weapons, especially those used by military forces.
9	grenade (n.)	/grəˈneɪd/	A small bomb that explodes, thrown by hand or fired.
10	handgun (n.)	/ˈhændɡʌn/	A firearm that can be operated using only one hand.
11	mine (n.)	/maɪn/	An explosive device placed on or under ground or sea.
12	campaign (n.)	/kæmˈpeɪn/	A series of military operations toward a specific objective.
13	command (v.)	/kəˈmænd/	To have authority over or be in charge of troops.
14	desert (v.)	/dɪˈzɜːrt/	To leave military service without permission or fulfilling obligations.
15	dominate (v.)	/ˈdɒmɪneɪt/	To have power to fully or partially control someone or something.
16	invade (v.)	/ɪnˈveɪd/	To enter a territory using armed forces to occupy or control.
17	recruit (v.)	/rɪˈkruːt/	To find and enlist people into the armed forces.
18	strike (v.)	/straɪk/	To hit using hands, weapons, or military force.
19	gunfight (n.)	/ˈɡʌnfɑɪt/	A fight between two or more parties using guns.
20	armed (adj.)	/ɑːrmd/	Equipped with weapons or firearms for combat.

21	civil (adj.)	/ˈsɪvəl/	Involving ordinary people not part of the military forces.
22	occupied (adj.)	/ˈɒkjupaɪd/	Controlled or held by foreign military forces.
23	parade (n.)	/pəˈreɪd/	A military display of troops, units, and equipment in formation.
24	prisoner of war (n.)	/ˈprɪzənər əv wɔːr/	Someone captured by the enemy during a military conflict.
25	rank (n.)	/ræŋk/	The hierarchical level held by a member of armed forces.
26	refugee (n.)	/ˌrefjʊˈdʒiː/	A person forced to leave their country due to war or disaster.
27	volunteer (n.)	/ˌvɒləntɪər/	Someone who enlists in the armed forces willingly.
28	service (n.)	/ˈsɜːrvɪs/	A division of armed forces performing specific duties or missions.
29	tank (n.)	/tæŋk/	A heavily armored military vehicle with a large gun and tracks.
30	warship (n.)	/ˈwɔːrʃɪp/	A ship built for combat and equipped with weapons.
31	war crime (n.)	/ˈwɔːr ˌkraɪm/	An inhuman act committed during war, violating international law.
32	nuclear submarine (n.)	/ˈnjuːklɪər ˈsʌbməriːn/	A submarine powered by nuclear energy, often armed with missiles.
33	target (n.)	/ˈtɑːrgɪt/	A person, building, or area marked for attack.
34	wreck (v.)	/rɛk/	To damage or destroy something severely, often intentionally.
35	spoil (n.)	/spɔɪl/	Valuables taken by force, especially during war or raids.
36	wound (v.)	/wuːnd/	To cause physical injury or harm to someone.
37	ground-to-air missile (n.)	/ˈgraʊnd tə ɛər ˈmɪsəl/	A missile aimed at aircraft from the ground or a ship.
38	air-to-ground missile (n.)	/ɛər tə ˈgraʊnd ˈmɪsəl/	A missile launched from aircraft targeting ground or sea positions.
39	brass knuckles (n.)	/ˈbræs ˈnʌklz/	A weapon of connected rings worn on fingers to strike someone.
40	dogfight (n.)	/ˈdɔːɡfaɪt/	Aerial combat between two or more fighter aircraft.
41	marine (n.)	/məˈriːn/	A soldier trained for operations on land and at sea.
42	gun down (v.)	/ɡʌn daʊn/	To seriously injure or kill someone by shooting them.
43	USMC (n.)	/juː ɛs ɛm siː/	United States Marine Corps, trained for specific military operations.
44	sidearm (n.)	/ˈsaɪdɑːrm/	A weapon, usually gun or knife, carried on the body's side.

45	bulletproof (adj.)	/ˈbʊlɪt.pruːf/	Constructed to prevent penetration by bullets or projectiles.
<div>  <h2>City Structures</h2> </div>			
1	abandoned (adj.)	/əˈbændənd/	Left and no longer used, wanted, or cared for.
2	classical (adj.)	/ˈklæsɪkəl/	Related to language, literature, art, or ancient culture.
3	external (adj.)	/ɪkˈstɜːrnl/	Located on the outer surface of an object or structure.
4	industrial (adj.)	/ɪnˈdʌstriəl/	Related to large-scale manufacturing or production of goods.
5	open-plan (adj.)	/ˌoʊpənˈplæn/	Rooms or buildings designed with few or no internal walls.
6	spacious (adj.)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	Large in size with a lot of open space inside.
7	construct (v.)	/kənˈstrʌkt/	To build something such as a house, bridge, or machine.
8	brick (n.)	/brɪk/	A rectangular block of baked clay used for building structures.
9	column (n.)	/ˈkɒləm/	A vertical structural element supporting weight above it.
10	concrete (n.)	/ˈkɒŋkriːt/	Hard building material made from cement, water, sand, and stones.
11	development (n.)	/dɪˈveləpmənt/	Land on which new buildings are being built or planned.
12	digger (n.)	/ˈdɪɡər/	A machine used to remove or move earth efficiently.
13	passage (n.)	/ˈpæsɪdʒ/	A narrow corridor giving access to rooms or areas.
14	exit (n.)	/ˈeksɪt/	Part of a road allowing vehicles to leave or continue elsewhere.
15	hut (n.)	/hʌt/	A small simple house or shelter with typically one room.
16	level (v.)	/ˈlɛvəl/	To completely destroy a building, area, or structure.
17	rebuild (v.)	/ˌriːˈbɪld/	To construct something again after destruction or severe damage.
18	ruin (n.)	/ˈruːɪn/	The remains of a building or structure after severe damage.
19	curb (n.)	/kɜːrb/	The raised edge along a street, usually made of stone.
20	landfill (n.)	/ˈlændˌfɪl/	Land where waste material is buried under the surface.
21	sewer (n.)	/ˈsuːər/	Underground system for carrying away used water and waste.

22	landmark (n.)	/ˈlænd,mɑːrk/	A historically significant structure or notable location.
23	monument (n.)	/ˈmɒnjəmənt/	A structure built to honor a public figure or significant event.
24	facility (n.)	/fəˈsɪləti/	A building designed for a specific function or purpose.
25	casino (n.)	/kəˈsiːnoʊ/	A place where people gamble by playing games of chance.
26	courthouse (n.)	/ˈkɔːrthaʊs/	A building containing judicial courts and offices of judges.
27	disco (n.)	/ˈdɪskoʊ/	A venue or party where people dance to music.
28	nursing home (n.)	/ˈnɜːrsɪŋ hoʊm/	Private institute for caring for elderly people.
29	schoolhouse (n.)	/ˈskuːlhəʊs/	A small building, often in villages, used as a school.
30	structure (n.)	/ˈstrʌktʃər/	Anything built from multiple parts, such as houses or bridges.
31	town hall (n.)	/ˈtaʊn hɔːl/	A building where local government officials perform administrative duties.
32	funeral home (n.)	/ˈfjuːnərəl hoʊm/	Place where bodies are prepared for burial or cremation.
33	graveyard (n.)	/ˈɡreɪvjɑːrd/	Land where deceased people are buried, often near a church.
34	tomb (n.)	/tuːm/	A large grave, overground or underground, often built of stone.

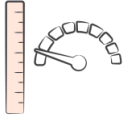


World of Science

1	biochemistry (n.)	/ˌbaɪoʊˈkɛmɪstri/	The study of chemical processes occurring in living organisms.
2	biological (adj.)	/ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/	Related to the study of living organisms and their functions.
3	artificial (adj.)	/ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪjəl/	Made by humans rather than occurring naturally in nature.
4	bacteria (n.)	/bækˈtɪriə/	Single-celled microorganisms found in various environments, beneficial or harmful.
5	being (n.)	/ˈbiːɪŋ/	A living entity such as a human, animal, or plant.
6	cycle (n.)	/ˈsaɪkəl/	A series of biological transformations during an organism's lifetime.
7	DNA (n.)	/ˌdiːˌɛnˈeɪ/	Chemical substance carrying genetic information in cells or viruses.
8	genetics (n.)	/dʒəˈnetɪks/	The study of inheritance and passing traits through genes.
9	evolve (v.)	/ɪˈvɒlʊ/	To change gradually over generations, adapting to the environment.

10	compound (n.)	/ˈkɒmpaʊnd/	A substance formed from two or more chemically bonded elements.
11	element (n.)	/ˈɛlɪmənt/	A substance composed of only one type of atom with distinct properties.
12	matter (n.)	/ˈmætər/	Physical substance occupying space and present in all material things.
13	mineral (n.)	/ˈmɪnərəl/	A solid naturally occurring substance with specific chemical composition.
14	molecule (n.)	/ˈmɒlɪkjʊːl/	The smallest structure of a substance consisting of bonded atoms.
15	solution (n.)	/səˈluːʃən/	A homogeneous mixture of two or more liquids or substances.
16	boiling point (n.)	/ˈbɔɪlɪŋ pɔɪnt/	The temperature at which a liquid begins to vaporize or boil.
17	freezing point (n.)	/ˈfriːzɪŋ pɔɪnt/	The temperature at which a liquid solidifies completely.
18	radiation (n.)	/ˌreɪdɪˈeɪʃən/	Energy transmitted through space or matter as waves or particles.
19	advance (v.)	/ədˈvæns/	To help something progress, improve, or succeed effectively.
20	absorb (v.)	/əbˈzɔːrb/	To take in or soak up energy, liquid, or other substances.
21	activate (v.)	/ˈæktɪveɪt/	To make a substance radioactive or chemically reactive.
22	generate (v.)	/ˈdʒenəreɪt/	To produce energy such as electricity, heat, or mechanical power.
23	industry (n.)	/ˈɪndəstri/	The manufacture of goods from raw materials, especially in factories.
24	civil engineering (n.)	/ˈsɪvəl ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	Engineering field designing, building, and repairing infrastructure.
25	sensor (n.)	/ˈsensər/	Device detecting environmental changes and sending information onward.
26	circuit (n.)	/ˈsɜːrkit/	A closed path through which electrical current flows continuously.
27	field (n.)	/fiːld/	Space within which a particular force or effect exists.
28	wire (n.)	/waɪər/	Long, thin piece of metal that conducts electricity.
29	live wire (n.)	/ˈlaɪv ˌwaɪər/	Wire carrying current that can cause electric shock if touched.
30	motion (n.)	/ˈmoʊʃən/	Natural process involving a change in position or orientation.
31	monitor (v.)	/ˈmɒnɪtər/	To observe, check, or track something carefully over time.
32	motor (n.)	/ˈmoʊtər/	Machine converting any form of energy into mechanical movement.
33	rate (n.)	/reɪt/	The number of times something occurs during a specific period.

34	weathering (n.)	/ˈweðərɪŋ/	Changes in rocks due to sunlight, wind, or water over time.
35	impervious (adj.)	/ɪmˈpɜːrviəs/	Not allowing liquids or substances to pass through or penetrate.



Measurement

1	arc (n.)	/ɑːrk/	A curved segment forming part of a circle.
2	area (n.)	/ˈeriə/	Measurement of the surface of a flat or irregular space.
3	point (n.)	/pɔɪnt/	An exact position with no size or dimension.
4	set (n.)	/set/	A collection of items sharing common characteristics or properties.
5	space (n.)	/speɪs/	An empty area available for use or occupation.
6	volume (n.)	/ˈvɒljʊm/	Amount of space occupied by a substance or inside an object.
7	addition (n.)	/əˈdɪʃən/	Calculation of the total of two or more numbers combined.
8	deduction (n.)	/dɪˈdʌkʃən/	Process of subtracting an amount from a total.
9	division (n.)	/dɪˈvɪʒən/	Calculating how many times one number fits into another.
10	multiplication (n.)	/ˌmʌltɪplɪˈkeɪʃən/	Repeated addition of a number a specific number of times.
11	times (prep.)	/taɪmz/	Used to indicate one number is multiplied by another.
12	fraction (n.)	/ˈfrækʃən/	A number representing part of a whole or ratio of integers.
13	percentage (n.)	/pərˈsentɪdʒ/	A fraction of a total expressed as parts of one hundred.
14	probability (n.)	/ˌprɒbəˈbɪləti/	Likelihood or chance of a specific event occurring.
15	equal sign (n.)	/ˈiːkwəl saɪn/	Symbol = indicating two quantities are identical in value.
16	amount to (v.)	/əˈmaʊnt tuː/	To reach a total when several amounts are combined.
17	digit (n.)	/ˈdɪdʒɪt/	Any numeral from zero to nine used in calculations.
18	minus (n.)	/ˈmaɪnəs/	Symbol - indicating subtraction or a negative number.
19	plus (n.)	/plʌs/	Symbol + representing addition or a positive number.
20	graph (n.)	/græf/	Visual representation of relationships between variables.

21	bar chart (n.)	/bɑːr tʃɑːrt/	Graph displaying data using rectangular bars proportional to values.
22	pie chart (n.)	/ˈpaɪ tʃɑːrt/	Graph showing parts of a whole divided into circular segments.
23	line graph (n.)	/laɪn græf/	Graph connecting points to show relationships between variables.
24	mathematician (n.)	/ˌmæθəməˈtɪʃən/	Specialist or expert in mathematics.
25	measure (n.)	/ˈmeɪʒər/	Unit representing size, amount, or degree of something.
26	acre (n.)	/ˈeɪkər/	Unit of land equal to 4047 square meters or 4840 square yards.
27	degree (n.)	/dɪˈɡriː/	Unit for measuring angles, usually shown with ° symbol.
28	statistic (n.)	/stəˈtɪstɪk/	Number representing measurements, facts, or data in context.
29	rank (v.)	/ræŋk/	To assign a position according to quality, importance, or value.
30	rate (v.)	/reɪt/	To judge and assign a score according to a specific scale.
31	massive (adj.)	/ˈmæsɪv/	Extremely large, heavy, or substantial in size or quantity.
32	multiple (adj.)	/ˈmʌltəpəl/	Consisting of or involving several parts, elements, or people.
33	numerous (adj.)	/ˈnjuːmərəs/	Existing in or indicating a very large quantity or amount.
34	vast (adj.)	/væst/	Extremely great in size, area, extent, or scope.
35	section (n.)	/ˈseɪʃən/	Each individual part into which a place or object is divided.



Common Verbs

1	accompany (v.)	/əˈkʌmpəni/	To go somewhere together with another person or group.
2	acquire (v.)	/əˈkwaɪər/	To gain knowledge, skills, or possessions through effort.
3	approach (v.)	/əˈprəʊtʃ/	To come near a particular object, amount, or condition.
4	concern (v.)	/kənˈsɜːrn/	To cause worry or anxiety to someone about something.
5	deserve (v.)	/dɪˈzɜːrv/	To merit a particular treatment or outcome based on actions.
6	emerge (v.)	/ɪˈmɜːrdʒ/	To become visible after being hidden or obscured.
7	engage (v.)	/ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ/	To actively participate or become involved with an activity.

8	excuse (v.)	/ɪk'skju:s/	To forgive someone for an error or unintended offense.
9	impress (v.)	/ɪm'pres/	To cause admiration or respect in someone through action or quality.
10	interrupt (v.)	/ɪntə'rʌpt/	To temporarily stop or hinder a process or activity.
11	range (v.)	/reɪndʒ/	To include or cover a variety of different things.
12	rely (v.)	/rɪ'laɪ/	To depend completely on someone or something for support.
13	retain (v.)	/rɪ'teɪn/	To continue to hold or keep something over time.
14	reveal (v.)	/rɪ'vi:l/	To make previously hidden information publicly known or visible.
15	seek (v.)	/si:k/	To attempt to find or obtain a particular object or information.
16	sense (v.)	/sens/	To perceive something using the body's sensory mechanisms.
17	shape (v.)	/ʃeɪp/	To give a specific form or structure to something.
18	shift (v.)	/ʃɪft/	To move from one place, position, or state to another.
19	split (v.)	/splɪt/	To divide into parts or separate sections or groups.
20	spot (v.)	/spɒt/	To notice or identify something difficult to see or detect.
21	subject (v.)	/səb'dʒekt/	To cause someone to experience something unpleasant or undesirable.
22	surround (v.)	/sə'raʊnd/	To be all around something or someone on every side.
23	swear (v.)	/swɛər/	To assert strongly that something is true or binding.
24	tear (v.)	/tɛər/	To pull apart forcibly into pieces or segments.
25	track (v.)	/træk/	To follow evidence left behind to discover someone's or something's path.
26	transfer (v.)	/træns'fɜ:r/	To move a person or object from one place to another.
27	transform (v.)	/træns'fɔ:rm/	To change the form, appearance, or nature of something.
28	urge (v.)	/ɜ:rdʒ/	To strongly recommend or encourage someone to take action.
29	vary (v.)	/ˈvɛri/	To change or differ according to situations, conditions, or time.
30	whisper (v.)	/ˈwɪspər/	To speak very quietly so others nearby cannot easily hear.
31	soil (v.)	/sɔɪl/	To make dirty or stain something, usually with mud or filth.

32	go (v.)	/ɡoʊ/	To change into a particular state, often undesirable.
33	sound (v.)	/saʊnd/	To convey a specific impression when heard or read.
34	concern (v.)	/kən'sɜːrn/	To involve or relate to someone or something.
35	oversleep (v.)	/ˌoʊvər'sliːp/	To wake later than intended after sleeping for too long.
36	preserve (v.)	/prɪ'zɜːrv/	To protect something from harm, decay, or destruction.
37	resurface (v.)	/ˌriː'sɜːrfɪs/	To appear again after being absent or unseen for some time.



General Adverbs

1	aside (adv.)	/ə'saɪd/	Toward the side, away from the main path or focus.
2	apparently (adv.)	/ə'pærəntli/	Seemingly true based on the available evidence or observation.
3	approximately (adv.)	/ə'prɒksɪmətli/	Not exact, but close in number, amount, or measurement.
4	basically (adv.)	/'beɪsɪkli/	In a simple or fundamental manner, ignoring minor details.
5	consistently (adv.)	/kən'sɪstəntli/	In a manner that remains the same over time.
6	constantly (adv.)	/'kɒnstəntli/	Without pause or interruption; occurring all the time.
7	critically (adv.)	/'krɪtɪkli/	In a way that expresses fault-finding or disapproval.
8	daringly (adv.)	/'deərɪŋli/	In an adventurous or bold manner, showing courage.
9	deeply (adv.)	/'diːpli/	Expressing strong intensity of emotion or concern.
10	deliberately (adv.)	/dɪ'lɪbəɪətli/	Done consciously and intentionally, not by accident.
11	disappointingly (adv.)	/ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋli/	Falling short of expectations or desired standards.
12	elsewhere (adv.)	/'elsweər/	At, in, or to another place, not here.
13	entirely (adv.)	/ɪn'taɪəli/	Completely; to the fullest degree possible.
14	gradually (adv.)	/'grædʒuəli/	In small amounts over an extended period of time.
15	harmlessly (adv.)	/'hɑːmləsli/	In a manner that does not cause harm or danger.
16	hopelessly (adv.)	/'hoʊplɪsli/	In a manner that cannot be improved or corrected.

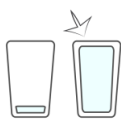
17	initially (adv.)	/ɪˈnɪʃəli/	At the starting point of a process or situation.
18	inevitably (adv.)	/ɪnˈevɪtəbli/	In a way that cannot be stopped; certain to happen.
19	largely (adv.)	/ˈlɑːrdʒli/	For the greatest part; mostly or primarily.
20	literally (adv.)	/ˈlɪtərəli/	Exactly as stated, without exaggeration or figurative meaning.
21	nevertheless (adv.)	/ˌnevərðəˈles/	Used to introduce a statement that contrasts prior information.
22	occasionally (adv.)	/əˈkeɪʒənəli/	Not occurring regularly; happening at infrequent intervals.
23	otherwise (adv.)	/ˈʌðərwaɪz/	Referring to a different outcome if conditions were different.
24	overall (adv.)	/ˌoʊvərɔːl/	Including everything; taking all factors into account.
25	partly (adv.)	/ˈpɑːrtli/	To a specific degree, but not completely.
26	precisely (adv.)	/prɪˈsaɪsli/	In an exact and accurate manner, emphasizing correctness.
27	relatively (adv.)	/ˈrelatɪvli/	To a specific degree, especially in comparison to others.
28	strictly (adv.)	/ˈstriktli/	Demanding full adherence; completely in accordance with rules.
29	somewhat (adv.)	/ˈsʌmwʌt/	To a moderate or limited degree; partially.
30	subsequently (adv.)	/ˈsʌbsɪkwəntli/	After a particular event or time; following in order.
31	truly (adv.)	/ˈtruːli/	In a sincere and genuine manner; with heartfelt honesty.
32	ultimately (adv.)	/ˈʌltɪmətli/	After considering everything; in the end or final analysis.
33	unsuccessfully (adv.)	/ʌnˈsʌksɛsfəli/	Failing to achieve the desired or intended outcome.
34	way (adv.)	/weɪ/	To emphasize the extent or intensity of something.
35	a tad (n.)	/ə tæd/	A small amount or slight degree of something.
36	widely (adv.)	/ˈwaɪdli/	To a great extent; covering or affecting many areas or people.
37	gently (adv.)	/ˈdʒɛntli/	In a kind, tender, or considerate manner.
38	alongside (adv.)	/əˈlɒŋsaɪd/	Close or next to the side of something or someone.
39	accordingly (adv.)	/əˈkɔːrdɪŋli/	In a manner appropriate to the given circumstances.
40	beyond (adv.)	/bɪˈɒnd/	At or to the side that is further; exceeding a point.



Useful Adjectives

1	absolute (adj.)	/ˈæbsəlu:t/	Complete and total, without imperfections or exceptions.
2	accurate (adj.)	/ˈækjərət/	Free from errors; matching facts or reality precisely.
3	actual (adj.)	/ˈæktʃuəl/	Existing in reality rather than being imagined or theoretical.
4	additional (adj.)	/əˈdɪʃənəl/	Added or extra to what already exists.
5	advance (adj.)	/ədˈvɑːns/	Done, provided, or arranged before the expected future event.
6	apparent (adj.)	/əˈpærənt/	Easy to see, notice, or perceive clearly.
7	appropriate (adj.)	/əˈprəʊpriət/	Suitable or acceptable for a specific situation or purpose.
8	blind (adj.)	/blaɪnd/	Not able to see; lacking visual perception.
9	brief (adj.)	/brɪːf/	Short in duration; lasting only a limited time.
10	broad (adj.)	/brɔːd/	Having a large distance between one side and another.
11	capable (adj.)	/ˈkeɪpəbl/	Having the ability or capacity to perform a task.
12	characteristic (adj.)	/ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk/	Serving to identify or distinguish someone or something.
13	chief (adj.)	/tʃiːf/	Having the highest importance or rank; principal.
14	complicated (adj.)	/ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/	Involving many parts or elements, making it difficult.
15	concerned (adj.)	/kənˈsɜːrnd/	Feeling worried or troubled about a situation or issue.
16	confusing (adj.)	/kənˈfjuːzɪŋ/	Not clear or easily understood; causing uncertainty.
17	conscious (adj.)	/ˈkɒnʃəs/	Aware of and responsive to one's surroundings or actions.
18	constant (adj.)	/ˈkɒnstənt/	Happening continuously without stopping; persistent.
19	corporate (adj.)	/ˈkɔːrpərət/	Relating to a large company or organization.
20	crucial (adj.)	/ˈkruːʃəl/	Extremely important or essential for success.
21	deliberate (adj.)	/dɪˈlɪbəreɪt/	Done intentionally; carefully planned or considered.
22	detailed (adj.)	/ˈdiːteɪld/	Including many specific pieces of information.

23	downward (adj.)	/ˈdaʊnwərd/	Facing or pointing toward a lower level or position.
24	efficient (adj.)	/ɪˈfɪʃənt/	Achieving maximum productivity with minimal wasted resources.
25	entire (adj.)	/ɪnˈtaɪər/	Involving or describing the whole of something.
26	ethical (adj.)	/ˈɛθɪkəl/	Conforming to moral principles and obligations.
27	even (adj.)	/ˈiːvən/	Uniform in dimensions, quantity, or surface level.
28	executive (adj.)	/ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv/	Having authority to decide and implement important matters.
29	extraordinary (adj.)	/ɪkˈstrɔːrdɪnəri/	Remarkable or very unusual, often in a positive way.
30	flexible (adj.)	/ˈfleksɪbl/	Capable of bending easily without breaking.
31	folding (adj.)	/ˈfoʊldɪŋ/	Designed to be bent or folded to occupy less space.
32	former (adj.)	/ˈfɔːrmər/	Referring to the first of two previously mentioned things.
33	so-called (adj.)	/ˈsoʊkɔːld/	Used to show disapproval of an assigned or assumed name.
34	neat (adj.)	/ni:t/	Carefully arranged and orderly in appearance or organization.
35	bizarre (adj.)	/bɪˈzɑːr/	Strange or unexpected in appearance, style, or behavior.
36	superficial (adj.)	/ˌsuːpərˈfɪʃəl/	Appearing to have a quality but lacking it in reality.
37	out of sight (adj.)	/aʊt əv saɪt/	Hidden or no longer visible to one's eyes.



General Adjectives

1	forward (adj.)	/ˈfɔːrwərd/	Facing or directed toward the front or ahead.
2	fundamental (adj.)	/ˌfʌndəˈmentl/	Related to the core or most basic and important parts.
3	grand (adj.)	/grænd/	Magnificent in size, appearance, or overall impression.
4	hilarious (adj.)	/hɪˈleəriəs/	Extremely funny; causing great amusement or laughter.
5	honorable (adj.)	/ˈɒnərəbl/	Morally good, deserving respect, admiration, or recognition.
6	humorous (adj.)	/ˈhjuːməərəs/	Making people laugh; amusing or entertaining in nature.
7	impressed (adj.)	/ɪmˈprest/	Admiring or respecting someone for excellent achievements or qualities.

8	initial (adj.)	/ɪˈnɪʃəl/	Related to the beginning or first stage of a series or process.
9	inner (adj.)	/ˈɪnər/	Situated inside of something else; internal or central.
10	intended (adj.)	/ɪnˈtendɪd/	Planned, aimed for, or desired as a specific goal or purpose.
11	intense (adj.)	/ɪnˈtɛns/	Extremely great in degree, strength, or emotional or physical impact.
12	internal (adj.)	/ɪnˈtɜːrnl/	Located or occurring within something; inside rather than outside.
13	literal (adj.)	/ˈlɪtərəl/	Referring directly to the true meaning without exaggeration.
14	mass (adj.)	/mæs/	Affecting a large number of things or people collectively.
15	material (adj.)	/məˈtɪriəl/	Related to physical possessions, wealth, or worldly concerns.
16	minor (adj.)	/ˈmaɪnər/	Having little importance, effect, or seriousness; relatively small.
17	mixed (adj.)	/mɪkst/	Consisting of different types combined together.
18	overall (adj.)	/ˌoʊvərˈɔːl/	Including or considering everything or everyone in a group.
19	potential (adj.)	/pəˈtɛnʃəl/	Having the possibility to develop into something in the future.
20	prime (adj.)	/praɪm/	First in importance, rank, or quality.
21	principal (adj.)	/ˈprɪnsəpəl/	Having the highest importance or influence; primary.
22	pure (adj.)	/pjʊər/	Not combined or mixed with anything else; clean or unmixed.
23	rapid (adj.)	/ˈræpɪd/	Happening or moving very quickly; fast in action or progress.
24	representative (adj.)	/ˌrɛprɪˈzɛntətɪv/	Standing for or symbolizing something else.
25	resident (adj.)	/ˈrɛzɪdənt/	Living in a particular place; having permanent or long-term residence.
26	routine (adj.)	/ruːˈtiːn/	Occurring regularly as part of a usual process or pattern.
27	shocked (adj.)	/ʃɒkt/	Very surprised or upset because of something unexpected or unpleasant.
28	slight (adj.)	/slaɪt/	Small in amount, degree, or extent; not significant.
29	sticky (adj.)	/ˈstɪki/	Having a thick substance that clings to surfaces; adhesive.
30	stiff (adj.)	/stɪf/	Not flexible; difficult to bend or change shape.
31	unconscious (adj.)	/ʌnˈkɒnʃəs/	Unresponsive and unaware of surroundings, usually from injury.

32	upper (adj.)	/ˈʌpər/	Located above something else of the same type.
33	very (adj.)	/ˈveri/	Used to emphasize exactness; referring to the precise entity.
34	vital (adj.)	/ˈvaɪtl/	Absolutely necessary and of great importance for function or survival.
35	willing (adj.)	/ˈwɪlɪŋ/	Ready or enthusiastic to do something; showing consent.