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English C1 Wordlist

Categorized by Topic



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Animals

No.	Word	Pronunciation (AmE)	Definition
1	amphibian (n.)	/æm'fɪbiən/	Any cold-blooded animal living both on land and water.
2	cold-blooded (adj.)	/ˌkɒld'blʌdɪd/	Describing animals whose body temperature depends on surroundings.
3	warm-blooded (adj.)	/ˌwɔːrm'blʌdɪd/	Describing animals maintaining higher temperature than their surroundings.
4	indigenous (adj.)	/ɪn'dɪdʒənəs/	Found and developed only in a specific natural location.
5	rodent (n.)	/ˈroʊdənt/	Any small mammal with strong front teeth for gnawing.
6	predator (n.)	/ˈpreɪdətər/	Any animal surviving by hunting and eating other animals.
7	den (n.)	/dɛn/	The hidden living place of a wild predatory animal.
8	camouflage (v.)	/ˈkæməˌflɑːʒ/	To blend in with surroundings to avoid detection.
9	growl (v.)	/graʊl/	To make a rumbling sound as a warning signal.
10	baboon (n.)	/bəˈbuːn/	A large monkey with doglike face and big teeth.
11	badger (n.)	/ˈbædʒər/	A nocturnal animal of weasel family with short legs.
12	buffalo (n.)	/ˈbʌfələʊ/	Large wild herbivore with curved horns, native to Africa.
13	coyote (n.)	/kaɪˈoʊti/	North American wild animal resembling a small wolf.
14	cougar (n.)	/ˈkuːgər/	Large wild cat with tawny fur living in mountains.
15	hare (n.)	/heər/	Rabbit-like animal with long legs and ears, running fast.
16	jaguar (n.)	/ˈdʒæɡjuːər/	Large wild cat with yellow fur covered in black spots.
17	panther (n.)	/ˈpænθər/	Large wild cat with brown or gray fur in Americas.
18	rhinoceros (n.)	/raɪˈnɒsərəs/	Very large mammal with thick skin and one or two horns.
19	trunk (n.)	/trʌŋk/	The long flexible nose of an elephant.
20	tusk (n.)	/tʌsk/	A long pointed tooth protruding from certain animals' mouths.

21	skunk (n.)	/skʌŋk/	Small black-and-white mammal producing strong unpleasant smell.
22	flock (n.)	/flɑ:k/	A group of birds of the same type together.
23	cuckoo (n.)	/'kʊku:z/	Medium-sized bird laying eggs in other birds' nests.
24	dove (n.)	/dʌv/	A small bird, often white, symbolizing peace.
25	falcon (n.)	/'fɔ:lkən/	Predatory bird flying fast and trained for hunting.
26	peacock (n.)	/'pi:kəʊk/	Male bird with large colorful tail raised for display.
27	raven (n.)	/'reivən/	Large black crow-family bird with shiny feathers.
28	swallow (n.)	/'swɑ:ləʊ/	Small fast-flying insect-eating bird with pointed wings.
29	dragonfly (n.)	/'dræɡən,flaɪ/	Flying insect with colorful wings, often near rivers.
30	grasshopper (n.)	/'græs,hɑ:pər/	Leaping insect with long back legs making chirping sounds.
31	wasp (n.)	/wɑ:sp/	Winged insect with sting and black-and-yellow colors.
32	crab (n.)	/kræb/	Sea creature with eight legs, pincers, and hard shell.
33	python (n.)	/'paɪθən/	Large non-venomous snake killing prey by squeezing.
34	hippo (n.)	/'hɪp.əʊ/	Large African mammal with thick skin, tusks, near water.
35	orca (n.)	/'ɔ:rkə/	Large black-and-white marine mammal, apex predator globally.



Appearance

1	beauty salon (n.)	/'bjʊ:ti sə,lɑ:n/	Place where people receive hair, makeup, and treatments.
2	alike (adj.)	/ə'laɪk/	Having very similar qualities, characteristics, or appearances.
3	awkward (adj.)	/'ɔ:kwəd/	Moving uncomfortably without grace or confidence.
4	delicate (adj.)	/'delɪkət/	Small, attractive, and finely shaped or structured.
5	graceful (adj.)	/'greɪsfəl/	Moving or behaving in an elegant, pleasing manner.
6	elegant (adj.)	/'elɪɡənt/	Having refined and stylish appearance or manner.
7	mature (adj.)	/mə'tʃʊr/	Fully grown and physically or mentally developed.

8	hideous (adj.)	/ˈhɪdiəs/	Extremely ugly and unpleasant to look at.
9	scruffy (adj.)	/ˈskrʌfi/	Having unshaven or untidy appearance for a long time.
10	shabby (adj.)	/ˈʃæbi/	Wearing worn, old, or untidy clothing.
11	suntanned (adj.)	/ˈsʌŋ.tænd/	Having darkened skin after exposure to sunlight.
12	upright (adj.)	/ˈʌp.raɪt/	Standing or sitting with straight back or posture.
13	slender (adj.)	/ˈslendər/	Attractively thin in shape or body form.
14	buff (adj.)	/bʌf/	Physically attractive with well-developed muscles.
15	muscular (adj.)	/ˈmʌskjələr/	Having large, strong, and well-defined muscles.
16	big-boned (adj.)	/ˌbɪɡˈboʊnd/	Having a large body frame without excess fat.
17	stout (adj.)	/staʊt/	Slightly fat and heavy in body build.
18	grotesque (adj.)	/ɡroʊˈtesk/	Extremely ugly in a strange or bizarre way.
19	homely (adj.)	/ˈhoʊmli/	Not very attractive in appearance.
20	presentable (adj.)	/prɪˈzentəbl/	Clean and neat enough to be publicly acceptable.
21	appealing (adj.)	/əˈpiːlɪŋ/	Pleasing and likely to attract interest or desire.
22	alluring (adj.)	/əˈlʊrɪŋ/	Mysteriously attractive or exciting to notice.
23	magnificent (adj.)	/məɡˈnɪfəsənt/	Extremely impressive, beautiful, or grand in appearance.
24	charming (adj.)	/ˈtʃɑːrɪŋ/	Having an attractive and pleasing quality or manner.
25	striking (adj.)	/ˈstraɪkɪŋ/	Exceptionally eye-catching or remarkable in appearance.
26	superb (adj.)	/suːˈpɜːrb/	Extremely good, excellent, or of very high quality.
27	terrific (adj.)	/təˈrɪfɪk/	Extremely great, impressive, or astonishing in quality.
28	youthful (adj.)	/ˈjuːθfəl/	Possessing characteristics typical of young people.
29	wrinkly (adj.)	/ˈrɪŋkli/	Having many lines, creases, or folds on the surface.
30	petite (adj.)	/pəˈtiːt/	Small and attractively delicate in size or form.
31	shapely (adj.)	/ˈʃeɪpli/	Having curves in an attractive and well-proportioned body.

32	plump (adj.)	/plʌmp/	Pleasantly rounded or slightly full-bodied in appearance.
33	curvy (adj.)	/'kɜːrvi/	Attractively shaped with noticeable curves, especially female.
34	gross (adj.)	/groʊs/	Fat in an unattractive or excessive way.
35	godlike (adj.)	/'gɒd,lʌɪk/	Possessing extraordinary qualities similar to a deity.



Digital Communication

1	browse (v.)	/braʊz/	To check a webpage or text without reading fully.
2	disconnect (v.)	/ˌdɪskə'neɪkt/	To break a telephone or communication connection intentionally.
3	navigate (v.)	/'nævɪgeɪt/	To move through a website or find one's way online.
4	photobomb (v.)	/'fəʊtə,bɔːm/	To ruin someone's photo by appearing unexpectedly.
5	spam (v.)	/spæm/	To send unwanted advertisements or messages online.
6	unblock (v.)	/ʌn'blɔːk/	To remove restrictions for accessing websites, phones, or accounts.
7	cellular (adj.)	/'seljələr/	Relating to mobile telephone systems using radio communication.
8	dead (adj.)	/dɛd/	Not functioning due to lack of power or activity.
9	broadband (n.)	/'brɔːd,bænd/	Internet system allowing simultaneous data sharing.
10	call-in (n.)	/'kɔːlɪn/	Program where audience participates by telephone calls.
11	cookie (n.)	/'kʊki/	Data a server sends to browser for identification or tracking.
12	domain (n.)	/doʊ'meɪn/	Last part of website address like .com, .org, etc.
13	emoji (n.)	/'ɪmoʊdʒi/	Small digital icon showing tone or emotion in messages.
14	emoticon (n.)	/'ɪmoʊtɪkən/	Keyboard symbols representing tone or facial expression in messages.
15	laugh out loud (int.)	/læf aʊt ləʊd/	Used online or in text to indicate strong laughter.
16	oh my God (int.)	/oʊ maɪ ɡɑːd/	Expressing shock, surprise, or excitement online or offline.
17	payphone (n.)	/'peɪ,fəʊn/	Public telephone requiring payment, usually via prepaid cards.
18	telegraph (n.)	/'telɪgræf/	System for sending messages electrically over long distances.

19	directory (n.)	/dɪ'rektəri/	Area on computer containing organized files for reference.
20	keypad (n.)	/'kiːpæd/	Set of numbered buttons used to operate phones, TVs, or computers.
21	extension (n.)	/ɪk'stɛnʃən/	Extra telephone connected to the main line at home.
22	fax (n.)	/fæks/	Device that sends and prints documents via telephone lines.
23	intercom (n.)	/'ɪntərˌkɒm/	Communication system allowing talking between different locations.
24	teleconference (n.)	/ˌtɛlɪ'kɒnfərəns/	Meeting held among participants at different locations online.
25	Internet of Things (n.)	/'ɪntərˌnet əv θɪŋz/	Data exchange among everyday objects connected via Internet.
26	meme (n.)	/mi:m/	Video, image, or joke spread quickly by Internet users.
27	phablet (n.)	/'fæblət/	Device combining features of mobile phone and tablet.
28	selfie (n.)	/'sɛlfɪ/	Photo taken by oneself, usually shared on social media.
29	vlog (n.)	/vlɒɡ/	Video blog where creators share personal experiences online.
30	clickbait (n.)	/'klɪkˌbeɪt/	Online content designed to attract attention and clicks.
31	weblog (n.)	/'wɛblɒɡ/	Website regularly updated with personal or topic-specific information.
32	cyberbullying (n.)	/'saɪbərˌbʊlɪŋ/	Using electronic communication to harass or intimidate others.



Movies

1	actor-manager (n.)	/'æktər 'mænɪdʒər/	Someone managing a theater company and acting simultaneously.
2	art director (n.)	/ɑːrt də'rektər/	Person in charge of artistic elements like props, costumes.
3	dresser (n.)	/'dresər/	Person helping actors with costumes or dressing for plays.
4	lead (n.)	/li:d/	Actor performing the main role in a play or movie.
5	moviegoer (n.)	/'muːviˌɡoʊər/	Someone who regularly goes to the cinema for entertainment.
6	Bollywood (n.)	/'bɑːliˌwʊd/	Indian film industry based in the city of Mumbai.
7	Broadway (n.)	/'brɔːdweɪ/	Famous New York street hosting many theaters and productions.
8	adaptation (n.)	/ˌædæp'teɪʃən/	Movie, TV show, or play based on a preexisting book.

9	backdrop (n.)	/ˈbækdrɒp/	Painted cloth hung behind stage scenery in theater.
10	camerawork (n.)	/ˈkæmrə,wɜːrk/	Style and technique in which a movie is filmed.
11	casting (n.)	/ˈkæstɪŋ/	Process of assigning actors to roles in productions.
12	screenplay (n.)	/ˈskriːn,pleɪ/	Script containing dialogue and instructions for a film.
13	climax (n.)	/ˈklaɪmæks/	Most intense or dramatic moment in a story or movie.
14	closeup (n.)	/ˈkloʊsʌp/	Detailed, tightly framed shot of a subject at close range.
15	cut (v.)	/kʌt/	To stop filming or recording a scene immediately.
16	dramatize (v.)	/ˈdræmə,təɪz/	To turn a story or event into a play or movie.
17	dub (v.)	/dʌb/	To replace a film or show's original language with another.
18	narrate (v.)	/ˈnæreɪt/	To explain events occurring in a movie or documentary.
19	portray (v.)	/pɔːrˈtreɪ/	To act as or represent a character in a performance.
20	epic (n.)	/ˈɛpɪk/	Long movie featuring adventures, often historical or heroic.
21	feature film (n.)	/ˈfiːtʃər ˈfɪlm/	Full-length movie telling a complete narrative story.
22	frame (n.)	/freɪm/	One of many images forming part of a movie or video.
23	floodlight (n.)	/ˈflʌdˌlaɪt/	Powerful lamp casting wide illumination for outdoor areas.
24	projector (n.)	/prəˈdʒektər/	Device displaying images or videos onto a flat surface.
25	reel (n.)	/riːl/	Circular object around which film or tape is wound.
26	interpretation (n.)	/ɪnˌtɜːrprɪˈteɪʃən/	Actor's representation of artistic or musical performance.
27	premiere (n.)	/prɪˈmɪr/	First public screening or performance of a film or play.
28	score (n.)	/skɔːr/	Music composed specifically for a movie or performance.
29	spotlight (n.)	/ˈspɒtˌlaɪt/	Strong beam of light directed at someone or something.
30	backstage (n.)	/ˌbækˈsteɪdʒ/	Area of theater hidden from audience where crew works.
31	legendary (adj.)	/ˈlɛdʒənəri/	Extremely famous, admired, or celebrated by many people.
32	theatrical (adj.)	/θiˈætrɪkəl/	Relating to theater as an art form or profession.

33	break a leg (sentence)	/breɪk ə leg/	Expression wishing good luck to performers before acting.
34	foyer (n.)	/ˈfɔɪər/	Large entrance area in theater or hotel for meeting or waiting.



Foods and Ingredients

1	artichoke (n.)	/ˈɑːrtɪ,tʃoʊk/	Round green vegetable with thick leaves forming edible bud.
2	asparagus (n.)	/əˈspærəɡəs/	Long green vegetable with edible stems eaten raw or cooked.
3	basil (n.)	/ˈbæzəl/	Aromatic mint-family plant eaten fresh or in cooking.
4	bell pepper (n.)	/ˈbɛl ˌpɛpər/	Hollow fruit, often red or green, eaten or cooked.
5	cauliflower (n.)	/ˈkɔːlɪflaʊər/	White flower head of cabbage-family plant eaten as vegetable.
6	fennel (n.)	/ˈfɛnəl/	Plant with feathery leaves and thick stem, edible or flavoring.
7	ginger (n.)	/ˈdʒɪndʒər/	Thick spicy root used as seasoning in cooking, often powdered.
8	leek (n.)	/li:k/	Onion-family plant with green leaves and white stem used.
9	okra (n.)	/ˈoʊkrə/	Long green edible pods, mucilaginous, cooked in soups or stews.
10	parsley (n.)	/ˈpɑːrslɪ/	Aromatic herb with flat or curly leaves for seasoning or garnishing.
11	turnip (n.)	/ˈtɜrnɪp/	Root vegetable with creamy flesh and purple-white skin.
12	thyme (n.)	/taɪm/	Aromatic leaves used fresh or dried to season food.
13	lentil (n.)	/ˈlɛntəl/	Small round dried seed, high in protein, used in cooking.
14	baked goods (n.)	/beɪkt ɡʊdz/	Food made by baking batter or dough in an oven.
15	breadcrumbs (n.)	/ˈbrɛdˌkrʌmz/	Tiny pieces of bread used to coat food before frying.
16	bun (n.)	/bʌn/	Small round and flat bread roll, often eaten plain or filled.
17	barbecue sauce (n.)	/ˈbɑːrbɪkjuː sɔːs/	Sauce with tomatoes, garlic, vinegar, often served with grilled food.
18	fish stick (n.)	/ˈfɪʃ ˌstɪk/	Piece of fish coated in breadcrumbs and fried.
19	tofu (n.)	/ˈtoʊfuː/	Soft white food made from mashed soybeans.
20	currant (n.)	/ˈkʌrənt/	Small, dark dried grape, usually seedless, used in baking.

21	gooseberry (n.)	/ˈguːsbəri/	Small yellow-green or red fruit with sharp taste on thorny bushes.
22	guava (n.)	/ˈgwɑːvə/	Tropical fruit with pink flesh, native to Central America.
23	persimmon (n.)	/pərˈsɪmən/	Tomato-like orange fruit with bittersweet taste.
24	quince (n.)	/ˈkwɪns/	Yellow hard fruit resembling pear, aromatic, often used in jam.
25	passion fruit (n.)	/ˈpæʃən ˈfruːt/	Tropical fruit with purple skin and many seeds inside.
26	kumquat (n.)	/ˈkʌmˌkwɒt/	Small orange-like fruit with sweet skin and bitter flesh.
27	lasagna (n.)	/ləˈzɑːnjə/	Layered pasta dish with meat or vegetables and sauce, baked.
28	poultry (n.)	/ˈpoʊltri/	Meat from chickens, turkeys, or ducks.
29	stew (n.)	/stjuː/	Dish of meat or vegetables cooked slowly in liquid.
30	marmalade (n.)	/ˈmɑːrməˌleɪd/	Sweet spread made from cooked citrus fruit.
31	mousse (n.)	/muːs/	Cold dessert with smooth fluffy texture, often chocolate or fruit.
32	tart (n.)	/tɑːrt/	Pie without top crust filled with sweet or savory ingredients.
33	syrup (n.)	/ˈsɪrəp/	Thick sweet liquid made from sugar, often used as sauce.
34	vanilla (n.)	/vəˈnɪlə/	Sweet flavor derived from tropical plant beans, artificial or natural.



Advice and Suggestion

1	act on (v.)	/ækt ɒn/	To adjust actions or behavior based on advice or information.
2	hand out (v.)	/hænd aʊt/	To give intangible things like advice, praise, or judgment.
3	nominate (v.)	/ˈnɒmɪneɪt/	To assign or designate someone to a position or responsibility.
4	offer (v.)	/ˈɔːfər/	To present something for acceptance, rejection, or consideration.
5	preach (v.)	/priːtʃ/	To give advice about behavior in a repetitive or annoying way.
6	prompt (v.)	/prɑːmpt/	To encourage someone to say or do something.
7	propose (v.)	/prəˈpəʊz/	To put forward a plan, idea, or suggestion for consideration.
8	put forward (v.)	/pʊt ˈfɔːrwəd/	To present an idea or suggestion for discussion or consideration.

9	put to (v.)	/pʊt tuː/	To present a plan or offer to someone for consideration.
10	consultant (n.)	/kən'sʌltənt/	Someone who provides professional advice on a specific subject.
11	counselor (n.)	/'kaʊnsələ/	Expert giving guidance and advice on personal problems.
12	mentor (n.)	/'mentɔːr/	Experienced and reliable person guiding someone less knowledgeable.
13	nominee (n.)	/,nɒmɪ'niː/	Person officially suggested for a position, award, or honor.
14	caution (n.)	/'kɔːʃən/	Advice or warning about potential danger or undesirable outcome.
15	connotation (n.)	/,kɒnə'teɪʃən/	Suggested or implied meaning beyond a word's literal definition.
16	counseling (n.)	/'kaʊnsəlɪŋ/	Process of providing guidance and support for personal issues.
17	guidance (n.)	/'gaɪdəns/	Help or advice from someone knowledgeable about solving problems.
18	hint (n.)	/hɪnt/	Slight suggestion or piece of advice pointing toward solution.
19	indication (n.)	/,ɪndɪ'keɪʃən/	Something showing, suggesting, or pointing to a fact or condition.
20	tip (n.)	/tɪp/	Helpful suggestion or piece of advice about what to do.
21	sure thing (n.)	/ʃʊr θɪŋ/	Something that is certain or guaranteed to happen.
22	advisory (adj.)	/əd'vaɪzəri/	Aimed at providing advice or guidance to someone.
23	encouraging (adj.)	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ/	Giving hope, support, or confidence to another person.
24	guiding (adj.)	/'gaɪdɪŋ/	Exerting control, direction, or influence over actions or people.
25	implicit (adj.)	/ɪm'plɪsɪt/	Suggested or implied without being directly stated.
26	how-to (adj.)	/'haʊ ,tuː/	Providing detailed instructions on performing a specific task.
27	misleading (adj.)	/,mɪs'liːdɪŋ/	Intended to give false impression or make someone believe incorrectly.
28	straight (adj.)	/streɪt/	Honest, direct, and without distortion, deception, or deceit.
29	receptive (adj.)	/rɪ'septɪv/	Open to listening to or considering suggestions and new ideas.
30	supportive (adj.)	/sə'pɔːrtɪv/	Providing help, encouragement, or assistance to someone.
31	at one's suggestion (phr.)	/æt wʌnz sə'dʒestʃən/	according to someone else's suggestion
32	if I were you (phr.)	/ɪf aɪ wɜːr juː/	Expression used to advise someone about what they should do.

33 **now then** (phr.) /naʊ ðen/ Expression used to draw attention to something being said.



The Human Anatomy

1 **anatomy** (n.) /əˈnætəmi/ Branch of science studying physical structure of organisms.

2 **optical** (adj.) /ˈɒptɪkəl/ Relating to sight, vision, or visual perception.

3 **oral** (adj.) /ˈɔːrəl/ Pertaining to the mouth, mouth region, or oral structures.

4 **lens** (n.) /lɛnz/ Clear elastic part of eye focusing light for vision.

5 **pupil** (n.) /ˈpjuːpəl/ Small round black eye area allowing light to enter.

6 **cheekbone** (n.) /ˈtʃiːkboʊn/ Bone located just below the eye in face.

7 **roof of the mouth** (n.) /ruːf əv ðə maʊθ/ Hard inside top surface of the mouth cavity.

8 **jawbone** (n.) /ˈdʒɔːboʊn/ Bone forming upper or lower jaw structure.

9 **baby tooth** (n.) /ˈbeɪbi tuːθ/ Temporary tooth in children later replaced permanently.

10 **limb** (n.) /lɪm/ Arm, leg, or wing of humans, animals, or birds.

11 **fingertip** (n.) /ˈfɪŋɡər,tɪp/ Area at the very end of a finger.

12 **fist** (n.) /fɪst/ Hand with fingers tightly bent toward the palm.

13 **gland** (n.) /glænd/ Organ producing and releasing chemical substances for use.

14 **saliva** (n.) /səˈlaɪvə/ Mouth-produced liquid aiding chewing, swallowing, and digestion.

15 **mucus** (n.) /ˈmjuːkəs/ Thick slimy secretion from mucous membranes protecting and lubricating.

16 **adrenaline** (n.) /əˈdrenəlɪn/ Hormone released in fear, anger, or excitement situations.

17 **enzyme** (n.) /ˈɛnzʌɪm/ Biological substance catalyzing chemical reactions without being altered.

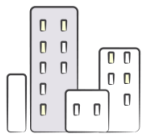
18 **flesh** (n.) /flɛʃ/ Soft tissue parts of the human body.

19 **torso** (n.) /ˈtɔːrsəʊ/ Upper body excluding arms and head.

20 **gut** (n.) /ɡʌt/ Lower digestive tract responsible for nutrient absorption.

21 **nipple** (n.) /ˈnɪpəl/ Round area on chest; female ones provide milk for infants.

22	navel (n.)	/ˈneɪvəl/	Middle stomach mark formed after cutting umbilical cord.
23	hipbone (n.)	/ˈhɪpˌboʊn/	Large pelvic bone located on each side of body.
24	lap (n.)	/ləp/	Flat surface formed by upper legs when seated.
25	groin (n.)	/ɡrɔɪn/	Area where legs join front body, including sex organs.
26	genitals (n.)	/ˈdʒɛnɪtlz/	External sexual organs of male or female body.
27	ovary (n.)	/ˈoʊvəri/	Female organ producing eggs for reproduction.
28	womb (n.)	/wu:m/	Female organ where baby develops before birth.
29	white blood cell (n.)	/waɪt blʌd sɛl/	Cell protecting body against diseases and infections.
30	red blood cell (n.)	/rɛd blʌd sɛl/	Cell carrying oxygen throughout the body.
31	fiber (n.)	/ˈfaɪbər/	Strand of muscle or nerve tissue.
32	inhale (v.)	/ɪnˈheɪl/	To take air or substances into lungs by breathing.
33	exhale (v.)	/ɛksˈheɪl/	To breathe air, smoke, or gas out through mouth or nose.
34	secrete (v.)	/sɪˈkri:t/	To produce and release liquid substance from a gland.
35	blood clot (n.)	/blʌd klɒt/	Thickened mass of blood potentially obstructing circulation.
36	prostate (n.)	/ˈprɒstet/	Male gland producing semen fluid and surrounding urethra.
37	liver (n.)	/ˈlɪvər/	Vital organ filtering harmful substances from blood.



Buildings and Construction

1	adjacent (adj.)	/əˈdʒeɪsənt/	Situated next to or very near another object.
2	architectural (adj.)	/ˌɑːrkiˈtɛktʃərəl/	Relating to designing, constructing, or studying buildings.
3	interior (adj.)	/ɪnˈtɪriər/	Located on the inner part of a structure or object.
4	exterior (adj.)	/ɪkˈstɪriər/	Situated on the outer surface of a structure or object.
5	insulated (adj.)	/ˈɪnsjʊleɪtɪd/	Covered to prevent heat, electricity, or sound entering or escaping.
6	municipal (adj.)	/mjuːˈnɪsɪpəl/	Relating to city or town government administration.

7	residential (adj.)	/ˌreziˈdɛnʃəl/	Designed specifically for people to live in.
8	godforsaken (adj.)	/ˈɡɒdfərˌseɪkən/	Remote place lacking appeal or interesting features.
9	suburban (adj.)	/səˈbɜːrbən/	Characteristic of residential areas outside a city.
10	vacant (adj.)	/ˈveɪkənt/	Empty or unoccupied and available for use.
11	assemble (v.)	/əˈsembəl/	To make something by joining separate parts together.
12	decay (v.)	/dɪˈkeɪ/	To gradually deteriorate, rot, or decline in quality.
13	demolish (v.)	/dɪˈmɒlɪʃ/	To completely destroy or tear down a building or structure.
14	erect (v.)	/ɪˈrɛkt/	To build or raise a structure in an upright position.
15	refurbish (v.)	/ˌrɪːˈfɜːrbɪʃ/	To make a building look better by repairing and redecorating.
16	renovate (v.)	/ˈrenəˌveɪt/	To restore a building or place by repairing or improving it.
17	bungalow (n.)	/ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/	Single-story house, usually with low roof and no stairs.
18	court (n.)	/kɔːrt/	Open area surrounded by walls or buildings.
19	dome (n.)	/doʊm/	Rounded roof structure covering a building.
20	sauna (n.)	/ˈsaʊnə/	Small steam-heated room for relaxation or health purposes.
21	igloo (n.)	/ˈɪɡluː/	Dome-shaped house built from ice or snow blocks.
22	high-rise (n.)	/ˈhaɪˌraɪz/	Very tall multi-story building.
23	lighthouse (n.)	/ˈlaɪtˌhaʊs/	Coastal tower with powerful light guiding ships.
24	pier (n.)	/ˈpɪər/	Platform extending from shore over water for walking or docking.
25	premises (n.)	/ˈpremɪsɪz/	Building and surrounding land used or owned by a business.
26	arch (n.)	/ɑːrtʃ/	Curved structure supporting weight above it.
27	beam (n.)	/biːm/	Long bar supporting weight of a building or structure.
28	cement (n.)	/sɪˈment/	Gray powder forming hard binding material when mixed with water.
29	tile (n.)	/taɪl/	Flat piece of material covering floors, walls, or roofs.
30	marble (n.)	/ˈmɑːrbl/	Hard smooth rock often white with colored veins.

31	crane (n.)	/kreɪn/	Large machine used for lifting heavy objects vertically.
32	escalator (n.)	/ˈɛskəˌleɪtər/	Moving staircase transporting people between floors automatically.
33	addition (n.)	/əˈdɪʃən/	Newly constructed room added to an existing building.
34	flooring (n.)	/ˈfloʊrɪŋ/	Material covering the floor of a building or room.
35	foundation (n.)	/faʊnˈdeɪʃən/	Underground support layer providing structural stability to building.
36	layout (n.)	/ˈleɪˌaʊt/	Specific arrangement of spaces, objects, or features.
37	embassy (n.)	/ˈembəsi/	Building housing government representatives in another country.
38	plumbing (n.)	/ˈplʌmɪŋ/	System of pipes for distributing water in a building.
39	chalet (n.)	/ʃæˈleɪ/	Wooden house with steep sloping roof, often in mountains.
40	windowpane (n.)	/ˈwɪndoʊˌpeɪn/	Single piece of glass in a window frame.
41	lobby (n.)	/ˈlɑːbi/	Entrance area of public building for reception or waiting.
42	thatched (adj.)	/ˈθætʃt/	Having roof made of dried straw, leaves, or similar material.
43	shovel-ready (adj.)	/ˈʃʌvəlˌrɛdi/	Prepared for construction phase to begin immediately.
44	desecrate (v.)	/ˈdesəˌkreɪt/	To treat something valuable disrespectfully, causing damage or harm.



Human Attributes

1	able (adj.)	/ˈeɪbəl/	Having skill, intelligence, or capability to perform tasks.
2	absurd (adj.)	/əbˈsɜːrd/	So unreasonable or illogical that it provokes disbelief.
3	alert (adj.)	/əˈlɜːrt/	Able to notice things quickly and respond appropriately.
4	accomplished (adj.)	/əˈkʌmplɪʃt/	Possessing notable skill or proficiency in a particular field.
5	articulate (adj.)	/ɑːrˈtɪkjələt/	Able to express ideas clearly and effectively.
6	brainy (adj.)	/ˈbreɪni/	Very intelligent or highly clever.
7	brutal (adj.)	/ˈbruːtəl/	Extremely violent, harsh, or cruel in behavior.
8	competent (adj.)	/ˈkɒmpɪtənt/	Having required knowledge, skill, or ability to succeed.

9	argumentative (adj.)	/ˌɑːrgjə'mentətɪv/	Often inclined to argue or dispute with others.
10	bad-tempered (adj.)	/ˌbæd'tempərd/	Easily annoyed, irritable, and quick to anger.
11	cheeky (adj.)	/'tʃiːki/	Impolitely bold in an amusing or endearing way.
12	clumsy (adj.)	/'klʌmzi/	Lacking coordination or grace, often causing accidents.
13	conceited (adj.)	/kən'siːtɪd/	Excessively proud of oneself or one's abilities.
14	coward (n.)	/'kəʊəd/	Person lacking courage or bravery in challenging situations.
15	eccentric (adj.)	/ɪk'sentɪk/	Unconventional or slightly strange in behavior or appearance.
16	harsh (adj.)	/hɑːʃ/	Unkind, cruel, or severe in treatment of others.
17	infamous (adj.)	/'ɪnfəməs/	Well-known for a negative quality or deed.
18	intolerant (adj.)	/ɪn'tələrənt/	Not willing to accept beliefs, opinions, or lifestyles.
19	insensitive (adj.)	/ɪn'sensɪtɪv/	Not caring about other people's feelings or needs.
20	judgmental (adj.)	/'dʒʌdʒməntəl/	Tending to form critical opinions about others prematurely.
21	narrow-minded (adj.)	/ˌnær.oʊ'maɪn.dɪd/	Not open to new ideas, perspectives, or opinions.
22	assertive (adj.)	/ə'sɜːrtɪv/	Confidently expressing opinions or needs clearly.
23	attentive (adj.)	/ə'tentɪv/	Paying careful attention or showing concentration.
24	cautious (adj.)	/'kɔːʃəs/	Careful to avoid danger, risk, or mistakes.
25	affectionate (adj.)	/ˌæfɛk'ʃənət/	Expressing love, warmth, and care toward others.
26	charitable (adj.)	/'tʃærɪtəbl/	Generous in giving money, time, or support to others.
27	compassionate (adj.)	/kəm'pæʃənət/	Showing kindness and understanding toward suffering individuals.
28	considerate (adj.)	/kən'sɪdərət/	Thoughtful and mindful of other people's feelings.
29	courageous (adj.)	/kə'reɪdʒəs/	Showing bravery in the face of danger or difficulty.
30	dignified (adj.)	/'dɪɡnɪfaɪd/	Displaying calmness, seriousness, and deserving respect.
31	faithful (adj.)	/'feɪθfəl/	Loyal and committed to a person, idea, or group.
32	frank (adj.)	/fræŋk/	Open, honest, and direct in expressing thoughts.

33	heroic (adj.)	/hɪ'roʊɪk/	Exhibiting bravery comparable to a heroic figure.
34	hospitable (adj.)	/ˈhɒspɪtəbl/	Treating guests or visitors with friendliness and warmth.
35	jolly (adj.)	/ˈdʒɒli/	Cheerful, playful, and showing happiness.
36	duplicitous (adj.)	/dʊˈplɪsɪtəs/	Intentionally deceitful or dishonest toward others.
37	just (adj.)	/dʒʌst/	Acting in a morally correct, fair, and righteous way.
38	reluctant (adj.)	/rɪˈlʌktənt/	Unwilling to do something undesirable or unpleasant.
39	snake (n.)	/sneɪk/	Dishonest person who deceives others for personal gain.
40	butterfingers (n.)	/ˈbʌtərˌfɪŋɡərz/	Person who frequently drops or mishandles objects.
41	dirtbag (n.)	/ˈdɜːrtˌbæg/	Hateful or detestable individual due to immoral behavior.
42	freeloader (n.)	/ˈfriːˌloʊdər/	Person who takes advantage of others' generosity habitually.
43	wretch (n.)	/rɛtʃ/	Someone who behaves in an evil or immoral manner.
44	unruly (adj.)	/ʌnˈruːli/	Refusing to obey rules, authority, or control.
45	sassy (adj.)	/ˈsæsi/	Rude or disrespectful while showing confident attitude.
46	weasel (n.)	/ˈwiːzl/	Deceitful and sneaky person who manipulates situations.



Time

1	beforehand (adv.)	/bɪˈfɔːrhænd/	At an earlier time before something else occurs.
2	forthcoming (adj.)	/ˈfɔːrθˌkʌmɪŋ/	About to happen or appear very soon.
3	chronologically (adv.)	/ˌkrɒnəˈlɒdʒɪkli/	In the order that events actually happened.
4	indefinitely (adv.)	/ɪnˈdefɪnɪtli/	For an unspecified or unlimited period of time.
5	to date (adv.)	/tə deɪt/	Up until the present moment or current time.
6	for the time being (adv.)	/fɔːr ðə taɪm ˈbiːɪŋ/	For a limited period, until circumstances change.
7	from time to time (adv.)	/frəm taɪm tə taɪm/	Occasionally; without a fixed schedule or pattern.
8	in due course (adv.)	/ɪn djuː kɔːrs/	At the appropriate or expected moment in time.

9	yearlong (adj.)	/ˈjiə,lɔːŋ/	Continuing for the entire duration of a year.
10	instant (n.)	/ˈɪnstənt/	A very brief or exact point in time.
11	spell (n.)	/spel/	A short period characterized by a particular activity.
12	chapter (n.)	/ˈtʃæptər/	A distinct period in history or someone's life.
13	dusk (n.)	/dʌsk/	Time after sunset when darkness has not fully arrived.
14	eternity (n.)	/ɪˈtɜːrniəti/	Time that continues endlessly without limitation.
15	midsummer (n.)	/ˈmɪd,sʌməər/	Middle part of summer when temperatures are highest.
16	midwinter (n.)	/ˈmɪd,wɪntər/	Middle of winter when it is coldest.
17	solstice (n.)	/ˈsɒlstɪs/	Either of two times when the sun reaches extreme positions.
18	quarter (n.)	/ˈkwɔːrtər/	A period of three months, typically in financial contexts.
19	leap year (n.)	/li:p jɪr/	A year occurring every four years with 366 days.
20	alternate (adj.)	/ˈɔːltərnət/	Happening every other time or in turn.
21	continual (adj.)	/kənˈtɪnjʊəl/	Happening repeatedly, often annoyingly or persistently.
22	consecutive (adj.)	/kənˈsekjʊtɪv/	Happening one after another without interruption.
23	successive (adj.)	/səkˈsesɪv/	Occurring in uninterrupted sequence, one after another.
24	eternal (adj.)	/ɪˈtɜːrniəl/	Continuing or existing forever, without end.
25	eventual (adj.)	/ɪˈventʃʊəl/	Happening at the end of a process or period.
26	imminent (adj.)	/ɪˈmɪnənt/	Likely to occur very soon, especially unpleasant events.
27	lengthy (adj.)	/ˈleŋθi/	Continuing for an excessively long period of time.
28	occasional (adj.)	/əˈkeɪʒənəl/	Happening from time to time without regularity or pattern.
29	prospective (adj.)	/prəˈspektɪv/	Likely to become a reality in the future.
30	simultaneous (adj.)	/ˌsɪmlˈteɪniəs/	Occurring at exactly the same moment in time.
31	latter (adj.)	/ˈlætər/	Closest to the end of a particular period or event.
32	nightly (adj.)	/ˈnaɪtli/	Occurring every night without exception.

33	yearly (adj.)	/ˈjɪərli/	Happening once per year.
34	year-round (adj.)	/ˈjɪər raʊnd/	Occurring continuously throughout the entire year.
35	extension (n.)	/ɪkˈstɛnʃən/	A period added to prolong an existing activity or term.
36	around the clock (adv.)	/əˈraʊnd ðə klɒk/	Non-stop, continuing throughout the entire day and night.
37	get-go (n.)	/get ɡoʊ/	The point in time when something begins or starts.
38	longstanding (adj.)	/ˈlɒŋstændɪŋ/	Having existed or persisted for a significant duration.
39	longtime (adj.)	/ˈlɒŋtaɪm/	Existing or being in use for a long period.
40	AD (adv.)	/ˌeɪˈdiː/	Referring to a date after the birth of Christ.
41	in the same breath (phr.)	/ɪn ðə seɪm brɛθ/	Happening almost simultaneously with another event.
42	BC (adv.)	/biː ˈsiː/	Marking years before Christ's birth.
43	CE (adv.)	/siː iː/	Denoting years after the birth of Christ.



Fundamental Verbs

1	dip (v.)	/dɪp/	To momentarily put something into a liquid.
2	hook (v.)	/hʊk/	To attach or secure using a curved or angled object.
3	crush (v.)	/krʌʃ/	To forcibly push something until it breaks or deforms.
4	stab (v.)	/stæb/	To push a sharp object into someone to injure.
5	slash (v.)	/slæʃ/	To violently cut with a quick movement using a knife.
6	torture (v.)	/ˈtɔːrtʃər/	To violently hurt a person for punishment or information.
7	whip (v.)	/wɪp/	To strike forcefully with a flexible tool or cord.
8	leak (v.)	/liːk/	To let gas or liquid escape through a crack or hole.
9	manipulate (v.)	/məˈnɪpjəleɪt/	To skillfully control or manage a system or object.
10	seize (v.)	/siːz/	To suddenly and forcibly take hold of something.
11	plug (v.)	/plʌɡ/	To tightly fill or block a hole with something.

12	pop (v.)	/pɒp/	To make a sudden light sound like a small explosion.
13	rip (v.)	/rɪp/	To tear or cut something forcefully and quickly.
14	reside (v.)	/rɪˈzaɪd/	To live in a specific place for a period of time.
15	rock (v.)	/rɒk/	To move gently back and forth from one side to another.
16	rotate (v.)	/roʊˈteɪt/	To turn or move around a central axis or point.
17	pump (v.)	/pʌmp/	To move gas or liquid in a certain direction mechanically.
18	probe (v.)	/proʊb/	To investigate or explore deeply to obtain information.
19	screw (v.)	/skruː/	To firmly attach or tighten using a turning metal fastener.
20	shatter (v.)	/ˈʃætər/	To break suddenly into many pieces.
21	shed (v.)	/ʃed/	To get rid of something unwanted or unnecessary.
22	shrink (v.)	/ʃrɪŋk/	To become smaller, often due to heat or washing.
23	tighten (v.)	/ˈtaɪtn/	To hold, fasten, or turn something firmly.
24	shrug (v.)	/ʃrʌg/	To raise shoulders briefly to express indifference.
25	sigh (v.)	/saɪ/	To release a long breath expressing sadness or tiredness.
26	smash (v.)	/smæʃ/	To forcibly break something into several pieces.
27	snap (v.)	/snæp/	To suddenly break with a sharp sound.
28	soar (v.)	/sɔːr/	To rise high while flying or moving upward.
29	span (v.)	/spæn/	To cover or extend across a period of time.
30	spark (v.)	/spɑːrk/	To emit small flashes of electricity or fire.
31	spin (v.)	/spɪn/	To turn rapidly around a center repeatedly.
32	stumble (v.)	/ˈstʌmbəl/	To hit something accidentally with the foot and nearly fall.
33	steer (v.)	/stiər/	To control the direction of a moving vehicle or object.
34	suck (v.)	/sʌk/	To pull air, liquid, or substance into the mouth using lips.
35	swing (v.)	/swɪŋ/	To move or cause to move back and forth while suspended.

36	trail (v.)	/treɪl/	To be pulled along behind a leading object or force.
37	twist (v.)	/twɪst/	To bend something into a particular shape or position.
38	unveil (v.)	/ʌn'veɪl/	To remove a cover for public viewing, often ceremonially.
39	yell (v.)	/jɛl/	To shout loudly, often to express anger or call attention.



Shapes and Colors

1	amber (adj.)	/ˈæmbər/	Having a yellowish-brown color.
2	emerald (adj.)	/ˈɛmərəld/	Having a bright green color.
3	ruby (adj.)	/ˈruːbi/	Purplish-red in color.
4	turquoise (adj.)	/ˈtɜːrkɔɪz/	Greenish-blue in color.
5	beige (adj.)	/beɪʒ/	Having a pale light brown color like sand.
6	bronze (adj.)	/brɒnz/	Deep reddish-brown in color.
7	burgundy (adj.)	/ˈbɜːrgəndi/	Deep red in color.
8	chestnut (adj.)	/ˈtʃɛsnʌt/	Having a red-brown color.
9	creamy (adj.)	/ˈkriːmi/	Having a color between yellow and white.
10	ebony (adj.)	/ˈɛbəni/	Having a dark black color.
11	hazel (adj.)	/ˈheɪzəl/	Having a greenish-brown color.
12	khaki (adj.)	/ˈkɑːki/	Having a dull yellowish-brown color.
13	olive (adj.)	/ˈɒlɪv/	Grayish-green in color.
14	scarlet (adj.)	/ˈskɑːrlɪt/	Having a bright red color.
15	sea-green (adj.)	/ˈsiː griːn/	Bluish-green in color.
16	sky-blue (adj.)	/ˈskaɪ bluː/	Light blue color like a cloudless sky.
17	coal-black (adj.)	/ˈkoʊl blæk/	Having a very dark black color.
18	snow-white (adj.)	/ˈsnəʊ waɪt/	Having a pure white color like snow.

19	subtle (adj.)	/ˈsʌtəl/	Difficult to notice due to slight or delicate nature.
20	transparent (adj.)	/trænsˈpærənt/	Able to be seen through.
21	vibrant (adj.)	/ˈvaɪbrənt/	(Of colors) bright and strong.
22	dull (adj.)	/dʌl/	(Of colors) not bright or vibrant.
23	contrast (n.)	/ˈkɒntræst/	Differences in color or brightness for visual effect.
24	arch (n.)	/ɑːrtʃ/	Anything with a curved top and parallel sides.
25	circular (adj.)	/ˈsɜːrkjələ/	Having a shape like a circle.
26	cone (n.)	/kəʊn/	3D shape with circular base rising to a single point.
27	curl (n.)	/kɜːrl/	Something resembling a spiral or coil.
28	cylinder (n.)	/ˈsɪlɪndər/	Solid or hollow shape with parallel sides and circular ends.
29	dimension (n.)	/dɪˈmɛnʃən/	A measure of height, length, or width of an object.
30	right angle (n.)	/ˈraɪt ˈæŋɡəl/	An angle measuring exactly 90 degrees.
31	fragile (adj.)	/ˈfrædʒəl/	Easily damaged or broken.
32	immense (adj.)	/ɪˈmens/	Extremely large or vast in physical size.
33	intact (adj.)	/ɪnˈtækt/	Undamaged and complete.
34	invisible (adj.)	/ɪnˈvɪzəbəl/	Not capable of being seen with the naked eye.
35	linear (adj.)	/ˈliːniər/	Involving lines or shaped like a straight line.
36	spiral (n.)	/ˈspaɪrəl/	Curved shape gradually winding around a center.
37	minute (adj.)	/maɪˈnjuːt/	Very small.
38	rear (adj.)	/rɪər/	Situated near the back of something.



Computer Science

1	accessible (adj.)	/əkˈsesəbl/	Able to be reached, entered, or used by anyone at all.
2	analog (adj.)	/ˈænəlɒɡ/	Using continuous signals to represent information physically and visually.

3	antivirus (adj.)	/ˌæntɪˈvaɪrəs/	Able to detect, prevent, and remove computer viruses effectively.
4	compatible (adj.)	/kəmˈpætəbl/	Able to operate together with different devices or systems smoothly.
5	down (adj.)	/daʊn/	Temporarily not working or functional on a computer system.
6	interactive (adj.)	/ˌɪntərˈæktɪv/	Allowing two-way communication between user and system continuously.
7	Bluetooth (n.)	/'bluːtuːθ/	Wireless technology connecting devices over short distances using signals.
8	Blu-ray (n.)	/'bluːreɪ/	Blue-colored disc storing large data like movies or videos.
9	USB (n.)	/juːɛsˈbiː/	Universal connector for linking computers and other electronic devices.
10	byte (n.)	/baɪt/	Unit of digital data consisting of exactly eight bits.
11	kilobyte (n.)	/'kɪləˌbaɪt/	Data measurement equal to 1024 bytes in computer storage.
12	megabyte (n.)	/'megəˌbaɪt/	Data measurement equal to 1024 kilobytes in storage.
13	gigabyte (n.)	/'gɪɡəˌbaɪt/	Data measurement equal to 1024 megabytes in storage.
14	terabyte (n.)	/'tɛrəˌbaɪt/	Data measurement equal to 1024 gigabytes in computer storage.
15	backup (n.)	/'bækʌp/	Copy of files stored to restore lost or damaged computer data.
16	storage (n.)	/'stɔːrɪdʒ/	System or device used for keeping digital information safely.
17	flash drive (n.)	/'flæʃ draɪv/	Small portable device used to store or transfer data.
18	hard disk drive (n.)	/hɑːrd dɪsk draɪv/	Magnetic or electronic disk storing large amounts of data permanently.
19	cyberspace (n.)	/'saɪbərspeɪs/	Non-physical environment where networked communication occurs digitally.
20	data processing (n.)	/'deɪtə 'prɔːsesɪŋ/	Actions performed by computers to organize, analyze, and store information.
21	default (n.)	/dɪˈfɔːlt/	Preselected computer option automatically applied unless user changes it.
22	cursor (n.)	/'kɜːrsər/	Movable screen indicator showing current position for user interaction.
23	display (n.)	/dɪˈspleɪ/	Device showing visual information from computer or electronic device.
24	drop-down menu (n.)	/'drɒpˌdaʊn 'mɛnjuː/	List of options appearing on screen for user selection.
25	hacker (n.)	/'hækər/	Person illegally accessing computer systems or private data.
26	help desk (n.)	/'help deɪsk/	Service providing technical assistance and support for computer users.

27	interface (n.)	/ˈɪntərfeɪs/	Program or system allowing interaction between user and computer.
28	microprocessor (n.)	/ˌmaɪkrəʊˈprəʊsesər/	Small chip controlling CPU operations and computational functions.
29	multimedia (n.)	/ˌmʌltiˈmiːdiə/	Combination of text, images, audio, and video for communication.
30	PC (n.)	/ˌpiːˈsiː/	Personal computer designed for individual daily computing tasks.
31	workstation (n.)	/ˈwɜːrksteɪʃən/	High-performance desktop computer connected to a network system.
32	spreadsheet (n.)	/ˈsprɛdʃiːt/	Program for entering, calculating, and managing numerical data easily.
33	computerize (v.)	/kəmˈpjʊːtəraɪz/	To perform manual tasks using computer systems efficiently.
34	encode (v.)	/ɛnˈkoʊd/	To convert information into a specific coded digital format.
35	format (v.)	/ˈfɔːrmæt/	To prepare storage media by deleting existing data completely.
36	load (v.)	/loʊd/	To transfer data or programs into computer memory.
37	retrieve (v.)	/rɪˈtriːv/	To find and access stored digital information on demand.
38	upgrade (v.)	/ʌpˈɡreɪd/	To improve a computer system or software for better performance.
39	game (v.)	/ɡeɪm/	To play an electronic or video game on a device.
40	RAM (n.)	/ræm/	Temporary memory storing data for fast computer access.
41	SSD (n.)	/ɛs ɛs ˈdiː/	Solid-state drive storing data faster than traditional hard drives.
42	DNS (phr.)	/diː ɛn ˈɛs/	System translating domain names into numerical IP addresses digitally.

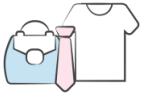


Bonds and Relationships

1	bond (v.)	/bɒnd/	To develop a lasting relationship or connection with someone.
2	ally (n.)	/ˈælaɪ/	Someone who helps or supports another in specific activities.
3	acquaintance (n.)	/əˈkweɪntəns/	A person known but not considered a close friend.
4	BFF (n.)	/biː ɛf ɛf/	Someone regarded as one's best friend, especially online.
5	buddy (n.)	/ˈbʌdi/	A close friend providing companionship and support regularly.
6	pal (n.)	/pæl/	A friendly companion or close friend typically used casually.

7	companion (n.)	/kəm'pænjən/	Someone who regularly accompanies another, offering support or friendship.
8	mate (n.)	/meɪt/	A romantic or sexual partner, usually in a committed relationship.
9	co-parent (n.)	/koʊ'pɛərənt/	A person sharing responsibility for raising a child with another.
10	half-brother (n.)	/'hæf 'brʌðər/	A brother sharing only one biological parent with someone.
11	half-sister (n.)	/'hæf 'sɪstər/	A sister sharing only one biological parent with someone.
12	heir (n.)	/ɛər/	Someone legally entitled to inherit another person's property or title.
13	next of kin (n.)	/'nɛkst əv 'kɪn/	One's closest living relative, usually legally recognized.
14	orphan (n.)	/'ɔːrfən/	A child whose parents have both passed away.
15	descendant (n.)	/dɪ'sɛndənt/	Someone related by blood to a person who lived earlier.
16	adoptive (adj.)	/ə'dɒptɪv/	Related to a child or parent through legal adoption.
17	biracial (adj.)	/'baɪ'reɪʃəl/	Involving or representing members of two different racial groups.
18	elder (adj.)	/'ɛldər/	Older person, especially in comparison to someone younger.
19	intimate (adj.)	/'ɪntɪmət/	Having a very close and personal relationship with someone.
20	sisterly (adj.)	/'sɪstərli/	Showing qualities characteristic of a sister or sister-like care.
21	tight-knit (adj.)	/'taɪt'nɪt/	Group or family maintaining a strong and friendly relationship together.
22	ancestry (n.)	/'ænsɛstri/	The people from whom someone is descended biologically or culturally.
23	heritage (n.)	/'hɛrɪtɪdʒ/	Cultural or ethnic background passed down through generations.
24	branch (n.)	/'bræntʃ/	Subdivision of a family sharing common ancestors or lineage.
25	brotherhood (n.)	/'brʌðərhʊd/	Kinship, bond, or solidarity among male siblings or members.
26	clan (n.)	/klæn/	Large group of people related by blood or extended family ties.
27	breakup (n.)	/'breɪkʌp/	The ending of a romantic relationship or association between people.
28	inheritance (n.)	/ɪn'hɛrɪtəns/	Property or assets legally passed to heirs after owner's death.
29	parenting (n.)	/'pɛərɛntɪŋ/	The process of raising and caring for one's children responsibly.
30	devotion (n.)	/dɪ'vʊʃən/	Strong love, loyalty, and support expressed toward someone.

31	rapport (n.)	/ræ'pɔːr/	Close and harmonious relationship with good mutual understanding.
32	lifelong (adj.)	/'laɪf,lɒŋ/	Lasting or continuing throughout an entire person's life.
33	dump (v.)	/dʌmp/	To end a romantic relationship, often unexpectedly or unfairly.
34	bromance (n.)	/'broʊmæns/	Close, non-romantic friendship between two men, mutually supportive.
35	homeboy (n.)	/'hoʊm,bɔɪ/	Male friend from the same neighborhood or social circle.



Fashion and Attire

1	bare (adj.)	/bɛər/	Not covered by clothing, exposing part of the body.
2	bead (n.)	/bi:d/	Small ball, often strung together for decoration or jewelry.
3	buckle (n.)	/'bʌkəl/	Device with pin used for fastening belts or straps.
4	bib (n.)	/bɪb/	Cloth or plastic protecting clothing while eating or drinking.
5	bow (n.)	/boʊ/	Decorative piece of cloth tied in a knot or ribbon.
6	pearl (n.)	/pɜːrl/	Shiny ball inside oyster shell, highly valued gem.
7	brief (adj.)	/brɪf/	Short and revealing, typically in reference to clothing.
8	checked (adj.)	/tʃɛkt/	Fabric having pattern of small squares in two colors.
9	checkered (adj.)	/'tʃɛkəd/	Having a pattern composed of colored squares arranged regularly.
10	elaborate (adj.)	/'læbə'reɪt/	Very detailed and complicated in design, style, or decoration.
11	fitted (adj.)	/'fɪtɪd/	Closely shaped or designed to cover the body tightly.
12	low-cut (adj.)	/'loʊ'kʌt/	Clothing with neckline that dips low at the front.
13	open-necked (adj.)	/'oʊpən'nekt/	Shirt worn without tie, collar left open at neck.
14	skintight (adj.)	/'skɪn,tʔɪt/	Very tight clothing that clings closely to the body.
15	sleeveless (adj.)	/'sliːvləs/	Clothing without any sleeves, exposing arms completely.
16	tailored (adj.)	/'teɪlərd/	Clothing cut and fitted to conform perfectly to wearer's body.
17	garment (n.)	/'gɑːrmənt/	Any item of clothing worn on the body for covering.

18	boxers <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈbɒksərz/	Men's loose underwear covering the thighs partially.
19	nightie <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈnaɪti/	Loose-fitting clothing worn by women or girls before sleeping.
20	cape <small>(n.)</small>	/keɪp/	Sleeveless garment fastened at neck, hanging over shoulders.
21	cloak <small>(n.)</small>	/kloʊk/	Loose overgarment worn without sleeves, fastened at neck.
22	shawl <small>(n.)</small>	/ʃɔːl/	Long piece of fabric draped over shoulders or head.
23	cuff <small>(n.)</small>	/kʌf/	Sleeve end at wrist that can be folded or turned.
24	fastener <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈfæsnər/	Device used to close, secure, or lock items in place.
25	strap <small>(n.)</small>	/stræp/	Narrow strip used for fastening, carrying, or holding something.
26	cut <small>(n.)</small>	/kʌt/	Way a garment is shaped or styled during construction.
27	glamour <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈglæməər/	Attractive quality making person, place, or thing desirable.
28	footwear <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈfʊtˌweər/	Items worn on feet such as shoes, boots, or sandals.
29	strip <small>(v.)</small>	/stri:p/	To remove clothing from someone's body deliberately or forcibly.
30	shoelace <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈʃuːleɪs/	Thin cord passed through shoe hooks to fasten securely.
31	velvet <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈvelvɪt/	Soft, thick fabric, usually made of cotton or silk.
32	waistline <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈweɪsˌtaɪn/	Measurement around the narrowest part of the body.
33	wig <small>(n.)</small>	/wɪɡ/	Artificial hairpiece worn to cover or change one's hair.
34	inappropriate <small>(adj.)</small>	/ˌɪnəˈprɒpriət/	Not suitable or acceptable for a particular context or situation.
35	apparel <small>(n.)</small>	/əˈpærəl/	Clothing, especially when bought, sold, or displayed commercially.
36	heels <small>(n.)</small>	/hi:lz/	Shoes with tall thin elevated back parts typically worn by women.
37	wetsuit <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈwetsu:t/	Tight rubber suit worn underwater to keep swimmer warm.



Writing and Narrative

1	title page <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈtaɪtl peɪdʒ/	Front page of a book showing title, author, publisher names.
2	appendix <small>(n.)</small>	/əˈpɛndɪks/	Section at book's end providing extra, supplementary information.

3	footnote (n.)	/ˈfʊtˌnoʊt/	Additional information placed at the bottom of a printed page.
4	backstory (n.)	/ˈbækˌstɔːri/	Events that happened to a character before main story begins.
5	characterization (n.)	/ˌkærɪktəraɪˈzeɪʃən/	Process of creating and representing characters in a narrative work.
6	narration (n.)	/nəˈreɪʃən/	Method of telling or explaining a story in literature or film.
7	first-person (n.)	/ˌfɜːrst ˈpɜːrsən/	Storytelling mode where narrator experiences events personally.
8	twist (n.)	/twɪst/	Unexpected turn or change in the sequence of events.
9	inspiration (n.)	/ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃən/	Mental spark that motivates creativity or unusual activity.
10	co-author (v.)	/koʊ ˈɔːθər/	To write a book or article together with another person.
11	compose (v.)	/kəmˈpoʊz/	To write a literary work thoughtfully and carefully.
12	jot down (v.)	/dʒɒt daʊn/	To quickly write a note in an informal way.
13	proofread (v.)	/ˈpruːfˌriːd/	To read and correct errors in a written or printed text.
14	script (v.)	/skɪpt/	To write the words intended for a movie, play, or show.
15	autobiography (n.)	/ˌɔːtəbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/	Life story of a person written by that same individual.
16	comic strip (n.)	/ˈkɒmɪk strɪp/	Series of illustrated boxes that narrate a story visually.
17	fable (n.)	/ˈfeɪbl/	Short story teaching a moral, often with animal characters.
18	pamphlet (n.)	/ˈpæmfɪt/	Small book with information about a specific topic or subject.
19	hardcover (n.)	/ˈhɑːrdˌkʌvər/	Book with stiff cover made of cardboard, leather, or similar material.
20	paperback (n.)	/ˈpeɪpərˌbæk/	Book with cover made from thick, flexible paper.
21	prose (n.)	/proʊz/	Ordinary written or spoken language, not structured as poetry.
22	dramatist (n.)	/ˈdræmətɪst/	Writer who creates plays for theater, television, or radio.
23	playwright (n.)	/ˈpleɪˌraɪt/	Person who writes scripts or plays for performance or broadcast.
24	engaging (adj.)	/ɪnˈɡeɪdʒɪŋ/	Attractive and interesting, capturing attention or involvement.
25	gripping (adj.)	/ˈɡrɪpɪŋ/	Exciting or fascinating in a way that holds attention.
26	heavy (adj.)	/ˈhevi/	Literary work that is very serious, dense, or difficult to understand.

27	intriguing (adj.)	/ɪn'tri:ɡɪŋ/	Arousing curiosity or interest because of being mysterious or unusual.
28	ironic (adj.)	/aɪ'rɒnɪk/	Using words that convey opposite meaning, often humorously.
29	tragic (adj.)	/'trædʒɪk/	Related to or characteristic of tragic events or literature.
30	symbolism (n.)	/'sɪmbəlɪzəm/	Practice of using symbols to represent ideas, objects, or concepts.
31	trilogy (n.)	/'tri:lədʒi/	Set of three related books, movies, or similar works.
32	sequel (n.)	/'si:kwəl/	Work continuing and extending story of an earlier narrative piece.
33	quote (n.)	/kwəʊt/	Sentence from a text repeated for wisdom, relevance, or emphasis.
34	romance (n.)	/'rəʊməns/	Story or movie primarily focused on love and relationships.
35	third person (n.)	/θɜ:rd 'pɜ:rsən/	Storytelling mode using pronouns like "he" or "she" for characters.
36	true crime (n.)	/tru: 'kraɪm/	Genre involving real crimes, criminals, and historical events.



Language Components

1	linguistic (adj.)	/lɪŋ'ɡwɪstɪk/	Related to the science, structure, use, and evolution of language.
2	infinitive (n.)	/ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv/	Base form of a verb without any tense, person, or number.
3	gerund (n.)	/'dʒɛrənd/	Verb form ending in -ing functioning as a noun within sentences.
4	transitive verb (n.)	/'trænzətɪv vɜ:rb/	Verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning.
5	intransitive verb (n.)	/ɪn'trænzətɪv vɜ:rb/	Verb that does not take a direct object in sentences.
6	number (n.)	/'nʌmbər/	Word form indicating singular, dual, or plural quantity of nouns.
7	person (n.)	/'pɜ:rsən/	Class of pronouns indicating speaker, addressee, or others not present.
8	voice (n.)	/vɔɪs/	Verb form indicating whether subject performs or receives action.
9	gender (n.)	/'dʒɛndər/	Word class showing masculine, feminine, or neuter grammatical category.
10	feminine (adj.)	/'fɛmɪnɪn/	Referring to female entities or forms in a language's grammar.
11	masculine (adj.)	/'mæskjʊlɪn/	Referring to male entities or forms in a language's grammar.
12	subjunctive (adj.)	/səb'dʒʌŋktɪv/	Verb forms expressing wishes, possibilities, doubts, or hypothetical actions.

13	phonetics (n.)	/fə'netiks/	Scientific study of speech sounds and their correct pronunciation.
14	intonation (n.)	/ˌɪntə'neɪʃən/	Rising and falling pitch of voice during spoken language.
15	dialect (n.)	/ˈdaɪələkt/	Regional or social form of language differing slightly from standard.
16	proverb (n.)	/ˈprɒvərb/	Short saying expressing general truth, wisdom, or advice.
17	idiom (n.)	/ˈɪdiəm/	Phrase with meaning different from literal meanings of individual words.
18	jargon (n.)	/ˈdʒɑːrgən/	Specialized words used by a group or profession, confusing outsiders.
19	slang (n.)	/slæŋ/	Informal words or expressions specific to certain groups of people.
20	euphemism (n.)	/ˈjuːfəməɪzəm/	Polite or mild expression replacing a harsh, direct, or offensive one.
21	punctuate (v.)	/ˈpʌŋktʃueɪt/	To insert punctuation marks to clarify meaning in written text.
22	colon (n.)	/ˈkəʊlən/	Punctuation mark : introducing a list, quotation, or explanation.
23	semicolon (n.)	/ˈsemɪˌkəʊlən/	Punctuation mark ; separating clauses or items in a complex list.
24	parenthesis (n.)	/pə'renθəsis/	Symbols () enclosing additional or clarifying information in writing.
25	hyphen (n.)	/ˈhaɪfən/	Small line connecting words or parts of compound words.
26	slash (n.)	/slæʃ/	Symbol / indicating alternatives, fractions, or separation in text.
27	interjection (n.)	/ˌɪntər'dʒekʃən/	Word or phrase expressing sudden emotion, exclamation, or feeling.
28	particle (n.)	/ˈpɑːrtɪkəl/	Adverb or preposition forming phrasal verb with main verb.
29	e.g. (adj.)	/iː ˈdʒiː/	Used before giving one or more examples for clarification.
30	ungrammatical (adj.)	/ˌʌŋgrə'mætɪkəl/	Not conforming to standard grammar rules or correct usage.



News and Network

1	anchor (n.)	/ˈæŋkər/	Person presenting news on live TV or radio broadcasts.
2	weathergirl (n.)	/ˈweðərgɜːrl/	Woman reporting weather conditions on TV or radio.
3	contributor (n.)	/kən'trɪbjʊtər/	Person submitting written pieces to newspapers or magazines.
4	correspondent (n.)	/ˌkɒrə'spɒndənt/	Reporter covering news for media outlets in specific locations.

5	couch potato (n.)	/kaʊtʃ pə'teɪtəʊ/	Person who sits and watches television excessively and frequently.
6	paparazzi (n.)	/ˌpæpə'rætsi/	Freelance photographers aggressively pursuing celebrities for pictures.
7	subscriber (n.)	/səb'skraɪbər/	Person paying regularly to receive publications or services.
8	antenna (n.)	/æn'tenə/	Device for sending or receiving electronic signals or broadcasts.
9	frequency (n.)	/ˈfri:kwənsi/	Number of waves passing a point each second in a signal.
10	wavelength (n.)	/ˈweɪvˌlɛŋθ/	Distance between one point on a wave and the next similar point.
11	censor (v.)	/ˈsɛnsər/	To remove content to prevent public access for moral or political reasons.
12	receive (v.)	/rɪ'si:v/	To pick up broadcast signals using a device or receiver.
13	televisе (v.)	/ˈtɛlɪˌvaɪz/	To broadcast or show content on television to viewers.
14	tune in (v.)	/tu:n ɪn/	To watch a TV program or listen to a radio broadcast.
15	bulletin (n.)	/ˈbʊlətɪn/	Brief news program broadcast on radio or television channels.
16	commentary (n.)	/ˈkɒmənˌtəri/	Spoken description of an event as it occurs, usually on media.
17	lead story (n.)	/li:d 'stɔ:ri/	News item given most prominence in a broadcast or publication.
18	newsroom (n.)	/ˈnju:zˌru:m/	Place where news is compiled, reviewed, and prepared for media.
19	prime time (n.)	/ˈpraɪm taɪm/	Period when largest audience watches TV or listens to radio.
20	circulation (n.)	/ˌsɜ:rkjʊˈleɪʃən/	Total copies of a publication distributed, sold, or delivered.
21	clipping (n.)	/ˈklɪpɪŋ/	Article or story cut from publication for keeping or reference.
22	newsgathering (n.)	/ˈnju:zˌɡæðərɪŋ/	Act of collecting news items for broadcast or publication purposes.
23	newsheet (n.)	/ˈnju:zˌʃi:t/	Small newspaper containing few pages with concise information.
24	issue (n.)	/ˈɪʃu:/	One edition of a series of regularly published materials.
25	photojournalism (n.)	/ˈfəʊtəʊˌdʒɜ:rnəlɪzəm/	Reporting news primarily using photographs in publications.
26	photo op (n.)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ ɒp/	Arranged event for public figures to be photographed performing actions.
27	periodical (n.)	/ˌpɪrɪˈɒdɪkəl/	Publication produced regularly, often focused on specific topics.
28	quarterly (n.)	/ˈkwɔ:rtərli/	Publication produced four times annually, at regular intervals.

29	tabloid (n.)	/ˈtæblɔɪd/	Small newspaper emphasizing pictures and celebrity news, less serious.
30	readership (n.)	/ˈriːdəʃɪp/	Number of regular readers of a newspaper, magazine, or publication.
31	citizen journalism (n.)	/ˈsɪtɪzən ˈdʒɜːrnəlɪzəm/	News coverage by ordinary people, shared on the Internet.
32	anonymous (adj.)	/əˈnɒnɪməs/	Person whose identity is unknown or deliberately concealed.
33	high-profile (adj.)	/haɪ ˈprəʊfaɪl/	Attracting significant public attention or media interest.
34	nationwide (adj.)	/ˈneɪʃənwaɪd/	Existing, occurring, or distributed across an entire country.
35	FM (n.)	/ˌɛf ˈɛm/	Radio broadcasting method offering high sound quality transmission.
36	ballot (n.)	/ˈbælət/	Document listing options or candidates for voting purposes.
37	teletext (n.)	/ˈteliˌtɛkst/	Television service providing written news and information electronically.



Weather Conditions

1	meteorology (n.)	/ˌmiːtiəˈrɒlədʒi/	Scientific study of Earth's atmosphere, including weather forecasting.
2	clear up (v.)	/ˈkliə ʌp/	To become free of clouds, rain, or stormy conditions.
3	drift (v.)	/drɪft/	To move slowly through air or water naturally without control.
4	changeability (n.)	/ˌtʃeɪndʒəˈbɪlɪti/	Quality or tendency to change frequently or suddenly over time.
5	visibility (n.)	/ˌvɪzəˈbɪlɪti/	Distance one can clearly see, especially under weather conditions.
6	soak (v.)	/soʊk/	To make completely wet by water or other liquid substance.
7	downpour (n.)	/ˈdaʊnpɔːr/	Brief, heavy rainfall falling intensely over a short period.
8	front (n.)	/frʌnt/	Boundary where two air masses of different temperatures meet.
9	gale (n.)	/geɪl/	Very strong and powerful wind moving over a distance.
10	puddle (n.)	/ˈpʌdl/	Small pool of water or liquid, typically caused by rain.
11	snowdrift (n.)	/ˈsnoʊdrɪft/	Mass of snow accumulated by wind into a mound or pile.
12	torrent (n.)	/ˈtɒrənt/	Fast-moving, powerful stream of water or liquid substance.
13	vapor (n.)	/ˈveɪpər/	Tiny liquid droplets suspended in air due to heating.

14	thundercloud (n.)	/ˈθʌndərˌklaʊd/	Large dark cloud producing lightning and associated thunder.
15	whirlwind (n.)	/ˈwɜːrlwɪnd/	Very strong spinning wind causing destruction in its path.
16	cloudburst (n.)	/ˈklaʊdˌbɜːrst/	Sudden, heavy rainfall over a short, concentrated area.
17	baking (adj.)	/ˈbeɪkɪŋ/	Extremely hot weather, often causing discomfort and perspiration.
18	breezy (adj.)	/ˈbriːzi/	Characterized by gentle, refreshing wind or airflow.
19	climatic (adj.)	/klaɪˈmætɪk/	Relating to the typical weather of a specific geographic region.
20	dense (adj.)	/dens/	Thick and hard to see through, often describing fog or smoke.
21	dull (adj.)	/dʌl/	Overcast or cloudy weather lacking brightness or sunlight.
22	extreme (adj.)	/ɪkˈstriːm/	Very high in intensity, degree, or intensity of conditions.
23	favorable (adj.)	/ˈfeɪvərəbl/	Wind blowing in direction assisting movement or travel effectively.
24	gloomy (adj.)	/ˈgluːmi/	Dark or depressing weather, often causing low mood or visibility.
25	glorious (adj.)	/ˈɡlɔːriəs/	Hot, sunny, and bright weather producing clear, enjoyable conditions.
26	misty (adj.)	/ˈmɪsti/	Covered by mist, creating soft, blurred visual effect in surroundings.
27	temperate (adj.)	/ˈtɛmpərət/	Climate or region with moderate temperature, not extreme hot or cold.
28	unpredictable (adj.)	/ˌʌnpɪrɪˈdɪktəbl/	Impossible to forecast due to frequent and sudden changes.
29	atmospheric pressure (n.)	/ˌætˈmɒsˈfɛrɪk ˈprɛʃər/	Force exerted by weight of air on Earth's surface continuously.
30	scorching (adj.)	/ˈskɔːrtʃɪŋ/	Extremely hot weather causing discomfort and intense heat exposure.
31	hazy (adj.)	/ˈheɪzi/	Air condition reducing visibility due to mist, heat, or dust.
32	thunderclap (n.)	/ˈθʌndərˌklæp/	Single loud sound of thunder occurring during stormy conditions.
33	thaw (v.)	/θɔː/	To melt or become softer after being frozen solidly.
34	scorching hot (n.)	/ˈskɔːrtʃɪŋ hɒt/	Weather or temperature extremely high, causing intense heat.
35	freezing cold (phr.)	/ˈfriːzɪŋ kəʊld/	Conditions characterized by extremely low temperatures, harshly cold.
36	famine (n.)	/ˈfæmɪn/	Severe shortage of food causing hunger, malnutrition, and death.



Shopping

1	barcode (n.)	/ˈbɑːrkoʊd/	Row of black-and-white lines containing encoded product information.
2	price tag (n.)	/ˈpraɪs tæg/	Label indicating how much a product or item costs.
3	boutique (n.)	/buːˈtiːk/	Small shop selling fashionable clothes, accessories, or luxury items.
4	dressing room (n.)	/ˈdresɪŋ ru:m/	Room in store where customers try clothes before purchase.
5	rack (n.)	/ræk/	Structure designed to hold, store, or display objects conveniently.
6	cash-back (n.)	/ˈkæʃ,bæk/	Money returned when purchasing using debit card or other payment.
7	register (n.)	/ˈredʒɪstər/	Machine recording transactions and keeping money in stores or restaurants.
8	safe (n.)	/seɪf/	Strong box with lock used to protect valuable possessions securely.
9	closed-circuit television (n.)	/kloʊzd ˈsɜːrkit ˈtelɪvɪʒən/	Camera system sending feed to TV for security purposes.
10	bargain (v.)	/ˈbɑːrgɪn/	To negotiate better terms, price, or agreement for purchase.
11	barter (v.)	/ˈbɑːrtər/	To exchange goods or services directly without using money.
12	browse (v.)	/braʊz/	To casually look at products without intending to purchase immediately.
13	comparison-shop (v.)	/kəmˈpærɪsən ʃɒp/	To visit multiple stores comparing prices before making a purchase.
14	retail (v.)	/ˈriːteɪl/	To sell small quantities of products directly to individual customers.
15	wholesale (v.)	/ˈhoʊlseɪl/	To sell large quantities of goods to retailers rather than consumers.
16	sell out (v.)	/sæl aʊt/	To completely sell all tickets, products, or seats available.
17	chain store (n.)	/tʃeɪn stɔːr/	One of a series of stores under the same ownership or brand.
18	convenience store (n.)	/kənˈviːniəns stɔːr/	Store selling food, drinks, and items, usually open 24 hours daily.
19	deli (n.)	/ˈdɛli/	Shop selling cooked meats, cheeses, and specialty prepared foods.
20	kiosk (n.)	/ˈkiːpsk/	Small store with open front selling items such as newspapers or snacks.
21	outlet (n.)	/ˈaʊtlet/	Store selling company products, often at reduced prices to public.
22	florist (n.)	/ˈflɒrɪst/	Shop or person selling flowers, plants, and floral arrangements.

23	grocer (n.)	/ˈɡroʊsər/	Seller of food and daily necessities in small stores or markets.
24	stationer (n.)	/ˈsteɪʃənər/	Seller of writing materials like pens, paper, and office supplies.
25	consumerism (n.)	/kənˈsuːməɪzəm/	Belief that happiness depends on purchasing material goods frequently.
26	shopaholic (n.)	/ˌʃɒpəˈhɒlɪk/	Person who excessively shops and purchases often unnecessary items.
27	duty-free (adj.)	/ˈduːti friː/	Products exempt from paying taxes during import or sale transactions.
28	transaction (n.)	/trænˈzækʃən/	Process of buying or selling goods or services between parties.
29	on sale (phr.)	/ɒn seɪl/	Available for purchase at a store or discounted price.
30	pre-order (n.)	/ˌpriːˈɔːrdər/	Order placed for a product before its official release or availability.
31	promotion (n.)	/prəˈmoʊʃən/	Activity increasing product sales by attracting public attention.
32	voucher (n.)	/ˈvaʊtʃər/	Paper or digital code used instead of money or for discounts.
33	half-price (adj.)	/ˌhæf ˈpraɪs/	Reduced to fifty percent of the original cost or previous price.
34	foot traffic (n.)	/fʊt ˈtræfɪk/	Number of people visiting a shop or location during a period.



Education

1	admission (n.)	/ədˈmɪʃən/	Permission granted to enter an organization, school, or institution.
2	attendance (n.)	/əˈtendəns/	State of being present at school, class, or event.
3	detention (n.)	/dɪˈtenʃən/	Punishment where a student stays after school for misbehavior.
4	principal (n.)	/ˈprɪnsəpəl/	Person in charge of managing and leading a school effectively.
5	educator (n.)	/ˈɛdʒʊˌkeɪtər/	Someone whose job is teaching and guiding students academically.
6	janitor (n.)	/ˈdʒænɪtər/	Worker responsible for cleaning and maintaining a school or building.
7	chair (n.)	/tʃeər/	Position held by a professor leading an academic department.
8	dropout (n.)	/ˈdrɔːpˌaʊt/	Student who leaves school or college before completing studies.
9	scholar (n.)	/ˈskaːlər/	Person with extensive knowledge in a particular academic field.
10	truant (n.)	/ˈtruːənt/	Student who stays away from school without official permission.

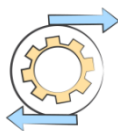
11	confer (v.)	/kən'fɜ:r/	To grant an official degree, title, or right to someone.
12	expel (v.)	/ɪk'spel/	To forcefully remove a student from school or organization.
13	skip (v.)	/skip/	To deliberately not participate in an activity or class session.
14	flag (v.)	/flæg/	To mark something in order to make it more noticeable.
15	dissertation (n.)	/,dɪsə'teɪʃən/	Long written research submitted for an advanced university degree.
16	doctorate (n.)	/'dɑ:ktərɪt/	Highest academic degree awarded by a university.
17	field day (n.)	/fi:ld dei/	School day for outdoor activities and competitive sports games.
18	field trip (n.)	/fi:ld trɪp/	Educational visit conducted outside classroom for practical learning.
19	GRE (n.)	/,dʒi: ɛr 'i:/	Standardized test for graduate school admission in the United States.
20	cognitive (adj.)	/'kɑ:gnɪtɪv/	Related to mental processes such as thinking, understanding, remembering.
21	extracurricular (adj.)	/,ɛkstrəkə'rɪkjələr/	Activities or studies outside the normal school curriculum or lessons.
22	intensive (adj.)	/ɪn'tensɪv/	Involving concentrated effort, focus, or activity in a short timeframe.
23	literate (adj.)	/'lɪtərət/	Having the ability to read and write competently.
24	prestigious (adj.)	/pre'stɪdʒəs/	Highly respected and honored in a particular field or society.
25	vocational (adj.)	/vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/	Related to skills or knowledge needed for a specific occupation.
26	syllabus (n.)	/'sɪləbəs/	Document outlining topics, assignments, and expectations for a course.
27	module (n.)	/'mɑ:dju:l/	Unit of study covering a specific topic within a course or program.
28	algebra (n.)	/'ældʒəbrə/	Mathematics branch using symbols and letters to represent numbers.
29	arithmetic (n.)	/ə'rɪθmətɪk/	Branch of mathematics dealing with addition, subtraction, multiplication.
30	humanities (n.)	/,hju:'mænɪtɪz/	Academic studies exploring human behavior, history, and culture.
31	residence hall (n.)	/'rezɪdəns hɔ:l/	University building where students live on campus temporarily.
32	theology (n.)	/θi'ɑ:lədʒi/	Academic study of religion, faith, and spiritual beliefs.
33	zoology (n.)	/zoo'ɑ:lədʒi/	Branch of biology studying animals, their classification, behavior.
34	SAT (n.)	/,ɛs ɛɪ 'ti:/	Standardized test taken by high school students for college admission.

35

AWOL (adj.)

/ˌeɪ dʌbəl juː ˈoʊ əl/

Being absent from duty or school without permission or notice.



Integral Verbs

1	applaud (v.)	/əˈplɔːd/	To clap hands as a sign of approval or praise.
2	bat (v.)	/bæt/	To quickly open and close one's eyes to attract attention.
3	glance (v.)	/glæns/	To briefly look at someone or something for observation.
4	spy (v.)	/spaɪ/	To secretly observe someone without their knowledge or permission.
5	articulate (v.)	/ɑːrˈtɪkjələrt/	To clearly express thoughts or feelings verbally and effectively.
6	bind (v.)	/baɪnd/	To tie someone or something to prevent movement or escape.
7	cling (v.)	/klɪŋ/	To tightly hold on to someone or something for support.
8	craft (v.)	/kræft/	To skillfully make something by hand or with tools.
9	creep (v.)	/kriːp/	To move slowly and quietly to avoid being noticed by others.
10	circulate (v.)	/ˈsɜːrkjələrt/	To constantly move around a gas, liquid, or air inside space.
11	descend (v.)	/dɪˈsend/	To move downward toward a lower level or position.
12	divert (v.)	/daɪˈvɜːrt/	To cause someone or something to change their direction intentionally.
13	exert (v.)	/ɪɡˈzɜːrt/	To put force or influence on someone or something effectively.
14	filter (v.)	/ˈfɪltər/	To pass gas, liquid, or light through something removing unwanted substances.
15	forge (v.)	/fɔːrdʒ/	To shape or create metal by heating and hammering into form.
16	grasp (v.)	/græsp/	To take and tightly hold something with your hand.
17	grip (v.)	/ɡrɪp/	To firmly hold or secure an object to prevent movement.
18	preside (v.)	/prɪˈzaɪd/	To act in an authoritative role during meeting or ceremony.
19	resemble (v.)	/rɪˈzembəl/	To have a similar appearance or characteristic to someone else.
20	simulate (v.)	/ˈsɪmjəleɪt/	To imitate or reproduce the qualities of something realistically.
21	slam (v.)	/slæm/	To forcefully shut or close a door, lid, or other object.

22	stun (v.)	/stʌn/	To temporarily render someone unconscious or immobile by force.
23	unify (v.)	/ˈjuːnɪfaɪ/	To become or make whole or united as one entity.
24	utilize (v.)	/ˈjuːtəˌlaɪz/	To put something to effective use for a particular purpose.
25	tempt (v.)	/tɛmpt/	To feel a strong desire to do something often forbidden.
26	vanish (v.)	/ˈvænɪʃ/	To suddenly and mysteriously disappear without any explanation.
27	weave (v.)	/wiːv/	To create fabric by interlacing threads or strands in a pattern.
28	yield (v.)	/jiːld/	To produce or provide crops, results, or products from resources.
29	regain (v.)	/rɪˈgeɪn/	To get back something lost, particularly a quality or ability.
30	pioneer (v.)	/ˌpaɪəˈnɪər/	To be the first to invent, discover, or implement something.
31	enrich (v.)	/ɛnˈrɪʃ/	To improve or enhance the quality of something substantially.
32	notify (v.)	/ˈnoʊtɪfaɪ/	To officially let someone know about an event or action.
33	maximize (v.)	/ˈmæksɪˌmaɪz/	To increase something to its highest possible level effectively.
34	minimize (v.)	/ˈmɪnɪˌmaɪz/	To reduce something to the smallest possible amount or level.
35	log (v.)	/lɔːg/	To officially record events, data, or actions systematically.
36	insult (v.)	/ɪnˈsʌlt/	To deliberately say or do something disrespectful to someone.
37	confine (v.)	/kənˈfaɪn/	To keep someone or something within limits or boundaries.
38	imprison (v.)	/ɪmˈprɪzən/	To put someone in prison or restrict their freedom forcibly.
39	drown (v.)	/draʊn/	To die due to being submerged under water for too long.
40	dispose (v.)	/dɪˈspəʊz/	To arrange or put someone or something in a proper order.



Business and Management

1	acquisition (n.)	/ˌækwɪˈzɪʃən/	The act of buying or obtaining something, usually valuable.
2	MBA (n.)	/ˌɛm.biːˈeɪ/	A second university degree specializing in business management studies.
3	associate (n.)	/əˈsoʊsiət/	A member of an organization with limited rights or membership.

4	retailer (n.)	/ˈriːteɪlər/	A store or business selling goods directly to the public.
5	commodity (n.)	/kəˈmɑːdəti/	An unprocessed material that can be traded in markets.
6	merchandise (n.)	/ˈmɜːrtʃəndaɪs/	Goods that are bought, sold, or offered for sale commercially.
7	cooperative (n.)	/koʊˈɑːpərətɪv/	An organization jointly owned and run by its members.
8	audit (n.)	/ˈɔːdɪt/	A formal inspection of financial records for correctness and accuracy.
9	deficit (n.)	/ˈdɛfɪsɪt/	Amount by which resources or money are insufficient for needs.
10	expenditure (n.)	/ɪkˈspɛndɪtʃər/	The act of spending money on goods, services, or obligations.
11	invoice (n.)	/ˈɪnvɔɪs/	A detailed list of purchased goods or services with total cost.
12	margin (n.)	/ˈmɑːrdʒɪn/	Difference between production cost and sale price of an item.
13	turnover (n.)	/ˈtɜːrnʊʊvər/	Overall profit made by a business during a specific time period.
14	yield (n.)	/jiːld/	Amount of profit or return gained from an investment or enterprise.
15	enterprise (n.)	/ˈɛntərpraɪz/	A company or business venture engaged in commercial activities.
16	franchise (n.)	/ˈfræn,tʃaɪz/	Business operating under established branding and licensing agreement.
17	startup (n.)	/ˈstɑːrtʌp/	Newly established business venture, often innovative and growth-oriented.
18	Ltd (n.)	/ˈlɪmɪtɪd/	Indicates owners' liability is limited to their invested amount.
19	venture (n.)	/ˈvɛntʃər/	Business activity undertaken with significant risk for potential gain.
20	net (adj.)	/nɛt/	Final amount remaining after deducting all costs or expenses.
21	cooperative (adj.)	/koʊˈɑːpərətɪv/	Pertaining to an organization jointly owned and managed by members.
22	incorporated (adj.)	/ɪnˈkɔːrpəreɪtɪd/	Legally recognized as a corporate business entity.
23	managerial (adj.)	/ˌmænəˈdʒɪriəl/	Related to supervising, organizing, or managing tasks and personnel.
24	profitable (adj.)	/ˈprɒfɪtəbl/	Providing financial gain or valuable returns in business operations.
25	administer (v.)	/ədˈmɪnɪstər/	To manage a company, organization, or its affairs efficiently.
26	close (v.)	/klaʊz/	To finalize a business deal or commercial transaction successfully.
27	merge (v.)	/mɜːrdʒ/	To combine two or more entities into a single unified whole.

28	publicize (v.)	/ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/	To draw public attention to something using information or advertising.
29	take over (v.)	/teɪk ˈoʊvər/	To gain control of a company by buying majority shares.
30	patent (n.)	/ˈpætənt/	Legal document granting exclusive rights to an invention for time-limited.
31	shipping (n.)	/ˈʃɪpɪŋ/	The process of transporting goods, particularly via sea or land.
32	warehouse (n.)	/ˈweɪˌhaʊs/	Large building used to store raw materials or finished products.
33	operational (adj.)	/ˌɑːpəˈreɪʃənəl/	Pertaining to how a business, organization, or machine functions.
34	PR (n.)	/ˌpiːˈɑːr/	Process of maintaining a favorable public image for someone or firm.



Achievement and Progress

1	accomplishment (n.)	/əˈkɑːmplɪʃmənt/	A significant goal achieved through effort, skill, or hard work.
2	advancement (n.)	/ədˈvænsmənt/	The process of improvement or progress in a career or field.
3	aspiration (n.)	/ˌæspəˈreɪʃən/	A valued goal or ambition that one strongly wishes to achieve.
4	boom (n.)	/buːm/	A period of rapid economic growth or expansion.
5	breakthrough (n.)	/ˈbreɪkθruː/	An important discovery or development that improves a situation.
6	comeback (n.)	/ˈkʌmˌbæk/	A return to previous success or prominence by a renowned person.
7	glory (n.)	/ˈɡlɔːri/	Popularity, honor, or praise received after a great success.
8	triumph (n.)	/ˈtraɪʌmf/	A great victory or achievement gained through struggle or effort.
9	achiever (n.)	/əˈtʃiːvər/	Someone who attains high levels of success in their profession.
10	big time (n.)	/bɪɡ taɪm/	The highest and most successful level in a particular profession.
11	top (v.)	/tɑːp/	To hold the highest position due to achievements or performance.
12	attain (v.)	/əˈteɪn/	To succeed in reaching a desired goal through effort or work.
13	blossom (v.)	/ˈblɔːsəm/	To develop in a healthier, more successful, or confident way.
14	congratulate (v.)	/kənˈɡrætʃəleɪt/	To express praise or good wishes for someone's achievement.
15	consolidate (v.)	/kənˈsɔːlɪdeɪt/	To strengthen a position of power or success for lasting effect.

16	flourish (v.)	/ˈflɜːrɪʃ/	To grow or develop quickly and successfully.
17	fly high (v.)	/flaɪ haɪ/	To be experiencing great success or recognition.
18	pay off (v.)	/peɪ ɔːf/	(Of actions) To succeed and produce desired positive results.
19	prosper (v.)	/ˈprɒspər/	To grow successfully, especially financially or professionally.
20	strive (v.)	/straɪv/	To work as hard as possible to achieve a goal.
21	thrive (v.)	/θraɪv/	To grow, develop, or succeed exceptionally well.
22	drive (n.)	/draɪv/	Coordinated efforts aimed at achieving a goal or objective.
23	effectiveness (n.)	/ɪˈfektɪvˈnes/	The quality of producing the desired outcome successfully.
24	perseverance (n.)	/ˌpɜːrsəˈvɪərəns/	Persistent effort despite difficulties or obstacles.
25	resolve (n.)	/rɪˈzɔːlv/	Strong determination to achieve something of value.
26	desirable (adj.)	/dɪˈzaɪrəbəl/	Worth having, obtaining, or achieving.
27	distinguished (adj.)	/dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃt/	Highly successful, respected, and recognized in a field.
28	favorable (adj.)	/ˈfeɪvərəbəl/	Expressing approval, support, or advantage.
29	feasible (adj.)	/ˈfiːzəbl/	Capable of being done successfully; practical and achievable.
30	fulfilled (adj.)	/fʊlˈfɪld/	Feeling satisfied and happy with one's achievements or life.
31	notable (adj.)	/ˈnoʊtəbl/	Deserving attention due to being remarkable or important.
32	premier (adj.)	/prɪˈmɪr/	Considered most successful, important, or prominent compared to others.
33	productive (adj.)	/prəˈdʌktɪv/	Producing desired results efficiently through effort and resources.
34	live up to (v.)	/lɪv ʌp tuː/	To meet expectations or standards set by oneself or others.
35	with flying colors (n.)	/wɪð ˈflaɪɪŋ ˈkʌlərz/	In a very successful or outstanding manner.



Agreement and Disagreement

1	compromise (v.)	/ˈkɒmprəmaɪz/	To reach agreement by reducing or adjusting conflicting demands.
2	concede (v.)	/kənˈsiːd/	To reluctantly admit something is true after initial denial.

3	cooperate (v.)	/koʊˈɒpəreɪt/	To work jointly with others toward a shared objective or goal.
4	intervene (v.)	/ˌɪntərˈviːn/	To intentionally become involved to improve or prevent worsening.
5	interfere (v.)	/ˌɪntərˈfɪər/	To get involved in a situation unnecessarily, often annoyingly.
6	seal (v.)	/siːl/	To finalize or confirm a contract, deal, or agreement.
7	sign (v.)	/saɪn/	To agree formally to a contract by putting one's signature on it.
8	talk into (v.)	/tɔːk ˈɪntuː/	To persuade someone to do something they initially do not want.
9	undertake (v.)	/ˌʌndərˈteɪk/	To accept responsibility or promise to perform a specific task.
10	violate (v.)	/ˈvaɪəleɪt/	To disobey or break a law, rule, or formal agreement.
11	raise hell (phr.)	/reɪz hɛl/	To complain loudly or object angrily to something.
12	wrap up (v.)	/ræp ʌp/	To complete or conclude a meeting, task, or agreement.
13	acceptance (n.)	/əkˈseptəns/	The act of agreeing with or approving an idea, belief, or statement.
14	compliance (n.)	/kəmˈplaɪəns/	The act of following rules, regulations, or orders.
15	consensus (n.)	/kənˈsɛnsəs/	General agreement reached collectively by all group members.
16	convention (n.)	/kənˈvenʃən/	Socially accepted behavior considered appropriate in society.
17	bargain (n.)	/ˈbɑːrgən/	An agreement where parties exchange specific benefits or actions.
18	breach (n.)	/briːtʃ/	An act of violating a law, rule, or formal agreement.
19	commitment (n.)	/kəˈmɪtmənt/	Dedication or obligation to a cause, task, or person.
20	fuss (n.)	/fʌs/	A quarrel or complaint about something unimportant.
21	settlement (n.)	/ˈsetlmənt/	An official resolution that ends a dispute or disagreement.
22	submission (n.)	/səbˈmɪʃən/	Yielding to authority or accepting defeat without resistance.
23	tolerance (n.)	/ˈtɒlərəns/	Willingness to accept behavior or opinions contrary to one's own.
24	mutual (adj.)	/ˈmjuːtʃuəl/	Done or shared reciprocally between two or more individuals.
25	collective (adj.)	/kəˈlektɪv/	Involving all members of a group; shared or performed together.
26	contrary (adj.)	/ˈkɒntrəri/	Completely opposed or different in nature or usual behavior.

27	joint (adj.)	/dʒɔɪnt/	Shared, controlled, or done by two or more people.
28	persuasive (adj.)	/pər'sweɪsɪv/	Able to convince others to believe or take a particular action.
29	settled (adj.)	/ˈsetld/	Agreed upon, resolved, or decided officially.
30	come to terms with sb (phr.)	/kʌm tuː tɜːrmz wɪð/	To reach mutual understanding or resolution with someone.
31	tell me about it (phr.)	/tel mi ə'baʊt ɪt/	Expression of understanding or agreement based on personal experience.
32	you can say that again (phr.)	/ju kæn seɪ ðæt ə'ɡen/	Expression showing full agreement with someone's statement.
33	inconsistent (adj.)	/ˌɪnkən'sɪstənt/	Not remaining the same; unpredictable in quality or behavior.
34	demonstration (n.)	/ˌdɛmən'streɪʃən/	Public display of support or protest via meetings or marches.
35	off the table (phr.)	/ɒf ðə 'teɪbəl/	Unavailable or no longer open for consideration or discussion.
36	like hell (phr.)	/laɪk hel/	Emphasizes extreme intensity or speed, often ironically.



Personal Traits

1	loudmouth (n.)	/ˈlaʊdməʊθ/	A person who talks excessively, often offensively or foolishly.
2	cynical (adj.)	/ˈsɪnɪkəl/	Distrustful, believing people act mainly from selfish motives.
3	loony (adj.)	/ˈluːni/	Showing foolish, irrational, or eccentric behavior.
4	naive (adj.)	/naɪˈiːv/	Lacking experience, judgment, or worldly wisdom.
5	flawed (adj.)	/ˈflɔːd/	Having defects, weaknesses, or imperfections.
6	hostile (adj.)	/ˈhɒstail/	Showing unfriendliness, aggression, or opposition toward others.
7	noble (adj.)	/ˈnoʊbəl/	Having admirable moral qualities deserving respect and honor.
8	obsessive (adj.)	/əb'sɛsɪv/	Giving excessive, unhealthy attention to something or someone.
9	persistent (adj.)	/pər'sɪstənt/	Continuing despite difficulties, resistance, or discouragement.
10	pushy (adj.)	/ˈpʊʃi/	Aggressively forceful in pursuing personal goals.
11	malicious (adj.)	/məˈlɪʃəs/	Intending to cause harm, suffering, or distress.
12	rebellious (adj.)	/rɪˈbeljəs/	Resisting authority, control, or established rules.

13	resentful (adj.)	/rɪˈzɛntfəl/	Feeling bitterness or anger over perceived unfair treatment.
14	secretive (adj.)	/ˈsiːkrɪtɪv/	Inclined to conceal thoughts, feelings, or information.
15	self-centered (adj.)	/ˌsɛlfˈsɛntərd/	Excessively focused on oneself, ignoring others' needs.
16	superficial (adj.)	/ˌsuːpərˈfɪʃəl/	Lacking depth, seriousness, or meaningful understanding.
17	suspicious (adj.)	/səˈspɪʃəs/	Distrustful and doubtful of others' honesty or intentions.
18	timid (adj.)	/ˈtɪmɪd/	Lacking confidence, courage, or assertiveness.
19	vain (adj.)	/veɪn/	Excessively proud of appearance, abilities, or achievements.
20	villainous (adj.)	/ˈvɪlənəs/	Showing cruel, immoral, or evil behavior.
21	knowledgeable (adj.)	/ˈnɒlɪdʒəbəl/	Possessing extensive information or expertise.
22	open-minded (adj.)	/ˌoʊpənˈmaɪndɪd/	Willing to consider different ideas or opinions.
23	mature (adj.)	/məˈtʃʊər/	Behaving responsibly and sensibly, like an adult.
24	plain (adj.)	/pleɪn/	Simple, direct, and without embellishment.
25	principled (adj.)	/ˈprɪnsəpəld/	Guided by strong moral values and integrity.
26	prominent (adj.)	/ˈprɒmɪnənt/	Well-known and important due to influence or status.
27	rational (adj.)	/ˈræʃənəl/	Using logic rather than emotions when deciding.
28	relatable (adj.)	/rɪˈleɪtəbəl/	Easy for others to understand or connect with.
29	renowned (adj.)	/rɪˈnaʊnd/	Widely known and admired by many people.
30	dedicated (adj.)	/ˈdedɪkeɪtɪd/	Fully committed and loyal to a purpose.
31	humble (adj.)	/ˈhʌmbəl/	Modest, lacking arrogance or excessive pride.
32	self-motivated (adj.)	/ˌsɛlfˈmoʊtɪveɪtɪd/	Driven to work hard without external pressure.
33	straightforward (adj.)	/ˌstreɪtˈfɔːrwərd/	Honest, direct, and uncomplicated in behavior.
34	tactful (adj.)	/ˈtæktfəl/	Careful to avoid offending or upsetting others.
35	thoughtful (adj.)	/ˈθɔːtfəl/	Showing consideration or deep reflection.
36	tolerant (adj.)	/ˈtɒlərənt/	Respecting differing opinions or behaviors.

37	trustworthy (adj.)	/ˈtrʌstwɜːrði/	Deserving trust and confidence from others.
38	truthful (adj.)	/ˈtruːθfəl/	Honest and free from lies or deception.
39	vicious (adj.)	/ˈviʃəs/	Violent, cruel, or deliberately harmful.
40	foolhardy (adj.)	/ˈfuːlhɑːrdi/	Recklessly bold without regard for danger.
41	withdrawn (adj.)	/wɪðˈdrɔːn/	Socially distant, avoiding interaction with others.
42	rat (n.)	/ræt/	A person who betrays others by informing authorities.
43	poker face (n.)	/ˈpʊskər feɪs/	An expression revealing no emotions or reactions.



Music

1	playlist (n.)	/ˈpleɪlɪst/	A selected collection of songs arranged for playback.
2	acoustic (adj.)	/əˈkuːstɪk/	Producing sound naturally without electronic amplification.
3	instrumental (adj.)	/ˌɪnstɹəˈmentl/	Consisting of music played only by instruments.
4	tuneless (adj.)	/ˈtjuːnləs/	Lacking melody or pleasant musical sound.
5	amplifier (n.)	/ˈæmplɪfaɪər/	An electronic device that increases sound volume.
6	jukebox (n.)	/ˈdʒuːkbɒks/	A machine playing selected music after payment.
7	synthesizer (n.)	/ˈsɪnθesaɪzər/	An electronic instrument generating various musical sounds.
8	anthem (n.)	/ˈænθəm/	An official song symbolizing a nation or group.
9	ballad (n.)	/ˈbæləd/	A narrative song or poem telling a story.
10	bagpipe (n.)	/ˈbæɡpaɪp/	A traditional wind instrument using air-filled bags.
11	bow (n.)	/boʊ/	A curved rod with hair used on strings.
12	string (n.)	/strɪŋ/	A stretched cord producing sound when plucked.
13	harp (n.)	/hɑːrp/	A triangular stringed instrument played with fingers.
14	in tune (phr.)	/ɪn tuːn/	Playing or singing with correct pitch accuracy.
15	concerto (n.)	/kənˈtʃertoʊ/	A composition featuring soloists accompanied by orchestra.

16	duo (n.)	/ˈduːoʊ/	A musical performance involving two performers.
17	bar (n.)	/bɑːr/	A measured section of music containing beats.
18	key (n.)	/kiː/	A tonal framework based on specific notes.
19	pitch (n.)	/pɪtʃ/	The perceived highness or lowness of sound.
20	scale (n.)	/skeɪl/	A sequence of musical notes ordered by pitch.
21	harmony (n.)	/ˈhɑːrməni/	Simultaneous notes combined to produce pleasing sound.
22	symphony (n.)	/ˈsɪmfəni/	A large orchestral composition in multiple movements.
23	melody (n.)	/ˈmelədi/	A sequence of notes forming a musical tune.
24	movement (n.)	/ˈmuːvmənt/	A distinct section within a larger musical work.
25	improvise (v.)	/ˈɪmprəvaɪz/	To create and perform music spontaneously without preparation.
26	stream (v.)	/striːm/	To play media directly from internet sources.
27	hum (v.)	/hʌm/	To sing softly with lips closed.
28	whistle (v.)	/ˈwɪsəl/	To produce sound by blowing through lips.
29	gospel (n.)	/ˈɡɒspəl/	A religious music genre expressing strong spiritual emotion.
30	funk (n.)	/fʌŋk/	A rhythmic music style emphasizing strong groove.
31	brass (n.)	/brɑːs/	Wind instruments made of metal producing sound.
32	soul (n.)	/soʊl/	A music genre expressing deep emotional intensity.
33	woodwind (n.)	/ˈwʊdwind/	Wind instruments producing sound through air vibration.
34	samba (n.)	/ˈsæmbə/	Fast Brazilian dance music with strong rhythms.
35	percussion (n.)	/pəˈkʌʃən/	Instruments played by striking, shaking, or scraping.
36	tango (n.)	/ˈtæŋɡoʊ/	A dramatic partner dance music from Argentina.



Law and Order

1	sue (v.)	/suː/	To file a legal claim against someone.
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2	acquit (v.)	/ə'kwɪt/	To officially declare someone not guilty in court.
3	bail (v.)	/beɪl/	To release someone temporarily after paying court security.
4	condemn (v.)	/kən'dɛm/	To formally sentence someone to severe legal punishment.
5	convict (v.)	/kən'vɪkt/	To formally declare someone guilty of a crime.
6	detain (v.)	/dɪ'teɪn/	To officially hold someone in custody temporarily.
7	enforce (v.)	/ɪn'fɔːrs/	To ensure laws or rules are obeyed.
8	legislate (v.)	/ˈlɛdʒɪsleɪt/	To create or enact laws through authority.
9	prosecute (v.)	/ˈprɒsɪkjʊːt/	To officially charge and try someone in court.
10	testify (v.)	/ˈtɛstɪfaɪ/	To give formal evidence as a court witness.
11	advocate (n.)	/ˈædvəkət/	A legal professional representing clients in court.
12	FBI (n.)	/ˌɛfbiː'ɑɪ/	A federal agency investigating serious interstate crimes.
13	cop (n.)	/kɒp/	A police officer enforcing public law.
14	plain-clothes (adj.)	/ˈpleɪn kloʊðz/	Dressed as civilians while performing police duties.
15	handcuff (n.)	/ˈhændkʌf/	Metal restraints used to secure prisoners' wrists.
16	patrol (n.)	/pə'trɒl/	Regular surveillance to prevent crime or disorder.
17	defendant (n.)	/dɪ'fɛndənt/	A person accused or sued in court.
18	juvenile (n.)	/ˈdʒuːvənəl/	A person legally under the age of adulthood.
19	magistrate (n.)	/ˈmædʒɪstreɪt/	A judge handling minor legal cases.
20	outlaw (n.)	/ˈaʊtlɔː/	A person operating outside the law.
21	bond (n.)	/bɒnd/	Money paid to secure temporary release from jail.
22	court order (n.)	/kɔːrt ˈɔːrdər/	A legally binding instruction issued by a judge.
23	lawsuit (n.)	/ˈlɔːsuːt/	A legal claim brought before a court.
24	hearing (n.)	/ˈhɪərɪŋ/	A court session examining evidence and arguments.
25	custody (n.)	/ˈkʌstədi/	Legal detention while awaiting trial or judgment.

26	declaration (n.)	/ˌdeklə'reɪʃən/	A formal written statement recognized by law.
27	guilt (n.)	/ɡɪlt/	Legal responsibility for committing a crime.
28	innocence (n.)	/ˈɪnəsəns/	The state of not being legally guilty.
29	legalization (n.)	/ˌliːɡələɪ'zeɪʃən/	The process of making something legally permitted.
30	pro bono (adj.)	/ˌproʊ 'boʊnoʊ/	Provided professionally without charge or payment.
31	plea (n.)	/pliː/	A defendant's formal statement of guilt status.
32	testimony (n.)	/ˈtɛstɪmoʊni/	A sworn statement given as court evidence.
33	verdict (n.)	/ˈvɜːrdɪkt/	A jury's official decision in a case.
34	warrant (n.)	/ˈwɒrənt/	Legal authorization for arrest or search actions.
35	applicable (adj.)	/əˈplɪkəbəl/	Relevant and appropriate under specific circumstances.
36	invalid (adj.)	/ɪnˈvælɪd/	Lacking legal force or official acceptance.
37	judicial (adj.)	/dʒuːˈdɪʃəl/	Relating to courts, judges, or justice system.
38	liable (adj.)	/ˈlaɪəbəl/	Legally responsible for damages or obligations.
39	regulatory (adj.)	/ˈregjələtɔːri/	Relating to rules controlling conduct or activities.
40	undercover (adj.)	/ˌʌndərˈkʌvər/	Operating secretly to investigate criminal activity.
41	lethal (adj.)	/ˈliːθəl/	Capable of causing death or fatal harm.
42	declare (v.)	/dɪˈkleər/	To officially announce something publicly or formally.
43	hearsay (n.)	/ˈhɪərseɪ/	Secondhand testimony not accepted as legal evidence.
44	public prosecutor (n.)	/ˈpʌblɪk 'prɒsɪkjʊːtər/	A government lawyer prosecuting criminal cases.
45	rat out (v.)	/ræt aʊt/	To inform authorities about others' crimes.
46	pinch (v.)	/pɪntʃ/	To arrest or take someone into custody.
47	class action (n.)	/klaːs 'ækʃən/	A lawsuit representing many people with shared claims.



The Environment

1	biodegradable (adj.)	/ˌbaɪəʊdɪˈɡreɪdəbəl/	Able to decompose naturally through biological processes safely.
2	carbon-neutral (adj.)	/ˌkɑːrbən ˈnuːtrəl/	Producing no net carbon emissions overall.
3	zero-emission (adj.)	/ˌzɪroʊ ɪˈmɪʃən/	Producing no harmful exhaust gases during operation.
4	crude (adj.)	/kruːd/	Existing in natural raw state without processing.
5	ecological (adj.)	/ˌiːkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/	Relating to interactions between organisms and environments.
6	radioactive (adj.)	/ˌreɪdɪəʊˈæktɪv/	Emitting dangerous energy from unstable atomic reactions.
7	free-range (adj.)	/ˈfriː reɪndʒ/	Allowing animals to roam freely instead confinement.
8	contaminate (v.)	/kənˈtæmɪneɪt/	To pollute something by introducing harmful substances.
9	compost (v.)	/ˈkɒmpɒst/	To convert organic waste into nutrient-rich soil.
10	dump (v.)	/dʌmp/	To discard waste carelessly or illegally.
11	refine (v.)	/rɪˈfaɪn/	To remove impurities from a substance.
12	reuse (v.)	/ˌriːˈjuːz/	To use something again for another purpose.
13	conservationist (n.)	/ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃənɪst/	A person dedicated to protecting nature and wildlife.
14	eco-anxiety (n.)	/ˌiːkəʊ æŋˈzaɪəti/	Chronic fear about environmental destruction and future.
15	disposal (n.)	/dɪˈspəʊzəl/	The act of getting rid of waste materials.
16	dumper (n.)	/ˈdʌmpər/	A truck designed for transporting and unloading waste.
17	tanker (n.)	/ˈtæŋkər/	A vehicle designed to transport large liquid quantities.
18	logging (n.)	/ˈlɒɡɪŋ/	The activity of cutting down trees commercially.
19	carbon monoxide (n.)	/ˌkɑːrbən məˈnɒksaɪd/	A poisonous gas produced by incomplete fuel combustion.
20	microplastic (n.)	/ˌmaɪkroʊˈplæstɪk/	Extremely small plastic particles polluting ecosystems globally.
21	pylon (n.)	/ˈpaɪlɒn/	A tall structure supporting overhead power cables.
22	reactor (n.)	/rɪˈæktər/	A facility generating controlled nuclear energy reactions.
23	hydroelectricity (n.)	/ˌhaɪdroʊˌlekˈtrɪsɪti/	Electricity generated using flowing or falling water.
24	ozone layer (n.)	/ˈoʊzoʊn ˈleɪər/	Atmospheric layer protecting Earth from ultraviolet radiation.

25	solar cell (n.)	/ˈsoʊlər sɛl/	A device converting sunlight directly into electricity.
26	sanctuary (n.)	/ˈsæŋktʃuːəri/	A protected area for wildlife safety and conservation.
27	toll (n.)	/toʊl/	Number of deaths or injuries caused by disasters.
28	wildfire (n.)	/ˈwaɪldfaɪər/	A fast-spreading uncontrolled fire in natural areas.
29	tidal wave (n.)	/ˈtaɪdəl weɪv/	A massive sea surge flooding coastal land suddenly.
30	herbicide (n.)	/ˈhɜːrbɪsaɪd/	A chemical used to destroy unwanted plant growth.
31	pollutant (n.)	/pəˈluːtənt/	A substance causing environmental contamination or harm.
32	die out (v.)	/daɪ aʊt/	To become extinct or cease existing entirely.
33	rot (n.)	/rɒt/	Gradual decomposition caused by natural biological processes.
34	oil rig (n.)	/ˈɔɪl rɪɡ/	A structure used for drilling oil or gas.



Sickness

1	ailment (n.)	/ˈeɪlmənt/	A minor illness or physical health problem.
2	agony (n.)	/ˈæɡəni/	Extreme physical or mental pain and suffering.
3	syndrome (n.)	/ˈsɪndroʊm/	A set of symptoms indicating a medical condition.
4	acute (adj.)	/əˈkjuːt/	Severe and sudden in onset but short-lived.
5	chronic (adj.)	/ˈkrɒnɪk/	Long-lasting and difficult to cure or manage.
6	contagious (adj.)	/kənˈteɪdʒəs/	Capable of spreading disease through close contact.
7	breathless (adj.)	/ˈbreθləs/	Unable to breathe comfortably or normally.
8	dizzy (adj.)	/ˈdɪzi/	Feeling unsteady with spinning or lightheaded sensations.
9	fatal (adj.)	/ˈfeɪtəl/	Causing death or leading inevitably to death.
10	feverish (adj.)	/ˈfiːvərɪʃ/	Having symptoms caused by elevated body temperature.
11	swollen (adj.)	/ˈswʊʊlən/	Enlarged due to injury, infection, or inflammation.
12	asthma (n.)	/ˈæzmə/	A chronic disease causing breathing difficulty and wheezing.

13	bird flu (n.)	/ˈbɜːrd fluː/	A viral disease transmitted from infected birds.
14	Covid-19 (n.)	/ˌkoʊvɪd naɪnˈtiːn/	A contagious respiratory disease caused by coronavirus infection.
15	diarrhea (n.)	/ˌdaɪəˈriə/	Frequent passage of loose or liquid stools.
16	hay fever (n.)	/ˈheɪ ˌfiːvər/	An allergic condition causing sneezing and watery eyes.
17	HIV (n.)	/ˌeɪtʃ aɪ ˈviː/	A virus attacking immune system cells progressively.
18	measles (n.)	/ˈmiːzəlz/	A contagious childhood disease causing fever and rash.
19	plague (n.)	/pleɪg/	A deadly infectious disease historically spread by rodents.
20	stroke (n.)	/stroʊk/	Brain damage caused by interrupted blood supply.
21	blister (n.)	/ˈblɪstər/	A fluid-filled skin swelling caused by friction.
22	lump (n.)	/lʌmp/	A swollen mass under skin tissue.
23	rash (n.)	/ræʃ/	Red irritated skin often caused by illness.
24	scar (n.)	/skɑːr/	Permanent mark left after wound healing.
25	swelling (n.)	/ˈswʊʊlɪŋ/	Abnormal enlargement caused by injury or infection.
26	collapse (n.)	/kəˈlæps/	Sudden loss of consciousness or physical strength.
27	fatigue (n.)	/fəˈtiːg/	Extreme tiredness caused by physical or mental strain.
28	fracture (n.)	/ˈfræktʃər/	A break or crack in bone structure.
29	bounce back (v.)	/baʊns bæk/	To recover health or strength after illness.
30	complain of (v.)	/kəmˈpleɪn ʌv/	To report experiencing pain or illness symptoms.
31	faint (v.)	/feɪnt/	To lose consciousness briefly due to oxygen shortage.
32	infect (v.)	/ɪnˈfekt/	To transmit disease-causing organisms to another host.
33	addict (n.)	/ˈædɪkt/	A person dependent on harmful substances compulsively.
34	carrier (n.)	/ˈkæriər/	An individual spreading disease without showing symptoms.
35	epidemic (n.)	/ˌɛprɪˈdɛmɪk/	Rapid spread of disease within a population.
36	pandemic (n.)	/pænˈdɛmɪk/	A disease outbreak spreading across multiple countries.

37	outbreak (n.)	/ˈaʊtbreɪk/	Sudden occurrence of disease cases unexpectedly.
38	parasite (n.)	/ˈpærəsaɪt/	An organism living off another host organism.
39	shiver (n.)	/ˈʃɪvər/	Involuntary shaking caused by cold or fear.
40	worn out (adj.)	/wɔːrn aʊt/	Extremely tired from prolonged physical exertion.
41	stuffy (adj.)	/ˈstʌfi/	Having blocked nasal passages causing breathing difficulty.
42	chafe (v.)	/tʃeɪf/	To irritate skin by repeated rubbing.



Struggles and Setbacks

1	destructive (adj.)	/dɪˈstrʌktɪv/	Causing serious damage, harm, or complete destruction overall.
2	disastrous (adj.)	/dɪˈzɑːstrəs/	Extremely harmful, resulting in severe failure or loss.
3	elusive (adj.)	/ɪˈluːsɪv/	Difficult to understand, define, or mentally grasp clearly.
4	grave (adj.)	/greɪv/	Extremely serious, dangerous, or worrying in nature.
5	ineffective (adj.)	/ɪnɪˈfektɪv/	Not producing intended or expected practical results.
6	undesirable (adj.)	/ˌʌndɪˈzaɪrəbəl/	Not wanted, unpleasant, or causing negative consequences.
7	overwhelming (adj.)	/ˌoʊvərˈwelmlɪŋ/	Too powerful, intense, or extensive to manage successfully.
8	in vain (adv.)	/ɪn veɪn/	Without success or achieving the desired outcome.
9	doom (v.)	/duːm/	To cause inevitable failure or destruction through circumstances.
10	neglect (v.)	/nɪˈɡlekt/	To fail to care for properly through inattention.
11	overshadow (v.)	/ˌoʊvərˈʃædɔʊ/	To make something appear less important or noticeable.
12	breakdown (n.)	/ˈbreɪkdaʊn/	Failure of a system, relationship, or process.
13	burden (n.)	/ˈbɜːrdən/	A responsibility causing stress, hardship, or difficulty.
14	catastrophe (n.)	/kəˈtæstrəfi/	An event causing massive damage and suffering.
15	dead end (n.)	/ˈdɛd ɛnd/	A situation offering no possible progress or solution.
16	deficiency (n.)	/dɪˈfɪjənsi/	A lack reducing quality, effectiveness, or completeness significantly.

17	fail (n.)	/feɪl/	An unsuccessful attempt or action producing poor results.
18	fall (n.)	/fɔːl/	A decrease in amount, size, or level.
19	fault (n.)	/fɔːlt/	A mistake or responsibility for an error.
20	hurdle (n.)	/ˈhɜːrdəl/	A difficulty that must be overcome to succeed.
21	inconvenience (n.)	/ˌɪnkənˈviːniəns/	A problem causing discomfort, irritation, or difficulty.
22	malfunction (n.)	/ˌmælfʌŋkʃən/	Failure of a machine or system to function.
23	mess (n.)	/mes/	A confused, problematic, or disorganized situation overall.
24	mishap (n.)	/ˈmɪʃæp/	A minor accident causing little or no damage.
25	odds (n.)	/ɒdz/	Conditions making success difficult or unlikely.
26	oversight (n.)	/ˈoʊvərsaɪt/	An error caused by failing to notice something.
27	setback (n.)	/ˈsetbæk/	A problem delaying progress or causing regression.
28	underdog (n.)	/ˈʌndərdɒɡ/	A competitor expected to lose due to disadvantages.
29	give sb trouble (phr.)	/ɡɪv ˈtrʌbəl/	To cause someone difficulty, problems, or inconvenience.
30	to no effect (phr.)	/tuː nəʊ ɪˈfekt/	Without producing any noticeable or useful result.
31	up against (phr.)	/ʌp əˈɡeɪnst/	Facing a difficult or hostile situation directly.
32	in the face of (phr.)	/ɪn ðə feɪs ʌv/	Despite difficulty, danger, or opposing circumstances.
33	at the expense of (phr.)	/ət ði ɪkˈspens ʌv/	Causing loss or harm to gain benefit.
34	evacuate (v.)	/ɪˈvækjuet/	To leave a place to avoid danger.
35	Murphy's law (n.)	/ˈmɜːrfɪz lɔː/	Principle stating anything possible to go wrong will.
36	walk a tightrope (phr.)	/wɔːk ə ˈtaɪtroʊp/	To act carefully in a highly risky situation.



Politics

1	lobby (v.)	/ˈlɒbi/	To attempt persuading politicians regarding laws or policies.
2	reform (v.)	/rɪˈfɔːrm/	To improve systems through deliberate structural changes.

3	diplomatic (adj.)	/ˌdɪplə'mætɪk/	Relating to managing peaceful relations between countries.
4	sovereign (adj.)	/ˈsɒvrɪn/	Self-governing and independent from external political control.
5	radical (adj.)	/ˈrædɪkəl/	Supporting extreme political or social change ideas.
6	activism (n.)	/ˈæktɪvɪzəm/	Organized action aimed at achieving political change.
7	activist (n.)	/ˈæktɪvɪst/	A person actively promoting political or social change.
8	ambassador (n.)	/æm'bæsədər/	Senior official representing a country in foreign affairs.
9	dictator (n.)	/dɪk'tetər/	Ruler exercising absolute power, often gained through force.
10	policy maker (n.)	/ˈpɒlɪsi ˌmeɪkər/	Person responsible for creating official policies.
11	propaganda (n.)	/ˌprɒpə'gændə/	Biased information used to influence public opinion.
12	autonomy (n.)	/ɔː'tɒnəmi/	State of self-governance and political independence.
13	constitution (n.)	/ˌkɒnstɪ'tjuːʃən/	Fundamental laws defining a state's governance framework.
14	legislation (n.)	/ˌlɛdʒɪs'leɪʃən/	Process of creating or enacting laws formally.
15	mandate (n.)	/ˈmændet/	Authority granted to govern following electoral victory.
16	bureaucracy (n.)	/bjʊə'rɒkrəsi/	Government system managed by appointed administrative officials.
17	cabinet (n.)	/ˈkæbɪnɪt/	Senior government officials directing national policy decisions.
18	commerce (n.)	/ˈkɒmɜːrs/	Exchange of goods and services between parties.
19	free trade (n.)	/friː treɪd/	International trade without tariffs or restrictions imposed.
20	poll (n.)	/pɒl/	Survey measuring public opinion on specific issues.
21	alliance (n.)	/ə'laɪəns/	Formal cooperation agreement between nations or groups.
22	ally (n.)	/ˈælaɪ/	A country supporting another, especially during conflict.
23	coalition (n.)	/ˌkoʊʃən'leɪʃən/	Temporary alliance formed for political or military purposes.
24	coup (n.)	/kuː/	Sudden illegal seizure of governmental power violently.
25	exile (n.)	/ˈɛgzʌɪl/	Forced absence from one's country for political reasons.
26	wing (n.)	/wɪŋ/	Faction within an organization sharing political views.

27	treaty (n.)	/ˈtriːti/	Formal agreement governing relations between states.
28	capitalism (n.)	/ˈkæpɪtəlɪzəm/	Economic system based on private ownership and markets.
29	communism (n.)	/ˈkɒmjʊnɪzəm/	System where state controls resources and property collectively.
30	extremism (n.)	/ɪkˈstriːmɪzəm/	Holding extreme political or ideological beliefs.
31	fascism (n.)	/ˈfæʃɪzəm/	Authoritarian nationalism suppressing opposition and individual freedoms.
32	federalism (n.)	/ˈfɛdərəlɪzəm/	Power shared between central and regional governments.
33	globalism (n.)	/ˈɡloʊbəlɪzəm/	Belief emphasizing worldwide economic and political interdependence.
34	liberalism (n.)	/ˈlɪbərəlɪzəm/	Political ideology promoting freedoms, democracy, and reform.
35	socialism (n.)	/ˈsoʊʃəlɪzəm/	System where state controls major industries and resources.
36	administrative (adj.)	/ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv/	Relating to organization, management, and official operations.
37	congressional (adj.)	/kənˈɡresʃənəl/	Relating to the United States legislative body.
38	constitutional (adj.)	/ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənəl/	Conforming to principles established by a constitution.
39	electoral (adj.)	/ɪˈlektərəl/	Relating to voting processes and elections.
40	interim (adj.)	/ˈɪntərɪm/	Temporary, lasting until a permanent arrangement exists.
41	protocol (n.)	/ˈprəʊtəkɒl/	Official rules governing formal conduct and procedures.
42	table (v.)	/ˈteɪbəl/	To formally present a proposal for discussion.
43	entourage (n.)	/ˌɒntʊˈrɑːʒ/	Group accompanying an important or powerful person.
44	appeasement (n.)	/əˈpiːzmənt/	Policy conceding demands to avoid conflict.

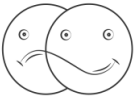


Essential Verbs

1	abolish (v.)	/əˈbɒlɪʃ/	To officially put an end to laws or systems.
2	align (v.)	/əˈlaɪn/	To agree with and actively support a group publicly.
3	allocate (v.)	/ˈæləkeɪt/	To distribute resources or assign tasks for specific purposes.
4	amend (v.)	/əˈmend/	To make changes to improve something's quality effectiveness overall.

5	authorize (v.)	/ˈɔːθəraɪz/	To officially grant permission for a particular action legally.
6	betray (v.)	/bɪˈtreɪ/	To be disloyal by revealing secrets to enemies deliberately.
7	breach (v.)	/briːtʃ/	To break a law contract or formal agreement intentionally.
8	compel (v.)	/kəmˈpɛl/	To force someone to do something unwillingly by pressure.
9	compensate (v.)	/ˈkɒmpənsɛɪt/	To pay someone fairly for work or losses incurred.
10	conceal (v.)	/kənˈsiːl/	To hide something carefully from others deliberately from view.
11	conserve (v.)	/kənˈsɜːv/	To protect something from damage change or waste overuse.
12	contemplate (v.)	/ˈkɒntəmpleɪt/	To think carefully about something for extended time periods.
13	cater (v.)	/ˈkeɪtər/	To provide food and drink for events professionally onsite.
14	cultivate (v.)	/ˈkʌltɪveɪt/	To prepare land for growing crops or plants successfully.
15	devise (v.)	/dɪˈvaɪz/	To invent or design something through careful planning processes.
16	substitute (v.)	/ˈsʌbstɪtjuːt/	To replace one thing or person with another temporarily.
17	dictate (v.)	/ˈdɪkteɪt/	To authoritatively tell someone what actions to take exactly.
18	disclose (v.)	/dɪsˈkloʊz/	To reveal information previously kept secret publicly to others.
19	distort (v.)	/dɪˈstɔːt/	To twist facts shapes or meanings inaccurately for effect.
20	embody (v.)	/ɪmˈbɒdi/	To represent or express a quality or idea fully.
21	empower (v.)	/ɪmˈpaʊər/	To give someone authority confidence or decision-making power officially.
22	entitle (v.)	/ɪnˈtaɪtəl/	To grant someone a legal right officially under law.
23	extract (v.)	/ɪkˈstrækt/	To remove something with effort from another source successfully.
24	hint (v.)	/hɪnt/	To suggest something indirectly without explicit statement or clarity.
25	instruct (v.)	/ɪnˈstrʌkt/	To officially tell someone how to act properly thereafter.
26	linger (v.)	/ˈlɪŋɡər/	To remain longer than expected unwilling to leave comfortably.
27	fade (v.)	/feɪd/	To gradually disappear lose strength or visibility over time.
28	loom (v.)	/luːm/	To appear large unclear and potentially threatening nearby suddenly.

29	outrage (v.)	/ˈaʊtreɪdʒ/	To shock or anger someone extremely by actions taken.
30	reassure (v.)	/ˌriːəˈʃʊər/	To comfort someone by reducing fear or worry effectively.
31	tolerate (v.)	/ˈtɒləreɪt/	To accept something disliked without protest or opposition openly.
32	overlook (v.)	/ˌoʊvərˈlʊk/	To fail to notice something important accidentally or deliberately.
33	undermine (v.)	/ˌʌndərˈmaɪn/	To gradually weaken authority confidence or effectiveness over time.
34	vow (v.)	/vaʊ/	To make a serious promise regarding future actions formally.
35	resurface (v.)	/ˌriːˈsɜːfɪs/	To become noticeable again after being forgotten or ignored.
36	astonish (v.)	/əˈstɒnɪʃ/	To greatly surprise someone beyond normal expectations or belief.
37	rehash (v.)	/ˌriːˈhæʃ/	To present old ideas again with minor changes only.
38	sabotage (v.)	/ˈsæbətɑːʒ/	To deliberately damage efforts plans or operations secretly internally.



Feelings

1	absorbed (adj.)	/əbˈzɔːbd/	Fully focused on something, completely unaware of external surroundings.
2	inquisitive (adj.)	/ɪnˈkwɪzɪtɪv/	Eager to explore, learn, or ask questions about everything.
3	apprehensive (adj.)	/ˌæprɪˈhensɪv/	Nervous or anxious about a potential negative outcome happening.
4	astounded (adj.)	/əˈstaʊndɪd/	Extremely shocked, surprised, or filled with great astonishment.
5	agitated (adj.)	/ˈædʒɪteɪtɪd/	Nervous, restless, or unable to think clearly because disturbed.
6	frantic (adj.)	/ˈfræntɪk/	Wildly anxious, hurried, or panicked, often uncontrolled emotionally.
7	broken (adj.)	/ˈbroʊkən/	Weakened physically or mentally, often from prolonged suffering.
8	disturbing (adj.)	/dɪˈstɜːrbɪŋ/	Causing strong discomfort, worry, unease, or emotional disturbance.
9	disgusted (adj.)	/dɪsˈɡʌstɪd/	Feeling intense dislike, revulsion, or strong moral disapproval.
10	lovable (adj.)	/ˈlʌvəbl/	Possessing qualities that inspire warmth, affection, or fondness.
11	desolate (adj.)	/ˈdesələt/	Feeling lonely, abandoned, or empty emotionally and socially.
12	contemptuous (adj.)	/kənˈtɛmptʃuəs/	Showing strong disdain, scorn, or lack of respect toward someone.

13	content (adj.)	/kən'tent/	Satisfied and happy with one's present condition or circumstances.
14	devoted (adj.)	/dɪ'vɒʊtɪd/	Giving strong love, attention, loyalty, or commitment to something.
15	ecstatic (adj.)	/ɪk'stætɪk/	Overwhelmingly happy, thrilled, or filled with intense joy.
16	thrilled (adj.)	/θrɪld/	Experiencing intense excitement, pleasure, or emotional exhilaration.
17	gloomy (adj.)	/'gluːmi/	Sad, downhearted, or expressing unhappiness or discouragement.
18	joyful (adj.)	/'dʒɔɪfl/	Feeling or causing great happiness, delight, or satisfaction emotionally.
19	fond (adj.)	/fɒnd/	Showing affection, attachment, or sentimental liking toward someone.
20	appalled (adj.)	/ə'pɔːld/	Shocked or horrified by something deeply unpleasant or offensive.
21	horrified (adj.)	/'hɒrɪfaɪd/	Feeling intense fear, shock, or disgust at something.
22	disillusioned (adj.)	/,dɪsɪ'luːʒənd/	Disappointed because reality is less worthy or ideal than expected.
23	distressed (adj.)	/dɪ'strɛst/	Experiencing extreme anxiety, pain, or emotional suffering intensely.
24	disturbed (adj.)	/dɪ'stɜːbd/	Emotionally upset, troubled, or agitated by an external factor.
25	uneasy (adj.)	/ʌn'iːzi/	Nervous, anxious, or uncomfortable about a possible event.
26	fierce (adj.)	/fɪəs/	Aggressive, intense, or strong in attitude, behavior, or action.
27	frozen (adj.)	/'frɒzən/	Cold, immobile, or emotionally distant from others.
28	frustrated (adj.)	/'frʌstreɪtɪd/	Feeling annoyed or upset due to inability to achieve something.
29	intrigued (adj.)	/ɪn'triːgd/	Curious and eager to learn or understand something interesting.
30	protective (adj.)	/prə'tɛktɪv/	Inclined to guard, defend, or shield someone or something.
31	provocative (adj.)	/prə'vɒkətɪv/	Causing strong reactions, emotions, or debate intentionally.
32	self-conscious (adj.)	/,sɛlf'kɒnʃəs/	Worried or embarrassed about appearance, behavior, or impression.
33	sentimental (adj.)	/,sɛntɪ'mɛntl/	Expressing tender emotions often exaggerated or nostalgic feelings.
34	speechless (adj.)	/'spiːtʃləs/	Temporarily unable to speak due to shock, surprise, or anger.
35	compassion (n.)	/kəm'pæʃən/	Deep sympathy and concern for someone else's suffering.
36	heartbreak (n.)	/'hɑːrtbreɪk/	Intense emotional pain or sorrow from disappointment or loss.


37	come to terms with sth (phr.)	/kʌm tə tɜːrmz wɪð/	To gradually accept and adjust to an unpleasant reality or situation.
38	goddamn (adj.)	/'gɒd,dæm/	Expressing strong anger, frustration, or annoyance offensively.
39	bloody (adj.)	/'blʌdi/	Used to emphasize extreme anger, frustration, or irritation strongly.
40	bananas (adj.)	/bə'nænəz/	Experiencing extreme excitement, craziness, or intense agitation.
41	disenchanted (adj.)	/,dɪsɪn'tʃæntɪd/	No longer believing in the worth, value, or importance of something.



Science

1	atomic (adj.)	/ə'tɒmɪk/	Related to atoms, their structure, properties, and interactions.
2	nucleus (n.)	/'njuːklɪəs/	(Biology) Central cell part containing most genetic information.
3	bond (n.)	/bɒnd/	A link that holds atoms or ions together firmly.
4	charge (n.)	/tʃɑːrdʒ/	Property causing matter to experience force in electromagnetic fields.
5	density (n.)	/'densɪti/	Degree a substance is compacted, mass divided by volume.
6	gravity (n.)	/'grævɪti/	Universal force attracting any two objects with mass.
7	particle (n.)	/'pɑːrtɪkl/	Smallest unit of energy or matter, e.g., atom or electron.
8	property (n.)	/'prɒpəti/	Feature or quality belonging to or describing something.
9	instinct (n.)	/'ɪnstɪŋkt/	Natural reaction or behavior occurring automatically without thought.
10	metabolism (n.)	/mə'tæbəlaɪzəm/	Chemical processes converting food into energy for body use.
11	evolutionary (adj.)	/,ɛvə'luːʃənəri/	Related to evolution or gradual development of something over time.
12	organic (adj.)	/ɔːr'gænɪk/	From or related to living things or their products.
13	evolution (n.)	/,ɛvə'luːʃən/	(Biology) Gradual development of living things over time.
14	genome (n.)	/'dʒiːnɒm/	Complete set of genetic material of any living organism.
15	mutation (n.)	/mjuː'teɪʃən/	(Biology) Gene structure change producing different physical features.
16	embryo (n.)	/'embriəʊ/	Unborn offspring developing from fertilization to early gestation.
17	hybrid (n.)	/'haɪbrɪd/	Animal or plant with parents from different breeds or varieties.

18	clone (n.)	/kloʊn/	Cell or group genetically identical to original source.
19	reproduce (v.)	/ˈriːprəˈdjuːs/	To produce offspring or more of oneself biologically.
20	stimulus (n.)	/ˈstɪmjʊləs/	Something triggering a reaction in psychology or physiology.
21	synthesis (n.)	/ˈsɪnθəˌsɪs/	Act of producing a substance existing in living beings.
22	accelerate (v.)	/əkˈseləreɪt/	To increase the velocity of something in motion.
23	dissolve (v.)	/dɪˈzɒlv/	To become one with a liquid by mixing completely.
24	acid (n.)	/ˈæsɪd/	Water-soluble chemical containing Hydrogen, sour or corrosive.
25	aluminum (n.)	/əˈluːmɪnəm/	Light silver-gray metal used for cooking equipment and aircraft parts.
26	copper (n.)	/ˈkɒpər/	Red-brown metallic element used primarily as electrical conductor.
27	lead (n.)	/led/	Heavy soft metal used in bullets, plumbing, and roofing.
28	conductor (n.)	/kənˈdʌktər/	Substance that allows electricity to pass through it efficiently.
29	crystal (n.)	/ˈkrɪstl/	Solid with atoms arranged in a highly regular, repeating pattern.
30	gunpowder (n.)	/ˈɡʌnˌpaʊdər/	Explosive powder used in bullets, bombs, and fireworks.
31	dynamite (n.)	/ˈdaɪnəˌmaɪt/	Extremely powerful explosive substance used for blasting.
32	composition (n.)	/ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃən/	Different elements forming something or their arrangement.
33	emit (v.)	/ɪˈmɪt/	To release heat, light, sound, or radiation from source.
34	ray (n.)	/reɪ/	Column of light emitted from a focused source or beacon.
35	laser (n.)	/ˈleɪzər/	Device producing concentrated beam of light for various uses.
36	magnet (n.)	/ˈmæɡnət/	Object creating invisible field attracting certain metals without touching.
37	thermal (adj.)	/ˈθɜːrməl/	Related to heat, temperature, or energy stored as heat.
38	compress (v.)	/kəmˈpres/	To press together, reducing size or volume physically.
39	generator (n.)	/ˈdʒɛnəˌreɪtər/	Machine producing electricity by converting mechanical energy.
40	evaporate (v.)	/ɪˈvæpəreɪt/	To become gas or vapor from a liquid state.
41	vacuum (n.)	/ˈvækjuːəm/	Space completely empty of all matter and particles.

42	infinite (adj.)	/ˈɪnfɪnɪt/	Without limits or end in extent, amount, or space.
43	residue (n.)	/ˈrezɪdjuː/	Small remaining part of a substance after most is removed.
<div>  <h2>Transportation</h2> </div>			
1	automobile (n.)	/ˈɔːtəməˌbiːl/	A motorized vehicle designed for personal transportation purposes.
2	cab (n.)	/kæb/	Vehicle with a driver for hire transporting passengers for money.
3	double-decker (n.)	/ˌdʌblˈdekər/	Vehicle with two levels stacked, providing extra seating capacity.
4	freight car (n.)	/ˈfreɪt kɑːr/	Railroad car used specifically for transporting goods.
5	freight train (n.)	/ˈfreɪt treɪn/	Train that transports goods rather than carrying passengers.
6	garbage truck (n.)	/ˈgɑːrbrɪdʒ trʌk/	Large vehicle used for collecting and transporting household trash.
7	jeep (n.)	/dʒiːp/	Sturdy vehicle designed to travel on rough, uneven surfaces.
8	minibus (n.)	/ˈmɪnɪbʌs/	Small passenger vehicle, larger than car but smaller than bus.
9	monorail (n.)	/ˈmɒnəˌreɪl/	Railway system with only one rail, usually elevated above ground.
10	moped (n.)	/ˈmoʊpɛd/	Motorcycle with weak engine and pedals for assisted movement.
11	moving van (n.)	/ˈmuːvɪŋ væn/	Large vehicle used for transporting furniture and household goods.
12	rickshaw (n.)	/ˈrɪkʃəʊ/	Doorless two-wheeled vehicle pulled by person, carrying passengers.
13	snowplow (n.)	/ˈsnoʊˌpləʊ/	Vehicle or equipment used for clearing roads covered with snow.
14	tram (n.)	/træm/	Electrically powered vehicle moving on rails for passenger transport.
15	airbus (n.)	/ˈɛərˌbʌs/	Airplane transporting many passengers over short distances efficiently.
16	airliner (n.)	/ˈɛərˌlaɪnər/	Large aircraft used primarily for passenger transportation.
17	hovercraft (n.)	/ˈhʌvərˌkræft/	Vehicle traveling above land or water on engine-powered air cushion.
18	jumbo jet (n.)	/ˈdʒʌmbou dʒet/	Very large airplane carrying hundreds of passengers, e.g., Boeing 747.
19	zeppelin (n.)	/ˈzɛplɪn/	Large airship originally developed and used in Germany.
20	vessel (n.)	/ˈvɛsl/	Any vehicle designed for travel across or through water.

21	cruiser <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈkruːzər/	Large motorboat with cabin for sleeping, used recreationally.
22	canoe <small>(n.)</small>	/kəˈnuː/	Narrow, light boat with pointed ends propelled using paddles.
23	kayak <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈkaɪæk/	Light boat with top opening where paddler sits inside.
24	lifeboat <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈlaɪfˌboʊt/	Boat used to save people whose lives are at risk at sea.
25	powerboat <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/	Motorboat designed for high speed, often used in races.
26	speedboat <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈspiːdˌboʊt/	Boat constructed specifically for rapid movement on water.
27	integrated <small>(adj.)</small>	/ˈɪntɪɡreɪtɪd/	Involving different parts that work effectively together as a whole.
28	viaduct <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈvaɪəˌdʌkt/	Long elevated structure carrying road or railway over valley or river.
29	RV <small>(n.)</small>	/ˌɑːrˈviː/	Motorized or towable vehicle with living amenities for travel.
30	limo <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈlɪmoʊ/	Large luxurious car with partition separating passengers and driver.
31	submarine <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈsʌbməriːn/	Warship capable of operating both on surface and under water.



Stationery and Office Supplies

1	stationery <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈsteɪʃənəri/	Writing materials including paper, pencils, notebooks, and similar items.
2	ring binder <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈrɪŋ ˌbaɪndər/	Cover with metal rings holding punched documents together firmly.
3	folder <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈfoʊldər/	Plastic or card cover used for storing sheets of paper.
4	paperclip <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈpeɪpərˌklɪp/	Small wire or plastic piece holding sheets of paper together.
5	alligator clip <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈælɪɡeɪtər ˌklɪp/	Metal object with toothed jaws and spring for holding items.
6	post-it <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈpoʊst ɪt/	Small sticky colored note easily removable for reminders.
7	clipboard <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈklɪpbɔːrd/	Small board with clip on top for holding sheets of paper.
8	fountain pen <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈfaʊntən pen/	Refillable pen that dispenses ink through its nib.
9	nib <small>(n.)</small>	/nɪb/	Tip of a pen that transfers ink onto paper.
10	ballpoint <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈbɔːlpɔɪnt/	Pen with small rolling metal ball putting ink onto paper.
11	biro <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈbaɪroʊ/	Pen with rolling metal ball that lays ink on paper.

12	lead (n.)	/lɛd/	Graphite object inside pencil leaving marks on paper.
13	Scotch tape (n.)	/skɒtʃ teɪp/	Transparent adhesive tape used for sticking items together.
14	highlighter (n.)	/ˈhaɪlaɪtər/	Colored pen used to emphasize words in text or documents.
15	felt tip (n.)	/ˈfɛlt tɪp/	Pen with tip made from pressed fiber called felt.
16	stapler (n.)	/ˈsteɪplər/	Tool fastening sheets of paper together using metal staples.
17	pencil sharpener (n.)	/ˈpɛnsəl ˈʃɑːrpənər/	Handheld tool with blade used to sharpen pencils effectively.
18	Witeout (n.)	/ˈwaɪtaʊt/	White liquid applied to cover writing mistakes on paper.
19	pushpin (n.)	/ˈpʊʃpɪn/	Thumbtack with colored top used to fasten paper on surfaces.
20	thumbtack (n.)	/ˈθʌmtæk/	Short pin with flat head for attaching paper to wall or board.
21	punch (n.)	/pʌntʃ/	Tool or machine for making holes in paper or other materials.
22	notepad (n.)	/ˈnoʊtpæd/	Set of paper sheets held together for writing notes.
23	rubber stamp (n.)	/ˈrʌbər ˌstæmp/	Handheld tool for imprinting names, dates, or designs onto paper.
24	mechanical pencil (n.)	/məˈkæɪnɪkəl ˈpɛnsəl/	Pencil with button to advance lead automatically for writing.
25	carbon paper (n.)	/ˈkɑːrbən ˌpeɪpər/	Thin coated paper placed between sheets to copy writing underneath.
26	card catalog (n.)	/kɑːrd ˈkætəlɒɡ/	Alphabetically arranged cards with information, found in libraries.
27	in-basket (n.)	/ˈɪn ˌbæskɪt/	Tray on desk where incoming tasks or documents are placed.
28	out-basket (n.)	/ˈaʊt ˌbæskɪt/	Desk tray holding completed tasks or documents before filing.
29	file cabinet (n.)	/faɪl ˈkæbɪnɪt/	Office furniture with drawers for storing documents securely.
30	wastebasket (n.)	/ˈweɪstˌbæskɪt/	Open container for holding trash, especially paper waste.
31	handy (adj.)	/ˈhændi/	Functional, convenient, and easy to use in practice.
32	functional (adj.)	/ˈfʌŋkʃənəl/	Designed primarily for practical use rather than aesthetic appeal.



Working Life

1	ace (v.)	/eɪs/	To perform extremely well in a task or test.
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2	appoint (v.)	/ə'pɔɪnt/	To assign responsibility or a job to someone officially.
3	collaborate (v.)	/kə'læbəreɪt/	To work together with others toward a common goal.
4	commence (v.)	/kə'mens/	To start an action, event, or process formally.
5	follow up (v.)	/ˈfɒləʊ ʌp/	To investigate or act further based on previous information.
6	multitask (v.)	/ˌmʌlti'tæsk/	To simultaneously perform more than one task at once.
7	postpone (v.)	/pəʊst'pəʊn/	To delay an activity or event until a later time.
8	recruit (v.)	/rɪ'kru:t/	To employ people for a company or organization.
9	resign (v.)	/rɪ'zaɪn/	To officially announce one's departure from a job or position.
10	hectic (adj.)	/ˈhektɪk/	Extremely busy, chaotic, and full of activity constantly.
11	intensive (adj.)	/ɪn'tensɪv/	Concentrating heavily on a specific activity or resource.
12	monotonous (adj.)	/mə'nɒtənəs/	Boring due to being the same repeatedly over time.
13	one-on-one (adj.)	/wʌn ɒn wʌn/	Activity or interaction occurring between only two people.
14	stimulating (adj.)	/ˈstɪmjəleɪtɪŋ/	Causing excitement, interest, or mental engagement actively.
15	tedious (adj.)	/ˈtiːdiəs/	Boring, repetitive, causing weariness due to lack of variety.
16	underemployed (adj.)	/ˌʌndərɪm'plɔɪd/	Not fully utilized in one's job or having little work.
17	boardroom (n.)	/ˈbɔːrdˌruːm/	Room where a company's board of directors meets formally.
18	internship (n.)	/ˈɪntərnfɪp/	Supervised work experience period undertaken to gain practical skills.
19	vacancy (n.)	/ˈveɪkənsi/	A position or job that is currently available for employment.
20	coworker (n.)	/ˈkoʊ,wɜːrkər/	Someone working alongside others in the same job or department.
21	supervisor (n.)	/ˈsuːpərˌvaɪzər/	Person observing or directing work or other people's activities.
22	amateur (n.)	/ˈæmətər/	Person not skilled or experienced in a particular activity.
23	interviewee (n.)	/ˌɪntərvjuː'iː/	Person who answers questions during an interview process.
24	sick leave (n.)	/ˈsɪk liːv/	Granted period of absence from work due to illness.
25	maternity leave (n.)	/mə'tɜːrni ti liːv/	Time for a woman to stay home before and after childbirth.

26	multitasking (n.)	/ˌmʌlti'tæskiŋ/	Ability to perform more than one task simultaneously effectively.
27	labor (n.)	/'leɪbər/	Work, especially physically demanding or strenuous effort.
28	discrimination (n.)	/dɪˌskrɪmɪ'neɪʃən/	Treating people less fairly due to category or group differences.
29	pension (n.)	/'penʃən/	Regular payment made to a retired person by government or employer.
30	reference (n.)	/'refərəns/	Letter giving information about a former employee to a new employer.
31	schedule (n.)	/'skedʒu:l/	Plan or timetable outlining sequence of events or activities.
32	workforce (n.)	/'wɜːrkfɔːrs/	All individuals employed in a particular company, industry, or country.
33	workload (n.)	/'wɜːrkloʊd/	Amount of work assigned to a person or organization over time.
34	notice (n.)	/'noʊtɪs/	Formal declaration of intention to end a contract or agreement.
35	increment (n.)	/'ɪnkɹəmənt/	Increase in salary or pay occurring at regular intervals.
36	professional courtesy (n.)	/prəˌfeʃənl 'kɜːrtəsi/	Free service provided by professionals to colleagues within field.



Dialogue and Discourse

1	generalize (v.)	/'dʒenərəlaɪz/	To form an opinion based on limited examples or facts.
2	go against (v.)	/ɡoʊ ə'ɡenst/	To disagree with or fail to follow a standard.
3	invoke (v.)	/ɪn'voʊk/	To mention someone or something as support for argument.
4	plead (v.)	/'pliːd/	To state something as an excuse or justification.
5	point (v.)	/'pɔɪnt/	To suggest that something is probable, likely, or true.
6	prejudice (v.)	/'predʒʊdɪs/	To unfairly influence judgment about someone or something.
7	provoke (v.)	/'prə'vʊk/	To intentionally annoy someone causing anger or strong reaction.
8	reconsider (v.)	/'rɪːkən'sɪdər/	To think again about an opinion or decision for change.
9	signpost (v.)	/'saɪnˌpəʊst/	To mark a location such as a road with a sign.
10	sum up (v.)	/'sʌm ʌp/	To briefly state the most important points or facts.
11	yap (v.)	/'jæp/	To talk excessively or annoyingly without stopping.

12	ideological (adj.)	/ˌaɪdiə'lɒdʒɪkəl/	Based on specific political or economic views or policies.
13	irrelevant (adj.)	/ɪ'relɪvənt/	Having no importance, connection, or relevance to something.
14	inclined (adj.)	/ɪn'klaɪnd/	Giving opinion in a way that is not strongly stated.
15	inflexible (adj.)	/ɪn'flɛksəbəl/	Fixed, rigid, and not easily changed or adapted.
16	mistaken (adj.)	/mɪ'steɪkən/	Wrong in one's judgment, belief, or opinion about something.
17	moderate (adj.)	/ˈmɒdərət/	Not extreme or radical, reasonable by most people.
18	reserved (adj.)	/rɪ'zɜːrvd/	Reluctant to share personal feelings or problems openly.
19	unstated (adj.)	/ʌn'steɪtɪd/	Not clearly expressed, declared, or communicated in words.
20	vocal (adj.)	/ˈvəʊkəl/	Expressing opinions loudly or freely without restraint.
21	given that (conj.)	/ˈɡɪvən ðæt/	Considering a particular fact before stating opinion or judgment.
22	no kidding (int.)	/noʊ 'kɪdɪŋ/	Used to emphasize the truthfulness of a statement.
23	honest to God (adj.)	/ˈɒnɪst tə ɡʊd/	Used to stress the speaker is telling the truth.
24	having said that (phr.)	/ˈhævɪŋ sɛd ðæt/	Introducing a contrasting statement after making a previous point.
25	if anything (phr.)	/ɪf 'eniθɪŋ/	Suggesting the opposite of a prior statement may be closer to truth.
26	at all (adv.)	/æt ɔːl/	To the smallest extent, degree, or amount possible.
27	that said (phr.)	/ðæt sɛd/	Introducing a statement contrasting what was previously stated.
28	beyond doubt (adv.)	/bɪ'jɒnd daʊt/	In a way that is absolutely certain and unquestionable.
29	hostility (n.)	/hɒ'stɪlɪti/	Aggressive or unfriendly behavior or feelings toward someone.
30	mainstream (n.)	/ˈmeɪnstri:m/	Opinions, activities, or methods considered normal or widely accepted.
31	objectivity (n.)	/ˌɒbdʒɛk'tɪvɪti/	Being influenced only by facts and statistics, not feelings.
32	subjectivity (n.)	/səb,dʒɛk'tɪvɪti/	Being influenced by personal opinions rather than objective facts.
33	premise (n.)	/ˈpremɪs/	Statement or theory forming the foundation of an argument.
34	reasoning (n.)	/ˈriːzənɪŋ/	Act of thinking logically and rationally about something.
35	say (n.)	/seɪ/	Right or opportunity to give one's opinion about something.

36	have second thoughts (phr.)	/hæv 'sekənd θɔ:ts/	To start doubting a decision and reconsider its correctness.
37	voice (n.)	/vɔ:is/	Right or opportunity to express opinion on something specific.
38	solidarity (n.)	/ˌsɒlɪ'dærtɪ/	Support among members sharing opinions, feelings, or goals.



Hobbies and Activities

1	amateur (adj.)	/ˈæmətər/	Done for recreation or enjoyment rather than as occupation.
2	snorkel (v.)	/ˈsnɔ:rkəl/	To swim underwater using a hollow tube for breathing.
3	wade (v.)	/weɪd/	To walk through shallow water carefully or steadily.
4	ballroom dancing (n.)	/ˈbɔ:lrum 'dænsɪŋ/	Type of dance with fixed steps performed by two people.
5	binge-watching (n.)	/ˈbɪndʒ ˌwɒtʃɪŋ/	Watching multiple episodes of a series consecutively without breaks.
6	boating (n.)	/ˈboʊtɪŋ/	Traveling or recreational activity using a boat.
7	bodybuilding (n.)	/ˈbɒdɪˌbɪldɪŋ/	Exercising regularly to develop stronger and larger muscles.
8	brewing (n.)	/ˈbru:ɪŋ/	Making beer through fermentation as a business or hobby.
9	bungee jumping (n.)	/ˈbʌndʒɪ ˈdʒʌmpɪŋ/	Jumping from high place with elastic cord attached to ankles.
10	flower arranging (n.)	/ˈflaʊər ə'reɪndʒɪŋ/	Skill of arranging cut flowers attractively for display.
11	modeling (n.)	/ˈmɒdəlɪŋ/	Practice of creating something on a smaller, scaled version.
12	palm reading (n.)	/pɑ:m 'ri:dɪŋ/	Interpreting character or future by examining someone's palm.
13	parachuting (n.)	/ˈpærəʃu:tɪŋ/	Activity of jumping from plane using a parachute for descent.
14	sewing (n.)	/ˈsoʊɪŋ/	Skill or practice of making or repairing clothes with needle.
15	wine tasting (n.)	/waɪn 'teɪstɪŋ/	Event where people taste and compare different types of wine.
16	acrobatics (n.)	/ˌækroʊ'bætɪks/	Performing physical stunts involving balance, agility, and flexibility.
17	astrology (n.)	/ə'strɒlədʒɪ/	Study of stars and planets thought to influence people's lives.
18	aromatherapy (n.)	/ˌærəʊmə'therəpi/	Treatment using scented oils to improve mental or physical health.
19	belly dance (n.)	/ˈbɛli dæns/	Dance using quick hip and belly movements, Middle Eastern origin.

20	bullfight (n.)	/ˈbʊlfaɪt/	Public entertainment involving fighting or killing a bull.
21	calligraphy (n.)	/kəˈlɪgrəfi/	Art of producing beautiful handwriting with special instruments.
22	cosplay (n.)	/ˈkɒsplɛɪ/	Wearing costume to resemble a character from media or games.
23	do it yourself (n.)	/du ɪt jɔːrˈself/	Act of making or repairing something without hiring a professional.
24	dressage (n.)	/ˈdresɑːʒ/	Special horse movements performed or trained for competition.
25	paintball (n.)	/ˈpeɪntbɔːl/	Game where players use guns to shoot paint at opponents.
26	parkour (n.)	/ˈpɑːrˌkʊər/	Sport of running, jumping, and climbing over obstacles creatively.
27	Sudoku (n.)	/ˈsuːdəˌkʊʊ/	Number puzzle requiring placing digits 1–9 without repetition.
28	tarot (n.)	/ˈtæroʊ/	Set of illustrated cards used in fortune-telling practices.
29	Zumba (n.)	/ˈzʊmbə/	Fitness program involving Latin-inspired dance movements.
30	knit (v.)	/nɪt/	To create fabric or clothing by interlacing yarn using needles.



Identity and Society

1	anthropology (n.)	/ˌænthrəˈpɒlədʒi/	Study of human origins, development, societies, and cultural practices.
2	aristocrat (n.)	/ˈærɪstəkræt/	Member of highest social rank, typically privileged or noble.
3	baron (n.)	/ˈbærən/	Nobleman of varying rank depending on country or region.
4	earl (n.)	/ɜːrl/	British man of high social rank or noble status.
5	noble (n.)	/ˈnoʊbəl/	Person holding highest social rank in society.
6	peer (n.)	/pɪər/	Person of same age, status, or capability as another.
7	belonging (n.)	/brɪˈlɒŋɪŋ/	Feeling of being comfortable, accepted, or included in group.
8	citizenship (n.)	/ˈsɪtɪzənʃɪp/	Legal status of being a recognized member of a country.
9	alien (adj.)	/ˈeɪliən/	Originating from a place, culture, or context that is unfamiliar.
10	civic (adj.)	/ˈsɪvɪk/	Related to duties or activities of a town, city, or local community.
11	humanitarian (adj.)	/hjuːˌmænɪˈteəriən/	Showing concern for human welfare and well-being actively.

12	sexuality (n.)	/ˌsɛkʃuˈæltɪ/	Qualities, feelings, or activities related to sexual behavior.
13	feminist (adj.)	/ˈfɛmɪnɪst/	Supporting principles of equality between sexes or genders.
14	feminine (adj.)	/ˈfɛmɪnɪn/	Related to qualities or behaviors typically associated with women.
15	gender-neutral (adj.)	/ˈdʒɛndər ˈnju:trəl/	Not exclusive to any gender; suitable for all identities.
16	masculine (adj.)	/ˈmæskjʊlɪn/	Related to qualities or behaviors typically associated with men.
17	LGBTQ (n.)	/ˌɛl dʒiː biː tiː kjuː/	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning people.
18	bisexual (n.)	/ˌbɑːˈsɛkʃuəl/	Person sexually attracted to more than one gender.
19	heterosexual (n.)	/ˌhɛtərəˈsɛkʃuəl/	Person sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex.
20	homosexual (n.)	/ˌhɒməˈsɛkʃuəl/	Person sexually attracted to people of the same sex.
21	gay (n.)	/geɪ/	Person, often male, attracted to people of same sex.
22	lesbian (n.)	/ˈlɛzbɪən/	Woman sexually attracted to other women.
23	straight (n.)	/streɪt/	Person attracted sexually to people of the opposite sex.
24	transgender (adj.)	/trænzˈdʒɛndər/	Gender identity does not match the sex assigned at birth.
25	demographic (n.)	/ˌdɛməˈɡræfɪk/	Statistical characteristics of a population, like age or gender.
26	ethnicity (n.)	/ɛθˈnɪsɪti/	State of belonging to a specific ethnic group or heritage.
27	rebel (v.)	/ˈrɛbəl/	To oppose or resist authority, ruler, or government.
28	integrate (v.)	/ˈɪntɪɡreɪt/	To become accepted as part of a social group or society.
29	segregation (n.)	/ˌsɛɡrɪˈɡeɪʃən/	Social practice of separating minority groups from majority.
30	sociological (adj.)	/ˌsoʊsiəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/	Related to scientific study of society, structures, and interactions.
31	multicultural (adj.)	/ˌmʌltiˈkʌltʃərəl/	Involving or relating to multiple different cultures within society.
32	superior (adj.)	/suːˈpɪriər/	Higher in rank, status, or quality compared to others.
33	senior citizen (n.)	/ˈsiːniər ˈsɪtɪzən/	Elderly person, usually retired and of advanced age.
34	bourgeoisie (n.)	/ˌbʊərʒwɑːˈziː/	Society's middle class, typically business-owning or professional.
35	petite bourgeoisie (n.)	/pəˈtiː bʊərʒwɑːˈziː/	Lower middle class in society, often small business owners.

36	protocol (n.)	/ˈprəʊtəˌkɒl/	Accepted way of behavior in community or social group.
37	primitive (adj.)	/ˈprɪmətɪv/	Related to a society without modern industry or advanced technology.
38	hillbilly (n.)	/ˈhɪlbɪli/	Person living far from towns, considered uneducated or backward.



Religion

1	father (n.)	/ˈfɑːðər/	God's title used by Christians, denoting divine authority.
2	Christ (n.)	/kraɪst/	Man whose teachings form the foundation of Christianity.
3	Jesus (n.)	/ˈdʒiːzəs/	Believed Son of God, central figure in Christian religion.
4	Saint (n.)	/seɪnt/	Person officially recognized as very holy after death.
5	Pope (n.)	/poʊp/	Person leading the Roman Catholic Church globally.
6	bishop (n.)	/ˈbɪʃəp/	High-ranking priest supervising churches and clergy in a city.
7	pastor (n.)	/ˈpæstər/	Priest or minister in charge of a Christian church.
8	brother (n.)	/ˈbrʌðər/	Man belonging to a religious group, especially a monk.
9	missionary (n.)	/ˈmɪʃənəri/	Person sent abroad to teach or promote a religion.
10	monk (n.)	/mʌŋk/	Male member of a religious community living in a monastery.
11	nun (n.)	/nʌn/	Female member of a religious community living in a convent.
12	Catholic (adj.)	/ˈkæθəˌlɪk/	Related to Western Christian Church led by the Pope.
13	Protestant (adj.)	/ˈprɒtɪstənt/	Related to Western Christian Church distinct from Roman Catholicism.
14	congregation (n.)	/ˌkɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪʃən/	Group gathering in a church to pray or worship collectively.
15	parish (n.)	/ˈpærɪʃ/	Church district under the care of a local priest.
16	convert (n.)	/ˈkɒnvɜːrt/	Person who changes their religion or belief system.
17	follower (n.)	/ˈfɒləʊər/	Person who supports and believes in a particular leader or doctrine.
18	pilgrim (n.)	/ˈpɪlɡrɪm/	Religious person traveling to a sacred place for devotion.
19	christening (n.)	/ˈkrɪsənɪŋ/	Ceremony naming a baby and admitting them into Christianity.

20	blessing (n.)	/ˈblesɪŋ/	Prayer asking for God's protection, help, or guidance.
21	Buddhist (n.)	/ˈbʊdɪst/	Person who follows the teachings of Buddhism.
22	funeral (n.)	/ˈfjuːnərəl/	Religious ceremony to bury or cremate a deceased person.
23	cult (n.)	/kʌlt/	Group with extreme religious views, separate from established religion.
24	fate (n.)	/feɪt/	Power believed to control events and inevitability of occurrences.
25	Islam (n.)	/ɪsˈlɑːm/	Religion established by Muhammad, based on Quran teachings.
26	Muhammad (n.)	/muːˈhæməd/	Arab prophet who founded the Islamic religion.
27	monastery (n.)	/ˈmɒnəstəri/	Building where monks live, pray, and practice religious life.
28	shrine (n.)	/ʃraɪn/	Place considered holy for prayer due to sacred association.
29	ritual (n.)	/ˈrɪtʃuəl/	Conducting a series of fixed actions in religious ceremonies.
30	divine (adj.)	/dɪˈvaɪn/	Originating from or relating to God or a deity.
31	sacred (adj.)	/ˈseɪkrɪd/	Connected with God and considered holy or deeply respected.
32	secular (adj.)	/ˈsekjələr/	Not connected or concerned with religion or spirituality.
33	preach (v.)	/priːtʃ/	To give a religious speech, particularly in a church.
34	sacrifice (v.)	/ˈsækrɪfaɪs/	To kill as an act of religious devotion or ritual.
35	sin (v.)	/sɪn/	To act against religious or moral rules knowingly.
36	worship (v.)	/ˈwɜːrʃɪp/	To honor and respect God or deity through ritual acts.
37	archbishop (n.)	/ˌɑːrkˈbɪʃəp/	Bishop of highest rank overseeing churches in large area.
38	God-fearing (adj.)	/ˈɡɒdˌfiəriŋ/	Very faithful to God and devoted sincerely to religious life.
39	godless (adj.)	/ˈɡɒdləs/	Lacking faith in or respect for God or religious authority.
40	fear (v.)	/fiər/	To show deep reverence, respect, and awe toward God.



Dishes and Dinning

1	gastronomy (n.)	/ɡæsˈtrɒnəmi/	Art and science of preparing and eating quality food.
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2	bistro (n.)	/ˈbi:stɹoʊ/	Small, inexpensive restaurant serving casual meals.
3	confectionery (n.)	/kənˈfɛkʃənəri/	Store selling chocolates, sweets, or similar sugary foods.
4	diner (n.)	/ˈdaɪnər/	Small restaurant typically serving casual meals.
5	drive-through (n.)	/ˈdraɪv θru:/	Service allowing purchase without leaving one's vehicle.
6	food court (n.)	/fu:d kɔ:rt/	Public area with multiple small restaurants grouped together.
7	cholesterol (n.)	/kəˈlestərol/	Fatty substance in blood, high levels risk heart disease.
8	greasy (adj.)	/ˈɡri:si/	Containing or cooked with a large amount of oil.
9	oily (adj.)	/ˈɔɪli/	Containing a noticeable quantity of oil.
10	savory (adj.)	/ˈseɪvəri/	Pleasing or agreeable to the taste or flavor.
11	stale (adj.)	/steɪl/	No longer fresh due to exposure or prolonged storage.
12	tasteless (adj.)	/ˈteɪstləs/	Lacking flavor or appealing taste entirely.
13	tender (adj.)	/ˈtɛndər/	Easy to cut or chew, especially referring to food.
14	yummy (adj.)	/ˈjʌmi/	Tasting very good or highly enjoyable to eat.
15	self-service (adj.)	/ˌsɛlf ˈsɜ:rvis/	Customers serve themselves and pay afterward.
16	appetizer (n.)	/ˈæpɪtaɪzər/	Small dish eaten before the main part of a meal.
17	entree (n.)	/ˈɒntreɪ/	Main portion of a meal, usually the largest course.
18	specialty (n.)	/ˈspeʃəlti/	Food or drink a place is particularly known for.
19	a la carte (n.)	/ə la: ˈkɑ:rt/	Menu where each dish is priced and ordered separately.
20	gourmet (n.)	/ˈɡʊrmeɪ/	Person knowledgeable and appreciative of fine food and wine.
21	regular (n.)	/ˈrɛɡjələr/	Customer who frequently visits or purchases from a specific place.
22	burrito (n.)	/bəˈri:tʊ/	Tortilla wrapped around meat, beans, or other fillings, Mexican origin.
23	caviar (n.)	/ˈkæviɑ:r/	Preserved fish eggs, especially sturgeon, considered luxury food.
24	schnitzel (n.)	/ˈʃnɪtsəl/	Thin meat slice coated in breadcrumbs and fried.
25	spring roll (n.)	/ˈsprɪŋ roʊl/	Pancake filled with vegetables or meat, fried until crispy.

26	sushi (n.)	/ˈsuːʃi/	Small rice rolls with vinegar, raw fish, or vegetables, Japanese origin.
27	taco (n.)	/ˈtɑːkoʊ/	Folded tortilla with fillings such as meat or beans, Mexican origin.
28	port (n.)	/pɔːrt/	Dark-red sweet wine, typically from Portugal.
29	wine and dine (v.)	/waɪn ənd daɪn/	Entertain someone with generous food and drink.
30	ale (n.)	/eɪl/	Dark beer, usually without carbonation, brewed from malted grains.
31	pina colada (n.)	/ˌpiːnə kəˈlɑːdə/	Drink made from pineapple, coconut, and rum.
32	frappe (n.)	/ˈfræpeɪ/	Beverage served with crushed ice or small ice pieces.
33	pilsner (n.)	/ˈpɪlzner/	Light-colored, hop-flavored beer originating from the Czech region.



Vital Verbs

1	adhere (v.)	/ədˈhɪər/	To firmly stick to something.
2	allege (v.)	/əˈledʒ/	To claim something is true without proof.
3	attribute (v.)	/əˈtrɪbjʊt/	To say something is caused by a particular source or factor.
4	await (v.)	/əˈweɪt/	To wait for someone or something.
5	burst (v.)	/bɜːrst/	To break open suddenly and violently, often from internal pressure.
6	cease (v.)	/siːs/	To bring an action, activity, or process to an end.
7	characterize (v.)	/ˈkærɪktəraɪz/	To describe the qualities of someone or something.
8	compute (v.)	/kəmˈpjʊt/	To calculate or determine a value using mathematics.
9	conceive (v.)	/kənˈsiːv/	To form an idea, plan, or notion in the mind.
10	counter (v.)	/ˈkaʊntər/	To act in opposition to reduce harmful or negative effects.
11	designate (v.)	/ˈdeɪzɪneɪt/	To choose someone for a specific role or task.
12	differentiate (v.)	/ˌdɪfəˈrenʃieɪt/	To recognize the differences between two or more things.
13	discard (v.)	/dɪsˈkɑːrd/	To throw away or get rid of something no longer needed.
14	oversee (v.)	/ˌoʊvərˈsiː/	To supervise an activity to ensure it is performed correctly.

15	denounce (v.)	/dɪˈnaʊns/	To publicly condemn or express disapproval of something.
16	dissolve (v.)	/dɪˈzɒlv/	To make a substance mix completely with a liquid.
17	elevate (v.)	/ˈɛlɪvət/	To raise someone or something to a higher rank or position.
18	enquire (v.)	/ɪnˈkwɪər/	To investigate or examine something to gather information.
19	diminish (v.)	/dɪˈmɪnɪʃ/	To decrease in size, degree, or importance.
20	intensify (v.)	/ɪnˈtɛnsɪfaɪ/	To increase in degree, strength, or severity.
21	escalate (v.)	/ˈɛskəleɪt/	To become or make something worse or more intense.
22	exaggerate (v.)	/ɪɡˈzædʒəreɪt/	To describe something as greater, larger, or worse than it is.
23	supplement (v.)	/ˈsʌplɪmənt/	To add to something to improve or complete it.
24	formulate (v.)	/ˈfɔːrmjʊleɪt/	To prepare or create something carefully and systematically.
25	heighten (v.)	/ˈhaɪtn/	To make something more intense or severe.
26	disrupt (v.)	/dɪsˈrʌpt/	To interrupt or stop the normal flow of something.
27	inhibit (v.)	/ɪnˈhɪbɪt/	To prevent or restrain an action or process.
28	license (v.)	/ˈlaɪsəns/	To give official permission to use or perform something.
29	devastate (v.)	/ˈdɛvəsteɪt/	To destroy something completely.
30	oblige (v.)	/əˈblaɪdʒ/	To compel someone to act due to law, duty, or necessity.
31	obsess (v.)	/əbˈsɛs/	To think about something constantly and excessively.
32	persist (v.)	/pərˈsɪst/	To continue determinedly despite difficulty or opposition.
33	recount (v.)	/rɪˈkaʊnt/	To describe events or experiences in detail.
34	render (v.)	/ˈrɛndər/	To provide a service, help, or result as required or expected.
35	spare (v.)	/spɛər/	To give something one has in abundance to someone else.
36	stabilize (v.)	/ˈsteɪbəlaɪz/	To make something steady or prevent fluctuation.
37	supervise (v.)	/ˈsuːpərvaɪz/	To oversee an activity or person to ensure proper conduct.
38	sustain (v.)	/səˈsteɪn/	To support, uphold, or maintain credibility or validity.

39	terminate (v.)	/ˈtɜːrmɪneɪt/	To bring something to a complete end.
40	warrant (v.)	/ˈwɒrənt/	To justify or provide reason for an action or decision.



Adjectives

1	distinctive (adj.)	/dɪˈstɪŋktɪv/	Possessing a quality that is noticeable and different.
2	dual (adj.)	/ˈdjuːəl/	Having or consisting of two aspects, parts, or functions.
3	exceptional (adj.)	/ɪkˈsepʃənəl/	Significantly better or greater than what is typical or expected.
4	excess (adj.)	/ɪkˈsɛs/	Much more than the desirable or required amount.
5	exclusive (adj.)	/ɪkˈskluːsɪv/	Limited to a particular person, group, or purpose.
6	explicit (adj.)	/ɪkˈsplɪsɪt/	Expressed very clearly, leaving no doubt or confusion.
7	generic (adj.)	/dʒəˈnɛrɪk/	Relating to a whole group or class rather than a specific one.
8	inadequate (adj.)	/ɪnˈædɪkwət/	Not meeting the expected level of quality, skill, or ability.
9	inherent (adj.)	/ɪnˈhɪərənt/	An essential part or quality inseparable from something's nature.
10	insufficient (adj.)	/ɪnsəˈfɪʃənt/	Not enough in degree or amount.
11	integral (adj.)	/ɪˈnɪgrəl/	Considered a necessary and important part of something.
12	intermediate (adj.)	/ɪntərˈmiːdiət/	Positioned or staged between two extremes, often transitional.
13	lesser (adj.)	/ˈlɛsər/	Not as great or important as something or someone else.
14	magical (adj.)	/ˈmædʒɪkəl/	Related to or involving magic.
15	magnetic (adj.)	/mæɡˈnetɪk/	Possessing the attribute of attracting metal objects like iron or steel.
16	mere (adj.)	/mɪər/	Nothing more than what is explicitly stated.
17	peculiar (adj.)	/pɪˈkjuːliər/	Not usual or normal.
18	respective (adj.)	/rɪˈspɛktɪv/	Belonging separately to each of the mentioned things or people.
19	scattered (adj.)	/ˈskætəd/	Spread far apart or happening at irregular intervals.
20	selective (adj.)	/sɪˈlektɪv/	Careful in choosing.

21	serial (adj.)	/ˈsɪəriəl/	Occurring regularly one after another.
22	sheer (adj.)	/ʃɪər/	Emphasizing intensity or pureness of a quality or emotion.
23	sole (adj.)	/soʊl/	Existing without any others of the same type.
24	specialized (adj.)	/ˈspeʃəlaɪzd/	Made or designed for a specific function.
25	stark (adj.)	/stɑːrk/	Completely bare or extreme, without embellishment.
26	comparable (adj.)	/ˈkɒmpərəbl/	Having similarities that justify comparison.
27	corresponding (adj.)	/ˌkɒrəˈspɒndɪŋ/	Connected with or similar to something previously mentioned.
28	supreme (adj.)	/suːˈpri:m/	Having the highest position or rank.
29	terminal (adj.)	/ˈtɜːrmɪnəl/	(Of an illness) having no cure and gradually leading to death.
30	timely (adj.)	/ˈtaɪmli/	Well-timed; happening at an appropriate moment.
31	tremendous (adj.)	/trɪˈmɛndəs/	Exceptionally large, great, or powerful.
32	troubled (adj.)	/ˈtrʌbld/	Feeling anxious or worried.
33	underlying (adj.)	/ˌʌndərˈlaɪɪŋ/	Hidden or not immediately obvious, often suggesting a deeper meaning.
34	unprecedented (adj.)	/ʌnˈpreʃɪdəntɪd/	Never having existed or occurred before.
35	upcoming (adj.)	/ˈʌp,kʌmɪŋ/	About to happen.
36	vague (adj.)	/veɪɡ/	Not clear or specific.
37	varied (adj.)	/ˈvɛəriɪd/	Including many different types.
38	vulnerable (adj.)	/ˈvʌlnərəbl/	Susceptible to harm or attack.
39	worthwhile (adj.)	/ˈwɜːrθ,wʌɪl/	Deserving time, effort, or attention.
40	topnotch (adj.)	/ˈtɒpnɒtʃ/	Of the highest standard or quality.
41	decadent (adj.)	/ˈdekədənt/	Related to moral decline.
42	homely (adj.)	/ˈhoʊmli/	Comfortable and cozy, giving a sense of being at home.
43	versatile (adj.)	/ˈvɜːrsətaɪl/	Able to perform many tasks or be used in multiple ways.



Permission or Obligation

1	adhere to (v.)	/əd'hɪər tuː/	To stick firmly to a rule, law, or principle.
2	comply (v.)	/kəm'plaɪ/	To act in agreement with rules or instructions.
3	consent (v.)	/kən'sent/	To give permission or agreement for an action.
4	defy (v.)	/dɪ'faɪ/	To openly refuse to obey authority or rules.
5	observe (v.)	/əb'zɜːrv/	To follow rules, laws, or regulations strictly.
6	compelling (adj.)	/kəm'pɛlɪŋ/	Forceful and convincing, capturing attention completely.
7	legitimate (adj.)	/lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/	Allowed by law, rules, or official authority.
8	liberal (adj.)	/lɪ'bərəl/	Open-minded, tolerant, and accepting of differing beliefs.
9	obligatory (adj.)	/ə'blɪɡətɔːri/	Required by law, rule, or moral necessity.
10	be obliged to do sth (phr.)	/bi ə'blaɪdʒd tu du 'sʌmθɪŋ/	To have a duty or requirement to perform an action legally or morally.
11	out of the question (adj.)	/aʊt əv ðə 'kwɛstʃən/	Not possible, permitted, or acceptable under circumstances.
12	restricted (adj.)	/rɪ'strɪktɪd/	Limited, controlled, or confined by regulations or rules.
13	rigorous (adj.)	/rɪ'ɡərəs/	Extremely strict, thorough, and accurate in practice.
14	stern (adj.)	/stɜːrn/	Serious, strict, and showing authority or disapproval.
15	leniently (adv.)	/lɪ'ni:əntli/	In a tolerant or merciful manner when enforcing rules.
16	allowance (n.)	/ə'ləʊəns/	A quantity permitted or allocated under a rule.
17	application (n.)	/,æplɪ'keɪʃən/	Act of putting something to practical use or purpose.
18	clearance (n.)	/'klɪərəns/	Official permission to proceed or accomplish something.
19	enforcement (n.)	/ɪn'fɔːrsmənt/	Act of compelling people to obey laws or rules.
20	leave (n.)	/liːv/	Permission granted to do something officially.
21	green light (n.)	/griːn laɪt/	Authorization or approval to start a project or action.
22	must (n.)	/mʌst/	Something essential or required to do or have.

23	obedience (n.)	/ə'bi:diəns/	Act of following instructions from someone in authority.
24	rejection (n.)	/rɪ'dʒɛkʃən/	Act of refusing to accept, approve, or consider something.
25	say-so (n.)	/ˈseɪ,soʊ/	Authority or power to influence decisions or actions.
26	dos and don'ts (phr.)	/dɔ:z ənd dʊnts/	Rules defining what is allowed or prohibited in situations.
27	in accordance with (phr.)	/ɪn ə'kɔ:rdəns wɪð/	Following rules, standards, or regulations precisely.
28	by the book (phr.)	/baɪ ðə bʊk/	Acting strictly according to established rules or procedures.
29	feel free (phr.)	/fi:l fri:/	Permitted to do something without restriction or hesitation.
30	play by own rules (phr.)	/pleɪ baɪ oʊn ru:lz/	Acting according to personal preference, ignoring standard rules.
31	conform (v.)	/kən'fɔ:rm/	To follow rules, standards, or socially accepted practices.
32	non-compliant (adj.)	/nɒn kəm'plaɪənt/	Refusing to adhere to laws, rules, or regulations.
33	commit (v.)	/kə'mɪt/	To send someone officially to prison, hospital, or facility.
34	conservative (adj.)	/kən'sɜ:vətɪv/	Supporting tradition and opposing radical or sudden change.



Job Titles

1	administrator (n.)	/əd,mɪnɪ'streɪtər/	Person managing and organizing a company's or institution's work.
2	aide (n.)	/eɪd/	Person assisting an important figure, often professionally.
3	chief technology officer (n.)	/tʃi:f tɛk'nɒlədʒi 'ɒfɪsər/	Senior executive in charge of a company's technological operations.
4	curator (n.)	/kjʊ'reɪtər/	Person responsible for managing a museum or collection.
5	promoter (n.)	/prə'məʊtər/	Individual organizing or sponsoring events or productions professionally.
6	fire chief (n.)	/'faɪər tʃi:f/	Person in charge of managing a fire department effectively.
7	full professor (n.)	/fʊl prə'fɛsər/	University professor holding the highest academic rank.
8	optometrist (n.)	/'ɒptə'mɛtrɪst/	Professional examining eyes and prescribing corrective lenses.
9	physiotherapist (n.)	/'fɪziəʊ'therəpɪst/	Professional treating physical disorders via exercises and therapy.
10	practitioner (n.)	/præk'tɪʃənər/	Person actively engaged in a professional practice, especially medicine.

11	psychiatrist (n.)	/saɪˈkaɪətrɪst/	Medical doctor specializing in mental illness and behavioral disorders.
12	au pair (n.)	/oʊ ˈpɛər/	Young person living abroad to help family and learn language.
13	beautician (n.)	/bjʊːˈtɪʃən/	Person professionally providing beauty treatments to clients.
14	chauffeur (n.)	/ˈʃoʊfər/	Person employed to drive another individual's car professionally.
15	civil servant (n.)	/ˈsɪvəl ˈsɜːrvənt/	Person employed in government administrative or bureaucratic roles.
16	decorator (n.)	/ˈdekəreɪtər/	Person designing and planning interior spaces aesthetically.
17	handyman (n.)	/ˈhændimæn/	Person skilled in practical jobs around home or workplace.
18	housekeeper (n.)	/ˈhaʊski:pər/	Person responsible for cleaning and managing domestic duties.
19	jeweler (n.)	/ˈdʒu:lər/	Person buying, making, repairing, or selling jewelry professionally.
20	laborer (n.)	/ˈleɪbərər/	Person performing heavy physical work with minimal skill required.
21	lifeguard (n.)	/ˈlaɪfgɑːrd/	Person monitoring swimming areas to prevent drowning incidents.
22	maid (n.)	/meɪd/	Female servant performing domestic tasks and assistance.
23	merchant (n.)	/ˈmɜːrtʃənt/	Person involved in buying and selling goods wholesale.
24	nanny (n.)	/ˈnæni/	Woman employed to take care of children in family homes.
25	porter (n.)	/ˈpɔːrtər/	Person carrying luggage professionally at hotels, airports, or stations.
26	ranger (n.)	/ˈreɪndʒər/	Person protecting and managing forests, parks, or countryside areas.
27	tradesman (n.)	/ˈtreɪdzmən/	Person selling goods, particularly in shops or marketplaces.
28	trustee (n.)	/ˈtrʌsti/	Person or group managing property or funds on behalf of others.
29	CFO (n.)	/ˌsiː ɛf ˈoʊ/	Person responsible for a company's financial management and strategy.
30	monitor (n.)	/ˈmɒnɪtər/	Person overseeing activities to ensure fairness or correctness.
31	salesclerk (n.)	/ˈseɪlzkliːrk/	Person serving customers and handling sales in a store.



Scholarly Research

1	detectable (adj.)	/dɪˈtektəbl/	Able to be noticed, discovered, or recognized clearly.
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2	empirical (adj.)	/ɛmˈpɪrɪkəl/	Based on observation, experience, or experimental evidence.
3	experimental (adj.)	/ɪkˌspɛrɪˈmentəl/	Related to scientific experiments testing hypotheses or exploring ideas.
4	preliminary (adj.)	/prɪˈlɪmɪnəri/	Occurring before more important events or actions.
5	qualitative (adj.)	/ˈkwɒlɪtətɪv/	Related to the quality or characteristics of something measured.
6	quantitative (adj.)	/ˈkwɒntɪtətɪv/	Related to the amount or numerical measurement of something.
7	scholarly (adj.)	/ˈskɒləli/	Related to or engaged in serious academic study.
8	theoretical (adj.)	/θiəˈrɛtɪkəl/	Based on theory or reasoning rather than practical application.
9	correlate (v.)	/ˈkɒrəleɪt/	To have a close or mutual relationship with something.
10	disprove (v.)	/dɪsˈpruːv/	To demonstrate that a statement or idea is incorrect.
11	self-report (v.)	/ˌsɛlf rɪˈpɔːrt/	To provide personal information about oneself voluntarily and directly.
12	verify (v.)	/ˈvɛrɪfaɪ/	To check or confirm the accuracy or truth of something.
13	apparatus (n.)	/ˌæpəˈreɪtəs/	Tools or machines designed to perform a specific function.
14	carbon dating (n.)	/ˈkɑːrbən ˈdeɪtɪŋ/	Method measuring age of organic material via carbon content.
15	clinical trial (n.)	/ˈklɪnɪkəl traɪəl/	Controlled experiment testing safety and effectiveness of treatments.
16	control (n.)	/kənˈtrəʊl/	Standard used to compare results in a scientific experiment.
17	guinea pig (n.)	/ˈɡɪni pɪɡ/	Person used as a subject for scientific experiments.
18	pseudoscience (n.)	/ˌsjʊːdʊˈsaɪəns/	Practices claimed as scientific without a valid scientific basis.
19	subject (n.)	/ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/	Person or thing on which an experiment or study is performed.
20	treatise (n.)	/ˈtriːtɪs/	Formal, detailed written work on a specific subject.
21	abstract (n.)	/ˈæbstrækt/	Short summary presenting the main points of a larger work.
22	thesis (n.)	/ˈθiːsɪs/	Statement proposed for argument, discussion, or academic examination.
23	literature (n.)	/ˈlɪtərətʃər/	Writings or books produced on a specific subject or topic.
24	citation (n.)	/saɪˈteɪʃən/	Quoted line or sentence taken from a written or spoken source.
25	limitation (n.)	/ˌlɪmɪˈteɪʃən/	Restriction or constraint that limits scope or extent of something.

26	methodology (n.)	/ˌmeθəˈdɒlədʒi/	System of methods applied in research or systematic study.
27	randomization (n.)	/ˌrændəmaɪˈzeɪʃən/	Process of arranging subjects or items randomly to avoid bias.
28	parameter (n.)	/pəˈræmɪtər/	Limit or boundary defining how something should be performed.
29	peer review (n.)	/pɪər riˈvjuː/	Evaluation of academic work by experts in the same field.
30	dissemination (n.)	/dɪˌsemɪˈneɪʃən/	Action of spreading information, knowledge, or ideas widely.



Geography

1	altitude (n.)	/ˈæltɪtjuːd/	Height of an object or point above sea level.
2	latitude (n.)	/ˈlæɪtɪtjuːd/	Imaginary horizontal lines measuring north-south position.
3	longitude (n.)	/ˈlɒndʒɪtjuːd/	Distance east or west from Greenwich meridian measured.
4	bay (n.)	/beɪ/	Curved part of shoreline larger than cove, smaller than gulf.
5	branch (n.)	/bræntʃ/	Smaller division of a river separated from the main channel.
6	clearing (n.)	/ˈkliəriŋ/	Treeless open area in a forest or wooded region.
7	cove (n.)	/kʊv/	Small curved coastal area partially enclosed by land.
8	crater (n.)	/ˈkreɪtər/	Round top depression of a volcano or impact site.
9	deposit (n.)	/dɪˈpɒzɪt/	Layer of material accumulated naturally, often by water.
10	dock (n.)	/dɒk/	Structure extending into water for boarding or disembarking boats.
11	estuary (n.)	/ˈestʃuːəri/	Wide river mouth where freshwater meets the sea.
12	flow (n.)	/floʊ/	Continuous, steady movement of liquid or other substance.
13	gulf (n.)	/ɡʌlf/	Sea area partially enclosed by land with narrow opening.
14	horizon (n.)	/həˈraɪzən/	Line where sky and Earth appear to meet visually.
15	iceberg (n.)	/ˈaɪsbɜːrg/	Very large floating mass of freshwater ice.
16	peak (n.)	/piːk/	Pointed top of a mountain or hill.
17	peninsula (n.)	/pəˈnɪnsjələ/	Land mostly surrounded by water, attached to larger landmass.

18	plain (n.)	/pleɪn/	Extensive flat area of land with minimal elevation change.
19	plateau (n.)	/ˈplætəʊ/	Flat elevated landform higher than surrounding terrain.
20	pole (n.)	/poʊl/	Earth's most northern or southern points along its axis.
21	pond (n.)	/pɒnd/	Small still water body, often smaller than a lake.
22	range (n.)	/reɪndʒ/	Series of mountains or hills in a connected line.
23	ravine (n.)	/rəˈviːn/	Deep narrow valley with steep sides, often water-carved.
24	reservoir (n.)	/ˈrezərvwɑːr/	Artificial or natural lake storing water for supply purposes.
25	summit (n.)	/ˈsʌmɪt/	Highest point or top of a mountain or hill.
26	swamp (n.)	/swɒmp/	Wetland area often covered with standing water.
27	tundra (n.)	/ˈtʌndrə/	Flat Arctic regions with frozen soil, no tree growth.
28	erode (v.)	/ɪˈroʊd/	To gradually wear away land or surface by natural forces.
29	arid (adj.)	/ˈæɪd/	Very dry land or climate lacking sufficient rainfall.
30	barren (adj.)	/ˈbærən/	Land or soil incapable of supporting vegetation.
31	coastal (adj.)	/ˈkoʊstəl/	Situated along or related to the shoreline.
32	fertile (adj.)	/ˈfɜːrtəl/	Land capable of producing abundant crops or vegetation.
33	inland (adj.)	/ˈɪnlənd/	Located away from the sea or coastal areas.
34	offshore (adj.)	/ˌɔːfʃɔːr/	Situated in the sea, away from the coastline.
35	marine (adj.)	/məˈriːn/	Related to the sea and its life forms.
36	neighboring (adj.)	/ˈneɪbərɪŋ/	Situated near or close to another place or region.
37	upstream (adv.)	/ʌpˈstriːm/	Directed or moving against the current of a river or stream.



Cooking

1	batter (n.)	/ˈbætər/	Mixture of flour, milk, and eggs for cooking.
2	blend (v.)	/blend/	To combine different substances together thoroughly.

3	carve (v.)	/kɑ:rv/	To cut cooked meat into smaller serving pieces.
4	deep-fry (v.)	/ˌdi:p'fraɪ/	To cook food completely submerged in hot oil.
5	defrost (v.)	/di:'frɒst/	To melt or soften frozen food by warming it.
6	digest (v.)	/daɪ'dʒɛst/	To break down food and absorb nutrients efficiently.
7	mash (v.)	/mæʃ/	To crush food into a soft, uniform mass.
8	reheat (v.)	/ˌri:'hi:t/	To make previously cooked food warm again.
9	grate (v.)	/greɪt/	To shred food into small pieces using a sharp tool.
10	grind (v.)	/graɪnd/	To crush something into small particles by friction.
11	simmer (v.)	/'sɪmə/	To cook food gently at a temperature below boiling.
12	steam (v.)	/sti:m/	To cook food using the vapor from boiling water.
13	stew (v.)	/stju:/	To cook food slowly in liquid inside a closed container.
14	warm up (v.)	/wɔ:rm ʌp/	To make already cooked food hot again.
15	whip (v.)	/wɪp/	To mix ingredients rapidly to achieve desired texture.
16	squeeze (v.)	/skwi:z/	To force liquid out of an item by pressing firmly.
17	bland (adj.)	/blænd/	Lacking strong or pleasant flavor in food or drink.
18	chunky (adj.)	/'tʃʌŋki/	Containing large, noticeable pieces in the food.
19	chewy (adj.)	/'tʃu:i/	Requiring extensive chewing before swallowing easily.
20	creamy (adj.)	/'kri:mi/	Having a smooth, soft, and rich texture.
21	crispy (adj.)	/'krɪspi/	Firm and dry, producing a sharp crunch when broken.
22	crunchy (adj.)	/'krʌntʃi/	Firm texture making a crisp sound when chewed or pressed.
23	tinned (adj.)	/tɪnd/	Preserved and sold in a sealed metal container.
24	appetite (n.)	/'æpəˌtaɪt/	Desire or feeling of wanting to eat food.
25	banquet (n.)	/'bæŋkwɪt/	Large formal meal for many people, often celebratory.
26	feast (n.)	/fi:st/	Large meal with fine food, typically celebratory.

27	brunch (n.)	/brʌntʃ/	Late morning meal combining breakfast and lunch.
28	buffet (n.)	/'bʊfeɪ/	Meal where diners serve themselves from multiple dishes.
29	teatime (n.)	/'ti:taim/	Early evening or afternoon meal or light snack.
30	corkscrew (n.)	/'kɔ:rkʃkru:/	Tool with spiral metal point for pulling corks from bottles.
31	glassware (n.)	/'glæs,wɛər/	Objects made of glass, especially for eating or drinking.
32	tureen (n.)	/tʊ'ri:n/	Deep dish with lid for serving soup or stew.

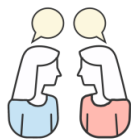


Military

1	atrocious (n.)	/ə'trɒstɪ/	Extremely brutal act, usually committed during warfare.
2	admiral (n.)	/'ædmərəl/	Highest-ranking officer in a navy or naval fleet.
3	colonel (n.)	/'kɜ:rnəl/	High-ranking army officer between lieutenant colonel and brigadier general.
4	general (n.)	/'dʒenərəl/	Senior military officer in army, air force, or marines.
5	major (n.)	/'meɪdʒər/	Middle-ranking officer in the armed forces hierarchy.
6	veteran (n.)	/'vetərən/	Former armed forces member who fought in war.
7	assassinate (v.)	/ə'sæsɪneɪt/	To murder a prominent figure suddenly, usually politically.
8	blast (v.)	/blæst/	To violently destroy or damage using explosives.
9	blow up (v.)	/bloʊ ʌp/	To cause an object or area to explode violently.
10	bombard (v.)	/bɒm'ba:rd/	To attack continuously by dropping bombs on target.
11	charge (v.)	/tʃɑ:rdʒ/	To attack violently and suddenly in combat or battle.
12	conquer (v.)	/'kɒŋkər/	To gain control of land or people using military force.
13	deploy (v.)	/dɪ'plɔɪ/	To position troops or equipment strategically for operations.
14	evacuate (v.)	/ɪ'vækjueɪt/	To remove individuals from a dangerous area or zone.
15	execute (v.)	/'eksɪkjʊ:t/	To kill someone, typically under legal or military authority.
16	mobilize (v.)	/'moʊbəlaɪz/	To organize and prepare armed forces for military action.

17	surrender (v.)	/sə'rendər/	To give up resistance or stop fighting against an enemy.
18	retreat (v.)	/rɪ'tri:t/	To withdraw from a dangerous or defeated position.
19	guerrilla (n.)	/gə'rɪlə/	Fighter participating in irregular warfare as part of unofficial forces.
20	militia (n.)	/mə'lɪʃə/	Civilian military group trained to assist in emergencies.
21	militant (adj.)	/'mɪlɪtənt/	Engaging in violent actions for political or social goals.
22	naval (adj.)	/'neɪvəl/	Related to military operations conducted at sea.
23	civilian (adj.)	/sɪ'vɪliən/	Person not serving in military or police and holding no office.
24	defensive (adj.)	/dɪ'fensɪv/	Designed to provide protection against attack or danger.
25	explosive (adj.)	/ɪk'spləʊsɪv/	Capable of producing sudden violent release of energy.
26	A-bomb (n.)	/'eɪ bɒm/	Nuclear weapon causing massive destruction through atomic fission.
27	rifle (n.)	/'raɪfəl/	Long gun fired from shoulder for accurate long-range shooting.
28	fleet (n.)	/fli:t/	Group of naval ships organized as one operational unit.
29	raid (n.)	/reɪd/	Surprise attack against a location or group of people.
30	curfew (n.)	/'kɜ:rfju:/	Regulation preventing people from being outdoors after a specific time.
31	hostage (n.)	/'hɒstɪdʒ/	Person held prisoner to ensure demands are met.
32	torture (n.)	/'tɔ:rtʃər/	Act of causing extreme suffering to force compliance.
33	occupation (n.)	/ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən/	Act of invading and controlling a territory militarily.
34	trench (n.)	/trentʃ/	Long narrow ditch providing protection to soldiers during combat.
35	truce (n.)	/tru:s/	Agreement to temporarily stop fighting between enemies.
36	arm (v.)	/ɑ:rm/	To supply weapons to individuals or military units.
37	warfare (n.)	/'wɔ:r,fɛər/	Engagement in armed conflict, especially using strategies or weapons.
38	machine gun (n.)	/mə'ʃi:n ɡʌn/	Gun automatically firing bullets continuously when triggered.
39	evacuation (n.)	/ɪ,vækjʊ'eɪʃən/	Action of moving people to safety from dangerous areas.
40	command (n.)	/kə'mænd/	Order issued by someone with authority or control.

41	AWOL (adj.)	/ˌeɪdʌbəljuːˈoʊəl/	Soldier absent from duty without official permission.
42	ground zero (n.)	/graʊnd ˈziroʊ/	Exact location where a nuclear explosion occurs.
43	gunner (n.)	/ˈɡʌnər/	Armed forces member trained to operate large guns.
44	blowgun (n.)	/ˈbloʊɡʌn/	Tube weapon shooting darts using human breath.
45	submachine gun (n.)	/ˌsʌbˈmæʃiːn ɡʌn/	Lightweight automatic firearm easily carried and fired by hand.
46	station (v.)	/ˈsteɪʃən/	To assign personnel to a location to carry out duties.
47	magazine (n.)	/ˌmæɡəˈziːn/	Container of a firearm holding bullets for firing.
48	artillery (n.)	/ɑːrˈtɪləri/	Large mounted guns on wheels or tracks for combat use.
49	nuclear deterrent (n.)	/ˈnjuːkliər dɪˈterənt/	Powerful weapon preventing attacks from other countries.
50	nerve agent (n.)	/nɜːrv ˈeɪdʒənt/	Poisonous chemical harming nervous system, used in warfare.
51	nerve gas (n.)	/nɜːrv ɡæs/	Toxic chemical disrupting normal nervous system functions.
52	roger (int.)	/ˈrɒdʒər/	Radio message indicating received and understood information.
53	ten-four (int.)	/tɛn fɔːr/	Radio code expressing affirmative response or understanding.
54	martial law (n.)	/ˈmɑːrʃəl lɔː/	Military rule replacing civil law during crises or emergencies.
55	discharge (v.)	/dɪsˈtʃɑːrdʒ/	To release someone from military or police service officially.



Persuasion and Discourse

1	advocate (v.)	/ˈædvəkət/	To publicly support or recommend a particular idea.
2	appraise (v.)	/əˈpreɪz/	To assess the value, quality, or performance of something.
3	assert (v.)	/əˈsɜːrt/	To state something confidently as being true.
4	bias (v.)	/baɪəs/	To unfairly influence someone or something toward preference.
5	calculate (v.)	/ˈkælkjuleɪt/	To form an opinion by evaluating available information.
6	commit (v.)	/kəˈmɪt/	To declare oneself bound to perform a specific action.
7	confer (v.)	/kənˈfɜːr/	To exchange opinions and discuss in order to decide.

8	conform (v.)	/kən'fɔ:rm/	To adjust oneself to align with rules or expectations.
9	contend (v.)	/kən'tend/	To argue strongly for the truth of a particular idea.
10	contradict (v.)	/,kɒntrə'dɪkt/	To be in direct opposition or inconsistency with something.
11	contradictory (adj.)	/,kɒntrə'dɪktəri/	Statements, beliefs, or facts that are mutually incompatible.
12	convert (v.)	/kən'vɜ:rt/	To change form, purpose, character, or function of something.
13	deduce (v.)	/dɪ'dju:s/	To determine a conclusion by logical reasoning.
14	deem (v.)	/di:m/	To consider or judge something in a particular way.
15	dispute (v.)	/dɪ'spju:t/	To argue with someone about facts, ownership, or ideas.
16	echo (v.)	/'ekəʊ/	To repeat another's statement or opinion to show agreement.
17	anti (prep.)	/'ænti/	Used to indicate opposition to a particular thing.
18	affirmative (adj.)	/ə'fɜ:rmətɪv/	Expressing a favorable or supportive attitude toward something.
19	challenging (adj.)	/'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	Intending to provoke thought or engage in discussion.
20	credible (adj.)	/'kredəbəl/	Able to be believed or relied upon as truthful.
21	debatable (adj.)	/dɪ'beɪtəbl/	Subject to disagreement or discussion over its validity.
22	pronounced (adj.)	/prə'naʊnst/	Clearly noticeable or easily observed in effect or appearance.
23	then again (phr.)	/ðen ə'ɡen/	Used to introduce a statement contradicting a previous one.
24	arguably (adv.)	/'ɑ:rgjuəbli/	In a manner that can be supported with reasons or evidence.
25	favorably (adv.)	/'feɪvərəbli/	In a positive, approving, or advantageous way.
26	as a matter of fact (adv.)	/əz ə 'mætər əv fækt/	Used to introduce a statement clarifying or emphasizing truth.
27	at the same time (adv.)	/æt ðə seɪm taɪm/	Introducing a second fact that must also be considered.
28	for that matter (adv.)	/fɔ:r ðæt 'mætər/	What is said about one thing applies equally to another.
29	as far as sth is concerned (phr.)	/æz fɑ:r æz 'sʌmθɪŋ ɪz kən'sɜ:rnd/	Referring specifically to the matter being discussed.
30	fight out (v.)	/faɪt aʊt/	To continue fighting until a result or agreement is reached.
31	clash (n.)	/klæʃ/	Serious argument between opposing sides due to differing views.

32	confrontation (n.)	/ˌkɒnfɹən'teɪʃən/	Situation of hostility between opposing individuals or groups.
33	consistency (n.)	/kən'sɪstənsi/	Quality of always acting or thinking in a uniform way.
34	conviction (n.)	/kən'vɪkʃən/	Strongly held belief or opinion about something.
35	critique (n.)	/krɪ'ti:k/	Detailed evaluation or judgment of a work or idea.
36	don't-know (n.)	/doʊnt noʊ/	Person who does not provide a definitive answer to a question.
37	cliche (n.)	/kli:'ʃeɪ/	Overused remark or opinion lacking originality or effect.
38	double-edged (adj.)	/'dʌbl ɛdʒd/	Comment or action implying two distinct and opposing meanings.
39	to that effect (phr.)	/tu: ðæt ɪ'fekt/	Used to convey the general meaning rather than exact words.
40	okey-dokey (int.)	/ˌoʊki'doʊki/	Expression showing agreement, approval, or acceptance.
41	awesomesauce (adj.)	/'ɔ:səm sɔ:s/	Something extremely great, satisfying, or impressive.
42	for crying out loud (int.)	/fɔ:r 'kraɪɪŋ aʊt laʊd/	Expression of anger, annoyance, or astonishment.
43	sob story (n.)	/sɑ:b 'stɔ:ri/	Story told to elicit sympathy, often exaggerated or false.



Plants and Vegetation

1	bark (n.)	/bɑ:rk/	The hard outer layer covering the trunk of a tree.
2	blossom (n.)	/'blɒsəm/	Flower or group of flowers on a tree or bush.
3	bulb (n.)	/bʌlb/	Rounded underground plant structure that grows annually.
4	cane (n.)	/keɪn/	Stiff, hollow stem of tall plants like sugarcane.
5	crown (n.)	/kraʊn/	Top part of a tree or plant where branches grow.
6	cutting (n.)	/'kʌtɪŋ/	Plant part cut for growing a new independent plant.
7	petal (n.)	/'petl/	Soft, usually colored part of a flower surrounding its reproductive organs.
8	timber (v.)	/'tɪmbər/	To grow or harvest trees for wood use.
9	genus (n.)	/'dʒi:nəs/	Biological group larger than species but smaller than family.
10	algae (n.)	/'ældʒi:/	Simple plant-like organisms lacking roots, stems, and leaves.

11	seaweed <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈsi:wi:d/	Aquatic plant growing in or near the ocean.
12	fungus <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈfʌŋɡəs/	Nonflowering organism growing on organic matter.
13	maple <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈmeɪpəl/	Tall tree with lobed leaves turning color in autumn.
14	needle <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈni:dl/	Thin, pointed leaf of pine or coniferous trees.
15	lush <small>(adj.)</small>	/lʌʃ/	Dense, healthy, and vigorous growth of vegetation.
16	pod <small>(n.)</small>	/pɒd/	Long casing containing seeds on plants like beans.
17	vegetation <small>(n.)</small>	/ˌvedʒəˈteɪʃən/	General plant life, particularly in a specific area.
18	window box <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈwɪndəʊ bɒks/	Container outside a window used for growing plants.
19	pollinate <small>(v.)</small>	/ˈpɒlɪneɪt/	To transfer pollen to enable plant to produce seeds.
20	pollination <small>(n.)</small>	/ˌpɒlɪˈneɪʃən/	Process of transferring pollen between plants to reproduce.
21	shoot <small>(n.)</small>	/ʃu:t/	New growth of a plant appearing above the ground.
22	reed <small>(n.)</small>	/ri:d/	Tall, grass-like plant growing in or near water.
23	dahlia <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈdɑ:liə/	Large garden plant with colorful, ball-shaped flowers.
24	dogwood <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈdɒɡ,wɒd/	Small tree or bush with red stems and berries.
25	honeysuckle <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈhʌnɪsə,kəl/	Climbing plant with fragrant pink, white, or yellow flowers.
26	iris <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈaɪrɪs/	Plant with long leaves and large, colorful flowers.
27	magnolia <small>(n.)</small>	/ˌmæɡˈnɒʊliə/	Tree or shrub with large, fragrant, colorful flowers.
28	mimosa <small>(n.)</small>	/mɪˈmoʊsə/	Plant with leaves that fold when touched.
29	myrtle <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈmɜ:rtl/	Decorative plant with glossy leaves and small flowers.
30	quince <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈkwɪns/	Small tree with pink flowers and pear-shaped fruit.
31	snowdrop <small>(n.)</small>	/ˈsnəʊdrɒp/	Early spring plant producing small white flowers.



Art

1	amateur <small>(adj.)</small>	/ˈæmətər/	Lacking professional quality or precision in work.
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2	authentic (adj.)	/ɔːˈθentɪk/	Real, genuine, and not an imitation of something.
3	decorative (adj.)	/ˈdekəreɪtɪv/	Intended to be attractive rather than practically useful.
4	symbolic (adj.)	/sɪmˈbɒlɪk/	Representing ideas or concepts through symbols or imagery.
5	auction house (n.)	/ˈɔːkʃən haʊs/	Company that sells items to the highest bidder publicly.
6	bronze (n.)	/brɒnz/	Artwork or statue made from a copper-tin alloy metal.
7	ceramic (n.)	/səˈræmɪk/	Object made by shaping and heating clay or similar material.
8	canvas (n.)	/ˈkænvəs/	Surface of tightly stretched fabric for oil painting.
9	mural (n.)	/ˈmjʊrəl/	Large painting executed directly on a wall surface.
10	oil painting (n.)	/ɔɪl ˈpeɪntɪŋ/	Painting technique using pigments mixed with oil as medium.
11	silhouette (n.)	/ˌsɪluˈet/	Outline drawing of subject, typically solid black against background.
12	still life (n.)	/stɪl laɪf/	Artwork representing inanimate objects like flowers or glassware.
13	print (n.)	/prɪnt/	Image or design transferred from engraved or prepared surface.
14	depth (n.)	/depθ/	Quality giving artwork or picture three-dimensional appearance.
15	finish (n.)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	Final protective or decorative layer applied to a surface.
16	harmony (n.)	/ˈhɑːrməni/	Pleasing combination forming a coherent and balanced whole.
17	patron (n.)	/ˈpeɪtrən/	Person providing financial support to an artist, charity, or cause.
18	sculptor (n.)	/ˈskʌlptər/	Artist who shapes stone, metal, wood, or clay into forms.
19	palette (n.)	/ˈpælət/	Board used by painters to mix and hold pigments.
20	reproduction (n.)	/ˌriːprəˈdʌkʃən/	Act or process of making a copy of artwork or document.
21	restoration (n.)	/ˌrestəˈreɪʃən/	Act of repairing an object to its original condition.
22	viewpoint (n.)	/ˈvjuːpɔɪnt/	Particular perspective or way of considering a subject.
23	watercolor (n.)	/ˈwɔːtərkʌlər/	Painting created using water-soluble pigments.
24	impressionism (n.)	/ɪmˈpreʃənɪzəm/	19th-century art style using light and color for impressions.
25	modernism (n.)	/ˈmɒdərnɪzəm/	Early 20th-century art, literature, or architecture style diverging from tradition.

26	realism (n.)	/ˈriːəlɪzəm/	Artistic or literary style depicting subjects in lifelike manner.
27	romanticism (n.)	/rəʊˈmæntɪsɪzəm/	Artistic movement emphasizing imagination, emotion, and nature.
28	surrealism (n.)	/səˈriːəlɪzəm/	Art style combining unrelated images to represent mind experiences.
29	carve (v.)	/kɑːrv/	To shape or create an object by cutting or sculpting material.
30	mold (v.)	/moʊld/	To shape a soft substance by pressing it into a form.
31	pose (v.)	/poʊz/	To hold a particular position for painting or photography.
32	shade (v.)	/ʃeɪd/	To darken part of an artwork using pencil or medium.



Crucial Verbs

1	opt (v.)	/ɑpt/	To choose one option over another available alternative.
2	boast (v.)	/boʊst/	To speak with pride about one's achievements publicly.
3	pledge (v.)	/pledʒ/	To formally promise to perform or support something.
4	proclaim (v.)	/prəˈkleɪm/	To publicly announce or officially declare something important.
5	renew (v.)	/rɪˈnuː/	To replace an old or damaged item with new.
6	resume (v.)	/rɪˈzjuːm/	To continue an activity after a temporary interruption.
7	initiate (v.)	/ɪˈnɪʃɪeɪt/	To begin or start a new course of action.
8	manifest (v.)	/ˈmænəˌfɛst/	To clearly display, show, or make something evident.
9	originate (v.)	/əˈrɪdʒəˌneɪt/	To start or cause something to come into existence.
10	stem (v.)	/stɛm/	To be caused or produced by a particular source.
11	suppress (v.)	/səˈpres/	To forcibly stop or prevent an activity or action.
12	aspire (v.)	/əˈspaɪər/	To strongly desire to achieve or become something.
13	coincide (v.)	/ˌkoʊɪnˈsaɪd/	To occur simultaneously with another event or phenomenon.
14	complement (v.)	/ˈkɒmplɪˌment/	To add something that improves or enhances quality.
15	constitute (v.)	/ˈkɒnstɪˌtjuːt/	To form or make up part of a whole structure.

16	coordinate (v.)	/koʊˈtʃːrdeɪneɪt/	To organize parts or people to achieve a good result.
17	correspond (v.)	/ˌkɒrəˈspɒnd/	To match, relate, or be similar to something else.
18	deprive (v.)	/dɪˈpraɪv/	To prevent someone from having something necessary or desired.
19	displace (v.)	/dɪsˈpleɪs/	To forcefully remove someone from their home or position.
20	ease (v.)	/iːz/	To reduce the severity, difficulty, or intensity of something.
21	embed (v.)	/ɪmˈbed/	To firmly fix something deeply within another object.
22	enact (v.)	/ɪˈnækt/	To formally make a proposed law legally effective.
23	encompass (v.)	/ɪnˈkʌmpəs/	To include or contain a wide variety of elements.
24	endure (v.)	/ɪnˈdjʊər/	To tolerate the presence of something unpleasant without interference.
25	evoke (v.)	/ɪˈvoʊk/	To bring a memory, feeling, or response to mind.
26	facilitate (v.)	/fəˈsɪlɪteɪt/	To make a process or action easier or more efficient.
27	foster (v.)	/ˈfɒstər/	To encourage or promote the development of something.
28	hail (v.)	/heɪl/	To enthusiastically praise or acclaim publicly.
29	halt (v.)	/hɔːlt/	To cause someone or something to stop moving or acting.
30	incur (v.)	/ɪnˈkɜːr/	To become liable for an expense or obligation.
31	indulge (v.)	/ɪnˈdʌldʒ/	To allow oneself to enjoy something, often excessively.
32	expire (v.)	/ɪkˈspaɪər/	To cease being valid, effective, or legally recognized.
33	venture (v.)	/ˈventʃər/	To risk something valuable or important intentionally.
34	decay (v.)	/dɪˈkeɪ/	To gradually break down or be destroyed naturally over time.
35	consolidate (v.)	/kənˈsɒlɪdeɪt/	To combine multiple elements to make them more efficient.
36	double-cross (v.)	/ˌdʌblˈkrɒs/	To betray someone who is cooperating in a joint plan or scheme.



Trust and Uncertainty

1	assure (v.)	/əˈʃʊr/	To guarantee that something specific will definitely happen successfully.
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2	check on (v.)	/tʃæk an/	To check the wellbeing, truth, or condition of someone.
3	count on (v.)	/kaʊnt an/	To put trust in someone or something reliably.
4	presume (v.)	/prɪ'zu:m/	To think that something is true based on probability.
5	toss (v.)	/tɒs/	To make a decision by throwing a coin in air.
6	underestimate (v.)	/ˌʌndər'estɪmeɪt/	To regard someone or something as less important than reality.
7	weaken (v.)	/ˈwi:kən/	To become less strong, resolved, or determined over time.
8	assured (adj.)	/ə'ʃʊəd/	Displaying confidence in oneself and one's capabilities consistently.
9	concrete (adj.)	/ˈkɒŋkri:t/	According to facts instead of opinions or assumptions clearly.
10	doubtful (adj.)	/ˈdaʊtfl/	Improbable or unlikely to happen or be the case.
11	dubious (adj.)	/ˈdju:biəs/	Unsure or hesitant about credibility or goodness of something.
12	inconclusive (adj.)	/ˌɪnkən'klu:sɪv/	Not producing a clear result, outcome, or decisive conclusion.
13	robust (adj.)	/rəʊ'bʌst/	Remaining strong and effective when facing challenges or difficulties.
14	set (adj.)	/set/	Prepared or likely prepared for an expected event or situation.
15	skeptical (adj.)	/ˈskeptɪkəl/	Having doubts about something's truth, validity, or reliability.
16	speculative (adj.)	/ˈspekjələtɪv/	According to opinions or guesses instead of confirmed facts.
17	suspected (adj.)	/səs'pektɪd/	Assumed to have happened or be true without any proof.
18	tentative (adj.)	/ˈtentətɪv/	Not firmly established or decided, allowing possible future changes.
19	undeniable (adj.)	/ˌʌndɪ'næɪəbəl/	Clearly true and impossible to deny or question logically.
20	be only a matter of time (phr.)	/bi 'oʊnli ə 'mætər əv taɪm/	To certainly happen at some point in the future inevitably.
21	or what (phr.)	/ɔr wʌt/	Used to show uncertainty or doubt regarding a situation.
22	stand a chance (phr.)	/stænd ə tʃæns/	To have a likelihood of success or achieving desired outcome.
23	there is no question of (phr.)	/ðeɪ ɪz noʊ 'kwɛstʃən ʌv/	Cannot happen under any given circumstances or conditions.
24	you can never tell (phr.)	/ju kæn 'nevər tel/	One can never be sure of a situation or outcome.
25	guesswork (n.)	/ˈɡeswɜrk/	The action of providing an answer without complete information.

26	hesitation (n.)	/ˌhezɪˈteɪʃən/	The fact of being uncertain about a decision or action.
27	outlook (n.)	/ˈaʊtlʊk/	One's thoughts or expectations regarding future events or outcomes.
28	paradox (n.)	/ˈpærədaks/	A logically contradictory statement that might actually be true.
29	uncertainty (n.)	/ˌʌnˈsɜrtnti/	A condition that is unsettled, unpredictable, or dependent on chance.
30	easily (adv.)	/ˈiːzəli/	In a manner that something could very well happen or occur.
31	supposedly (adv.)	/səˈpəʊzɪdli/	Used to suggest something is assumed to be true with doubt.
32	as luck would have it (adv.)	/æz lʌk wʊd hæv ɪt/	Said when a good or bad event occurs purely by chance.
33	bulletproof (adj.)	/ˈbʊlɪtˌpruːf/	Guaranteed to succeed or survive challenges without being affected.



Health

1	antiseptic (n.)	/ˌæntɪˈseptɪk/	A substance that prevents infection when applied to wounds.
2	abortion (n.)	/əˈbɔːrʃən/	The intentional ending of a pregnancy during early stages.
3	anesthetic (n.)	/ˌænəsˈθetɪk/	A drug that makes body or part unable to feel pain.
4	blood type (n.)	/ˈblʌd taɪp/	Any category into which human blood is divided.
5	thermometer (n.)	/θərˈmɑːmɪtər/	Device used to measure a person's body temperature accurately.
6	crutch (n.)	/krʌtʃ/	One of sticks used to help walking or standing.
7	healing (n.)	/ˈhiːlɪŋ/	The process of becoming healthy again after injury.
8	hospitalization (n.)	/ˌhɔːspɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/	The act of admitting a patient into hospital for treatment.
9	informed consent (n.)	/ɪnˈfɔːrmd kənˈsent/	Permission given by patient after knowing risks fully.
10	injection (n.)	/ɪnˈdʒekʃən/	The action of putting a drug into someone's body using syringe.
11	placebo (n.)	/ˈpləːsiːboʊ/	A medicine with no physiological effect given to control group.
12	remedy (n.)	/ˈremɪdi/	A treatment or medicine for minor disease or pain.
13	specimen (n.)	/ˈspesɪmən/	Small sample of something taken for examination or testing.
14	nose job (n.)	/ˈnoʊz dʒɑːb/	Surgical procedure changing appearance of someone's nose.

15	physician (n.)	/fɪˈzɪʃən/	Medical doctor specializing in general medicine, not surgery.
16	caregiver (n.)	/ˈkeə,rɪvər/	Someone who looks after sick, old, or disabled person.
17	stamina (n.)	/ˈstæmɪnə/	Mental or physical strength to continue hard tasks long.
18	trauma (n.)	/ˈtrɔ:mə/	Mental condition caused by extreme shock, often long-lasting.
19	breakdown (n.)	/ˈbreɪkdaʊn/	Condition of extreme anxiety or depression disrupting life.
20	administer (v.)	/ədˈmɪnɪstər/	To give someone medicine, drugs, or medical treatment.
21	cleanse (v.)	/klenz/	To completely clean something, particularly the skin thoroughly.
22	diagnose (v.)	/ˌdaɪəgˈnoʊz/	To find out the cause of a disease by examination.
23	vaccinate (v.)	/ˈvæksəˌneɪt/	To protect someone against disease using preventive shot.
24	admit (v.)	/ədˈmɪt/	To take a patient into hospital for receiving treatment.
25	discharge (v.)	/dɪsˈtʃɑ:rdʒ/	To release an infectious liquid from a wound or body part.
26	immunize (v.)	/ˈɪmjəˌnaɪz/	To protect a person or animal from disease through vaccination.
27	stitch (v.)	/stɪtʃ/	To join edges of a wound using thread and needle.
28	revive (v.)	/rɪˈvaɪv/	To make a person become conscious or regain strength.
29	soothe (v.)	/su:ð/	To reduce the severity of pain or discomfort effectively.
30	dumb (adj.)	/dʌm/	Unable to speak, typically due to physical or neurological condition.
31	pharmaceutical (adj.)	/ˌfɑ:rməˈsu:tɪkəl/	Related to production, use, or sale of medicines professionally.
32	deaf (adj.)	/dɛf/	Partly or completely unable to hear sounds or speech.
33	hygiene (n.)	/ˈhaɪdʒi:n/	Steps taken to promote health and avoid disease, particularly cleanliness.
34	glow (v.)	/gləʊ/	To look lively and healthy, often from training or exercise.
35	blues (n.)	/blu:z/	Feeling of sadness or mild, temporary depression.
36	sighted (adj.)	/ˈsaɪtɪd/	Capable of seeing, unlike a blind person.
37	consciousness (n.)	/ˈkɑ:ɳʃəsənəs/	State of being awake, aware, and capable of perception or thought.



Decisions and Accountability

1	accountable (adj.)	/ə'kaʊntəbəl/	Responsible for actions and prepared to explain them clearly.
2	arbitrary (adj.)	/'ɑ:rbɪtrəri/	Not based on reason but on chance, often unfair.
3	decisive (adj.)	/dɪ'saɪsɪv/	Able to make clear, firm decisions quickly in challenges.
4	eligible (adj.)	/'elɪdʒəbəl/	Possessing the right to do or have something qualified.
5	inclined (adj.)	/ɪn'klaɪnd/	Having a tendency or natural disposition to do something.
6	indecisive (adj.)	/ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/	Having difficulty making choices, often due to overthinking.
7	inflexible (adj.)	/ɪn'fleksəbəl/	Reluctant to compromise or change beliefs or plans.
8	preferable (adj.)	/'prɛfərəbəl/	More desirable or favored compared to other available options.
9	undecided (adj.)	/ʌndɪ'saɪdɪd/	Unable to make a decision or form definite opinion about something.
10	despise (v.)	/dɪ'spaɪz/	To hate and have no respect for someone or something.
11	find (v.)	/faɪnd/	To make an official decision, particularly in a court.
12	overturn (v.)	/ˌoʊvər'tɜrn/	To reverse, abolish, or invalidate something, especially legally.
13	put off (v.)	/pʊt ɔf/	To cause a person to dislike someone or something.
14	reverse (v.)	/rɪ'vɜrs/	To change something to be the opposite of what it was.
15	rule (v.)	/ru:l/	To make an official decision about something or issue judgment.
16	take a chance (v.)	/teɪk ə tʃæns/	To undertake an action involving risk or uncertainty.
17	think twice (v.)	/θɪŋk twaɪs/	To think carefully before doing something important.
18	uphold (v.)	/ʌp'həʊld/	To state that a previous decision or judgment is correct.
19	admiration (n.)	/ˌædmə'reɪʃən/	A feeling of respect and approval for someone or something.
20	adoption (n.)	/ə'dɒpʃən/	Action of starting to use a plan, method, or idea.
21	award (n.)	/ə'wɔrd/	Sum of money or compensation granted as result of judgment.
22	consultation (n.)	/ˌkʌnsəl'teɪʃən/	The act of discussing something with a person or group.

23	conundrum (n.)	/kə'nʌndrəm/	A confusing problem or question requiring skill or effort.
24	dilemma (n.)	/dɪ'lemə/	Situation requiring choice between equally important options.
25	jurisdiction (n.)	/ˌdʒʊrɪs'dɪkʃən/	Power or authority to make legal decisions and judgments.
26	prejudice (n.)	/ˈpreɪdʒʊdɪs/	Unreasonable opinion or judgment based on dislike or bias.
27	resistance (n.)	/rɪ'zɪstəns/	Act of opposing or refusing to accept something disapproved of.
28	ruling (n.)	/ˈruːlɪŋ/	A decision made by someone with official power, especially judge.
29	verdict (n.)	/ˈvɜːdɪkt/	Opinion or decision given after careful consideration.
30	have a think (phr.)	/hæv ə θɪŋk/	To think about something before making a decision carefully.
31	take sth into consideration (phr.)	/teɪk 'sʌmθɪŋ ɪntu kən,sɪdə'reɪʃən/	To give thought to a fact before decision-making.
32	partake (v.)	/pɑːr'teɪk/	To participate in an event, activity, or organized occasion.
33	undertake (v.)	/ˌʌndə'teɪk/	To take responsibility for something and begin completing it.
34	be one's thing (phr.)	/bi wʌnz θɪŋ/	To be enjoyable and well-suited to a person's preference.



Risks

1	acutely (adv.)	/ə'kjuːtli/	With a sharp or steep angle, degree, or intensity.
2	eventful (adj.)	/ɪ'ventfəl/	Filled with important, exciting, or dangerous events throughout time.
3	daredevil (adj.)	/ˈdeər,devəl/	Reckless and willing to perform dangerous actions or stunts.
4	guarded (adj.)	/ˈgɑːrdɪd/	Not displaying feelings or giving very much information openly.
5	liable (adj.)	/ˈlaɪəbəl/	Possible to do a particular action or be responsible legally.
6	notorious (adj.)	/noʊ'tɔːriəs/	Widely known for something negative, bad, or unfavorable reputation.
7	reckless (adj.)	/ˈreɪklɪs/	Not caring about consequences that could be dangerous or harmful.
8	rash (adj.)	/ræʃ/	Tending to act without carefully considering possible consequences.
9	wary (adj.)	/ˈwəri/	Feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems.
10	safe and sound (phr.)	/seɪf ənd saʊnd/	Not damaged, injured, or harmed in any way, fully protected.

11	avert (v.)	/ə'vɜrt/	To prevent something dangerous or unpleasant from occurring.
12	beware (v.)	/bi'weər/	To warn someone to be cautious of danger or threat.
13	caution (v.)	/'kɔːʃən/	To warn someone about something potentially difficult or dangerous.
14	compromise (v.)	/'kɒmprəmaɪz/	To put someone or something in danger through carelessness.
15	dare (v.)	/deər/	To challenge someone to do something difficult, risky, or embarrassing.
16	flee (v.)	/fliː/	To escape from danger or leave a place quickly.
17	lock away (v.)	/lɒk ə'weɪ/	To place something in a securely fastened container or location.
18	alert (n.)	/ə'lɜrt/	Situation in which people are ready to confront a threat.
19	distress (n.)	/dɪ'stres/	Situation where an aircraft, ship, or person needs urgent help.
20	hazard (n.)	/'hæzəd/	Something that poses a risk, threat, or potential danger.
21	gamble (n.)	/'gæmbəl/	Act done knowing risk exists but also possible success.
22	peril (n.)	/'perəl/	State of being threatened by or exposed to significant danger.
23	menace (n.)	/'menɪs/	Someone or something likely to cause danger, harm, or damage.
24	precaution (n.)	/'priːkɔːʃən/	Act done to prevent something unpleasant or harmful from happening.
25	refuge (n.)	/'refjuːdʒ/	Place or structure providing protection from danger or hardship.
26	death toll (n.)	/'deθ təʊl/	Number of people who die as result of accident, war, or disaster.
27	rescue (n.)	/'reskjuː/	Action or process of saving someone or something from danger.
28	safeguard (n.)	/'seɪfgɑːrd/	Act, law, or rule protecting against danger or harm.
29	cowardice (n.)	/'kaʊədɪs/	Quality of lacking courage or bravery in dangerous situations.
30	boldness (n.)	/'bəʊldnəs/	Quality of willing to take risks and not being afraid.
31	madness (n.)	/'mædnəs/	Very stupid behavior that could lead to dangerous situations.
32	AWOL (adj.)	/ˈeɪ,dʌbəljuː'əʊ'el/	Referring to something stolen or not in its usual place.



Money and Finance

1	free market (n.)	/fri 'mɑːkɪt/	Economic system operated by competition and supply, not government.
2	stock exchange (n.)	/stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	Place where shares and stocks are bought and sold.
3	bankrupt (adj.)	/ˈbæŋkrʌpt/	Legally declared unable to pay debts to creditors.
4	broke (adj.)	/brʊk/	Having little or no financial resources available for spending.
5	stake (n.)	/steɪk/	Amount of money invested in a business or project.
6	market economy (n.)	/ˈmɑːkɪt ɪˈkænəmi/	Economic system where private businesses control production and prices.
7	earnings (n.)	/ˈɜːnɪŋz/	Money received for work done or services provided regularly.
8	incentive (n.)	/ɪn'sentɪv/	Payment or concession encouraging someone to take action.
9	hoard (v.)	/hɔːd/	To gather and store large supply secretly for future use.
10	extravagant (adj.)	/ɪk'strævəɡənt/	Costing much more money than necessary or affordable.
11	fluctuate (v.)	/ˈflʌktʃueɪt/	To vary or waver between different states or amounts.
12	freeze (v.)	/friːz/	To legally prevent use or sale of money or property.
13	level out (v.)	/ˈlevəl aʊt/	To reach stable state after a period of fluctuation.
14	fundraising (n.)	/ˈfʌndˌreɪzɪŋ/	Process of providing financial aid, often through special events.
15	depression (n.)	/dɪˈpreʃən/	Time of low economic activity and high long-term unemployment.
16	equilibrium (n.)	/ˌiːkwɪˈlɪbrɪəm/	Balanced state between opposing influences or competing powers.
17	monopoly (n.)	/məˈnɒpəli/	One entity exclusively controls production or trade, preventing competition.
18	merger (n.)	/ˈmɜːdʒər/	Joining two companies to form a larger organization.
19	donor (n.)	/ˈdoʊnər/	Someone giving money, clothes, or items to charity freely.
20	index (n.)	/ˈɪndeks/	System indicating prices, costs, or values for comparison.
21	portfolio (n.)	/pɔːtˈfoʊliəʊ/	Group of shares or investments owned by a person or organization.
22	near-field communication (n.)	/ˌniːrˈfild kəˌmjʊnɪˈkeɪʃən/	Technology for short-range data transfer between electronic devices.
23	buck (n.)	/bʌk/	One unit of US or Canadian currency, equal to one dollar.
24	nickel (n.)	/ˈnɪkəl/	Five-cent coin of Canada or the United States currency.

25	dime (n.)	/daɪm/	Ten-cent coin of Canada or the United States currency.
26	peak (n.)	/pi:k/	Topmost point indicating highest level reached during progression.
27	worthless (adj.)	/ˈwɜrθlɪs/	Having no meaningful value, impact, or practical utility.
28	costly (adj.)	/ˈkɒstli/	Costing much money, often more than one wants to pay.
29	cut (n.)	/kʌt/	A share in something monetary, such as profits or earnings.
30	prepaid (adj.)	/priˈpeɪd/	Already paid for in advance before the service or item.
31	priceless (adj.)	/ˈpraɪslɪs/	Having great value or importance, impossible to measure monetarily.
32	privatize (v.)	/ˈpraɪvətaɪz/	To transfer ownership from public to private sector or individuals.
33	quotation (n.)	/kwɒtˈeɪʃən/	Statement indicating cost of a specific service or work.
34	subsidy (n.)	/ˈsʌbsədi/	Money paid by government or organization to reduce production costs.
35	tariff (n.)	/ˈtærɪf/	Tax paid on imported or exported goods.
36	accountancy (n.)	/əˈkaʊntənsi/	Profession or tasks of an accountant handling financial records.
37	back (v.)	/bæk/	To provide money or resources to support a project or person.
38	consolidate (v.)	/kənˈsɒlɪdeɪt/	To merge several accounts, debts, or funds into one.
39	deposit (v.)	/dɪˈpɒzɪt/	To put money or valuable item into a bank account for safekeeping.



Changes and Impacts

1	accelerate (v.)	/əkˈseləreɪt/	To rise in amount, rate, or speed rapidly over time.
2	accumulate (v.)	/əˈkju:mjəleɪt/	To collect an increasing amount of something over time.
3	appreciate (v.)	/əˈpri:ʃiɪt/	To gradually increase in value or price over time.
4	bring about (v.)	/brɪŋ əˈbaʊt/	To be the reason for a particular incident or result.
5	convert (v.)	/kənˈvɜrt/	To change into different form or usage for another purpose.
6	deteriorate (v.)	/dɪˈtɪəriəreɪt/	To decline in quality, condition, or overall state gradually.
7	ensue (v.)	/ɛnˈsu:/	To happen following something else or as a result.

8	grow (v.)	/groʊ/	To become greater in size, amount, number, or quality.
9	induce (v.)	/ɪn'du:s/	To trigger a particular event, condition, or response intentionally.
10	plunge (v.)	/plʌndʒ/	To suddenly decrease in price, value, or level significantly.
11	provoke (v.)	/prə'vʊk/	To cause a sudden reaction or particular feeling intentionally.
12	rally (v.)	/'ræli/	To rise again after a decline, particularly prices or currencies.
13	rocket (v.)	/'rʌkɪt/	To increase suddenly and significantly in amount or value.
14	sink (v.)	/sɪŋk/	To drop in value, amount, strength, or overall level.
15	stem from (v.)	/stɛm frəm/	To originate from a particular source or underlying factor.
16	surge (v.)	/sɜrdʒ/	To abruptly and significantly increase in prices, shares, or value.
17	underlie (v.)	/ʌndər'laɪ/	To serve as foundation or primary cause for something.
18	shoot up (v.)	/ʃu:t ʌp/	To increase rapidly in amount or price over short period.
19	swap (v.)	/swɑp/	To give something and receive another in return mutually.
20	adverse (adj.)	/'ædvɜrs/	Against someone's or something's advantage; harmful or unfavorable.
21	causal (adj.)	/'kɔzəl/	Related to the relationship where one thing causes another.
22	causative (adj.)	/'kɔzətɪv/	Being the reason behind the occurrence of a particular event.
23	consequent (adj.)	/'kɒnsɪkwənt/	Occurring as a result of a specific prior event or action.
24	influential (adj.)	/ɪnflu'ɛnʃəl/	Able to have significant impact on someone or something.
25	irreversible (adj.)	/ɪrɪ'vɜrsəbl/	Unable to be undone, changed, or corrected once it occurs.
26	marginal (adj.)	/'mɑrdʒɪnəl/	Having limited significance, importance, or effect.
27	substantial (adj.)	/səb'stænfəl/	Significant in amount, degree, or size, considerable.
28	thereby (adv.)	/ðɛr'baɪ/	Used to indicate how result or outcome is achieved.
29	aftermath (n.)	/'æftər,mæθ/	Situation that follows a very unpleasant event, such as disaster.
30	contributor (n.)	/kən'trɪbjʊtər/	Factor that helps to make something happen or exist.
31	downturn (n.)	/'daʊn,tɜrn/	Drop in market or business activities over a period.

32	leap (n.)	/li:p/	Sharp increase in something such as price or value.
33	recovery (n.)	/rɪ'kʌvəri/	Return to previous or normal state after decline or damage.
34	side effect (n.)	/ˌsaɪd ɪ'fekt/	Result of action or situation that was unintended or unexpected.
35	weather (v.)	/ˈweðər/	To experience change due to sun, wind, or rain effects.
36	weather (v.)	/ˈweðər/	To cause something to change from sun, wind, or rain effects.
37	meaningful (adj.)	/ˈmi:nɪŋfəl/	Having a significant purpose or importance in effect.
38	rehash (v.)	/ˌrɪ:'hæʃ/	To discuss or deal with something again, often to resolve.



Astronomy

1	aerospace (n.)	/ˈɛərəʊspeɪs/	The earth's atmosphere and outer space beyond it.
2	astrobiology (n.)	/ˌæstrəʊbaɪ'ɔ:lədʒi/	Study of life in space and extraterrestrial environments.
3	atmospheric (adj.)	/ˌætməʊs'fɛrɪk/	Having connection to Earth's surrounding air or sky.
4	cosmic (adj.)	/ˈkɔ:zmɪk/	Related to the universe and vast outer space.
5	full moon (n.)	/fʊl mu:n/	The completely round moon visible from Earth.
6	half-moon (n.)	/hæf mu:n/	Moon phase when only half the surface is visible.
7	new moon (n.)	/nju: mu:n/	Moon phase with only a small bright portion showing.
8	go down (v.)	/ɡoʊ daʊn/	To disappear below the horizon, as sun or moon.
9	big bang (n.)	/bɪɡ bæŋ/	Explosion that started the universe's existence.
10	cosmos (n.)	/ˈkɔ:zmɒs/	The universe considered as an orderly, systematic whole.
11	celestial body (n.)	/sə'lestɪəl 'bɒdi/	Any natural object in space, like stars or planets.
12	the Milky Way (n.)	/ðə 'mɪlki weɪ/	Pale light band in sky containing our solar system.
13	constellation (n.)	/ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃən/	A named group of stars forming a recognizable pattern.
14	zodiac (n.)	/ˈzoʊdiæk/	Celestial zone where sun, moon, planets move annually.
15	comet (n.)	/ˈkɒmɪt/	Space object of ice and dust forming tail near sun.

16	dwarf (n.)	/dwɔːrf/	A relatively small star that is not very bright.
17	exoplanet (n.)	/ˈɛksəʊˌplænɪt/	A planet existing outside our solar system.
18	meteor (n.)	/ˈmiːtiər/	Rock from space producing light in Earth's atmosphere.
19	meteorite (n.)	/ˈmiːtiəraɪt/	Space rock or metal that lands on Earth's surface.
20	nebula (n.)	/ˈneɪbjʊlə/	Glowing cloud of gas and dust in outer space.
21	supernova (n.)	/ˌsuːpərˈnəʊvə/	Exploding star emitting extremely large amounts of light.
22	NASA (n.)	/ˈnæsə/	United States government agency for space exploration.
23	mission (n.)	/ˈmɪʃən/	A specific operation carried out in outer space.
24	cosmonaut (n.)	/ˈkɒzməʊt/	An astronaut from Russia or former Soviet Union.
25	lift off (v.)	/lɪft ɒf/	To leave the ground, especially vertically.
26	axis (n.)	/ˈæksɪs/	Central line around which an object rotates or turns.
27	rotation (n.)	/roʊˈteɪʃən/	Complete circular movement around an axis or orbit.
28	space shuttle (n.)	/speɪs ˈʃʌtl/	Vehicle designed to repeatedly travel to and from space.
29	unidentified flying object (n.)	/ʌnˈaɪdɪntɪˌfaɪd ˈflaɪɪŋ ˈɑːbdʒekt/	Mysterious flying object presumed from another world.
30	weightless (adj.)	/ˈweɪtləs/	Appearing to have no weight due to absent gravity.



Law and Criminality

1	abuse (v.)	/əˈbjuːs/	To sexually assault a person, especially women and children.
2	assault (v.)	/əˈsɔːlt/	To violently attack or physically harm someone.
3	hijack (v.)	/ˈhaɪdʒæk/	To forcibly take control of a vehicle, usually airplane.
4	kidnap (v.)	/ˈkɪdnæp/	To abduct someone and hold them for ransom or leverage.
5	mug (v.)	/mʌɡ/	To steal from someone using threat or physical violence.
6	rape (v.)	/reɪp/	To force someone to have sex against their will.
7	pirate (v.)	/ˈpaɪrət/	To illegally copy, use, or sell another's work.

8	vandalize (v.)	/ˈvændəˌlaɪz/	To intentionally damage or destroy public or private property.
9	arson (n.)	/ˈɑːrsən/	The criminal act of deliberately setting something on fire.
10	blackmail (n.)	/ˈblækmeɪl/	Crime of threatening to reveal secrets for personal gain.
11	deception (n.)	/dɪˈsepʃən/	Act of deliberately causing someone to believe something false.
12	break-in (n.)	/ˈbreɪkˌɪn/	Illegal entry into a building to commit theft or crime.
13	bribe (n.)	/braɪb/	Money or goods given to induce someone to act illegally.
14	forgery (n.)	/ˈfɔːrdʒəri/	Criminal act of creating a fake document or money illegally.
15	genocide (n.)	/ˈdʒɛnəsəɪd/	Mass murder aimed at destroying a specific group.
16	phishing (n.)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/	Cybercrime tricking people into revealing sensitive information.
17	scammer (n.)	/ˈskæməɹ/	Person who deceives others to steal money.
18	swindler (n.)	/ˈswɪndlər/	Person who cheats or defrauds people out of money.
19	ransom (n.)	/ˈrænsəm/	Money demanded or paid for releasing a captive person.
20	riot (n.)	/ˈraɪət/	Situation where people act violently, often as protest.
21	fine (n.)	/faɪn/	Money paid as legal punishment for breaking rules.
22	bug (v.)	/bʌg/	To secretly install a microphone to record conversations.
23	alibi (n.)	/ˈælɪbaɪ/	Proof that someone was elsewhere during a crime.
24	accomplice (n.)	/əˈkʌmplɪs/	Person who helps another commit a crime or wrongdoing.
25	conspirator (n.)	/kənˈspɪrətər/	Person involved in planning or executing a secret illegal scheme.
26	assassin (n.)	/əˈsæsn/	Person who murders important individuals for money or ideology.
27	bandit (n.)	/ˈbændɪt/	Robber attacking travelers, usually in a group.
28	gangster (n.)	/ˈgæŋstər/	Member of a criminal organization engaging in illegal activities.
29	juvenile delinquent (n.)	/ˈdʒuːvənəɪl dɪˈlɪŋkwənt/	Young person who commits illegal acts or crimes.
30	imprisonment (n.)	/ɪmˈprɪzənmənt/	Act of legally placing someone in prison or jail.
31	inmate (n.)	/ˈɪnˌmeɪt/	Person confined in a prison or correctional facility.

32	convict (n.)	/ˈkɒnvɪkt/	Person found guilty of a crime and sent to prison.
33	capital punishment (n.)	/ˈkæpɪtl ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/	Killing of a criminal as a legal penalty.
34	confession (n.)	/kənˈfeʃən/	Formal statement admitting guilt for committing a crime.
35	inspect (v.)	/ɪnˈspekt/	To carefully examine something to ensure proper condition.
36	corrupt (adj.)	/kəˈrʌpt/	Using authority or power to illegally gain benefits.
37	execution (n.)	/ˌeksɪˈkjuːʃən/	Act of legally punishing a criminal by death.
38	raid (v.)	/reɪd/	To unexpectedly visit a place to arrest or seize goods.
39	fingerprint (n.)	/ˈfɪŋɡərprɪnt/	Unique pattern on finger tip identifying a person.
40	forensic (adj.)	/fəˈrensɪk/	Relating to using scientific methods in criminal investigations.
41	probation (n.)	/prəʊˈbeɪʃən/	Legal arrangement releasing offender under specific conditions.
42	record (n.)	/ˈrekərd/	Official documentation indicating past criminal activity.
43	goon (n.)	/guːn/	Criminal hired to harm or threaten other people.
44	death squad (n.)	/ˈdeθ skwɒd/	Armed group illegally killing political opponents or criminals.
45	henchman (n.)	/ˈhentʃmən/	Supporter of powerful person performing illegal acts.
46	hired gun (n.)	/ˈhaɪərd ɡʌn/	Professional assassin employed to commit murder for payment.
47	gun for hire (n.)	/ɡʌn fɔːr ˈhaɪər/	Person doing immoral or violent work in exchange for money.
48	gunslinger (n.)	/ˈɡʌnˌslɪŋər/	Skilled shooter, often hired historically to kill someone.
49	breaking and entering (phr.)	/ˈbreɪkɪŋ ənd ˈɛntərɪŋ/	Crime of using force to illegally enter a building.
50	finger (v.)	/ˈfɪŋɡər/	To identify someone as responsible for committing a crime.

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Mathematics

1	diameter (n.)	/daɪˈæmɪtər/	A straight line passing through the center of a circle.
2	radius (n.)	/ˈreɪdiəs/	Length from circle's center to any outer boundary.
3	ratio (n.)	/ˈreɪʃiʊ/	Relation between two amounts showing comparative size.

4	decimal (n.)	/ˈdesɪməl/	Number less than one, represented using a point.
5	equation (n.)	/ɪˈkweɪʒən/	Statement indicating equality between two values.
6	subtraction (n.)	/səbˈtrækʃən/	Process of finding the difference between two numbers.
7	formula (n.)	/ˈfɔːrmjələ/	Rule represented with symbols, letters, or numbers.
8	function (n.)	/ˈfʌŋkʃən/	Quantity whose value depends on another variable.
9	factor (n.)	/ˈfæktər/	One of the numbers that divides another number.
10	dividend (n.)	/ˈdɪvɪdend/	Number to be divided in a division operation.
11	divisor (n.)	/dɪˈvaɪzər/	Number that divides another number in division.
12	mathematical (adj.)	/ˌmæθəˈmætɪkəl/	Related to, or used in, mathematics concepts or calculations.
13	minimal (adj.)	/ˈmɪnɪməl/	Very small in amount, degree, or size possible.
14	numerical (adj.)	/njuːˈmerɪkəl/	Represented or expressed in numbers instead of words.
15	countless (adj.)	/ˈkaʊntləs/	Too numerous to be easily counted or quantified.
16	endless (adj.)	/ˈendləs/	Very great in number, seeming without any end.
17	infinite (adj.)	/ˈɪnfɪtɪ/	Having ability to continue indefinitely without limit.
18	ordinal (n.)	/ˈɔːrdɪnəl/	Number indicating position in a sequence or list.
19	bracket (n.)	/ˈbrækɪt/	Symbol [] enclosing numbers or words separately.
20	segment (n.)	/ˈseɡmənt/	Part of a circle separated from the rest by line.
21	solid (n.)	/ˈsɒlɪd/	Shape with height, width, and length, not two-dimensional.
22	express (v.)	/ɪkˈspres/	To indicate something using a symbol or formula.
23	total (v.)	/ˈtoʊtl/	To add numbers or quantities to find overall sum.
24	metric system (n.)	/ˈmetrɪk ˈsɪstəm/	Standard measurement system based on meter, kilogram, liter.
25	barrel (n.)	/ˈbærəl/	Amount that a barrel of given size can hold.
26	hectare (n.)	/ˈhektər/	Land unit equal to 10000 square meters or 2471 acres.
27	horsepower (n.)	/ˈhɔːrsˌpaʊər/	Unit for measuring power of an engine.

28	pace (n.)	/peɪs/	Distance traveled between two steps during walking.
29	pint (n.)	/paɪnt/	Unit of liquid measurement equal to sixteen fluid ounces.
30	proof (n.)	/pruːf/	Scale measuring strength of alcoholic beverages.
31	quart (n.)	/kwɔːrt/	US liquid unit equal to thirty-two fluid ounces.
32	score (n.)	/skɔːr/	Set or group of approximately twenty items or people.
33	miles per hour (n.)	/maɪlz pər 'aʊər/	Distance traveled in miles relative to time elapsed.
34	value (n.)	/'væljuː/	Amount represented or indicated by a number or sign.
35	variable (n.)	/'veriəbəl/	Quantity capable of assuming different values in calculation.



Adverbs

1	alike (adj.)	/ə'laɪk/	Used to indicate similarity between two people or things.
2	accordingly (adv.)	/ə'kɔːrdɪŋli/	In a manner that follows logically from circumstances.
3	allegedly (adv.)	/ə'lɛdʒɪdli/	Said to be true without providing proof or evidence.
4	exclusively (adv.)	/ɪk'skluːsɪvli/	In a way limited to a specific person, group, or thing.
5	explicitly (adv.)	/ɪk'splɪsɪtli/	In a manner that is clear, direct, and precise.
6	frankly (adv.)	/'fræŋkli/	In a way that is honest and direct without evasion.
7	shitless (adv.)	/'ʃɪtləs/	To an extreme degree, showing intense action or feeling.
8	halfway (adv.)	/'hæfweɪ/	At or to a point midway between two locations or limits.
9	ironically (adv.)	/aɪ'rɔːnɪkli/	In a manner that is unexpected, odd, or paradoxical.
10	merely (adv.)	/'mɪərli/	Nothing more than what is being described or stated.
11	namely (adv.)	/'neɪmli/	Used to provide specific examples or clarification about something.
12	nonetheless (adv.)	/ˌnʌnðə'les/	Despite a previous statement, something else remains true.
13	notably (adv.)	/'noʊtəbli/	In a manner that is particularly significant or worthy of attention.
14	overly (adv.)	/'oʊvərli/	To an excessive degree beyond what is normal or reasonable.

15	partially (adv.)	/ˈpɑːrʃəli/	To a limited extent or degree, not completely.
16	predominantly (adv.)	/prɪˈdɒmɪnəntli/	Mainly consisting of or dominated by a specific kind or quality.
17	presently (adv.)	/ˈprezəntli/	At the current time or in the present moment.
18	presumably (adv.)	/prɪˈzjuːməbli/	Believed to be true based on available evidence or likelihood.
19	readily (adv.)	/ˈredəli/	With little difficulty, effort, or hesitation.
20	regardless (adv.)	/rɪˈɡɑːrdləs/	Without paying attention to the thing previously mentioned.
21	reportedly (adv.)	/rɪˈpɔːrtɪdli/	Said to be true according to what others have stated.
22	respectively (adv.)	/rɪˈspektɪvli/	Indicating that separate items correspond in the listed order.
23	seemingly (adv.)	/ˈsiːmɪŋli/	Appearing a certain way, though there may be hidden aspects.
24	simultaneously (adv.)	/sɪməˈteɪniəsli/	Occurring at exactly the same time as another event.
25	solely (adv.)	/ˈsoʊlli/	With no one or nothing else involved in the action or situation.
26	substantially (adv.)	/səbˈstænjəli/	To a considerable degree or large extent.
27	thankfully (adv.)	/ˈθæŋkʃəli/	Expressing relief or gratitude for a positive circumstance.
28	undoubtedly (adv.)	/ʌnˈdaʊtɪdli/	Without any doubt, certainly true or factual.
29	utterly (adv.)	/ˈʌtərli/	To the fullest degree, completely and absolutely.
30	wholly (adv.)	/ˈhoʊlli/	Completely or entirely to the full extent.
31	forth (adv.)	/fɔːrθ/	Outward or away from a starting point, moving forward.
32	seldom (adv.)	/ˈseldəm/	Happening rarely or infrequently.
33	thereafter (adv.)	/ˌðerˈæftər/	From a particular point in time onward.
34	whatsoever (adv.)	/ˌwɒtsʊvˈevər/	Not at all, used to add emphasis to negation.
35	whereby (adv.)	/werˈbaɪ/	In a manner or method according to a particular rule or process.
36	for good (phr.)	/fɔːr ɡʊd/	In a way that lasts forever or never changes.



Travel

1	all-inclusive (adj.)	/ˌɔːl ɪnˈkluːsɪv/	Including everyone or everything, usually for a single price.
2	peak season (n.)	/piːk ˈsiːzən/	Time of year when travel is heavy and prices high.
3	off season (n.)	/ɒf ˈsiːzən/	Time of year when travel or business activity is low.
4	luxurious (adj.)	/lʌgˈʒʊəriəs/	Extremely comfortable, elegant, and made with high-quality materials.
5	exquisite (adj.)	/ɪkˈskwɪzɪt/	Exceptionally beautiful, delicate, or finely crafted.
6	exotic (adj.)	/ɪgˈzɒtɪk/	Originating from a foreign, often tropical, country.
7	homestay (n.)	/ˈhoʊmsteɪ/	Arrangement to live as a guest in someone's home.
8	staycation (n.)	/ˈsteɪˌkeɪʃən/	Vacation spent at or near one's own home.
9	outing (n.)	/ˈaʊtɪŋ/	Short pleasure or educational trip, often lasting a day.
10	expedition (n.)	/ˌɛkspəˈdɪʃən/	Carefully organized journey for research or exploration purposes.
11	itinerary (n.)	/aɪˈtɪnərəri/	Plan of route and places to be visited on journey.
12	tourist class (n.)	/ˈtʊərɪst klæs/	Lowest class of accommodations on plane, ship, or hotel.
13	upgrade (v.)	/ˈʌpgreɪd/	To provide a better seat, room, or service than paid.
14	long-haul (adj.)	/ˌlɒŋ ˈhɔːl/	Traveling over a long distance, often for passengers or cargo.
15	embark (v.)	/ɛmˈbɑːrk/	To board a ship or plane to begin a journey.
16	layover (n.)	/ˈleɪoʊvər/	Short stop or stay between parts of a journey.
17	lost and found (n.)	/lɒst ənd faʊnd/	Place where lost items are stored until retrieved by owners.
18	camper (n.)	/ˈkæmpər/	Person spending vacation living in a tent or camper.
19	suite (n.)	/swiːt/	Series of connected rooms, typically in a hotel.
20	sunburn (n.)	/ˈsʌnbɜːrn/	Redness and pain of skin caused by excessive sun exposure.
21	suntan (n.)	/ˈsʌntæn/	Darkened skin resulting from prolonged sun exposure.
22	tan (v.)	/tæn/	To become darker or brown due to sun exposure.
23	resort (v.)	/rɪˈzɔːrt/	To go somewhere, often frequently or in large numbers.
24	vacancy (n.)	/ˈveɪkənsi/	Accommodation currently unoccupied and available for use.

25	touristy (adj.)	/ˈtʊərɪsti/	Appealing to tourists, often in a way that is undesirable.
26	twin bedroom (n.)	/ˈtwɪn ˈbedru:m/	Room in hotel containing two separate single beds.
27	upmarket (adj.)	/ˌʌpˈmɑːrki:t/	Intended for or used by wealthy individuals.
28	complimentary (adj.)	/ˌkɒmplɪˈmentəri/	Supplied or provided free of charge.
29	memorable (adj.)	/ˈmemərəbl/	Worth remembering due to being special or different.
30	Godspeed (int.)	/ˈɡɒdspɪ:d/	Used to wish someone good luck, especially when traveling.
31	motion sickness (n.)	/ˈmoʊʃən ˈsɪknəs/	Feeling of nausea caused by movement in vehicle.



History and Artifacts

1	archive (n.)	/ˈɑːrkaɪv/	Place or collection of historical documents and records.
2	bibliography (n.)	/ˌbɪbliˈɑːɡrəfi/	Study of books' history, classification, production, editions.
3	abolition (n.)	/ˌæbəˈlɪʃən/	Act of formally ending a system, practice, or law.
4	battlefield (n.)	/ˈbætəlfɪːld/	Area where a battle is fought or has been fought.
5	shield (n.)	/ʃiːld/	Large protective armor carried on arm by soldiers.
6	spear (n.)	/spɪər/	Weapon with long handle and pointed metal tip.
7	tomahawk (n.)	/ˈtɑːməˈhɔːk/	Small ax used by Native Americans for fighting or utility.
8	bow (n.)	/boʊ/	Curved weapon with string for shooting arrows.
9	dagger (n.)	/ˈdægər/	Short weapon with sharp, pointed blade.
10	cannon (n.)	/ˈkænən/	Large, powerful gun used to fire projectiles historically.
11	carriage (n.)	/ˈkærɪdʒ/	Wheeled vehicle pulled by one or more horses.
12	chariot (n.)	/ˈtʃæriət/	Two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle used in ancient warfare.
13	dungeon (n.)	/ˈdʌndʒən/	Underground room for confining prisoners, usually in castle.
14	fort (n.)	/fɔːrt/	Building or complex used by troops for protection.
15	conqueror (n.)	/ˈkɒŋkərə/	Person who forcibly takes control of land or people.

16	successor (n.)	/sək'sesər/	Person or thing next in line to a predecessor.
17	reign (n.)	/reɪn/	Duration of time a monarch rules over a kingdom.
18	crown (v.)	/kraʊn/	To place a crown on someone's head ceremonially.
19	peasant (n.)	/ˈpezənt/	Farmer owning or renting small land, typically poor.
20	primitive (adj.)	/ˈprɪmətɪv/	Characteristic of early stage of human or animal evolution.
21	datable (adj.)	/ˈdeɪtəbl/	Able to be assigned to a specific historical time.
22	prehistoric (adj.)	/ˌpriːhɪ'stɔːrɪk/	Relating to time before recorded history.
23	ice age (n.)	/ˈaɪs eɪdʒ/	Period when ice covered large portions of Earth.
24	stone age (n.)	/ˈstoʊn eɪdʒ/	Early period of human history using stone tools.
25	Bronze Age (n.)	/brɒnz eɪdʒ/	Period before iron discovery when bronze tools were used.
26	Iron Age (n.)	/ˈaɪərn eɪdʒ/	Historical period when iron tools were first used.
27	golden age (n.)	/ˈɡoʊldən eɪdʒ/	Imagined period of peace, prosperity, and happiness.
28	medieval (adj.)	/ˌmediːˈvæl/	Related to the Middle Ages in European history.
29	enlightenment (n.)	/ɪnˈlaɪtnmənt/	Philosophical movement emphasizing reason and science over tradition.
30	civil war (n.)	/ˈsɪvəl wɔːr/	War between people of the same country.
31	colonial (adj.)	/kəˈlɒniəl/	Related to a country controlling another territory.
32	imperial (adj.)	/ɪmˈpɪriəl/	Pertaining to characteristics or actions of an empire or emperor.
33	mythology (n.)	/mɪˈθɒlədʒi/	Collection of ancient myths belonging to a culture or people.
34	industrial revolution (n.)	/ɪnˈdʌstriəl ˌrevəˈluːʃən/	Period when machines enabled mass production of goods.
35	pharaoh (n.)	/ˈfeərəʊ/	Title used for ancient Egyptian rulers.
36	archeology (n.)	/ˌɑːrkiˈɒlədʒi/	Study of past civilizations via artifacts and excavations.
37	bloodline (n.)	/ˈblʌdlaɪn/	Family members over generations, particularly notable individuals.
38	artifact (n.)	/ˈɑːrtɪfækt/	Man-made object from the past with historical significance.
39	war-torn (adj.)	/ˈwɔːr tɔːrn/	Severely damaged or destroyed due to conflict or war.

40	ranged weapon <small>(n.)</small>	/reɪndʒd 'wepən/	Weapon capable of hitting targets at a distance.
41	melee weapon <small>(n.)</small>	/'meɪləɪ 'wepən/	Hand-held weapon used for close-range combat.
42	machete <small>(n.)</small>	/mə'ʃeti/	Long, heavy knife used as tool or weapon.
43	spartan <small>(adj.)</small>	/'spɑːrtən/	Relating to ancient Sparta or its austere people.