B2 English vocabulary list

Every word with its meaning and an example sentence, topic by topic
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These are the 1,500 words our B2 vocabulary pages teach, in 30 topics. Each topic is a page on the site with pronunciation, audio and flashcards.

Do not learn the list from top to bottom. Take one topic, cover the meaning column, and say what each word means. Then read the example sentence out loud.

Mark the words you did not know and learn about ten a day. The free Word Trainer on the site brings each word back just before you would forget it.

Academic & Research

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
thesis	A long piece of writing based on original research for a degree.	She is writing her doctoral thesis.
dissertation	A long essay on a subject, especially for a degree.	His dissertation explored medieval history.
methodology	The set of methods used in a study or activity.	The study used a clear methodology.
empirical	Based on observation or experiment rather than theory.	The claim lacks empirical evidence.
citation	A reference to a source of information in a text.	Every quote needs a citation.
bibliography	A list of the books and sources used in a work.	Add the sources to your bibliography.
peer review	The checking of research by other experts before publication.	The paper passed peer review.
scholarly	Relating to serious academic study.	It is a scholarly article.
academia	The world of universities and academic research.	She has spent her life in academia.
hypothesise	To suggest an idea as a starting point for study.	Scientists hypothesise about the cause.
framework	A basic structure of ideas used to plan something.	The theory provides a useful framework.
paradigm	A typical model or example of how something works.	The discovery caused a paradigm shift.
quantitative	Relating to amounts and numbers.	They collected quantitative data.
qualitative	Relating to qualities rather than numbers.	The study used qualitative interviews.
correlation	A connection between two things that change together.	There is a strong correlation between the two.
variable	A factor that can change in an experiment.	They controlled every variable.
criterion	A standard used to judge or decide something.	Cost was the main criterion.
premise	A statement assumed to be true as a basis for argument.	The argument rests on a false premise.
infer	To reach a conclusion from evidence rather than direct proof.	We can infer the result from the data.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
deduce	To reach a conclusion by reasoning from facts.	We can deduce the answer logically.
validate	To show that something is true or correct.	The experiment will validate the theory.
refute	To prove that something is wrong.	New data refute the old claim.
scrutiny	Careful and critical examination.	The findings came under close scrutiny.
coherent	Clear, logical and well organised.	She gave a coherent argument.
ambiguous	Having more than one possible meaning.	The wording is ambiguous.
implication	A conclusion that can be drawn although not stated.	Consider the implication of the result.
assertion	A confident statement that something is true.	He made a bold assertion.
interpretation	An explanation of the meaning of something.	There is one clear interpretation of the poem.
context	The circumstances that help explain something.	Words gain meaning from context.
discourse	Serious written or spoken discussion of a subject.	Academic discourse can be complex.
synthesis	The combining of ideas into a connected whole.	The essay is a synthesis of ideas.
comprehensive	Including everything necessary; complete.	It is a comprehensive review.
substantial	Large in size, value or importance.	There is substantial evidence for this.
preliminary	Coming before the main part as preparation.	These are only preliminary results.
subsequent	Coming after something else.	Subsequent studies confirmed it.
terminology	The special words used in a particular subject.	Legal terminology is hard to follow.
phenomenon	A fact or event that can be observed.	Scientists study the phenomenon.
theoretical	Based on ideas rather than practice.	It is a theoretical possibility.
rigorous	Very careful, thorough and exact.	The test was rigorous.
footnote	A note at the bottom of a page giving extra information.	The footnote explains the source.
plagiarism	Using someone else's work as your own.	Plagiarism is a serious offence.
credible	Able to be believed or trusted.	Use only credible sources.
relevant	Closely connected to the subject.	Include only relevant information.
assess	To judge the quality or value of something.	Teachers assess the students' work.
demonstrate	To show clearly that something is true.	The data demonstrate a clear trend.
derive	To obtain something from a source.	Many English words derive from Latin.
underlying	Hidden but important and basic.	We must find the underlying cause.
simultaneous	Happening at the same time.	The two events were simultaneous.
hypothetical	Based on a possible idea rather than a real one.	Consider a hypothetical situation.
dataset	A collection of related information used for analysis.	They analysed a huge dataset.

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Business & Commerce

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
corporate	Relating to large companies.	She works in the corporate world.
acquisition	The buying of one company by another.	The acquisition cost millions.
stakeholder	A person with an interest in a company's success.	Every stakeholder was consulted.
profitable	Producing a financial gain.	The venture proved highly profitable.
venture	A new business activity that involves risk.	They funded a risky venture.
capital	Money used to start or run a business.	The firm needs more capital.
liability	A debt or financial responsibility.	The old factory is a liability.
dividend	A share of profits paid to company owners.	Shareholders received a dividend.
outsourcing	Paying an outside company to do work for you.	Outsourcing reduced their costs.
recession	A period when the economy shrinks and trade falls.	Sales fell during the recession.
bankruptcy	The state of being unable to pay your debts.	The firm filed for bankruptcy.
overheads	The regular costs of running a business.	High overheads cut their profit.
forecast	A prediction of future business or conditions.	The sales forecast looks good.
quota	A fixed amount that is allowed or required.	Each seller has a monthly quota.
incentive	Something that encourages people to work or buy.	Bonuses are a strong incentive.
clientele	The customers of a business.	The shop has a loyal clientele.
distribution	The supplying of goods to shops and customers.	They improved their distribution network.
logistics	The organising of moving goods and supplies.	Logistics can be very complex.
franchise	A right to run a business using a company's name.	He bought a coffee franchise.
inventory	The stock of goods a business holds.	They counted the inventory.
surplus	An amount more than what is needed.	The country has a trade surplus.
deficit	An amount by which money spent is more than earned.	The budget deficit grew.
procurement	The process of buying supplies for a business.	She manages procurement.
retailer	A business that sells goods to the public.	The retailer offered a discount.
commodity	A raw material or product that can be traded.	Oil is a valuable commodity.
startup	A newly formed business.	Her startup grew quickly.
profit margin	The difference between cost and selling price.	The profit margin is small.
subsidiary	A company owned by a larger company.	It is a subsidiary of a larger firm.
board	The group of people who manage a company.	The board approved the plan.
merchandise	Goods that are bought and sold.	The store sells branded merchandise.
investor	A person who puts money into a business for profit.	An investor backed the project.
competitive	Able to compete well with others.	The market is very competitive.
lucrative	Producing a lot of money.	It is a lucrative business.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
yield	The profit or amount produced by an investment.	The investment gave a high yield.
supplier	A company that provides goods to others.	We found a cheaper supplier.
consumerism	The buying of goods in large amounts.	Consumerism drives the economy.
branding	Creating a particular image for a product.	Good branding boosts sales.
premises	The land and buildings used by a business.	The company moved to new premises.
portfolio	A collection of investments or work.	She has a varied investment portfolio.
audit	An official examination of a company's accounts.	The accountant carried out an audit.
takeover	The gaining of control of a company.	The takeover was hostile.
speculate	To buy or invest hoping to profit from price changes.	Some people speculate on shares.
downsize	To reduce the number of staff in a company.	The firm had to downsize.
viable	Able to work successfully.	The plan is not financially viable.
wholesaler	A business that sells goods in bulk to retailers.	The wholesaler sells in bulk.
commercialise	To make something available to sell.	They want to commercialise the idea.
monetise	To earn money from something.	He found a way to monetise the app.
conglomerate	A large company made of several different businesses.	The brand belongs to a conglomerate.
patent	A legal right to be the only maker of an invention.	They filed a patent for the design.
fiscal	Relating to government money and taxes.	The fiscal year ends in March.

Politics & Power

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
parliament	The group of people who make a country's laws.	The new law passed through parliament.
legislation	Laws made by a government.	The legislation protects workers.
constitution	The basic laws and principles of a country.	The constitution guarantees free speech.
diplomacy	The managing of relations between countries.	The crisis was solved through diplomacy.
sovereignty	A country's power to govern itself.	The nation defended its sovereignty.
regime	A government, especially one in power by force.	The regime fell after the protests.
dictatorship	Government by one leader with total power.	They lived under a dictatorship.
referendum	A vote by the people on a single question.	Voters decided in a referendum.
coalition	A government formed by two or more parties together.	A coalition government was formed.
opposition	The parties that are against the government.	The opposition criticised the budget.
nominee	A person chosen as a candidate for something.	She is the party’s nominee.
ballot	A system of secret voting.	They cast their ballot in secret.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
constituency	An area whose voters elect a representative.	He represents a rural constituency.
legislature	The body of a country that makes laws.	The legislature debated the bill.
bureaucracy	A system of government with many officials and rules.	Too much bureaucracy slows things down.
ideology	A set of political beliefs and ideas.	The party has a clear ideology.
governance	The way a country or organisation is run.	Good governance reduces corruption.
corruption	Dishonest behaviour by people in power.	Corruption damaged the economy.
tyranny	Cruel and unfair use of power.	The people rose against tyranny.
liberty	The freedom to live and act as you choose.	They fought for liberty.
monarchy	A country ruled by a king or queen.	Britain is a constitutional monarchy.
republic	A country whose leader is elected, not a monarch.	France is a republic.
federal	Relating to a central government of united states.	The federal government sets the rules.
sanction	An official action to force a country to obey.	The committee imposed a sanction.
treaty	A formal agreement between countries.	The two nations signed a treaty.
alliance	A close agreement between countries or groups.	The countries formed an alliance.
summit	A meeting between leaders of governments.	World leaders met at the summit.
cabinet	The group of senior ministers who advise a leader.	The prime minister chose a new cabinet.
legislate	To make laws.	Parliament will legislate on the issue.
mandate	The authority given by voters to a government.	The government has a clear mandate.
partisan	Strongly supporting one party or cause.	The debate became very partisan.
activist	A person who works for political or social change.	The activist led the campaign.
lobby	To try to influence politicians about an issue.	Companies lobby the government.
veto	The right to refuse to allow a decision.	The president used his veto.
amendment	A change made to a law or document.	They proposed an amendment to the law.
delegate	A person sent to represent others at a meeting.	Each country sent a delegate.
statesman	A respected and experienced political leader.	He was a respected statesman.
autonomy	The right of a region to govern itself.	The region was granted autonomy.
censorship	The control of what people can say or publish.	Censorship limits free speech.
dissent	Disagreement with an official opinion.	The leader would not tolerate dissent.
nationalism	Strong support for the interests of your nation.	Nationalism was rising across Europe.
populist	Appealing to the interests of ordinary people.	A populist leader won the vote.
legitimacy	The state of being accepted as lawful or right.	The election gave him legitimacy.
accountability	Being responsible and having to explain actions.	Voters demand accountability.
manifesto	A public statement of a party's aims and plans.	The party published its manifesto.
suffrage	The right to vote in elections.	Women won the right to suffrage.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
impeach	To formally charge a leader with serious wrongdoing.	They voted to impeach the president.
govern	To officially control and run a country.	It is hard to govern a divided country.
politician	A person who works in politics.	The politician made many promises.
diplomat	An official who represents a country abroad.	The diplomat negotiated the deal.

Law & Justice

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
lawsuit	A legal claim brought to a court.	She filed a lawsuit against the company.
defendant	The person accused in a court case.	The defendant pleaded not guilty.
prosecution	The lawyers who try to prove someone guilty.	The prosecution presented its case.
testimony	A formal statement given as evidence in court.	Her testimony convinced the jury.
verdict	The decision made by a jury or judge.	The jury reached a verdict.
appeal	A request for a higher court to change a decision.	He will appeal against the decision.
acquit	To decide officially that someone is not guilty.	The court may acquit the suspect.
plead	To state in court whether you are guilty or not.	He decided to plead guilty.
prosecute	To take legal action against someone in court.	They will prosecute the offender.
liable	Legally responsible for something.	The driver was liable for the damage.
legitimate	Allowed by law; lawful.	She has a legitimate complaint.
jurisdiction	The official power to make legal decisions.	The case is outside their jurisdiction.
statute	A written law passed by a government.	The statute was passed in 1990.
clause	A separate part of a legal document.	The contract has a strict clause.
attorney	A lawyer.	She hired a top attorney.
plaintiff	The person who brings a case to court.	The plaintiff won the case.
custody	The legal right to care for someone, or being held by police.	The mother was given custody.
bail	Money paid so an accused person can be free before trial.	He was released on bail.
probation	A period when an offender is watched instead of jailed.	She was put on probation.
parole	The early release of a prisoner on good behaviour.	He was released on parole.
magistrate	An official who judges minor legal cases.	The magistrate heard the case.
tribunal	A special court that judges particular matters.	The dispute went to a tribunal.
allegation	A claim that someone has done something wrong.	He denied the allegation.
perjury	The crime of lying under oath in court.	Lying in court is perjury.
injunction	A court order to stop someone doing something.	The court issued an injunction.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
compensation	Money paid to make up for harm or loss.	She received compensation for the injury.
settlement	An agreement that ends a legal dispute.	They reached a legal settlement.
breach	The breaking of a law or agreement.	It was a breach of contract.
legal aid	Money to help poor people pay for a lawyer.	He qualified for legal aid.
defamation	The act of harming someone's reputation with lies.	She sued for defamation.
unlawful	Not allowed by law.	The arrest was unlawful.
lawful	Allowed by law.	It was a lawful protest.
confess	To admit that you have done something wrong.	He decided to confess to the crime.
confession	A statement admitting guilt.	The police obtained a confession.
sue	To take legal action against someone.	They threatened to sue the newspaper.
enforce	To make people obey a law or rule.	Police enforce the law.
enforcement	The act of making people obey laws.	Law enforcement responded quickly.
felony	A serious crime.	Robbery is a felony.
misdemeanour	A less serious crime.	It was only a misdemeanour.
warrant	An official document allowing police to act.	Police need a warrant to search.
detain	To keep someone in official custody.	Officers can detain a suspect.
interrogate	To question someone closely, often by police.	They will interrogate the witness.
litigation	The process of taking a case to court.	Litigation can be very expensive.
fine	Money paid as a punishment.	He had to pay a heavy fine.
innocence	The state of being not guilty.	She proved her innocence.
courtroom	The room where a legal case is heard.	The courtroom was completely silent.
alibi	Proof that a suspect was elsewhere when a crime happened.	He had a solid alibi.
offender	A person who commits a crime.	The offender was caught quickly.
legality	The state of being allowed by law.	They questioned the legality of the deal.
vindicate	To prove that someone is right or not guilty.	The new evidence will vindicate him.

Scientific Inquiry

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
particle	An extremely small piece of matter.	A particle is smaller than an atom.
electron	A tiny particle with a negative electric charge.	An electron has a negative charge.
nucleus	The central part of an atom or a cell.	The nucleus is the centre of an atom.
organism	An individual living thing.	A cell is a living organism.
enzyme	A substance that speeds up chemical changes in living things.	An enzyme speeds up the reaction.
compound	A substance made of two or more elements.	Water is a chemical compound.
radiation	Energy sent out as waves or particles.	The sun gives off radiation.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
velocity	The speed of something in a particular direction.	The car reached a high velocity.
momentum	The force of a moving object.	A heavy ball has more momentum.
mass	The amount of matter in an object.	The mass of the object is two kilograms.
density	The amount of mass in a given space.	Lead has a high density.
friction	The force that slows objects rubbing together.	Friction slows the moving object.
magnetism	The force that pulls certain metals together.	Magnetism pulls the metal closer.
voltage	The force that pushes an electric current.	High voltage is dangerous.
circuit	A complete path that an electric current flows around.	Electricity flows around the circuit.
specimen	A sample used for scientific study.	They studied a rare specimen.
observation	The act of watching something carefully.	He recorded each observation.
apparatus	The equipment used for a scientific task.	The apparatus measured the gas.
catalyst	A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction.	A catalyst speeds up a reaction.
atomic	Relating to atoms.	They study atomic structure.
genetic	Relating to genes and inherited features.	Eye colour is a genetic trait.
chromosome	A part of a cell that carries genes.	Each chromosome carries genes.
evolutionary	Relating to the gradual development of living things.	It is an evolutionary advantage.
matter	The physical material that everything is made of.	All matter is made of atoms.
quantum	Relating to the smallest amounts of energy.	Quantum physics is very strange.
spectrum	The range of colours or waves of light.	Light splits into a spectrum.
fluid	A substance that flows, such as a liquid or gas.	Blood is a fluid in the body.
orbit	The curved path of an object around another in space.	The moon is in orbit around the earth.
cosmic	Relating to the universe and outer space.	Cosmic rays come from space.
physicist	A scientist who studies physics.	The physicist won a prize.
biologist	A scientist who studies living things.	The biologist studies plants.
geneticist	A scientist who studies genes.	A geneticist mapped the gene.
calibrate	To set an instrument to make accurate measurements.	They calibrate the instrument.
equation	A statement that two amounts are equal, using symbols.	She solved the equation.
principle	A basic rule that explains how something works.	It follows a basic scientific principle.
advancement	Progress or development in knowledge.	It is a major scientific advancement.
probe	A device sent to explore or examine something.	Scientists probe the deep ocean.
isotope	A form of an element with a different atomic weight.	The isotope is radioactive.
synthesise	To make a substance by combining others.	They can synthesise the drug.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
tissue	A group of similar cells in a living thing.	Muscle tissue repairs itself.
membrane	A thin layer that covers or lines cells.	The cell has a thin membrane.
microscopic	So small it can only be seen with a microscope.	The cells are microscopic.
astronomy	The scientific study of stars and space.	She studies astronomy.
combustion	The process of burning.	Combustion produces heat.
gravitational	Relating to the force of gravity.	Gravitational force keeps us on earth.
replicate	To repeat an experiment to check the results.	Others could not replicate the result.
finding	A fact discovered through research.	The main finding was surprising.
quantify	To measure or express something as an amount.	It is hard to quantify happiness.
experimental	Based on tests and experiments.	It is still at the experimental stage.
molecular	Relating to molecules.	They study molecular biology.

Digital & Technology

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
algorithm	A set of steps a computer follows to solve a problem.	The search engine uses a complex algorithm.
encryption	The coding of data so only some people can read it.	Encryption keeps your data safe.
cybersecurity	The protection of computers from online attack.	Cybersecurity protects against hackers.
database	An organised collection of information on a computer.	The names are stored in a database.
interface	The way a user interacts with a computer.	The app has a simple interface.
bandwidth	The amount of data that can be sent at one time.	Video calls use a lot of bandwidth.
server	A computer that provides data to other computers.	The website runs on a fast server.
hardware	The physical parts of a computer.	The computer needs new hardware.
malware	Software designed to damage a computer.	Malware can damage your files.
firewall	A system that protects a computer from attack.	A firewall blocks unsafe traffic.
backup	A copy of data kept in case the original is lost.	Always keep a backup of your work.
browser	A program used to look at websites.	Open the link in your browser.
debug	To find and remove faults in a program.	It took hours to debug the code.
pixel	A tiny dot that makes up an image on a screen.	Each pixel shows one colour.
hacker	A person who breaks into computer systems.	A hacker stole the passwords.
biometric	Using body features such as fingerprints to identify people.	The phone uses biometric security.
prototype	An early model of a product used for testing.	They built a prototype of the car.
simulation	A computer model that imitates a real situation.	Pilots train in a flight simulation.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
automate	To make a process work by machine.	They want to automate the process.
digitalise	To change information into digital form.	Libraries digitalise old books.
connectivity	The state of being connected to networks.	Rural areas have poor connectivity.
gigabyte	A unit for measuring computer data.	One gigabyte holds many photos.
microchip	A very small part that controls electronic devices.	A microchip controls the device.
obsolete	No longer used because something newer exists.	Old phones quickly become obsolete.
wearable	A device worn on the body, such as a smartwatch.	A smartwatch is a wearable device.
analytics	The study of data to find useful patterns.	Web analytics track visitors.
streaming	Playing media over the internet without downloading.	Streaming uses a lot of data.
immersive	Making you feel deeply involved in an experience.	The game offers an immersive experience.
glitch	A small, sudden fault in a machine or system.	A glitch crashed the program.
robotics	The science of designing and building robots.	Robotics is changing industry.
innovate	To introduce new ideas or methods.	Companies must innovate to survive.
cyber	Relating to computers and the internet.	Cyber attacks are increasing.
interactive	Allowing information to pass between user and machine.	The museum has an interactive display.
compatible	Able to work well together.	The app is compatible with my phone.
broadband	A fast connection to the internet.	We have fast broadband at home.
domain	The name that identifies a website.	She bought a new web domain.
cutting-edge	The most modern and advanced.	It is cutting-edge technology.
appliance	A machine used at home, such as a washing machine.	The fridge is a kitchen appliance.
portable	Easy to carry or move.	The speaker is small and portable.
encrypt	To code data so it is secret.	They encrypt all the messages.
user-friendly	Easy to use.	The website is user-friendly.
high-tech	Using the most advanced technology.	The lab is full of high-tech equipment.
surveillance	The close watching of a person or place.	The city uses video surveillance.
touchscreen	A screen you control by touching it.	The car has a large touchscreen.
mechanism	The parts of a machine that make it work.	The lock has a clever mechanism.
infrastructure	The basic systems needed for something to work.	The country improved its digital infrastructure.
outage	A period when power or a service stops working.	A power outage shut down the servers.
spreadsheet	A computer program for organising data in rows.	She entered the figures in a spreadsheet.
username	The name a person uses to log in to a service.	Enter your username and password.
computing	The use and study of computers.	Cloud computing is very popular.

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Climate & Environment

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide a person produces.	We must reduce our carbon footprint.
sustainability	Using resources without harming the future.	Sustainability is now a priority.
deforestation	The clearing away of forests.	Deforestation destroys habitats.
biodiversity	The variety of living things in an area.	Rainforests are rich in biodiversity.
fossil fuel	A fuel such as coal or oil formed over millions of years.	Burning fossil fuel causes pollution.
hydroelectric	Producing electricity from moving water.	The dam produces hydroelectric power.
ozone	A gas high in the atmosphere that protects from the sun.	The ozone layer protects us.
pollutant	A substance that pollutes air, water or land.	Car exhaust is a major pollutant.
contamination	The making of something dirty or harmful.	The river suffered from contamination.
preservation	The act of keeping something safe and unchanged.	Preservation of forests is vital.
compost	Rotted plant matter used to improve soil.	We turn food waste into compost.
degradation	The gradual damage or breakdown of something.	Soil degradation harms farming.
extinction	The dying out of a species completely.	Many animals face extinction.
famine	A serious lack of food over a wide area.	The drought led to a famine.
erosion	The wearing away of land by wind or water.	Erosion is washing away the coast.
wildfire	A large fire that spreads quickly in nature.	A wildfire spread through the hills.
eco-friendly	Not harmful to the environment.	They use eco-friendly packaging.
wind turbine	A machine that makes electricity from wind.	A wind turbine generates electricity.
consumption	The using up of goods, energy or resources.	Energy consumption is rising.
toxic	Poisonous and harmful.	The factory released toxic waste.
wetland	Land that is covered with water part of the time.	The wetland is home to many birds.
depletion	The reduction of something until little is left.	Oil depletion is a real concern.
methane	A gas that adds to global warming.	Cows produce methane gas.
climate change	Long-term changes in the earth's weather patterns.	Climate change affects everyone.
sewage	Waste water and material carried away in drains.	Sewage polluted the beach.
offset	To balance the effect of something harmful.	They plant trees to offset emissions.
landfill	A place where rubbish is buried in the ground.	Most rubbish ends up in landfill.
renewables	Sources of energy that can be replaced naturally.	The country invests in renewables.
geothermal	Relating to heat from inside the earth.	Iceland uses geothermal energy.
footprint	The effect of a person or activity on the environment.	Flying increases your footprint.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
smog	A mixture of smoke and fog that pollutes the air.	Thick smog covered the city.
glacier	A large mass of ice that moves very slowly.	The glacier is slowly melting.
sea level	The average height of the sea, used to measure land.	Sea level is rising every year.
solar panel	A device that turns sunlight into electricity.	They fitted a solar panel on the roof.
biodegradable	Able to be broken down naturally.	The bags are biodegradable.
sanctuary	A protected area for animals or plants.	The birds live in a wildlife sanctuary.
emit	To send out gas, heat or light.	Cars emit harmful gases.
ecological	Relating to the environment and living things.	It was an ecological disaster.
environmentalist	A person who works to protect nature.	An environmentalist gave a talk.
sustainably	In a way that does not harm the environment.	The fish is caught sustainably.
scarcity	A situation when there is not enough of something.	Water scarcity affects millions.
vulnerable	Easily harmed or affected.	Polar bears are a vulnerable species.
reusable	Able to be used again.	Bring a reusable water bottle.
neutral	Having no overall effect, for example on carbon.	The company aims to be carbon neutral.
discharge	To release a substance into the environment.	Factories discharge waste into rivers.
atmospheric	Relating to the air around the earth.	Atmospheric pollution is dangerous.
efficiency	Working well without wasting energy or effort.	We improved our energy efficiency.
rainforest	A thick forest in a hot area with heavy rain.	The rainforest is shrinking fast.
conserve	To protect something and use it carefully.	We must conserve water.
renewal	The act of making something new or continuing again.	Urban renewal improved the area.

Medicine & Health

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
chronic	Lasting for a long time, said of an illness.	She has a chronic illness.
acute	Severe and starting quickly, said of an illness.	He felt acute pain in his chest.
syndrome	A set of symptoms that occur together.	Doctors identified a new syndrome.
immune	Protected against a particular disease.	A strong immune system fights disease.
immunity	The body's ability to resist a disease.	The vaccine gives you immunity.
epidemic	The rapid spread of a disease among many people.	The flu epidemic spread fast.
pandemic	A disease that spreads across many countries.	The pandemic affected the whole world.
contagious	Able to be passed from one person to another.	Measles is highly contagious.
transmit	To pass a disease from one person to another.	Mosquitoes transmit the disease.
diagnose	To identify an illness after examining a patient.	Doctors diagnose the illness early.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
rehabilitation	Treatment to help someone recover their abilities.	He needs months of rehabilitation.
anaesthetic	A drug that stops you feeling pain during surgery.	The dentist used an anaesthetic.
transplant	The moving of an organ from one body to another.	She had a heart transplant.
donor	A person who gives blood or an organ to others.	He became an organ donor.
tumour	An abnormal growth of cells in the body.	The tumour was removed safely.
medication	Medicine used to treat an illness.	Take your medication every morning.
dosage	The amount of medicine to be taken.	Follow the correct dosage.
prescribe	To officially tell a patient to take a medicine.	The doctor will prescribe antibiotics.
inflammation	Redness and swelling caused by injury or infection.	The injury caused inflammation.
remission	A period when a disease is less active.	Her cancer is in remission.
clinical	Relating to the treatment of patients.	The drug passed clinical trials.
fatal	Causing death.	The disease can be fatal.
terminal	Leading to death, said of an illness.	He has a terminal illness.
sanitation	Systems for keeping places clean and healthy.	Poor sanitation spreads disease.
obesity	The condition of being very overweight.	Obesity is a growing problem.
diabetes	A disease in which the body cannot control blood sugar.	He was diagnosed with diabetes.
asthma	A condition that makes breathing difficult.	Her asthma gets worse in spring.
allergic	Reacting badly to a particular substance.	She is allergic to penicillin.
hereditary	Passed from parents to children.	The condition is hereditary.
paralyse	To make someone unable to move part of the body.	The accident could paralyse him.
recuperate	To recover after illness.	He went home to recuperate.
lifespan	The length of time a person or thing lives.	Healthy living extends your lifespan.
ailment	A minor illness.	Honey soothes a minor ailment.
diagnostic	Used to find out what illness someone has.	They ran diagnostic tests.
intensive care	Special hospital care for very ill patients.	He spent a week in intensive care.
immunise	To protect someone against a disease with a vaccine.	Doctors immunise children against measles.
outpatient	A patient treated without staying in hospital.	She is an outpatient at the clinic.
painkiller	A medicine that reduces pain.	He took a painkiller for his headache.
paramedic	A person trained to give medical help before hospital.	A paramedic treated the injured driver.
transfusion	The putting of blood into a person's body.	She needed a blood transfusion.
stitch	A loop of thread used to close a wound.	The cut needed one stitch.
disorder	An illness that disturbs normal body function.	He has a sleep disorder.
surgical	Relating to operations.	They wore surgical masks.
therapeutic	Helping to cure illness or improve health.	Music has a therapeutic effect.
fertility	The ability to produce babies.	The clinic treats fertility problems.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
unconscious	Not awake and not aware of things.	He was unconscious for an hour.
antiseptic	A substance that kills germs on the skin.	Clean the wound with antiseptic.
outbreak	The sudden start of a disease in an area.	There was an outbreak of flu.
physician	A doctor.	The physician examined the patient.
longevity	Long life.	Diet affects longevity.

Psychology & Mind

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
cognitive	Relating to thinking and understanding.	Children develop cognitive skills.
consciousness	The state of being awake and aware.	He lost consciousness after the fall.
subconscious	The part of the mind you are not fully aware of.	Dreams come from the subconscious.
instinct	A natural way of behaving that you are born with.	Animals act on instinct.
impulse	A sudden strong wish to do something.	He bought it on impulse.
trauma	A deep emotional shock after a bad experience.	She never recovered from the trauma.
anxiety	A feeling of worry or fear.	Exams cause a lot of anxiety.
depression	A mental illness causing deep sadness.	He suffers from depression.
phobia	A strong, unreasonable fear of something.	She has a phobia of spiders.
counselling	Professional help and advice for personal problems.	He went for counselling after the loss.
mindset	A person's usual way of thinking.	A positive mindset really helps.
self-esteem	The confidence you have in your own worth.	Praise builds children’s self-esteem.
resilience	The ability to recover from difficulties.	She showed great resilience.
empathy	The ability to understand others' feelings.	A good nurse needs empathy.
intuition	The ability to know something without clear reasons.	Trust your intuition.
recollection	A memory of something.	He has a clear recollection of the day.
conditioning	Training the mind to react in a certain way.	The reaction is due to conditioning.
stimulus	Something that causes a reaction.	The dog responds to the stimulus.
reinforce	To make a behaviour or belief stronger.	Rewards reinforce good behaviour.
obsession	An idea that fills the mind and cannot be ignored.	Football is his obsession.
compulsion	A strong urge to do something.	She felt a compulsion to check the door.
denial	A refusal to accept that something is true.	He is in denial about the problem.
ego	A person's sense of their own importance.	He has a very big ego.
mentality	A particular way of thinking.	It is a winning mentality.
perceive	To become aware of something through the senses.	We perceive the world through our senses.
introvert	A quiet person who prefers being alone.	An introvert prefers quiet places.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
extrovert	An outgoing person who enjoys being with others.	An extrovert loves big parties.
behavioural	Relating to the way people behave.	The therapy is behavioural.
psychological	Relating to the mind.	The injury was psychological.
sentiment	A view or feeling about something.	He expressed a kind sentiment.
burnout	Extreme tiredness caused by too much work.	Long hours led to burnout.
willpower	The ability to control your actions and desires.	Dieting needs willpower.
bias	An unfair preference for or against something.	We all have some bias.
disposition	A person's natural character or mood.	She has a cheerful disposition.
paranoia	An unreasonable feeling that others want to harm you.	His paranoia made him suspicious.
amnesia	The loss of memory.	The accident caused amnesia.
perceptive	Quick to notice and understand things.	She is a perceptive observer.
addictive	Causing a strong need to keep doing something.	Sugar can be addictive.
self-control	The ability to control your own feelings and actions.	He has great self-control.
psyche	The human mind and its deep feelings.	Stress affects the human psyche.
therapist	A person trained to treat mental or physical problems.	She talked to a therapist.
psychiatrist	A doctor who treats mental illness.	A psychiatrist prescribed the medicine.
emotionally	In a way relating to feelings.	He was emotionally exhausted.
subjective	Based on personal feelings rather than facts.	Beauty is subjective.
objective	Based on facts rather than feelings.	Try to stay objective.
aspiration	A strong desire to achieve something.	Her aspiration is to lead the team.
conform	To behave in the way others expect.	Teenagers often conform to their group.
mindful	Aware and giving careful attention.	Be mindful of your breathing.
meditation	The practice of calming the mind by focusing it.	Meditation calms the mind.
psychology	The scientific study of the mind and behaviour.	She studies child psychology.

Complex Emotions

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
nostalgia	A fond, sad feeling about the past.	Old songs fill me with nostalgia.
envy	A feeling of wanting what someone else has.	She felt envy at his success.
resentment	Bitter anger about being treated unfairly.	He felt deep resentment towards his boss.
contempt	A strong feeling that someone deserves no respect.	She looked at him with contempt.
dread	Great fear about something that will happen.	He felt a sense of dread.
anguish	Severe mental or physical pain.	Her face showed real anguish.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
melancholy	A deep, thoughtful sadness.	A feeling of melancholy filled the room.
euphoria	A feeling of intense happiness.	Winning brought a wave of euphoria.
apprehension	Worry that something bad may happen.	She waited with apprehension.
compassion	Deep sympathy and a wish to help others.	He showed compassion for the poor.
remorse	Deep regret for something you have done.	The thief showed no remorse.
yearning	A strong, sad longing for something.	He felt a yearning for home.
serenity	A state of being calm and peaceful.	The lake brought her serenity.
bitterness	Angry, unhappy feelings about unfair treatment.	Years of failure left him with bitterness.
gratitude	The feeling of being thankful.	She expressed her gratitude.
humiliation	The feeling of being made to look foolish.	Losing in public was a humiliation.
indifference	A lack of interest or feeling.	He treated the news with indifference.
agony	Extreme physical or mental suffering.	She was in agony after the fall.
delight	A feeling of great pleasure.	The gift filled her with delight.
fury	Extreme anger.	He could barely control his fury.
sorrowful	Feeling or showing deep sadness.	She gave a sorrowful look.
ecstatic	Extremely happy and excited.	She was ecstatic about the news.
heartbroken	Feeling very sad, especially from lost love.	He was heartbroken after the split.
discontent	A feeling of not being satisfied.	There is growing discontent among staff.
longing	A strong wish for something.	She had a longing for adventure.
turmoil	A state of great confusion or worry.	His mind was in turmoil.
elation	A feeling of great happiness and excitement.	She felt elation at the result.
desperation	A feeling of hopelessness that makes you act.	In desperation, he called for help.
tenderness	Gentle, caring feelings.	She spoke with tenderness.
sentimental	Showing strong emotions of love or sadness.	He is sentimental about old photos.
exhilarated	Feeling very happy and full of energy.	She felt exhilarated after the race.
distress	Great worry, pain or sadness.	The lost child was in distress.
heartache	Deep emotional pain.	Love can bring heartache.
jubilant	Feeling or showing great joy.	The fans were jubilant.
mournful	Feeling or showing sadness.	He played a mournful tune.
resent	To feel bitter about something unfair.	She began to resent the extra work.
cherish	To care for and value something greatly.	I cherish these memories.
console	To comfort someone who is sad.	Friends tried to console her.
crave	To have a very strong wish for something.	Some people crave attention.
loathe	To hate something very much.	I really loathe dishonesty.
adore	To love and admire someone very much.	The children adore their teacher.
despise	To dislike and have no respect for someone.	They despise cruelty.
mortified	Feeling very embarrassed or ashamed.	She was mortified by the mistake.
overjoyed	Extremely happy.	They were overjoyed at the birth.
uneasy	Feeling worried or uncomfortable.	He felt uneasy in the dark.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
wistful	Sadly thinking about something you wish for.	She gave a wistful smile.
heartfelt	Deeply and sincerely felt.	He made a heartfelt apology.
tearful	Crying or close to crying.	She gave a tearful goodbye.
spiteful	Wanting to hurt or upset others.	That was a spiteful remark.
exuberant	Full of energy, excitement and happiness.	The crowd was exuberant.

Character & Integrity

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
integrity	The quality of being honest and having strong morals.	A leader must have integrity.
honesty	The quality of being truthful.	I value honesty above all.
dignity	The quality of being worthy of respect.	She faced the loss with dignity.
courage	The ability to face danger or difficulty bravely.	It takes courage to speak out.
humility	The quality of not being proud.	He accepted the prize with humility.
perseverance	Continued effort despite difficulty.	Her perseverance paid off.
compassionate	Feeling and showing sympathy for others.	She is a compassionate doctor.
principled	Behaving according to strong moral rules.	He is a deeply principled man.
virtue	A good moral quality.	Patience is a virtue.
vice	A bad habit or immoral quality.	Greed is a common vice.
conscience	The sense of what is right and wrong.	His conscience troubled him.
moral	Relating to right and wrong behaviour.	She made the moral choice.
ethical	Relating to what is morally right.	It was an ethical decision.
selfless	Caring more about others than yourself.	Her selfless act saved lives.
dependable	Able to be trusted and relied on.	He is a dependable colleague.
sincerity	The quality of being honest and truly meaning it.	I doubt his sincerity.
devotion	Great love, loyalty or dedication.	Her devotion to the cause was total.
tolerance	Willingness to accept different views or behaviour.	We must show tolerance.
generosity	The quality of being willing to give.	His generosity surprised everyone.
patience	The ability to wait or endure without complaining.	Teaching requires great patience.
wisdom	Good judgement gained from experience.	With age comes wisdom.
modesty	The quality of not boasting about yourself.	She spoke with real modesty.
arrogance	The quality of believing you are better than others.	His arrogance annoyed everyone.
cowardice	A lack of courage.	He was ashamed of his cowardice.
greed	A strong selfish desire for more, especially money.	Greed led to his downfall.
cruelty	Behaviour that causes pain without caring.	The film shows the cruelty of war.
honour	Great respect, or strong moral behaviour.	He fought with honour.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
respectable	Considered good and proper by others.	They live in a respectable area.
decent	Honest, kind and behaving well.	He is a decent, honest man.
noble	Having fine moral qualities.	It was a noble cause.
corrupt	Willing to act dishonestly for personal gain.	The official was corrupt.
ruthless	Determined without caring who is hurt.	She is a ruthless competitor.
hypocrite	A person who says one thing but does another.	He is a hypocrite who never keeps his word.
authentic	Genuine and true.	She has an authentic charm.
fairness	The quality of treating people equally.	We admire her fairness.
kindness	The quality of being caring and helpful.	Her kindness touched us all.
determination	Firmness in trying to achieve something.	His determination never faded.
self-discipline	The ability to control and push yourself.	Athletes need self-discipline.
accountable	Responsible and able to explain your actions.	Leaders must be accountable.
reliability	The quality of being able to be trusted.	We depend on his reliability.
selfishness	Caring only about yourself.	His selfishness ruined the team.
bravery	Courage in the face of danger.	She received a medal for bravery.
sympathetic	Showing that you understand others' feelings.	He gave a sympathetic smile.
considerate	Careful not to upset or harm others.	It was considerate of you to call.
tactful	Careful not to offend people.	She gave a tactful reply.
impartial	Not favouring one side over another.	A judge must be impartial.
values	The beliefs about what is important in life.	He has strong moral values.
characteristic	A typical feature of a person or thing.	Curiosity is a human characteristic.
virtuous	Having high moral standards.	She led a virtuous life.
uphold	To support or maintain a rule or value.	We must uphold our principles.

Social Issues

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
deprivation	The lack of things people need to live well.	Many children live in deprivation.
prejudice	An unfair opinion formed without knowing the facts.	We must fight prejudice.
marginalise	To treat a group as unimportant.	Poverty can marginalise people.
homelessness	The state of having no home.	Homelessness is rising in cities.
benefit	Money given by the state to people in need.	She receives unemployment benefit.
injustice	Unfair treatment or a lack of fairness.	They protested against injustice.
immigration	The movement of people to live in a new country.	Immigration is a key political issue.
integration	The mixing of different groups into one society.	Integration helps newcomers settle.
segregation	The keeping apart of groups of people.	The law ended racial segregation.
gender	The state of being male or female.	They campaign for gender equality.
disability	A condition that limits a person's activities.	The building is fitted for disability access.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
exclusion	The act of keeping someone out of a group.	Social exclusion harms communities.
activism	Taking strong action to bring about change.	Her activism inspired thousands.
philanthropy	The giving of money and help to good causes.	He is known for his philanthropy.
demographic	Relating to the makeup of a population.	The town has a young demographic.
urbanisation	The growth of towns and cities.	Rapid urbanisation strains services.
overpopulation	Having too many people for the available resources.	Overpopulation puts pressure on land.
inclusion	The act of including everyone equally.	The school promotes inclusion.
stereotype	A fixed, oversimplified idea about a group.	The film avoids every stereotype.
underprivileged	Having less money and fewer chances than others.	Charities help underprivileged children.
empower	To give someone more control over their life.	Education can empower women.
cohesion	The state of a group being united.	Sport builds social cohesion.
elite	The most powerful or wealthy people in a society.	Power was held by a small elite.
redistribute	To share things out in a different way.	They want to redistribute wealth.
slum	A poor, crowded area of a city.	The family lived in a city slum.
sexism	Unfair treatment based on a person's sex.	Sexism still exists at work.
taboo	Something not allowed by social custom.	The subject is still a taboo.
asylum	Protection given to refugees by a country.	They sought asylum in Europe.
feminism	The belief in equal rights for women.	Feminism changed many laws.
solidarity	Unity and support within a group.	Workers showed solidarity.
delinquency	Minor crime, especially by young people.	Youth delinquency worries the council.
alcoholism	An illness caused by drinking too much alcohol.	Alcoholism destroyed his career.
starvation	Suffering or death caused by lack of food.	War left thousands facing starvation.
humanitarian	Concerned with improving people's lives.	They sent humanitarian aid.
multiculturalism	The presence of many cultures in one society.	The city embraces multiculturalism.
civil rights	The rights of all citizens to freedom and equality.	She fought for civil rights.
charitable	Generous in giving help to those in need.	It is a charitable organisation.
underclass	The poorest group with the fewest chances.	Some fear a permanent underclass.
birth rate	The number of babies born in a place each year.	The birth rate is falling.
norm	A standard or usual way of behaving.	Working from home became the norm.
destitute	Extremely poor with nothing to live on.	The war left families destitute.
discriminate	To treat a group unfairly.	It is illegal to discriminate.
stigma	Strong social disapproval of something.	There is still a stigma around mental illness.
ethnic	Relating to a group with a shared culture.	The city has many ethnic groups.
subsidy	Money given by the state to help pay for something.	Farmers receive a subsidy.
grassroots	Relating to ordinary people rather than leaders.	It began as a grassroots movement.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
advocate	A person who publicly supports a cause.	She is an advocate for the poor.
hardship	A difficult situation, especially lack of money.	They endured great hardship.
campaigner	A person who works to achieve social change.	She is a tireless campaigner.
communal	Shared by all members of a community.	They share a communal garden.

Rhetoric & Debate

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
eloquent	Speaking or writing in a clear and powerful way.	She is an eloquent speaker.
persuasive	Able to make people believe or do something.	He made a persuasive case.
articulate	Able to express ideas clearly.	She is articulate and clear.
compelling	So interesting or convincing it holds attention.	It was a compelling argument.
convincing	Able to make you believe something is true.	Her reasons were convincing.
rhetoric	The skilful use of language to persuade.	The speech was full of rhetoric.
emphasis	Special importance given to something.	He placed emphasis on teamwork.
counterargument	An argument against another argument.	She had a strong counterargument.
rebuttal	A reply that argues against a claim.	His rebuttal silenced the critics.
concede	To admit that something is true or right.	He had to concede the point.
assert	To state something firmly.	She will assert her right to speak.
contend	To argue that something is true.	Critics contend that the plan will fail.
proponent	A person who supports an idea.	He is a proponent of free trade.
opponent	A person who is against an idea.	Her opponent had no reply.
dispute	A disagreement or argument.	Few would dispute her talent.
refutation	The act of proving something wrong.	His refutation was thorough.
fallacy	A mistaken belief based on faulty reasoning.	That is a common fallacy.
objectivity	The quality of judging fairly, without bias.	A judge needs objectivity.
consensus	General agreement among a group.	The group reached a consensus.
concession	Something you allow to end an argument.	Each side made a concession.
coherence	The quality of being logical and connected.	The essay lacks coherence.
sway	To influence someone's opinion.	Her speech can sway the crowd.
reasoning	The process of thinking to reach a conclusion.	His reasoning was flawed.
rationale	The reasons behind a decision.	Explain the rationale for your plan.
underline	To give emphasis to something.	These facts underline the risks.
exaggerate	To make something seem larger than it is.	Do not exaggerate the danger.
understate	To make something seem smaller than it is.	He tends to understate his success.
elaborate	To explain something in more detail.	Could you elaborate on that idea?
reiterate	To say something again for emphasis.	Let me reiterate the main point.
oratory	The skill of making powerful public speeches.	His oratory inspired the nation.
proposition	A statement or suggestion put forward.	It is an interesting proposition.
rhetorical	Relating to persuasive language.	It was a rhetorical question.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
credibility	The quality of being believable or trusted.	The scandal hurt his credibility.
debater	A person who takes part in formal arguments.	She is a skilled debater.
highlight	To draw attention to something.	These figures highlight the problem.
assertive	Confident and firm in expressing views.	Be assertive but polite.
forceful	Strong and confident in a way that persuades.	He gave a forceful reply.
manipulate	To control people cleverly and often unfairly.	Advertisers try to manipulate us.
justification	A good reason for something.	There is no justification for it.
standpoint	A particular way of thinking about something.	From my standpoint, it is unfair.
endorse	To publicly support or approve of something.	Many experts endorse the idea.
oppose	To disagree with or fight against something.	Locals oppose the new road.
deliberate	Done on purpose after careful thought.	The jury will deliberate tonight.
contention	An argument or point that you make.	His main contention is sound.
plausible	Seeming reasonable and likely to be true.	It is a plausible excuse.
discredit	To make people stop believing in something.	They tried to discredit the witness.
moderate	Not extreme in opinion or amount.	She will moderate the debate.
stance	A public attitude towards an issue.	What is your stance on this?
irrefutable	Impossible to prove wrong.	The proof was irrefutable.
subtle	Not obvious; delicate and clever.	He made a subtle distinction.

Journalism & Media

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
correspondent	A journalist who reports from a place or on a topic.	She is a war correspondent.
editorial	An article giving a newspaper's opinion.	The editorial criticised the mayor.
exclusive	A story reported by only one news source.	The paper ran an exclusive.
exposé	A report revealing shocking hidden facts.	The exposé revealed corruption.
journalism	The work of collecting and reporting news.	Good journalism informs the public.
broadsheet	A serious newspaper printed on large pages.	The broadsheet covered it in depth.
byline	The line naming the writer of an article.	Her byline appeared on the front page.
newsroom	The place where news is written and prepared.	The newsroom was busy at dawn.
outlet	A newspaper, channel or website that reports news.	Each news outlet ran the story.
readership	The people who read a newspaper or magazine.	The magazine has a wide readership.
scoop	An important news story reported first.	The reporter got a major scoop.
anchor	The main presenter of a news programme.	The news anchor read the headlines.
dispatch	A report sent to a news organisation.	She sent a dispatch from the front.
sensationalism	Making news shocking to attract attention.	The story was pure sensationalism.
slant	A particular way of presenting news to favour a view.	The article has a clear slant.
embargo	An order not to publish news before a set time.	The news was under an embargo.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
fact-check	To check that the facts in a story are true.	Editors fact-check every claim.
pundit	An expert who gives opinions in the media.	A pundit gave his opinion.
syndicate	To sell an article to many newspapers at once.	They syndicate the column worldwide.
misinformation	False information spread without meaning to.	Misinformation spreads online.
disinformation	False information spread on purpose to deceive.	The campaign used disinformation.
investigative	Involving detailed research to uncover facts.	She does investigative journalism.
op-ed	An article giving a writer's personal opinion.	He wrote an op-ed for the paper.
viral	Spreading very quickly on the internet.	The video went viral overnight.
clickbait	Online content designed to make people click.	The title was obvious clickbait.
transparency	Openness and honesty about actions.	Readers demand transparency.
retraction	A statement withdrawing something published before.	The paper printed a retraction.
leak	The unofficial giving out of secret information.	A leak exposed the documents.
narrative	A particular way of telling a story or events.	Each side pushes its own narrative.
quote	The exact words that someone said.	He gave a memorable quote.
watchdog	A group that checks others are behaving properly.	The press acts as a watchdog.
podcaster	A person who makes audio programmes online.	The podcaster has millions of fans.
press release	An official statement given to the news media.	They issued a press release.
influence	The power to affect people's opinions.	The media has huge influence.
blogger	A person who writes a personal website regularly.	A blogger broke the story first.
accuracy	The quality of being correct and exact.	Accuracy matters in the news.
primetime	The evening hours when most people watch TV.	The show airs in primetime.
subscriber	A person who pays to receive something regularly.	Every subscriber gets early access.
newsfeed	A stream of news updates on a screen.	She scrolled through her newsfeed.
hype	Excited publicity that may exaggerate something.	There was a lot of hype before the launch.
columnist	A writer of a regular newspaper article.	The columnist writes every week.
cover	To report on a news event.	Reporters cover the election.
ratings	A measure of how many people watch a programme.	The show has high ratings.
quotation	A group of words taken from a speech or text.	He used a famous quotation.
trending	Popular and widely discussed at the moment.	The topic is trending online.
in-depth	Very detailed and thorough.	They ran an in-depth report.
spin	A way of presenting news to create a certain effect.	Politicians put a spin on the news.
post	A single piece of writing put online.	Her post got thousands of likes.
commentary	Spoken or written remarks explaining events.	He gave live commentary.
verify	To check that something is true.	Always verify the facts.

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Literature & Writing

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
narrator	The person who tells a story.	The narrator tells the story.
protagonist	The main character in a story.	The protagonist faces a hard choice.
antagonist	A character who opposes the main character.	The antagonist wants revenge.
metaphor	A word or phrase used to describe something as another.	The poem uses a striking metaphor.
simile	A comparison using the words like or as.	‘As brave as a lion’ is a simile.
genre	A type or style of literature or art.	Crime is her favourite genre.
prose	Ordinary written language, not poetry.	His prose is clear and simple.
verse	Writing arranged in lines, as in poetry.	She wrote the song in verse.
stanza	A group of lines in a poem.	She read the first stanza aloud.
rhyme	Words with the same end sound, used in poetry.	The lines rhyme neatly.
imagery	Descriptive language that creates pictures in the mind.	The novel is full of vivid imagery.
symbolism	The use of objects to represent ideas.	The river is rich in symbolism.
theme	The main idea or subject of a work.	Love is the main theme.
subplot	A less important story within the main story.	A romantic subplot runs through it.
climax	The most exciting or important point of a story.	The climax is truly shocking.
setting	The time and place where a story happens.	The setting is a small village.
chapter	One of the main parts of a book.	I finished the last chapter.
excerpt	A short part taken from a longer work.	She read an excerpt aloud.
memoir	A written account of the writer's own life.	He published his memoir.
biography	The story of a person's life written by another.	I am reading a biography of Lincoln.
autobiography	The story of a person's life written by themselves.	Her autobiography became a bestseller.
manuscript	The original text of a book before printing.	He sent the manuscript to a publisher.
publisher	A company that produces and sells books.	The publisher accepted the book.
novelist	A person who writes novels.	The novelist won a literary prize.
poet	A person who writes poems.	The poet read her latest work.
nonfiction	Writing about real facts and events.	He mostly reads nonfiction.
tragedy	A serious story with a sad ending.	The play is a classic tragedy.
satire	Writing that uses humour to criticise.	The novel is a sharp satire.
characterisation	The way a writer creates characters.	The characterisation is brilliant.
narrate	To tell a story.	She will narrate the story.
allegory	A story with a hidden moral or political meaning.	The story is an allegory of power.
literary	Relating to literature.	She has a literary style.
passage	A short section of a written work.	Read the passage carefully.
foreshadow	To hint at something that will happen later.	The opening lines foreshadow the ending.
ghostwriter	A writer who writes a book for another person.	A ghostwriter wrote the memoir.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
anthology	A collection of writings in one book.	Her poem is in an anthology.
epilogue	A section at the end of a book.	The epilogue is set ten years later.
prologue	A section at the start of a book.	The prologue introduces the hero.
twist	An unexpected change in a story.	The story has a clever twist.
classic	A work of lasting quality and importance.	It is a classic of English literature.
draft	An early version of a piece of writing.	She wrote a first draft.
proofread	To check writing for mistakes before printing.	Please proofread my essay.
readable	Easy and enjoyable to read.	The book is very readable.
fable	A short story with animals that teaches a lesson.	The fable teaches a lesson.
poetic	Having the beautiful qualities of poetry.	He used poetic language.
monologue	A long speech by one person.	The actor performed a long monologue.
irony	Saying the opposite of what is meant, often for effect.	The ending is full of irony.
vivid	Producing clear, strong pictures in the mind.	She writes vivid descriptions.
synopsis	A short summary of a story.	Write a short synopsis of the plot.
bestseller	A book that sells in very large numbers.	Her novel became a bestseller.

Visual & Performing Arts

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
choreography	The arranging of the steps in a dance.	The choreography was stunning.
ballet	A formal type of dance telling a story.	She trained in classical ballet.
opera	A play in which the words are sung to music.	We saw an Italian opera.
symphony	A long piece of music for a full orchestra.	The orchestra played a symphony.
installation	A large art piece built for a particular space.	The gallery showed a video installation.
sculptor	An artist who makes sculptures.	The sculptor carved a statue.
palette	The range of colours an artist uses.	The artist mixed colours on a palette.
still life	A picture of objects such as fruit or flowers.	He painted a still life of fruit.
composition	The way parts of an artwork are arranged.	The photo has a balanced composition.
texture	The way a surface looks or feels.	The painting has a rough texture.
premiere	The first public performance of a work.	The film had its premiere last night.
improvisation	Performing without preparation.	Jazz relies on improvisation.
applause	Clapping to show approval.	The applause lasted for minutes.
backstage	The area behind the stage in a theatre.	We went backstage after the show.
ensemble	A group of performers who work together.	The whole ensemble bowed.
conductor	The person who directs an orchestra.	The conductor raised his baton.
harmony	Musical notes played together in a pleasing way.	The singers blended in harmony.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
tempo	The speed of a piece of music.	The tempo of the song is fast.
avant-garde	New and experimental in art.	Her work is avant-garde.
spectacle	An impressive public show.	The show was a great spectacle.
recital	A performance of music or poetry.	She gave a piano recital.
aesthetics	The study of beauty and taste in art.	He studies the aesthetics of design.
brushstroke	A mark made by a paintbrush.	Each brushstroke is precise.
ceramics	The art of making objects from clay.	She makes beautiful ceramics.
depict	To show something in a picture or story.	Paintings often depict famous battles.
portray	To represent someone in art or performance.	Great actors portray real emotion.
muse	A person or thing that inspires an artist.	She was the painter's muse.
cast	All the performers in a play or film.	The film has a famous cast.
vibrant	Bright and full of energy.	The mural uses vibrant colours.
soundtrack	The music used in a film.	The film soundtrack is wonderful.
engraving	A design cut into a hard surface, or a print of it.	The engraving shows an old map.
encore	An extra performance after the audience asks for more.	The band played an encore.
artisan	A skilled worker who makes things by hand.	The artisan makes pottery by hand.
props	Objects used by actors in a play or film.	The stage props looked real.
ornate	Decorated with a lot of detail.	The picture frame is very ornate.
soloist	A performer who plays or sings alone.	The soloist received great applause.
instrumental	Music played by instruments, without singing.	The track is purely instrumental.
minimalist	Using very simple, plain forms in art.	The room has a minimalist style.
curate	To choose and arrange items for an exhibition.	She helped curate the exhibition.
mime	Acting without words, using movement only.	The performer used mime.
evocative	Bringing strong images or feelings to mind.	The music is deeply evocative.
choreographer	A person who designs dances.	The choreographer designed the moves.
retrospective	An exhibition of an artist's work over time.	The museum held a retrospective.
fresco	A painting done on fresh wet plaster on a wall.	The church has a famous fresco.
melodic	Having a pleasant tune.	The tune is very melodic.
figurative	Showing people or things in a recognisable way.	He prefers figurative art.
virtuoso	A person with outstanding skill in an art.	She is a piano virtuoso.
patron	A person who supports an artist with money.	A wealthy patron funded the artist.
mosaic	A picture made of small coloured pieces.	The floor is a Roman mosaic.
expressive	Showing feelings clearly.	Her dancing is very expressive.

Philosophy & Ethics

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
ethics	The study of what is morally right and wrong.	Medical ethics are complex.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
morality	Beliefs about what is right and wrong behaviour.	They debated questions of morality.
existence	The state of being or living.	He questioned the meaning of existence.
reality	The state of things as they truly are.	Dreams blur with reality.
truth	That which is true and agrees with facts.	Philosophers search for truth.
doctrine	A set of beliefs held by a group.	He rejected the old doctrine.
free will	The ability to make your own choices freely.	Do humans have free will?
soul	The spiritual part of a person believed to live on.	Some believe in an immortal soul.
metaphysics	The study of the nature of existence and reality.	Metaphysics studies the nature of being.
philosophy	The study of knowledge, reality and existence.	She studies ancient philosophy.
conviction	A firmly held belief.	He spoke with deep conviction.
paradox	A statement that seems to contradict itself.	It is a fascinating paradox.
abstraction	An idea not connected to a physical object.	Justice is an abstraction.
absolute	Complete and not limited by anything.	There is no absolute truth.
immoral	Morally wrong.	Lying is immoral.
righteous	Morally right and good.	He felt righteous anger.
mortality	The state of being able to die.	The poem reflects on mortality.
purpose	The reason for which something exists.	She searched for a sense of purpose.
deception	The act of making someone believe something untrue.	The plot involves deception.
enlightenment	A state of deep understanding and wisdom.	He sought spiritual enlightenment.
scepticism	An attitude of doubting what is claimed.	She viewed the claim with scepticism.
dogma	A belief accepted without question.	He questioned religious dogma.
humanity	All human beings, or the quality of being humane.	He has faith in humanity.
intellect	The power of the mind to think and understand.	She has a sharp intellect.
ideal	A perfect standard that is hard to reach.	Freedom is a noble ideal.
fate	A power believed to control future events.	He believes in fate.
destiny	The events that will happen to a person in future.	She felt it was her destiny.
contemplate	To think deeply about something.	He likes to contemplate life.
introspection	The examining of your own thoughts and feelings.	Solitude allows introspection.
faith	Strong belief, especially without proof.	Her faith never wavered.
deduction	A conclusion reached by logical reasoning.	He solved it by deduction.
speculation	The forming of ideas without firm evidence.	It is pure speculation.
humane	Kind and caring towards others.	It is a humane policy.
illusion	A false idea or appearance.	Happiness was just an illusion.
void	A completely empty space.	He felt an empty void.
profound	Very deep in meaning or feeling.	It is a profound idea.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
atheism	The belief that there is no god.	He openly defends atheism.
sacred	Holy and deserving great respect.	The text is sacred to them.
altruism	Unselfish concern for the welfare of others.	Pure altruism is rare.
paradoxical	Seeming to contradict itself.	It seems paradoxical but it is true.
transcend	To go beyond the usual limits of something.	Great art can transcend time.
spiritual	Relating to the soul rather than the body.	She had a spiritual experience.
intuitive	Based on feelings rather than reasoning.	He has an intuitive grasp of it.
conscientious	Careful to do what is right.	She is a conscientious worker.
contradiction	A statement that opposes another.	His story contains a clear contradiction.
metaphysical	Relating to the nature of existence.	It is a metaphysical question.
reflective	Thinking deeply and quietly.	He is in a reflective mood.
fundamental	Forming a necessary base; essential.	It is a fundamental truth.
mortal	Certain to die at some time; human.	All humans are mortal.
philosopher	A person who studies philosophy.	The philosopher wrote many books.

Economics & Markets

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
deflation	A general fall in prices in an economy.	Deflation can also harm an economy.
boom	A period of fast economic growth.	The economy enjoyed a boom.
stagnation	A period when the economy does not grow.	The country faces economic stagnation.
exchange rate	The value of one currency compared to another.	The exchange rate is unstable.
taxation	The system of collecting taxes.	Higher taxation slows spending.
protectionism	Protecting home industries by limiting imports.	Protectionism limits free trade.
monetary	Relating to money and currency.	The bank set monetary policy.
shares	Equal parts of a company that people can own.	She bought shares in the firm.
stock market	A place where shares are bought and sold.	The stock market crashed.
downturn	A period when business and the economy get worse.	The downturn hit small firms.
prosperity	The state of being successful and wealthy.	The reforms brought prosperity.
affluence	The state of having a lot of money.	They live in great affluence.
livelihood	The way a person earns money to live.	Fishing is their main livelihood.
globalisation	The spread of business across the world.	Globalisation links world markets.
equity	The value of shares, or fairness.	They built up equity in the house.
barter	To exchange goods without using money.	They barter goods instead of using money.
productivity	The rate at which goods or work are produced.	Productivity rose last year.
capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership.	He criticised modern capitalism.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
socialism	An economic system where the state controls industry.	The party believes in socialism.
marketplace	The world of buying and selling.	The global marketplace is fierce.
outlay	An amount of money spent.	The initial outlay was huge.
creditor	A person or company that is owed money.	The bank is his main creditor.
debtor	A person or company that owes money.	The debtor failed to pay.
austerity	Strict control of government spending.	Austerity cut public spending.
speculator	A person who invests hoping to profit from risk.	A speculator bought the land.
lending	The giving of money that must be paid back.	Bank lending increased.
remuneration	Payment for work done.	The remuneration is generous.
deregulation	The removal of rules controlling business.	Deregulation opened the market.
bubble	A time when prices rise far above real value.	The housing bubble burst.
devaluation	The lowering of a currency's value.	Devaluation made imports costly.
interest rate	The percentage charged for borrowing money.	The interest rate was cut.
hedge	To protect an investment against loss.	Gold can hedge against inflation.
accumulate	To gather or increase over time.	He managed to accumulate a fortune.
sector	A part of the economy or business.	The tech sector is booming.
shortage	A situation when there is not enough of something.	There is a fuel shortage.
grant	A sum of money given for a purpose.	The university received a grant.
output	The amount that is produced.	Factory output increased.
margin	The difference between cost and selling price.	They work on a very thin margin.
cost of living	The amount needed to buy basic necessities.	The cost of living keeps rising.
cartel	A group of businesses that fix prices together.	The oil cartel set prices.
stagnant	Not growing or changing.	Wages have been stagnant.
liquidity	How easily assets can be turned into cash.	The bank needs more liquidity.
taxable	That must have tax paid on it.	Only part of it is taxable.
volatile	Likely to change suddenly and unpredictably.	Oil prices are very volatile.
raw materials	The basic substances used to make goods.	Factories need raw materials.
financier	A person who deals with large amounts of money.	A financier funded the deal.
bailout	Financial help given to a failing business.	The bank received a bailout.
allocate	To give out money or resources for a purpose.	They allocate funds each year.
overspend	To spend more than you can afford.	Do not overspend this month.
economist	A person who studies the economy.	The economist predicted growth.

Crime & Security

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
burglary	The crime of breaking into a building to steal.	There was a burglary next door.
vandalism	The deliberate damaging of property.	Vandalism damaged the park.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
assault	A violent physical attack on a person.	He was charged with assault.
kidnapping	Taking someone away illegally by force.	The kidnapping shocked the town.
blackmail	Demanding money by threatening to reveal secrets.	She was a victim of blackmail.
bribery	Giving money to make someone act dishonestly.	The official was guilty of bribery.
trafficking	The illegal trade in people or goods.	Police fight drug trafficking.
forgery	The crime of copying documents to deceive.	The painting was a forgery.
arson	The crime of deliberately setting fire to property.	The fire was started by arson.
homicide	The killing of one person by another.	Detectives investigate the homicide.
felon	A person who has committed a serious crime.	The felon was sent back to prison.
culprit	The person responsible for a crime.	Police caught the culprit.
accomplice	A person who helps another commit a crime.	He had an accomplice.
loot	To steal goods, especially during disorder.	Thieves loot shops during riots.
wrongdoing	Behaviour that is against the law or morals.	He denied any wrongdoing.
detective	A police officer who investigates crimes.	A detective questioned the staff.
patrol	To move around an area to keep it safe.	Guards patrol the building at night.
gang	A group of criminals who work together.	A criminal gang ran the area.
firearm	A gun.	He owned an illegal firearm.
raid	A sudden attack or search by police or criminals.	Police carried out a dawn raid.
inmate	A person kept in a prison.	The inmate was released early.
smuggling	Moving goods illegally across borders.	Smuggling is common at the border.
hostage	A person held prisoner to force others to act.	The robber took a hostage.
checkpoint	A place where people and vehicles are checked.	Cars stopped at the checkpoint.
extortion	Getting money by force or threats.	He was jailed for extortion.
embezzlement	The stealing of money placed in your care.	The accountant was guilty of embezzlement.
shoplifting	Stealing goods from a shop.	Shoplifting costs shops millions.
interrogation	The close questioning of a suspect.	The interrogation lasted hours.
manslaughter	The unlawful killing of a person without intent.	He was convicted of manslaughter.
fingerprint	The mark left by a fingertip, used to identify people.	They found a fingerprint on the glass.
vigilante	A person who punishes crime without legal power.	A vigilante took the law into his hands.
deterrent	Something that discourages people from acting.	A camera is a good deterrent.
perpetrator	A person who commits a crime.	The perpetrator was never found.
mug	To attack and rob someone in a public place.	Someone tried to mug him.
cybercrime	Crime carried out using computers.	Cybercrime is rising fast.
constable	A police officer of the lowest rank.	A constable arrived at the scene.
trespass	To enter land without permission.	Do not trespass on private land.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
lookout	A person who watches for danger during a crime.	One thief acted as a lookout.
abduction	The taking of a person by force.	The abduction was caught on film.
imprison	To put someone in prison.	They will imprison the leader.
ringleader	The leader of a group doing something wrong.	Police arrested the ringleader.
intruder	A person who enters a place illegally.	An intruder broke into the house.
assailant	A person who attacks another.	The assailant ran away.
forensic	Using science to investigate crimes.	Forensic tests proved his guilt.
underworld	The part of society involved in crime.	He had links to the criminal underworld.
safeguard	To protect something from harm.	Passwords safeguard your data.
violate	To break a law or rule.	Do not violate the rules.
squad	A small group of police or soldiers.	The bomb squad arrived quickly.
looting	The stealing of goods during disorder.	Looting broke out after the storm.
vulnerability	The state of being easily harmed.	Hackers found a vulnerability.

Globalisation & Culture

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
cosmopolitan	Including people and ideas from many countries.	London is a cosmopolitan city.
ethnicity	The state of belonging to a cultural group.	People of every ethnicity live here.
ritual	A set of actions done in the same way for a purpose.	Tea drinking is a daily ritual.
convention	A way of behaving that is widely accepted.	Shaking hands is a social convention.
identity	The qualities that make a person or group who they are.	Language is part of our identity.
assimilation	The process of becoming part of a larger group.	Assimilation can erase old customs.
subculture	A cultural group within a larger society.	Punk was a famous subculture.
folklore	The traditional stories and customs of a people.	The region is rich in folklore.
ancestry	The family and people from whom you are descended.	She traced her ancestry to Italy.
indigenous	Originating naturally in a particular place.	The indigenous people have ancient customs.
rite	A traditional ceremony.	Marriage is an important rite.
westernisation	The taking on of Western culture and habits.	Westernisation changed local diets.
etiquette	The rules of polite behaviour.	Table etiquette varies by country.
cultural	Relating to the customs and beliefs of a group.	It is a cultural festival.
artefact	An object made by people, often historical.	The museum displays an ancient artefact.
ceremonial	Relating to a formal ceremony.	They wore ceremonial robes.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
bilingual	Able to speak two languages.	She is bilingual in French and English.
dialect	A form of a language spoken in one area.	The village has its own dialect.
multilingual	Able to speak several languages.	The staff are multilingual.
belonging	The feeling of being part of a group.	Clubs give a sense of belonging.
ancestral	Relating to family members from the past.	They returned to their ancestral home.
interconnected	Joined or related to each other.	The world is deeply interconnected.
tribal	Relating to a tribe or its traditions.	The dance has tribal origins.
secular	Not connected with religion.	It is now a secular holiday.
religion	The belief in and worship of a god or gods.	Religion shapes many traditions.
primitive	Relating to an early, simple stage of development.	They studied a primitive society.
patriotism	Love and support for your country.	The song stirred patriotism.
legacy	Something handed down from the past.	The empire left a lasting legacy.
customary	According to the usual habits or traditions.	It is customary to bring a gift.
migration	The movement of people to live in another place.	Mass migration reshaped the city.
heirloom	A valuable object passed down in a family.	The ring is a family heirloom.
fusion	The mixing of different things into one.	The restaurant serves fusion food.
roots	A person's origins and background.	She is proud of her roots.
restore	To bring something back to its original state.	They will restore the old temple.
worldview	A particular way of seeing and understanding life.	Travel widened his worldview.
timeless	Not changing with time; always valued.	It is a timeless tradition.
diaspora	People from one nation spread across the world.	The diaspora kept its language alive.
mainstream	The ideas and tastes accepted by most people.	The band entered the mainstream.
kinship	The state of being related by family.	Kinship ties are strong here.
pilgrimage	A journey to a holy place.	They made a pilgrimage to the city.
delicacy	A rare or special food.	Snails are a French delicacy.
universal	Relating to or true for everyone.	Music is a universal language.
inherit	To receive money, property or qualities from others.	Children often inherit family customs.
diverse	Made up of many different kinds.	The team is culturally diverse.
relic	An object surviving from the past.	The sword is a relic of the war.
assimilate	To take in and make part of yourself.	Newcomers slowly assimilate.
festivity	Celebration and enjoyment for a special event.	The festivity lasted all week.
lineage	The line of people from whom someone is descended.	He comes from a royal lineage.
interaction	The way people communicate with each other.	Travel increases cultural interaction.
thriving	Growing or developing successfully.	The city has a thriving culture.

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Work & Ambition

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
occupational	Relating to a job or profession.	He has an occupational illness.
vocation	A job you feel strongly suited to.	Nursing is her true vocation.
competence	The ability to do something well.	She showed real competence.
proficiency	A high level of skill.	He has proficiency in three languages.
mentor	An experienced person who advises another.	Her mentor gave great advice.
subordinate	A person of lower rank at work.	He treats every subordinate fairly.
hierarchy	A system of ranking people by level of importance.	The company has a strict hierarchy.
multitask	To do several tasks at the same time.	She can multitask under pressure.
morale	The confidence and spirit of a group.	Staff morale is high.
diligence	Careful and hard work.	Her diligence impressed the boss.
tenure	The right to keep a job, often permanently.	He earned tenure after ten years.
redundancy	The loss of a job because it is no longer needed.	He faced redundancy last year.
headhunt	To find and recruit skilled people for jobs.	A rival firm tried to headhunt her.
ergonomic	Designed to be comfortable and safe to use.	The office has ergonomic chairs.
workaholic	A person who works too much.	He is a real workaholic.
vocational	Relating to skills needed for a particular job.	She took a vocational course.
perk	An extra benefit given with a job.	A company car is a nice perk.
shortlist	A small list of the best candidates chosen.	She made the shortlist.
networking	Meeting people to develop useful contacts.	Networking helped his career.
proactive	Acting in advance rather than reacting.	Be proactive, not passive.
delegation	The giving of tasks to other people.	Good delegation saves time.
recognition	Praise for good work.	She got recognition for her work.
driven	Very determined to succeed.	He is a very driven person.
freelancer	A person who works for different companies.	She works as a freelancer.
obligation	Something you must do as a duty.	He felt an obligation to help.
punctuality	The habit of arriving on time.	Punctuality is important here.
evaluation	A judgement of how good something is.	She had a positive evaluation.
supervise	To watch and direct people's work.	She will supervise a small team.
collaborate	To work together with others.	Departments must collaborate.
collaboration	The act of working together.	It was a successful collaboration.
upskill	To learn new skills for work.	Workers can upskill online.
self-employed	Working for yourself rather than an employer.	She is self-employed.
overwork	To work too hard for too long.	Do not overwork yourself.
breadwinner	The person who earns money for a family.	He is the family breadwinner.
deputy	A person second in charge who acts for the leader.	The deputy ran the meeting.
bonus	Extra money given as a reward at work.	He got a big year-end bonus.
flexitime	A system letting workers choose their hours.	Flexitime suits working parents.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
placement	A temporary job to gain work experience.	She did a work placement.
résumé	A short account of a person's work history.	Send your résumé by email.
credential	A qualification that shows a person is able.	He listed every credential.
telecommute	To work from home using technology.	Many staff telecommute now.
managerial	Relating to the job of a manager.	She has a managerial role.
retention	The keeping of staff in a company.	Staff retention has improved.
motivated	Keen and willing to work hard.	He is a highly motivated worker.
initiative	The ability to act without being told.	She used her own initiative.
apprenticeship	A period of learning a trade at work.	He started an apprenticeship.
headway	Progress towards a goal.	She made good headway in her career.
competent	Having enough skill to do something well.	He is a competent manager.
dedicated	Giving a lot of time and effort to something.	She is a dedicated employee.
workmanship	The skill shown in making something.	The furniture shows fine workmanship.

Relationships & Society

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
intimate	Very close and personal.	They share an intimate friendship.
rapport	A friendly understanding between people.	She built a quick rapport with clients.
attachment	A strong feeling of affection for someone.	The baby formed an attachment to her.
reciprocal	Given and received in return.	Respect should be reciprocal.
estrangement	The state of no longer being friendly with someone.	Years of estrangement followed.
feud	A long and bitter quarrel.	The two families had a long feud.
reconciliation	The making friendly again after a quarrel.	They hoped for reconciliation.
supportive	Giving help and encouragement.	Her parents are very supportive.
camaraderie	A feeling of friendship within a group.	There is great camaraderie in the team.
affectionate	Showing love and warmth.	He is an affectionate father.
confide	To tell someone a secret you trust them with.	I always confide in my sister.
trusting	Willing to believe that others are honest.	He has a trusting nature.
interpersonal	Relating to relationships between people.	Good interpersonal skills help.
matrimony	The state of being married.	They entered into matrimony.
compatibility	The ability of people to get on well together.	Compatibility matters in a couple.
animosity	Strong dislike or hatred.	There was animosity between them.
nurture	To care for and help someone grow.	Parents nurture their children.
kindred	Similar in nature, or related by family.	They are kindred spirits.
betrayal	The act of hurting someone who trusts you.	She never forgot the betrayal.
acquaint	To make someone familiar with something.	Let me acquaint you with the rules.
gregarious	Enjoying the company of other people.	He is a gregarious host.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
courtship	The period when a couple develops a romance.	Their courtship lasted a year.
estranged	No longer friendly or in contact.	He is estranged from his father.
empathise	To understand and share another's feelings.	I really empathise with you.
cohabit	To live together as a couple.	They decided to cohabit.
bonding	The forming of a close relationship.	Holidays are good for family bonding.
alienate	To make someone feel distant or unfriendly.	Rude words can alienate friends.
confidant	A person you trust with your secrets.	She is my closest confidant.
fond	Feeling affection for someone.	He is very fond of his nephew.
interact	To communicate with or affect each other.	Children learn to interact at school.
fall out	To argue and stop being friends.	The friends had a fall out.
comforting	Making someone feel less worried or sad.	Her voice was very comforting.
circle	A group of people connected by friendship.	She has a wide social circle.
wedlock	The state of being married.	The child was born in wedlock.
dependence	The state of relying on someone or something.	He hated his dependence on others.
harmonious	Friendly and free from disagreement.	They have a harmonious marriage.
outsider	A person who does not belong to a group.	He always felt like an outsider.
infatuation	A strong but short-lived feeling of love.	It was just a teenage infatuation.
solace	Comfort given in a time of sadness.	She found solace in music.
togetherness	The warm feeling of being close to others.	The trip created a sense of togetherness.
grudge	A feeling of anger kept for a long time.	He still holds a grudge.
allegiance	Loyalty and support to a person or group.	She swore allegiance to the king.
peer	A person of the same age or status as you.	Each peer in the group had a say.
adoration	Deep love and respect.	He looked at her with adoration.
encouraging	Giving support and confidence.	The coach was very encouraging.
close-knit	Bound together by strong relationships.	They are a close-knit family.
mingle	To mix and talk with people at a social event.	Guests began to mingle.
reunite	To bring or come together again.	The brothers hope to reunite soon.
acquainted	Knowing someone slightly.	We are not well acquainted.
comrade	A friend, especially one who shares your work.	He stood by his old comrade.

Cognition & Thought

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
intellectual	Relating to serious thinking and understanding.	It is an intellectual challenge.
discern	To notice or understand something clearly.	It is hard to discern the truth.
grasp	To understand something fully.	He could not grasp the concept.
retain	To keep something in your memory.	She can retain a lot of detail.
conceive	To form an idea in the mind.	It is hard to conceive of such a number.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
deliberation	Careful thought before making a decision.	After much deliberation, she agreed.
cognition	The mental process of gaining knowledge.	Cognition slows when you are tired.
insightful	Showing a deep understanding of something.	She made an insightful remark.
brainwave	A sudden clever idea.	He had a sudden brainwave.
judgement	The ability to make good decisions.	I trust her judgement.
indecisive	Not able to make decisions quickly.	He is far too indecisive.
analytical	Good at examining things in detail.	She has an analytical mind.
rationalise	To explain behaviour with reasons that seem sensible.	He tried to rationalise his mistake.
conceptual	Relating to ideas rather than practical things.	It is a conceptual problem.
misconception	A wrong idea based on a misunderstanding.	It is a common misconception.
preoccupied	Thinking so much about one thing you ignore others.	She seemed preoccupied with work.
ingenious	Very clever and original.	It was an ingenious solution.
memorable	Worth remembering or easy to remember.	It was a memorable trip.
comprehensible	Able to be understood.	The notes are barely comprehensible.
pensive	Deep in serious, quiet thought.	He looked pensive and quiet.
scrutinise	To examine something very carefully.	Inspectors scrutinise every detail.
lucid	Clear and easy to understand.	She gave a lucid explanation.
ruminate	To think about something deeply for a long time.	He likes to ruminate on problems.
envisage	To imagine something in the future.	I cannot envisage the future.
tangible	Real and able to be touched or clearly seen.	We need tangible results.
obscure	Not clear or well known.	The meaning is rather obscure.
speculative	Based on guessing rather than knowledge.	It is a speculative theory.
deductive	Reaching conclusions by logical reasoning.	He used deductive reasoning.
discretion	The ability to make careful, wise decisions.	Use your own discretion.
conscious	Aware of something and thinking about it.	She is conscious of the risk.
supposition	Something believed true without proof.	It is based on a supposition.
fathom	To understand something difficult.	I cannot fathom his behaviour.
contemplative	Spending time in quiet, deep thought.	She is in a contemplative mood.
inference	A conclusion reached from evidence.	He drew the wrong inference.
recollect	To remember something.	I cannot recollect his name.
prudent	Careful and sensible in decisions.	It was a prudent decision.
originality	The quality of being new and unusual.	The essay shows originality.
absent-minded	Forgetful because your mind is elsewhere.	He is rather absent-minded.
perceptible	Able to be noticed.	There was a perceptible change.
sensible	Showing good, practical judgement.	That is a sensible plan.
theorise	To form ideas to explain something.	Scientists theorise about the cause.
introspective	Looking into your own thoughts and feelings.	He became more introspective.
assessment	A judgement about something after thinking.	Her assessment was accurate.
conceptualise	To form an idea of something in your mind.	It is hard to conceptualise infinity.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
enlighten	To give someone greater knowledge.	Could you enlighten me?
mnemonic	A pattern that helps you remember something.	A mnemonic helps you remember.
shrewd	Clever at judging situations and people.	She is a shrewd businesswoman.
astute	Quick to see and understand things.	He made an astute observation.
ingenuity	Cleverness and skill at inventing things.	Her ingenuity saved the day.
mindfulness	The state of being calmly aware of the present.	Mindfulness reduces stress.

Quality & Degree

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
immense	Extremely large.	The project was an immense task.
minute	Extremely small.	There was a minute difference.
vast	Very great in size or amount.	The desert is absolutely vast.
considerable	Large in size or importance.	It took considerable effort.
negligible	So small it is not worth considering.	The cost was negligible.
intense	Very strong or extreme.	The heat was intense.
mild	Not strong or severe; gentle.	It was only a mild cold.
severe	Very serious or harsh.	He suffered severe injuries.
extreme	Reaching the highest degree; very great.	They live in extreme poverty.
abundant	Existing in very large amounts.	Water is abundant here.
scarce	Available in only small amounts.	Fresh food was scarce.
ample	More than enough.	There is ample time.
excessive	Too much; more than is needed.	He drinks an excessive amount.
adequate	Enough for a purpose.	The wage is barely adequate.
insufficient	Not enough.	The proof was insufficient.
dense	Closely packed together.	The forest is very dense.
sparse	Thinly spread; not much.	The population is sparse.
robust	Strong and healthy or well made.	The system is robust.
flimsy	Weak and easily broken.	It was a flimsy excuse.
sturdy	Strong and solidly built.	The table is sturdy.
delicate	Easily damaged; needing careful handling.	It is a delicate situation.
crude	Simple and rough; not refined.	It was a crude drawing.
refined	Improved and made pure or elegant.	She has refined manners.
intricate	Having many small, detailed parts.	The clock has an intricate design.
superficial	On the surface only; not deep.	His knowledge is superficial.
distinct	Clearly different or separate.	There are two distinct types.
blatant	Very obvious in a bad way.	It was a blatant lie.
apparent	Easily seen or understood.	The reason was apparent.
evident	Clear and easy to see.	Her joy was evident.
conspicuous	Easily noticed; standing out.	He felt conspicuous in the crowd.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
prominent	Important or easily seen.	She is a prominent scientist.
trivial	Of little importance.	It was a trivial mistake.
significant	Important or large enough to matter.	There was a significant rise.
crucial	Extremely important.	Timing is crucial.
vital	Absolutely necessary.	Water is vital for life.
marginal	Small and not very important.	There was only a marginal gain.
utmost	The greatest possible.	Handle it with the utmost care.
sheer	Complete; nothing but.	It was sheer luck.
utter	Complete and total.	It was utter nonsense.
tremendous	Very great in amount or degree.	She made tremendous progress.
exceptional	Unusually good or unusual.	He is an exceptional student.
mediocre	Not very good; average.	The food was mediocre.
inferior	Lower in quality or rank.	The copy is inferior to the original.
superior	Higher in quality or rank.	This model is superior.
optimal	The best or most favourable.	We need the optimal solution.
immaculate	Perfectly clean and tidy.	Her room was immaculate.
shabby	Worn out and in poor condition.	He wore a shabby old coat.
exquisite	Extremely beautiful and finely made.	The jewellery was exquisite.
dreadful	Very bad or unpleasant.	The weather was dreadful.
magnificent	Extremely impressive and beautiful.	The view was magnificent.

Abstract Concepts

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
liberation	The act of setting someone or something free.	The war ended with liberation.
prestige	Respect and admiration from others.	The award carries great prestige.
dominance	Power and control over others.	The firm has market dominance.
validity	The quality of being true or acceptable.	They questioned the validity of the test.
elegance	Graceful and stylish beauty.	The dress has real elegance.
abundance	A very large quantity of something.	There is an abundance of food.
self-reliance	The ability to depend on yourself.	She values self-reliance.
glory	Great honour and praise.	He dreamed of sporting glory.
failure	A lack of success.	Fear of failure stopped him.
optimism	The tendency to expect good things.	She faces life with optimism.
pessimism	The tendency to expect bad things.	His pessimism was depressing.
tranquillity	A state of calm and quiet.	The garden offers tranquillity.
chaos	Complete disorder and confusion.	The storm caused total chaos.
stability	The state of being steady and not changing.	The country enjoys stability.
uncertainty	The state of not being sure.	The future is full of uncertainty.
certainty	The state of being completely sure.	There is no certainty in life.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
oppression	Cruel and unfair treatment by those in power.	They suffered years of oppression.
supremacy	The state of being the most powerful.	They fought for supremacy.
greatness	The quality of being important and admired.	He achieved true greatness.
ignorance	A lack of knowledge.	Ignorance is no excuse.
clarity	The quality of being clear.	She spoke with great clarity.
confusion	A state of not understanding.	There was widespread confusion.
myth	A widely held but false belief, or an old story.	It is a popular myth.
fantasy	Something imagined that is not real.	He lives in a world of fantasy.
eternity	Time without end.	The wait felt like an eternity.
permanence	The state of lasting for ever.	Nothing has true permanence.
coincidence	When things happen together by chance.	It was a strange coincidence.
misfortune	Bad luck.	He blamed his misfortune.
deceit	Dishonest behaviour meant to trick others.	Their relationship was full of deceit.
ugliness	The quality of being unpleasant to look at.	The poem finds beauty in ugliness.
captivity	The state of being kept as a prisoner.	The animal was born in captivity.
fragility	The quality of being easily broken.	The crisis showed the fragility of peace.
downfall	A loss of power, wealth or success.	Pride led to his downfall.
decency	Behaviour that is honest and proper.	He has a real sense of decency.
essence	The most basic and important quality of something.	Freedom is the essence of democracy.
hatred	A very strong feeling of dislike.	His eyes were full of hatred.
discord	Disagreement between people.	There was discord in the group.
decay	The gradual process of rotting or falling apart.	The empire fell into decay.
authenticity	The quality of being genuine.	The painting’s authenticity is in doubt.
empowerment	The giving of power or confidence to people.	Education brings empowerment.
resignation	The acceptance of something unpleasant.	He accepted it with resignation.
ambiguity	The state of having more than one meaning.	The poem is full of ambiguity.
splendour	Great beauty and impressiveness.	We admired the splendour of the palace.
purity	The state of being clean or pure.	The water has great purity.
might	Great power or strength.	The army showed its might.
restraint	Control over your feelings or actions.	He acted with great restraint.
treachery	The act of betraying someone's trust.	His treachery was unforgivable.
folly	Foolish behaviour or an act.	It would be folly to ignore it.
transformation	A complete change.	The town underwent a transformation.
significance	Importance or meaning.	The discovery has great significance.

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Academic & Formal Verbs

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
acknowledge	To accept or admit that something is true.	You must acknowledge your mistake.
attribute	To say that something is caused by a particular thing.	They attribute his success to luck.
constitute	To be or make up something.	These rules constitute the law.
comprise	To be made up of.	Five regions comprise the country.
emerge	To come out or become known.	New facts began to emerge.
facilitate	To make something easier to do.	The app will facilitate learning.
implement	To put a plan into action.	They will implement the new plan.
integrate	To combine parts into a whole.	We must integrate the two systems.
acquire	To get or gain something.	Students acquire new skills quickly.
designate	To officially choose someone or something.	They will designate a leader.
denote	To be a sign of; to mean.	Red lights denote danger.
illustrate	To make something clear with examples or pictures.	These examples illustrate the point.
indicate	To show or point out.	The results indicate a problem.
obtain	To get something.	You can obtain a copy of the report.
exemplify	To be a typical example of something.	These cases exemplify the trend.
presume	To suppose something is true without proof.	I presume you are ready.
signify	To be a sign of; to mean.	A nod can signify agreement.
undergo	To experience something, especially a change.	He will undergo surgery.
undertake	To agree to do a task.	They undertake difficult projects.
utilise	To make use of something.	We must utilise our resources.
convey	To make ideas or feelings known.	Words convey meaning.
render	To cause something to be in a certain state.	Such shocks can render him speechless.
enable	To make something possible.	The grant will enable research.
ensure	To make certain that something happens.	Please ensure the door is locked.
establish	To set up or start something firmly.	They want to establish a new company.
diminish	To make or become smaller or less.	His energy began to diminish.
encompass	To include a wide range of things.	These courses encompass many topics.
stem	To come from or be caused by something.	Such problems often stem from poor planning.
ascribe	To say that something is caused by something.	Doctors ascribe the illness to stress.
consist	To be made up of.	Most teams consist of several people.
originate	To begin or come from a place.	Many customs originate in Asia.
augment	To make something larger or greater.	They augment their income with a second job.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
accommodate	To provide space or fit in with needs.	The hall can accommodate 200 people.
assign	To give a task or duty to someone.	The teacher will assign the roles.
incorporate	To include something as part of a whole.	We will incorporate your idea.
retrieve	To get something back.	You can retrieve the lost file.
optimise	To make something as good as possible.	They optimise the website for phones.
compile	To collect information and put it together.	They compile a list of names.
merit	To deserve something.	These ideas merit attention.
specify	To state something clearly and exactly.	Please specify your choice.
prevail	To be more common or to win in the end.	Common sense will prevail.
affirm	To state firmly that something is true.	We affirm our full support.
entail	To involve something as a necessary part.	These jobs entail a lot of travel.
consolidate	To make something stronger or combine it.	They aim to consolidate their lead.
extract	To take or pull something out.	They extract oil from the seeds.
outline	To give the main points of something.	Let me outline the main steps.
embody	To be a clear example of an idea.	Good leaders embody the team spirit.
permit	To allow something.	The rules do not permit smoking.
deem	To consider or judge something to be true.	Experts deem the plan too risky.
arise	To happen or begin.	Problems may arise later.

Cause, Effect & Logic

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
outcome	The result of an action or event.	The outcome was a surprise.
factor	One of the things that causes a result.	Cost was a key factor.
impact	A strong effect on something.	The new law had a big impact.
consequently	As a result.	He was late and consequently missed it.
thus	In this way; as a result.	The data was wrong; thus the result is invalid.
nevertheless	In spite of that.	It rained; nevertheless, we went out.
nonetheless	In spite of what has been said.	It is hard; nonetheless, she tried.
hence	For this reason.	He failed; hence the retake.
provoke	To cause a reaction, often a strong one.	Such remarks can provoke anger.
induce	To cause something to happen.	The drug can induce sleep.
correlate	To have a close connection with something.	The two figures correlate closely.
repercussion	An indirect and usually bad result.	The decision had one serious repercussion.
aftermath	The situation that follows a bad event.	The aftermath of the storm was severe.
ramification	A complex result of an action.	Consider every ramification.
presumption	Something taken to be true without proof.	It is a reasonable presumption.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
accordingly	In a way suitable to the situation.	Plans changed; we acted accordingly.
stimulate	To cause something to become more active.	Tax cuts can stimulate growth.
knock-on	Causing a chain of further effects.	There was a knock-on effect.
ensue	To happen after or as a result of something.	Chaos may ensue after the news.
attributable	Able to be seen as caused by something.	The rise is attributable to demand.
inevitably	In a way that cannot be avoided.	Prices will inevitably rise.
provided	On the condition that.	You may go, provided you finish.
byproduct	An extra result produced along with the main one.	Stress is a byproduct of the job.
culminate	To reach the highest point or final result.	Years of work can culminate in success.
instigate	To make something start, especially trouble.	Activists may instigate a protest.
implicit	Suggested but not directly stated.	There was an implicit threat.
explicit	Stated clearly and openly.	He gave explicit instructions.
fallout	The bad results of an event.	The political fallout was huge.
spark	To cause something to start.	An arrest can spark riots.
generate	To produce or cause something.	Wind can generate power.
contradictory	Saying the opposite of something else.	The two reports are contradictory.
subsequently	Afterwards; later.	He resigned and subsequently left town.
prompt	To cause someone to do something.	Bad news can prompt a sell-off.
resultant	Happening as a result.	The resultant delay cost money.
conditional	Depending on certain conditions.	The offer is conditional.
thereby	By that means; as a result.	She saved money, thereby reducing debt.
precipitate	To make something happen suddenly.	A scandal can precipitate a fall.
manifest	To show something clearly.	Stress can manifest as illness.
underpin	To support or form the basis of something.	Trust and honesty underpin every deal.
dictate	To control or strongly influence something.	Supply and demand dictate the price.
upshot	The final result.	The upshot was that he quit.
engender	To cause a feeling or situation.	Fear can engender hatred.
logically	In a way based on clear reasoning.	Logically, the plan should work.
consequent	Following as a result.	The flood and the consequent damage were huge.
tantamount	Equal in effect to something bad.	Silence is tantamount to consent.
motive	A reason for doing something.	Police searched for a motive.
justified	Shown to be reasonable and right.	Her anger was fully justified.
proportional	Changing in size in relation to something else.	Pay is proportional to hours.
whereas	Used to compare two different facts.	He is calm, whereas she is anxious.
fruition	The point when a plan produces results.	The plan finally came to fruition.

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Conflict & Resolution

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
confrontation	A situation of angry disagreement or fighting.	He avoided a confrontation.
hostility	Unfriendly or aggressive feelings.	There was open hostility between them.
warfare	The activity of fighting a war.	Modern warfare uses drones.
combat	Fighting, especially in a war.	Soldiers trained for combat.
ceasefire	An agreement to stop fighting.	Both sides agreed a ceasefire.
truce	A temporary agreement to stop fighting.	They declared a truce.
mediate	To help two sides reach an agreement.	A neutral country tried to mediate.
settle	To end a disagreement.	They hope to settle the dispute calmly.
armistice	An agreement to stop a war.	The armistice ended the fighting.
attack	To use violence against someone or something.	The army launched an attack.
retaliate	To do something harmful in return for an attack.	They threatened to retaliate.
invade	To enter a country with force to take control.	Troops prepared to invade.
invasion	The act of entering a country by force.	The invasion began at dawn.
surrender	To stop fighting and admit defeat.	The soldiers refused to surrender.
conquer	To take control of a place by force.	They tried to conquer the city.
rebellion	An armed fight against those in power.	The rebellion was crushed.
revolt	A violent action against authority.	The workers began to revolt.
uprising	An act of resistance by many people.	The uprising spread quickly.
siege	The surrounding of a place to force it to give in.	The castle was under siege.
troops	Soldiers in an organised group.	More troops were sent in.
warrior	A person who fights in battles.	He fought like a warrior.
ammunition	Bullets and other things fired from weapons.	They ran out of ammunition.
clash	A short fight or strong disagreement.	There was a clash with police.
diplomatic	Relating to relations between countries.	They found a diplomatic solution.
enemy	A person or country that opposes another.	They faced a powerful enemy.
ally	A country or person that gives support.	France was a key ally.
negotiator	A person who works to reach an agreement.	She is a tough negotiator.
escalate	To become more serious or intense.	The dispute began to escalate.
de-escalate	To make a conflict less intense.	Both sides tried to de-escalate.
offensive	An attacking military action.	They launched a major offensive.
defensive	Used to protect against attack.	The team took a defensive position.
casualty	A person killed or hurt in war or an accident.	There was one civilian casualty.
stalemate	A situation where neither side can win.	The talks ended in a stalemate.
skirmish	A short, minor fight.	There was a brief skirmish.
strife	Angry disagreement or conflict.	The country was torn by strife.
coexist	To live together peacefully.	Different groups must coexist.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
ambush	A surprise attack from a hidden position.	The convoy fell into an ambush.
militant	Ready to use strong or violent action.	A militant group claimed the attack.
appease	To keep someone calm by giving them what they want.	They tried to appease the rebels.
antagonism	Active dislike or opposition.	There was deep antagonism.
neutrality	The state of not supporting either side.	The country kept its neutrality.
fortify	To strengthen a place against attack.	They plan to fortify the border.
veteran	A person who has served in the armed forces.	He is a war veteran.
provocation	An action that causes anger or a reaction.	He hit back without provocation.
pact	A formal agreement between groups.	The nations signed a pact.
bombard	To attack a place continuously with weapons.	Enemy planes may bombard the city.
mediation	The act of helping two sides reach agreement.	Mediation ended the strike.
turbulent	Full of trouble and sudden change.	It was a turbulent period.
weaponry	Weapons in general.	The army has modern weaponry.
peacekeeping	The work of keeping peace between enemies.	UN peacekeeping troops arrived.

Risk & Uncertainty

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
hazardous	Dangerous.	It is a hazardous job.
peril	Serious and immediate danger.	Sailors faced great peril.
menace	Something that is likely to cause harm.	The stray dog was a menace.
unpredictable	Not able to be known in advance.	The weather is unpredictable.
probability	How likely something is to happen.	There is a high probability of rain.
likelihood	The chance that something will happen.	The likelihood of success is low.
precaution	Something done in advance to avoid harm.	Take every precaution.
jeopardy	A situation of danger.	His job is in jeopardy.
jeopardise	To put something in danger.	Do not jeopardise your health.
endanger	To put someone or something at risk.	Smoking can endanger your life.
gamble	To take a risk hoping for a good result.	Starting a business is a gamble.
exposure	The state of being unprotected from something.	Exposure to the sun is risky.
odds	The chances that something will happen.	The odds are against us.
dare	To be brave enough to do something risky.	He did not dare to jump.
doubtful	Uncertain and unlikely.	Success looks doubtful.
imminent	About to happen very soon.	The danger is imminent.
precarious	Not safe or steady; risky.	He is in a precarious position.
insure	To protect against loss by paying a company.	They insure the building each year.
fluke	A surprising result that happens by chance.	Winning was a complete fluke.
downside	The negative part of a situation.	Every plan has a downside.
tentative	Not certain or fixed; done carefully.	We made a tentative plan.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
catastrophe	A sudden event causing great damage.	The flood was a catastrophe.
catastrophic	Causing great damage or suffering.	The error was catastrophic.
contingency	Something that might happen but is not certain.	We have a contingency plan.
reassure	To make someone feel less worried.	She tried to reassure him.
perilous	Full of danger.	It was a perilous journey.
fluctuation	A change that goes up and down.	There was a fluctuation in prices.
looming	Appearing as a threat that is coming closer.	A crisis was looming.
exposed	Not protected from danger.	The troops were dangerously exposed.
random	Happening without a pattern or plan.	It was a random event.
foolproof	So simple or safe that nothing can go wrong.	There is no foolproof method.
stake	Something valuable that could be lost.	Many lives were at stake.
erratic	Not regular or predictable.	His behaviour is erratic.
lethal	Able to cause death.	The dose was lethal.
reckless	Careless about danger.	He is a reckless driver.
cautionary	Giving a warning.	It is a cautionary tale.
improbable	Not likely to happen.	Such luck is improbable.
susceptible	Easily affected or harmed by something.	Children are susceptible to colds.
ambivalent	Having mixed feelings about something.	She feels ambivalent about it.
forewarn	To warn someone in advance.	Let me forewarn you of the storm.
mitigate	To make something less harmful.	We must mitigate the risks.
fallback	Something kept ready in case a plan fails.	Savings are a useful fallback.
unforeseen	Not expected or predicted.	An unforeseen problem arose.
treacherous	Dangerous and not to be trusted.	The icy roads were treacherous.
inconclusive	Not leading to a firm result.	The tests were inconclusive.
pitfall	A hidden problem or danger.	Avoid this common pitfall.
expose	To leave something unprotected or reveal it.	Do not expose the data to hackers.
coincidental	Happening by chance at the same time.	The timing was coincidental.
precautionary	Done to prevent something bad.	It was a precautionary step.
dubious	Doubtful and possibly not good or true.	The plan seems dubious.

Trends & Transformation

50 words

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
emerging	Newly appearing or developing.	It is an emerging market.
leap	A sudden large increase or change.	It was a huge leap forward.
modernise	To make something more modern.	They want to modernise the system.
overhaul	To examine and improve something thoroughly.	The system needs a complete overhaul.
fad	A fashion that is popular for a short time.	It was just a passing fad.
widespread	Found or happening over a large area.	The habit is now widespread.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
surge	A sudden large increase.	There was a surge in demand.
plummet	To fall very quickly.	Sales began to plummet.
soar	To rise very quickly.	Prices began to soar.
outdated	No longer modern or useful.	The method is outdated.
contemporary	Belonging to the present time.	She likes contemporary art.
futuristic	Very modern, as if from the future.	The car looks futuristic.
revolutionise	To change something completely and greatly.	New tools can revolutionise shopping.
pioneering	Being the first to develop something new.	It was pioneering research.
renaissance	A revival of interest in something.	Vinyl is enjoying a renaissance.
expansion	The process of becoming larger.	Rapid expansion brought problems.
stagnate	To stop developing or growing.	The market began to stagnate.
disrupt	To interrupt and change how something works.	Apps disrupt old industries.
disruptive	Causing great change to how things are done.	It is a disruptive technology.
trendy	Very fashionable at the moment.	The café is very trendy.
accelerate	To make something happen faster.	Demand began to accelerate.
anticipate	To expect something and prepare for it.	We anticipate strong sales.
projection	An estimate of a future amount or trend.	The projection looks positive.
reshape	To change the form or nature of something.	Technology will reshape work.
flourish	To grow or develop successfully.	The arts began to flourish.
wane	To become weaker or less.	Interest began to wane.
popularise	To make something liked by many people.	Influencers can popularise a new look.
state-of-the-art	Using the most modern methods or technology.	It is a state-of-the-art lab.
evolving	Gradually changing and developing.	It is a constantly evolving field.
watershed	An important point marking a change.	It was a watershed moment.
uptake	The rate at which something is taken up or used.	The uptake of the app was fast.
proliferate	To increase quickly in number.	Coffee shops proliferate in the city.
adaptation	A change made to suit new conditions.	Adaptation is vital for survival.
prospect	The possibility of something happening.	The job offers a good prospect.
vogue	The current fashion or popularity.	Bright colours are in vogue.
groundbreaking	New and very different; pioneering.	It was groundbreaking work.
upheaval	A big and sudden change causing disorder.	The merger caused great upheaval.
dwindle	To become gradually smaller.	Their savings began to dwindle.
ubiquitous	Found everywhere.	Phones are now ubiquitous.
thrive	To grow and develop successfully.	Small firms can thrive online.
revamp	To improve the appearance or form of something.	They plan to revamp the website.
foresee	To know or expect something will happen.	Nobody could foresee the change.
novelty	The quality of being new and unusual.	The novelty soon wore off.
momentous	Very important because of future effects.	It was a momentous occasion.

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WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
transitional	Relating to a period of change.	We are in a transitional phase.
escalation	A rapid increase or worsening.	There was an escalation in costs.
comeback	A return to success or popularity.	Vinyl made a comeback.
revolutionary	Involving a great and complete change.	It was a revolutionary idea.
forthcoming	About to happen or appear soon.	Details of the forthcoming launch are secret.
trendsetter	A person who starts a new fashion.	She is a real trendsetter.

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